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**CLAREMONT, THE GREEN,
DEPDEN, SUFFOLK IP29 4BY**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING & RECORDING

Authors: Matthew Baker & Zbigniew Pozorski	
NGR: TL 7766 5747	Report No: 4784
District: St Edmundsbury	Site Code: DEP 020
Approved: Claire Halpin	Project No: 5902
Signed:	Date: 28 th January 2016

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OASIS SUMMARY SHEET

Project details			
Project name	<i>Claremont, The Green, Depden, Suffolk IP29 4BY</i>		
<p><i>In September 2014 and June 2015 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out archaeological monitoring and recording at Claremont, The Green, Depden, Suffolk IP29 4BY (NGR TL 7766 5747). The monitoring was commissioned by Mr & Mrs Golding in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the construction of a replacement dwelling with detached garage.</i></p> <p><i>The proposed replacement dwelling is on the site of a windmill that is recorded as a local heritage asset, in an area where there is potential for archaeological deposits relating to the post-medieval windmill. Medieval and post-medieval archaeological remains were also present in vicinity of the site.</i></p> <p><i>In the event the monitoring revealed a possible ditch fill, L1005, seen in Sample Section 3, which was between 1.7m and 1.9m below existing ground level. It was located between the natural and made ground and may represent part of the post-medieval windmill ditch. Possible evidence for the original post-medieval windmill ditch was also recorded during the excavation of the house foundations (F2007 Sample Section 10), and an undated ditch (F1008; Samples Sections 5 and 12) was also revealed.</i></p>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	<i>01/09/2014 & 08/06/2015</i>		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	<i>N</i>	Future work (Y/N/?)	<i>Y</i>
P. number	<i>5902</i>	Site code	<i>DEP 020</i>
Type of project	<i>Archaeological Monitoring & Recording</i>		
Site status	<i>-</i>		
Current land use	<i>Single dwelling with garage and workshop</i>		
Planned development	<i>New replacement dwelling with detached garage</i>		
Main features (+dates)	<i>Ditches</i>		
Significant finds (+dates)	<i>None</i>		
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	<i>Suffolk</i>	<i>St Edmundsbury</i>	<i>Depden</i>
HER/ SMR for area	<i>Suffolk HER</i>		
Post code (if known)	<i>IP29 4BY</i>		
Area of site	<i>c.400m²</i>		
NGR	<i>TL 7766 5747</i>		
Height AOD (min/max)	<i>121.00/122.50m AOD</i>		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	<i>SCC AS-CT</i>		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	<i>Matthew Baker & Zbigniew Pozorski</i>		
Funded by	<i>Mr & Mrs Golding</i>		
Full title	<i>Claremont, The Green, Depden, Suffolk IP29 4BY: Archaeological Monitoring & Recording</i>		
Authors	<i>Baker, M., & Pozorski, Z.</i>		
Report no.	<i>4784</i>		
Date (of report)	<i>January 2016</i>		

CLAREMONT, THE GREEN, DEPDEN, SUFFOLK IP29 4BY

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING & RECORDING

SUMMARY

In September 2014 and June 2015 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological monitoring and recording at Claremont, The Green, Depden, Suffolk IP29 4BY (NGR TL 7766 5747). The monitoring was commissioned by Mr & Mrs Golding in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the construction of a replacement dwelling and a detached garage.

The proposed replacement dwelling is on the site of a windmill that is recorded as a local heritage asset, and in an area where there is potential for archaeological deposits relating to the post-medieval windmill. Medieval and post-medieval archaeological remains are recorded in vicinity of the site.

In the event the monitoring revealed a possible ditch fill, L1005, seen in Sample Section 3, which was between 1.7m and 1.9m below existing ground level. It was located between the natural and made ground and may represent part of the post-medieval windmill ditch. Possible evidence for the original post-medieval windmill ditch was also recorded during the excavation of the house foundations (F2007 Sample Section 10), and an undated ditch (F1008; Samples Sections 5 and 12) was also revealed.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In September 2014 and June 2015 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological monitoring and recording at Claremont, The Green, Depden, Suffolk IP29 4BY (NGR TL 7766 5747; Figs. 1 & 2). The monitoring was commissioned by Mr & Mrs Golding in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the construction of a replacement dwelling with detached garage (St Edmundsbury Borough Council Planning Ref. DC/14/0257/FUL).

1.2 The monitoring was undertaken in accordance to a brief issued by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCC AS-CT; dated 16/04/2014), and a written scheme of investigation (specification) prepared by AS (dated 24/06/2014), and approved by SCC AS-CT. The project conformed to the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) *Code of Conduct and Standard and Guidance for An Archaeological Watching Brief* (2014), and the document *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003).

1.3 The project aimed for the recovery of a record of archaeological deposits that may be damaged or removed by any development (including services and landscaping). The main objective surrounds the potential for the

groundworks for the development to produce evidence associated with a windmill.

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 within Depden Green (Fig. 1), a large irregular, roughly rectangular, common land located c.700m west of Chedburgh and c.9km south-west of Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk. The site lies on the northern side of a road which traverses The Green and comprises a single dwelling with garage and workshop. It is situated on a slightly elevated rectangular mound surrounded by a wet ditch (Fig. 2).

3 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND SOILS

3.1 The site lies within The Green which is located on relatively flat land at c.121m AOD. The site itself is situated at c.122m and is slightly elevated above the surrounding area.

3.2 The solid geology of the environs is chalk of the Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation, Seaford Chalk Formation, Newhaven Chalk Formation and Culver Calk Formation (British Geological Survey 1978). Soils on the site are those of the Hanslope association, described as slowly permeable calcareous clayey soils (Soil Survey of England and Wales 1983).

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

4.1 Depden Green (DEP 004) is a large well preserved medieval green with houses on its margins. The proposed replacement dwelling is located on the site of a post-medieval windmill (DEP 005) depicted on Hodkinson's Map of Suffolk (1783) and on the OS 1st edition map of 1905. A post mill with a roundhouse were demolished in c.1910. At present the site is almost a peninsula surrounded by an irregular, partially wet, ditch.

4.2 A medieval moated site (DEP 001) is located c.550m south-west of the windmill site. It comprised three sides of a square until 1984 when the north side was re-excavated to complete the square. The excavation revealed a brick wall (probably pre dating 1660) with two courses of ashlar blocks at its base. Depden Hall, the house occupying the north-east corner of the site, contains s possible 14th century timber-framed structure.

4.3 The Church of St Mary (DEP 003), c.750m south of the site, dates from the 13th century, with 13th – 14th century nave and chancel, 15th century west tower and 17th century timber porch. The church was seriously damaged by fire in 1985 and has been since restored.

4.4 Medieval (12th – 14th century) pottery was also recovered from a pit recorded at Hall Close, c.260m to the west-south-west (DEP 015). The post-medieval (16th century; DEP 006) house stood until the late 20th century c.250m to the west.

4.5 Hodkinson's map of 1783 is on a scale that has limited detail, but it shows the site as a windmill on Depden Green, to the north of Depden Hall (Fig. 3). The Depden Tithe map shows good detail, it depicts the windmill on a circular island with a moat or ditch to the north and south-west, and a larger body of water, a pool or pond, to the east. There are causeways of solid ground to the south and north-west (Fig. 4). The site is located in the middle of The Green as Plot 269, and is described as a windmill and yard but is classed as pasture. It was owned by William Adair and occupied by Susan Green (Tithe Apportionment T111/1). The Second Edition 25 inch OS map of 1905 also shows the site in good detail. The circular structure is described as a corn mill and is situated on the circular island, with the surrounding ditches and pool appearing more angular and irregular in shape than depicted on the Tithe map (Fig. 5). The two causeways are still in place, the one to the south having an access track. The 1960 OS 6 inch map shows no change to the 1905 map, except that the building on the circular island is now rectangular suggesting that the corn mill has been replaced (Fig. 6).

5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 The archaeological monitoring comprised the observation of all groundworks, the inspection of the subsoil and natural deposits for archaeological features and the examination of spoil heaps and the recording of soil profiles. Archaeological features and deposits were recorded using *pro-forma* recording sheets, drawn to scale and photographed as appropriate. Excavated spoil was checked for finds and the excavated area was scanned by metal detector.

5.2 The principal elements monitored were the mechanically-excavated foundation trenches for the new garage and house, and the ground reduction within the garage and house footprints (Figs. 2 & 7).

6 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS Figs. 7 - 9

Deposits located within the area of excavation were recorded in sample sections presented below.

The Garage

<i>Sample section 1 (DP 4)</i> <i>North-east foundation trench, facing south-west</i> <i>0.00 = 122.20m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.53m	L1000	Made ground. Mid brownish yellow, compact, silty clay with occasional CBM fragments and small stones.
0.53m+	L1001	Natural mid to dark brownish yellow, compact, clay with occasional small chalk chunks.

<i>Sample section 2 (DP 6)</i> <i>North-west foundation trench, facing south-east</i> <i>0.00 = 122.10m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 1.05m	L1002	Made ground with topsoil. Mid to dark grey, friable, silty sand with moderate CBM fragments, small stones and frequent roots.
1.05 – 1.40m	L1000	Made ground. As above.
1.40 – 2.10m	L1003	Made ground. Dark yellowish brown, compact, silty clay with occasional CBM fragments and small chalk chunks.
2.10m+	L1001	Natural clay. As above.

<i>Sample section 3 (DP 8)</i> <i>South-west foundation trench, facing north-east</i> <i>0.00 = 121.01m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.67m	L1002	Made ground. As above.
0.67 – 1.18m	L1000	Made ground. As above.
1.18 – 1.70m	L1004	Made ground. Mid grey, compact, silty clay with occasional CBM fragments, charcoal flecks and chalk chunks.
1.70 – 1.90m	L1005	Possible fill of ditch. Dark grey, friable, clayey silt.
1.90m+	L1001	Natural clay. As above.

Description. L1005 was a possible fill of a ditch. It was present in Sample Section 3 (Figs. 7 & 8) and may represent part of the post-medieval windmill ditch located between the natural and made ground.

The House

<i>Sample section 4</i> <i>Eastern foundation trench, south end facing west</i> <i>0.00 = 121.98m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.48m	L2000	Made ground. Firm, dark orange brown silty clay with frequent modern CBM.
0.48 – 0.97m	L2001	Made ground. Firm, dark yellow brown silty clay with frequent modern CBM and debris.
0.97 – 1.64m	L2002	Made ground. Compact, dark grey brown silty clay with frequent modern CBM and debris.
1.64m+	L2003	Natural deposits. Compact, mid yellow grey clay with occasional large sub rounded flint nodules.

<i>Sample section 5 (DP 9)</i> <i>North foundation trench, facing south</i> <i>0.00 = 122.13m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.38m	L2004	Made ground. Firm, mid yellow brown sandy clay with frequent CBM.
0.38 – 0.82m	L2005	Made ground. Compact, mid yellow brown silty clay with moderate chalk and occasional CBM.
0.82 – 0.89m	L2006	Possible buried soil. Compact, mid grey brown silty clay.
0.89m+	L2003	Natural deposits. As sample section 4.

<i>Sample section 6 (DP 10)</i> <i>Southern foundation trench, facing north</i> <i>0.00 = 122.21m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.37m	L2004	Made ground. As above, sample section 5.
0.37 – 0.86m	L2005	Made ground. As above, sample section 5.
0.86 – 0.95m	L2006	Possible buried soil. As above, sample section 5.
0.95m+	L2003	Natural deposits. As above, sample section 4.

<i>Sample section 7</i> <i>Eastern foundation trench, north end facing east</i> <i>0.00 = 122.01m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.45m	L2000	Made ground. As above, sample section 4.
0.45– 1.01m	L2001	Made ground. As above, sample section 4.
1.01 – 1.66m	L2002	Made ground. As above, sample section 4.
1.66m+	L2003	Natural deposits. As above, sample section 4.

<i>Sample section 8 (DP 11)</i> <i>Northern foundation trench facing north</i> <i>0.00 = 121.81m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.18m	L2000	Made ground. As above, sample section 4.
0.18– 0.51m	L2001	Made ground. As sample section 4.
0.51 – 0.56m	L2010	Hardcore layer. Friable, pale grey brown sandy silt with frequent modern CBM, crockery, glass and metal cable.
0.56 – 1.63m	L2002	Made ground. As sample section 4.
1.63 – 1.80	L2011	Layer. Compact, dark grey brown silty clay with frequent CBM.
1.80m+	L2003	Natural deposits. As sample section 4.

<i>Sample section 9 (DP 12)</i> <i>Southern foundation trench, facing north</i> <i>0.00 = 122.00m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.21m	L2000	Made ground. As sample section 4.
0.21– 1.02m	L2001	Made ground. As sample section 4.
1.02 – 1.50m	L2002	Made ground. As sample section 4.
1.50 – 1.92m	L2011	Layer. As sample section 8.
1.92m+	L2003	Natural deposits. As sample section 4.

<i>Sample section 10 (DP 13)</i> <i>Northern foundation trench, facing south</i> <i>0.00 = 122.13m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.21m	L2004	Made ground. As sample section 5.
0.21– 1.02m	L2005	Made ground. As sample section 5.
1.02 – 1.50m	L2006	Possible buried soil. As sample section 5.
1.50 – 1.92m	L2011	?Fill of ditch, F2007. As sample section 8.
1.92m+	L2003	Natural deposits. As sample section 4.

<i>Sample section 11</i> <i>Western foundation trench, facing west</i> <i>0.00 = 122.20m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.39m	L2004	Made ground. As sample section 5.
0.39 – 0.81m	L2005	Made ground. As sample section 5.
0.81 – 0.93m	L2006	Possible buried soil. As sample section 5.
0.93m+	L2003	Natural deposits. As sample section 4.

<i>Sample section 12</i>		
<i>Southern foundation trench, facing north</i>		
<i>0.00 = 122.07m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.37m	L2004	Made ground. As sample section 5.
0.37 – 0.79m	L2005	Made ground. As sample section 5.
0.79 – 0.88m	L2006	Possible buried soil. As sample section 5.
0.88m+	L2003	Natural deposits. As sample section 4.

Description: Possibly the backfilled post-medieval windmill ditch (F2007) and an undated ditch (F2008), orientated north/south, were identified and recorded during the excavation of the house foundations.

F2007 was a ?curvilinear ditch with moderate sloping sides. The base was not seen as it was not contained within the foundation trenches. Its fill (L2011) was a compact, dark grey brown silty clay with frequent modern CBM. It contained no other finds.

Ditch F2008 was linear (7.00+ x 0.82 x 0.86m), orientated north/south (Sample Sections 5 & 12). It had steep sides and a narrow base. Its fill (L2009) was a compact, dark grey brown silty clay with moderate sub-rounded chalk nodules. It contained no finds.

7 CONFIDENCE RATING

7.1 It is not felt that any factors inhibited the recognition of archaeological features or finds during the programme of archaeological monitoring and recording.

8 DEPOSIT MODEL

8.1 In the area towards the centre of the site (the house) there was only one deposit of made ground (L1000; 0.40 – 0.50m thick) above the natural geology. The remaining part of the site was commonly overlain by Made ground L1002, a mid brownish yellow, compact, silty clay with occasional CBM fragments and small stones (0.20 – 0.80m thick). It gradually became thicker towards the bank of the ditch (south-west). Basal deposits had also accumulated on the bank and consisted of layers of made ground with a depth of 2.10m below the existing ground level.

8.2 L1005 overlying the natural clay, which comprised a dark grey, friable, clayey silt between 1.70m and 1.90m below existing ground level was a possible fill of a ditch (Sample Section 3).

8.3 The natural clay, L1001, was present at 0.40 – 2.10m below the existing ground level and comprised a mid to dark brownish yellow, compact, clay with occasional small chalk chunks.

9 DISCUSSION

9.1 The site had a potential for archaeological remains, in particular for medieval and post-medieval archaeology. It is located on the site of a post-medieval windmill and earlier medieval remains are known in the vicinity.

9.2 L1005 was a possible fill of a ditch. It was present in Sample Section 3 (Figs. 7 & 8) and may represent part of the post-medieval windmill ditch located between the natural and made ground. Possible evidence for the original post-medieval windmill ditch was also recorded during the excavation of the house foundations (F2007 Sample Section 10 (Figs 7 & 9)), and an undated ditch (F1008; Samples Sections 5 and 12) was revealed during the excavation of the footing trenches for the new house. F2008 was sealed by ?buried soil L2006 suggesting it may be a field boundary pre-dating the post-medieval windmill.

9.3 A significant built-up of earth was apparent along the south-western edge of the elevated mount on which the site is situated. These groundworks likely sought to reinforce the banks. They may have been laid during the modern development on the site rather than associated with the original post-medieval construction of the mill.

10 DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

10.1 Archive records, with an inventory, will be deposited with any donated finds from the site at The Suffolk County Store. The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross-referenced and checked for internal consistency.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Solutions would like to thank Mr & Mrs Golding for funding the project and for their assistance.

AS would also like to acknowledge the input and advice of Dr Jess Tipper and Ms Rachael Abraham of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team.

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Soil Survey of England and Wales (SSEW), 1983, *Legend for the 1:250,000 Soil Map of England and Wales*. SSEW, Harpenden

APPENDIX 1 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD DATA (HER)

The following sites are those that lie within a 1km radius of the assessment site. The table has been compiled from data held by the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER).

HER Number	NGR	Description
Medieval period (5th – 16th centuries)		
DEP 001	TL 774 569	Depden Hall: Scheduled Monument. The medieval moated site. It comprised three sides of a square until 1984 when the north side was re-excavated to complete the square. This revealed a brick wall (probably pre 1660) with two courses of Ashlar blocks at its base. Depden Hall, the house occupying the north-east corner of the site contains possibly 14 th century timber-framed structure.
DEP 003	TL 777 5660	St Mary's Church. C13-C14 nave and chancel, C15 west tower with a band of chequer-work flushwork around its base. C17 timber north porch; modern south porch used as a vestry. Norman south door. Nave gutted by fire in 1984 and the roof lost (?fire caused by lightning). Rebuilt and reconsecrated 1985. Church is very isolated and can only be reached by a long footpath (approximately 650m long). 1:10560 map (1959) shows four footpaths converging on a point 40m to the north of the churchyard, and then leading south to the church.
DEP 004	TL 776 574	Depden Green. Large, well preserved green with houses along its margin. The area of the green seems to be largely complete and compares well with the outlines shown on Hodskinson's Map of Suffolk, 1783, and the OS 1st edition map, 1837.
DEP 015	TL 77374 57327	Medieval (12 th – 14 th century) pottery was recovered from a pit recorded at Hall Close.
The post-medieval period (16th century to present)		
DEP 005	TL 776 65741	Site of windmill in the centre of Depden Green. Depicted on Hodskinson's Map of Suffolk, 1783 and on OS 1st edition map of 1837. Post mill with a roundhouse demolished circa 1910 (S1). Site shown on tithe and modern maps as a near circular peninsular surrounded by an irregular wet ditch.
DEP 006	TL 7737	16 th C two bay aisled house which was

	5741	demolished in the late 20th C after falling into a state of decay.
CHB 009	TL 7921 5691	WWII Chedburgh airfield & associated buildings, opened 1942, closed 1946, site sold 1952. Airfield mainly in Depden and Rede parishes, accommodation (Nissen huts) mainly in Chedburgh. Hangers now used for light industry.
DEP 016	TL 774 574	Record of an aisled house at Depden Green
DEP 019	TL 776 572	Popes Farm Bungalow
Undated		
DEP 006	TL 7771 5655	Square enclosure, possibly a moat of unknown date, visible as a soilmark next to site of isolated church
DEP 020	TL 776 574	Watching brief at Claremont

APPENDIX 2

CONCORDANCE OF FINDS

APPENDIX 3 SPECIALIST REPORTS

The Pottery

by Peter Thompson

Introduction

The monitoring recovered two sherds weighing 43g from Hardcore Layer L2010.

Methodology

The sherds were examined visually and partially under x35 binocular microscope and recorded in keeping with the Post-Roman Pottery Research Group Guidelines (Slowikowski 2001, Table 1). Fabric codes and dating are those used by the Museum of London.

The Pottery

One sherd is a factory made refined white earthenware (RWE) plate rim (17g) in good condition with green transfer printing. The second is a plate or shallow dish rim with blue transfer printing (TPW), which is in good condition bar a chip. The sherds are late 19th century to modern in date.

Bibliography

Slowikowski, A., Nenk, B. and Pearce, J. 2001 Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics, *Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper 2*.

The Ceramic Building Materials

Andrew Peachey

The archaeological monitoring recovered two fragments (169g) of early modern to modern CBM in a highly fragmented condition. Ditch F2007 (L2011) contained a single fragment (54g) of Victorian or later peg tile, in a very highly-fired calcareous fabric; while Made Ground L2002 contained a single fragment (115g) of brick that bears a (partial) stamp indicating it once acted as a warning covering for an electricity cable.

APPENDIX 4 SPECIFICATION

CLAREMONT, THE GREEN, DEPDEN IP29 4BY

**WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR
CONTINUOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING/RECORDING**

24th June 2014

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

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CLAREMONT, THE GREEN, DEPDEN IP29 4BY ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING & RECORDING

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 This specification (written scheme of investigation) has been prepared in response to a brief issued by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCC AS-CT, Jess Tipper, dated 16th April 2014). It provides for continuous archaeological monitoring/recording of groundworks associated with the construction of a new dwelling at Claremont, The Green, Depden IP29 4BY (NGR TL 776 574). The works are required to comply with a planning requirement of St Edmundsbury Borough Council.

2 COMPLIANCE

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

3 SITE & DEVELOPMENT DESCRIPTION ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 The proposed replacement dwelling is on a site of archaeological interest. It lies on the site of a windmill that is recorded as a local heritage asset within the County Historic Environment Record (HER no. DEP 005), in an area where there is potential for archaeological deposits relating to the windmill.

3.2 The detailed project background will be presented in the project report, with reference to the Suffolk Historic Environment Record.

4 BRIEF FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING ARRANGEMENTS FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING SPECIFICATION FOR MONITORING OF GROUNDWORKS

4.1 As set out in the brief (Sections 2 -4).

4.2 Research Design

4.2.1 The regional research frameworks are set out in Glazebrook (1997 and Brown & Glazebrook (2000) and updated by Medlycott and Brown (2008) and Medlycott (2011). Wade (in Brown & Glazebrook 2000, 23-26) identifies research topics for the rural landscape in the Saxon and medieval periods. These include examination of population during this period (distribution and density, as well as physical structure), settlement (characterisation of form and function, creation and testing of settlement diversity models), specialisation and surplus agricultural production, assessment of craft production, detailed study of changes in land use and the impact of colonists (such as Saxons, Danes and Normans) as well as the impact of the major institutions such as the Church. Ayers (in Brown & Glazebrook, 2000) discusses more 'urban' research topics in more detail. For demography, issues include assessment of population structures, density and mobility, urban sustainability, immigration and rural colonisation and housing/provisioning. For social organisation, issues include assessment of the impact of royal villas, major institutions and the Church on urban settlement, territorial boundaries in proto-urban and urban settlements, the effect of national political developments, ranking and status in settlements, spatial analysis, wealth distribution, specialism, acquisition of raw materials, building form and function, markets and commercial/corporate activity. Economic issues of the above also need to be considered, particularly with regard to industrial zoning. The impact of culture and religion could include issues such as identifying characteristics of urban culture, its growth, complexity and values. The Church and its influence on the burgeoning towns must also be addressed. As Murphy notes in Brown and Glazebrook (2000, 31), urban environmental archaeology should be approached by analysis of environmental 'events', processes and study of relationships with producing sites in the rural hinterland.

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

ports and harbours and the role of existing infrastructure in shaping the Saxon period landscape; the economy, based on palaeoenvironmental studies; ritual and religion; the effect of the Danish occupation; and artefact studies (Medlycott 2011, 57-59).

4.2.3 As set out above, the principal research objectives will be to identify any further evidence of the medieval and post-medieval development of the village core, and any evidence associated with the development of The Old Rectory and adjacent medieval church.

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

Gurney, D, 2003, *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 14

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 ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING

5.1 The brief requires the recovery of a record of archaeological deposits that may be damaged or removed by any development (including services and landscaping). A Method Statement is provided (Appendix 2). The main objective surrounds the potential for the groundworks for the development to produce evidence associated with a windmill.

5.2 The brief requires the continuous monitoring of all groundworks in order to provide a record of any archaeological deposits which might be damaged or removed by any development (including services and landscaping) permitted by the current planning consent. Any ground works, and also the upcast soil, are to be closely monitored during and after stripping in order to ensure no damage occurs to any heritage assets. Adequate time is to be allowed for archaeological recording of archaeological deposits during excavation, and of soil sections following excavation.

5.3 The programme of work will include the following stages:

- Initial clearance of soil/overburden under archaeological observation;
- Inspection of sub-soil deposits for archaeological features and environmental deposits;
- The rapid investigation and recording of any archaeological features/deposits;
- Sub-soil stripping under archaeological supervision;
- Examination of any service and foundation trenches and subsequent recording of any exposed archaeological deposits;
- Rapid examination of spoil-heaps for archaeological material;
- A programme of post-fieldwork analysis, archiving and publication, as appropriate to the results of the project.

5.4 All of the above stages and operations will be carried out in accordance with MAP2 (EH 1991) and MoRPHE (2006).

Stage Details

5.5 **Site clearance:** under archaeological observation

5.6 **Excavation and recording:** of those features which cannot be preserved and will be substantially disturbed. In accordance with the following standards:

- excavation of all discrete features
- all industrial features to be sampled for appropriate scientific analysis
- full written records of each context and all contexts to be planned
- sampling will adhere to the guidelines prepared by English Heritage (*Environmental Archaeology; A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation*, 2011).

5.7 **Archaeological Observation and Recording** of all groundworks

- Observation of all groundworks, and subsequent recording of archaeological deposits
- Inspection of subsoil for archaeological features
- Investigation and recording of any exposed archaeological features/deposits
- Examination of spoil-heaps for archaeological material
- If significant remains are identified a meeting will be convened with the client and SCC AS-CT in order to agree an appropriate investigation
- A programme of post-excavation field work analysis, archiving and publication

5.8 Where possible effective **mitigation measures** will be devised according to the circumstances on site, in consultation with SCC AS-CT.

5.9 The resultant project report will follow the principles of MoRPHE (2006)

5.10 *Staffing*

Details of Archaeological Solutions Limited staff and specialist contractors are provided (Appendix 1).

5.11 *Method Statement*

The investigation will adhere to the IFA's *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavations and Watching Briefs* and (revised 2008), in addition to the ALGAO East of England *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003). A Method Statement for dealing with archaeological remains, where present, is presented (Appendix 1).

6 HEALTH AND SAFETY

6.1 Risk Assessment

A risk assessment will be completed before the work on site commences

6.2 Advice

Archaeological Solutions Limited is a member of FAME, formerly the Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers (SCAUM) and operates under the 'Health & Safety in Field Archaeology Manual'.

6.3 Insurances

Archaeological Solutions Limited is a member of the Council for British Archaeology and is insured under their policy for members.

7 REPORT REQUIREMENTS

7.1 The report will include, as appropriate:

- 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) A section/s drawing showing the depth of deposits including present ground level with Ordnance Datum, vertical and horizontal scale
- e) Excavation methodology and detailed results including a suitable conclusion and discussion
- f) Plans and sections of any recorded features and deposits
- g) Discussion and interpretation of the evidence. An assessment of the project's significance in a regional and local context and appendices
- h) All specialist reports or assessments
- i) A concise non-technical summary of the project results
- j) A HER/OASIS summary sheet as required

7.2 A summary report will be prepared for inclusion in the annual 'Archaeology in Suffolk' section of the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology*.

8 ARRANGEMENTS FOR ACCESS

8.1 Access to the site is to be arranged by the client.

9 SERVICES & CONSTRAINTS, SECURITY

9.1 The client is to advise AS of the position of any services which traverse the site and any constraints which are present e.g. Tree Preservation Orders, Rights of Way.

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

10 FINDS

10.1 As set out in the brief (Section 5) and below (Appendix 1).

11 ARCHIVE

11.1 The requirements for archive storage will be agreed with the Suffolk HER, and the archive deposited there.

11.2 The archive will be deposited within three months of the conclusion of the fieldwork.

11.3 The archive 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.

11.4 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 the 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 Museums Service. 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.

11.5 Archive records, with inventory, are to be deposited, as well as any donated finds from the site, at the 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.

12 MONITORING

12.1 It is understood that the project will be monitored by SCC AS-CT.

13 OASIS PROJECT REPORTING

13.1 The results of the project will be reported to the OASIS Project.

APPENDIX 1

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LIMITED PROFILES OF KEY 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 surveys. Samuel graduated from Bournemouth University with two degrees: Fdsc Field Archaeology and BSc (hons.) Field Archaeology.

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

SUPERVISOR

Laszlo Lichtenstein MA, MSc, PhD

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

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

PROJECT OFFICER

(DESK-BASED ASSESSMENTS)

Kate Higgs MA (Oxon)

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

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

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

Andrew Newton MPhil PIFA

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

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

University of Bradford, Dip Professional Archaeological
Studies (2002)

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

**PROJECT OFFICER
(POST-EXCAVATION)**

Antony Mustchin BSc MSc DipPAS

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

University of Bradford MSc Biological Archaeology (2004- 2005)

University of Bradford Diploma in Professional Archaeological
Studies (2003)

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

practice including specialist (archaeofauna), teaching, supervisory and directing-level posts.

**POTTERY, LITHICS AND
CBM RESEARCHER**

Andrew Peachey BA MifA

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

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

POTTERY RESEARCHER

Peter Thompson MA

Qualifications: University of Bristol BA (Hons), Archaeology (1995-1998)
University of Bristol MA; Landscape Archaeology (1998- 1999)

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

**PROJECT OFFICER
(OSTEOARCHAEOLOGY)**

Julia Cussans PhD

Qualifications: University of Bradford, PhD (2002-2010)
University of Bradford, BSc (Hons) Bioarchaeology (1997-2001)
University of Bradford, Dip. Professional Archaeological Studies (2001)

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

ENVIRONMENTAL ARCHAEOLOGIST

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.

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.

FINDS AND ARCHIVE ASSISTANT

Adam Leigh

Experience: Adam joined AS in January 2012. In his time with the company he has helped process hundreds of finds from a variety of sites going on to concord them. Adam has helped prepare a large number of sites for deposition with museums

making sure that the finds are prepared in strict accordance with the guidelines and requirements laid out by the receiving museum.

ASSISTANT ARCHIVES OFFICER Karen Cleary

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

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS: PRINCIPAL SPECIALISTS

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

DEP020, P5902, Claremont, The Green, Depden

Concordance of finds by feature

Feature	Context	Segment	Trench	Description	Spot Date (Pot Only)	Pot Qty	Pottery (g)	CBM (g)	A.Bone (g)	Other Material	Other Qty	Other (g)
	2002			Made Ground	Modern			115				
	2010			Hardcore Layer	Late 19 th century to modern	2	43					
2007	2011			Ditch	Modern			54				

APPENDIX 2 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 Mechanical excavation will be monitored by 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 in plan/phase where revealed, as appropriate to the project

Full Excavation

Industrial remains and intrinsically interesting features e.g hearths, burials will clearly merit full excavation where revealed. Discrete features associated with the possible structure and/or settlement will be fully excavated.

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

Should human remains be discovered, which is possible on this site, 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 would only be carried out following advice from SCC AS-CT. Excavators would be made aware, and comply with, provisions of Section 25 of the Burial Act of 1857 and pay due attention to the requirements of Health & Safety.

ANIMAL BONE

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

ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLING

The sampling will adhere to the guidelines prepared by English Heritage (2011) and the specialist will make his results known to Helen Chapell who co-ordinates environmental archaeology in the region on behalf of English Heritage. If important environmental remains are present a visit to the site by an environmental specialist will be arranged

Environmental sampling will follow guidelines outlined in *Working papers of the Association for Environmental Archaeology, No. 2: Environmental archaeology and archaeological evaluation* (1995) and *Environmental Archaeology; a guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation*, Centre for Archaeology Guidelines (2011).

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.

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



DP 1. The site of new garage. Looking north-east.



DP 2. Foundation trenches. Looking south-west.



DP 3. North-east trench. Looking north-north-west.



DP 4. North-east trench. Sample section 1. Looking north-east.



DP 5. North-west trench. Looking north-north-east.



DP 6. North-west trench. Sample section 2. Looking north-west.



DP 7. South-west trench. Looking west-north-west.



DP 8. South-west trench. Sample section 3. Looking south-west.

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



1

Sample section 5 with ditch F2008. Looking south.



2

Sample section 6. Looking north.



3

Sample section 8. Looking south.



4

Sample section 9. Looking south.



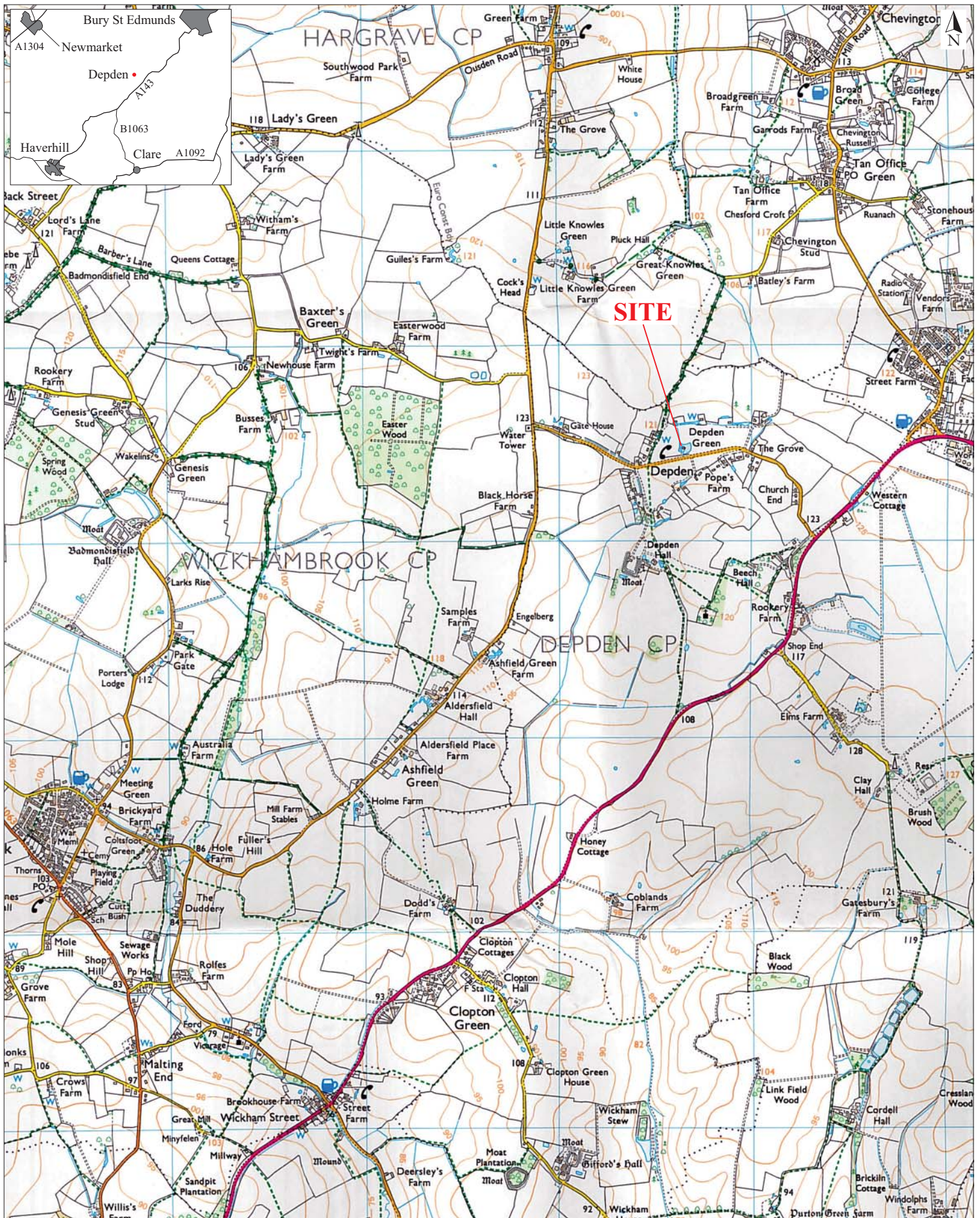
5

Sample section 10. Looking north.



6

General view of footing trenches.



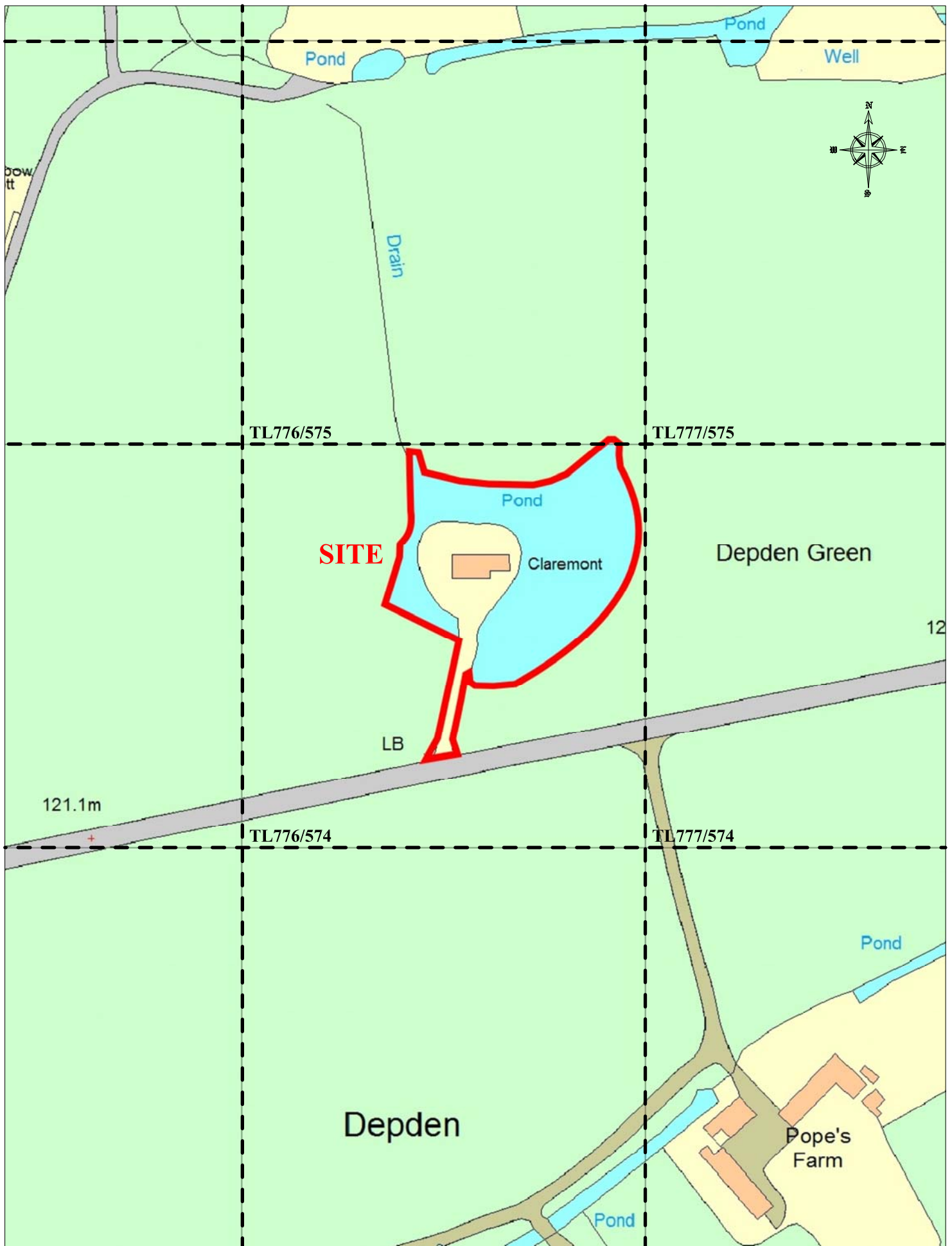
Reproduced from the 1999 Ordnance Survey 1:25000 map with the permission of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown copyright Archaeological Solutions Ltd Licence number 100036680

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Fig. 1 Site location plan

Scale 1:25,000 at A4

Claremont, The Green, Depden, Suffolk (P5902)



Contains Ordnance Survey data ©
Crown copyright and database right [2014]

0 75m

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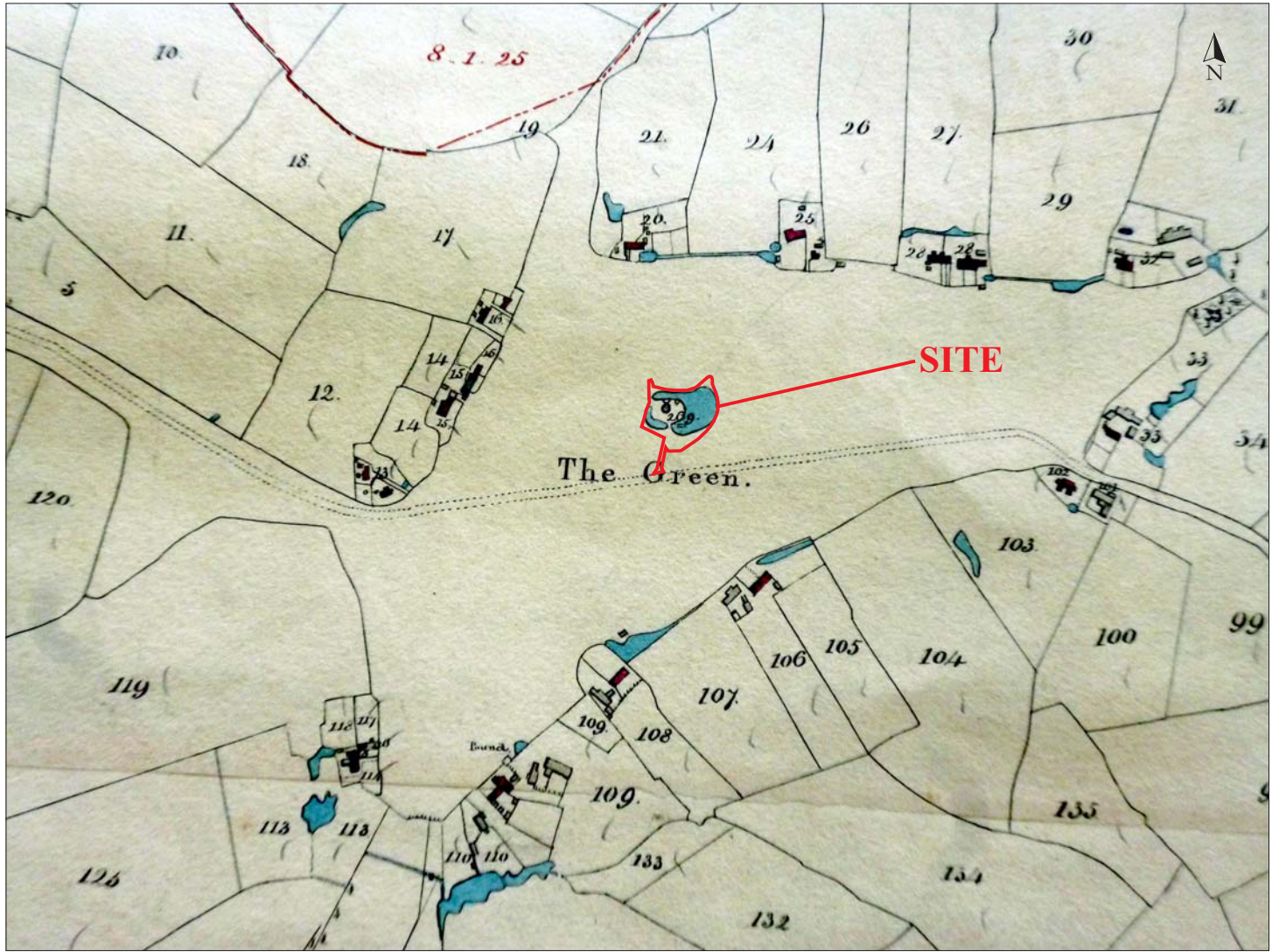
Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan

Scale 1:1250 at A4

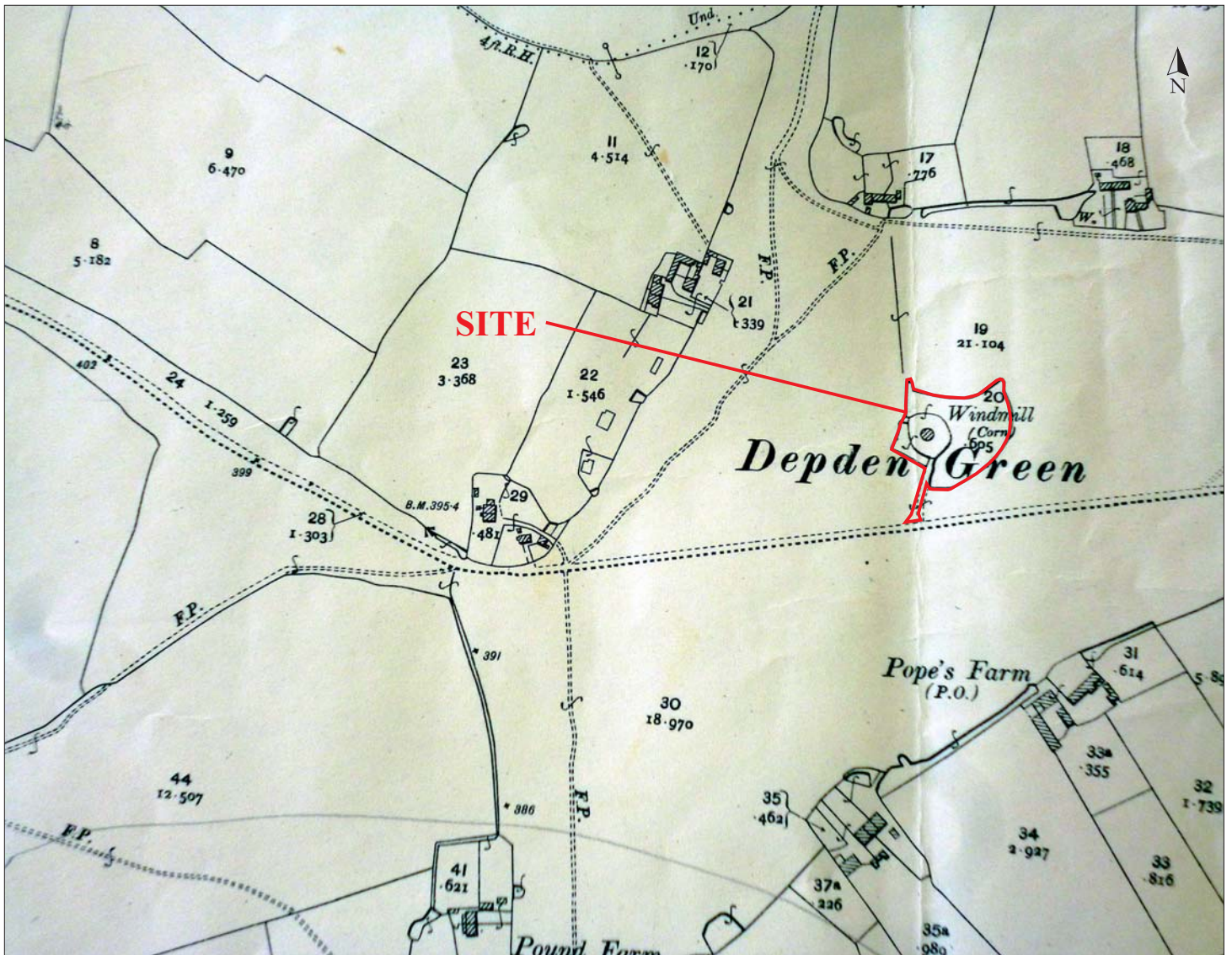
Claremont, The Green, Depden, Suffolk (P5902)



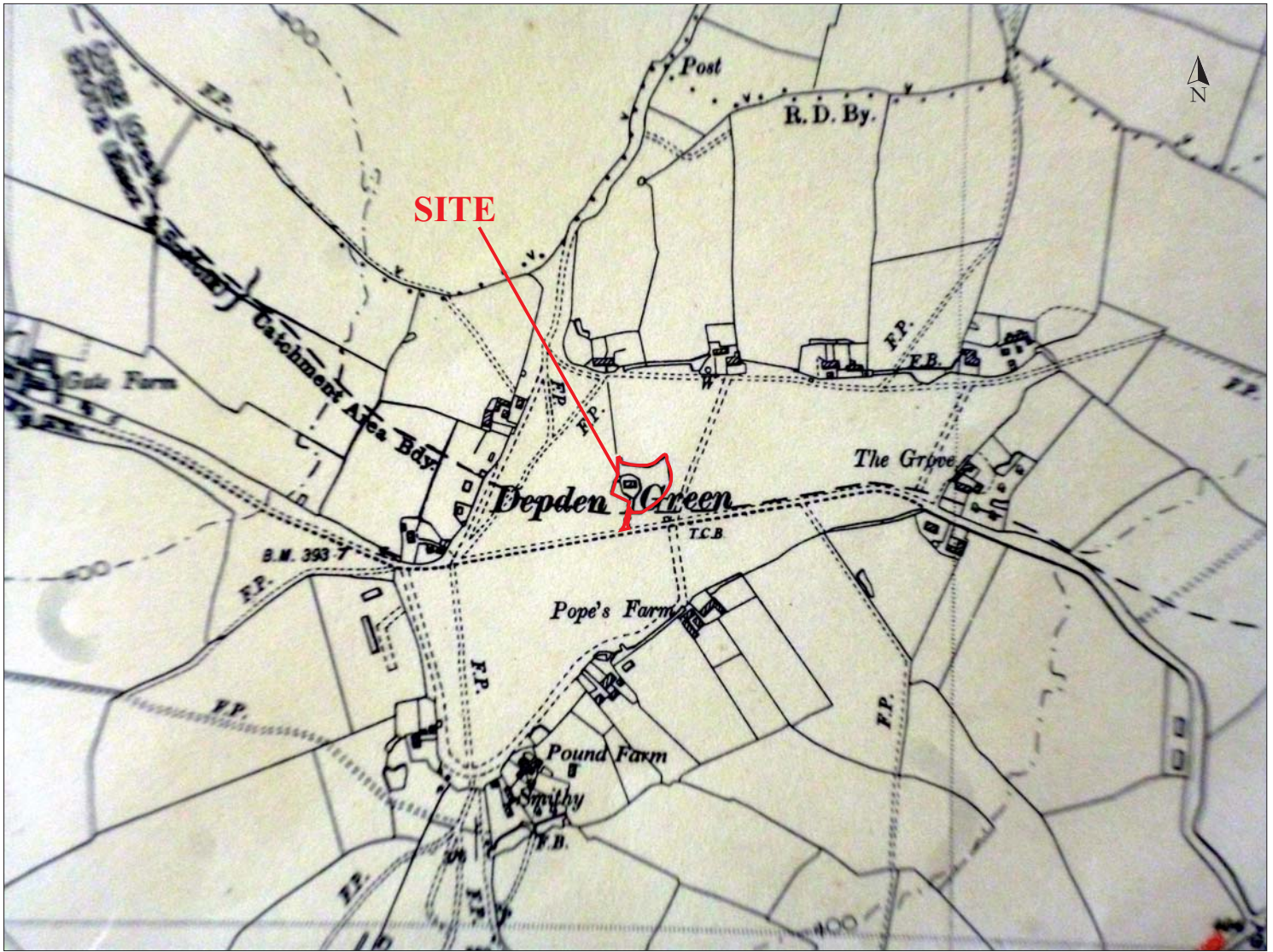
<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>
Fig. 3 Hodkinson's map, 1783
Not to scale
Claremont, The Green, Depden, Suffolk (P5902)



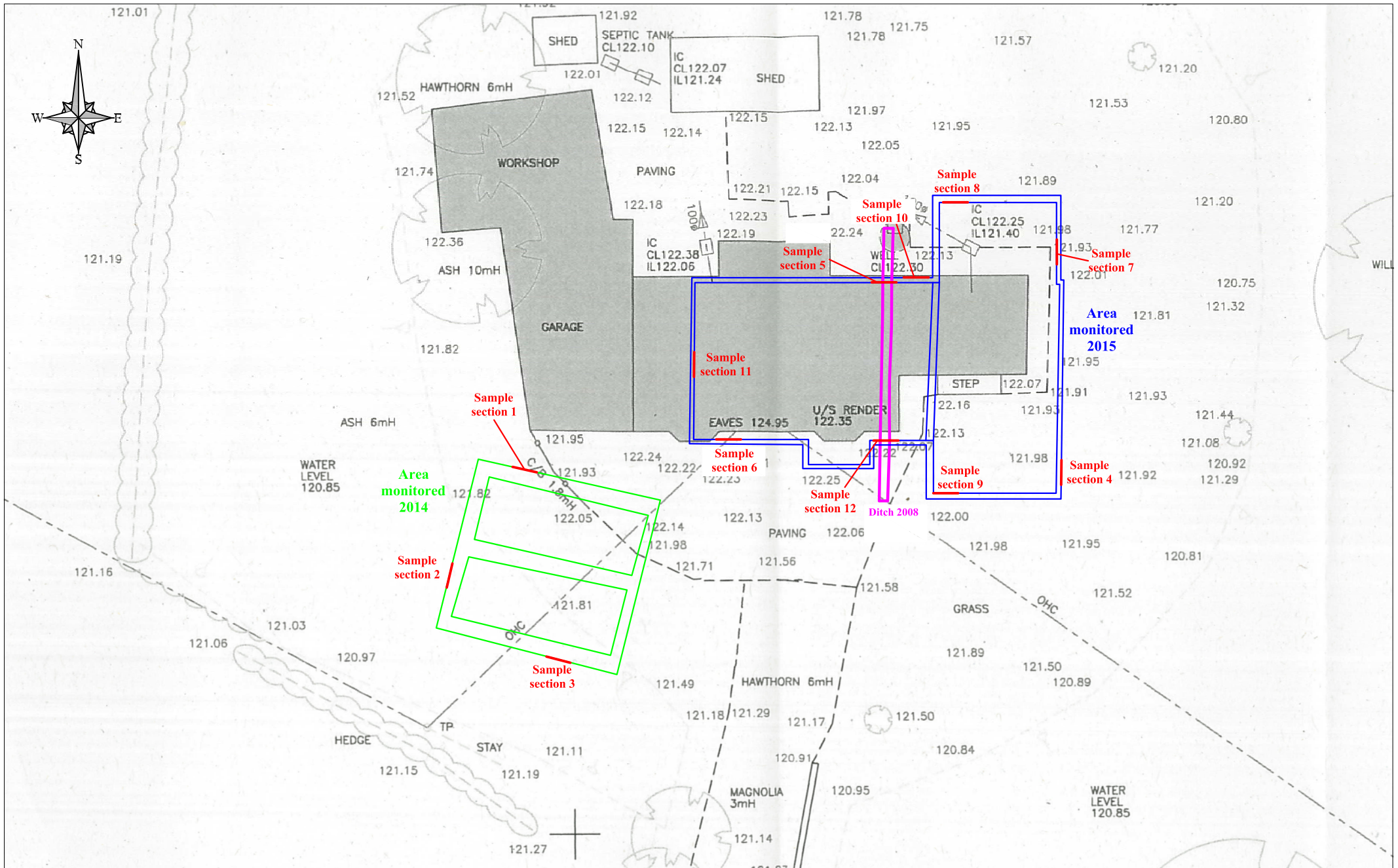
<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>
Fig. 4 Tithe map, 1838
Not to scale
Claremont, The Green, Depden, Suffolk (P5902)



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Fig. 5 OS map, 1905
Not to scale
Claremont, The Green, Depden, Suffolk (P5902)



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Fig. 6 OS map, 1950
Not to scale
Claremont, The Green, Depden, Suffolk (P5902)

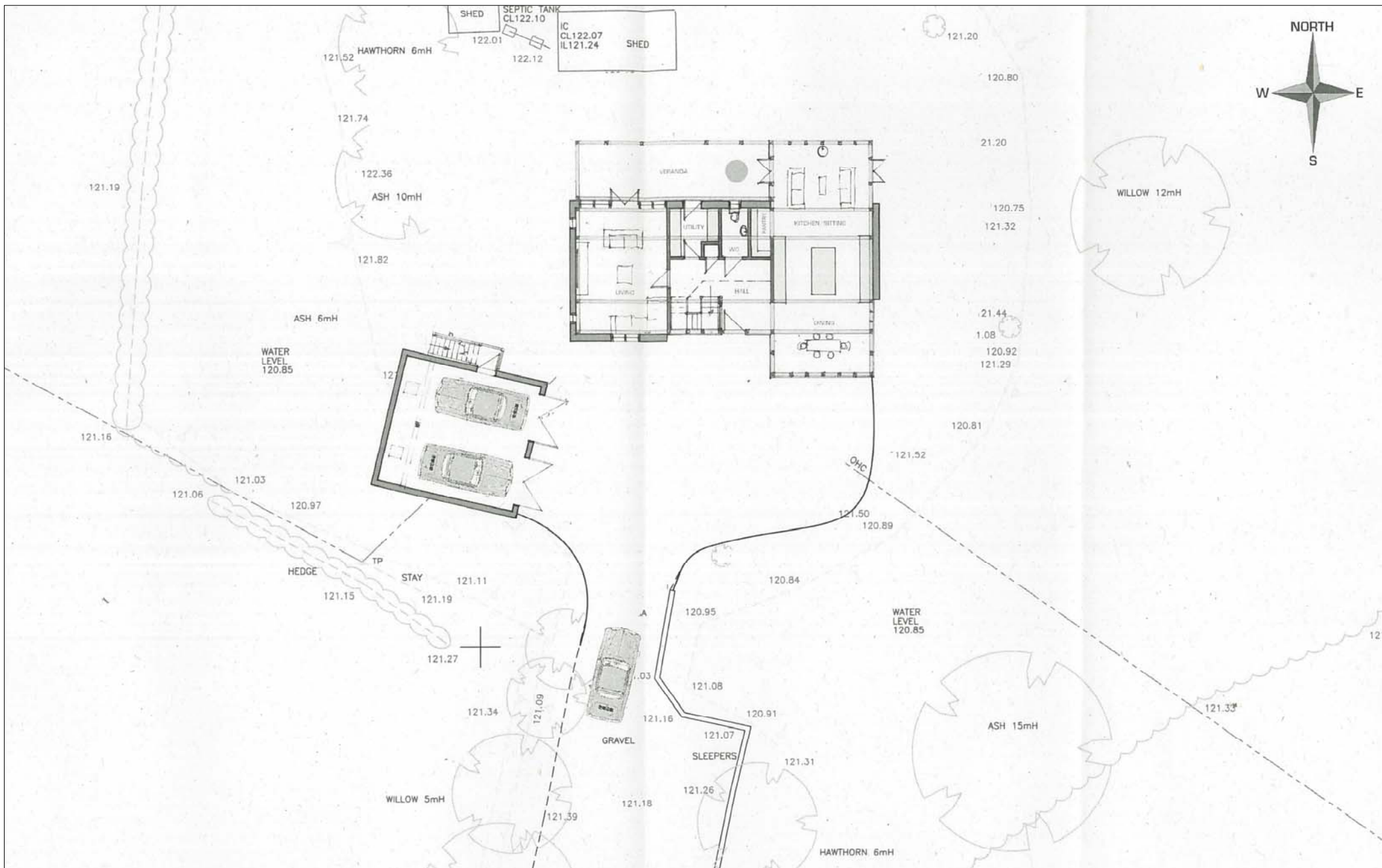


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Fig. 7a Areas monitored on existing plan

Scale 1:200 at A4

Claremont, The Green, Depden, Suffolk (P5902)

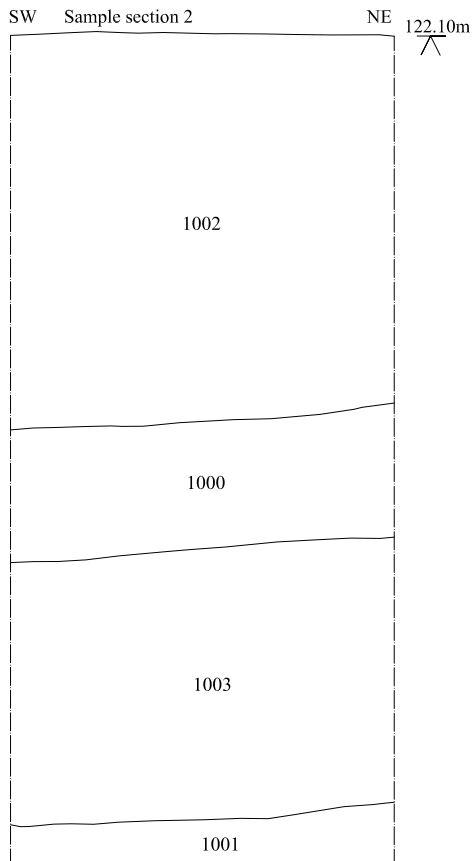
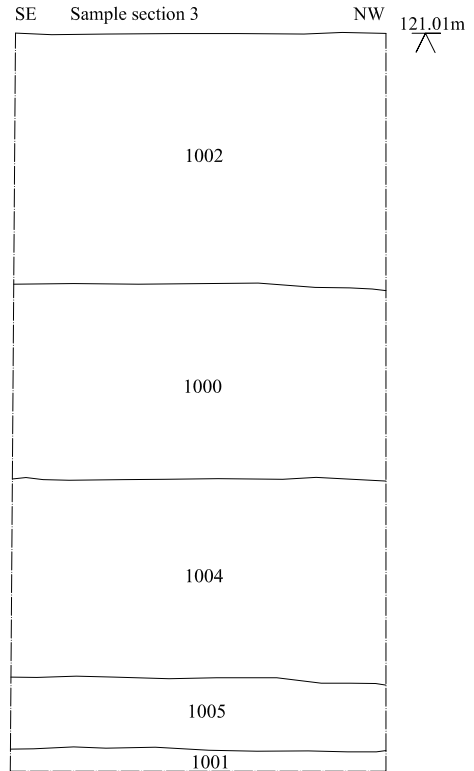
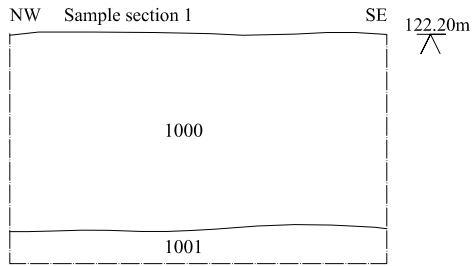


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Fig. 7b Proposed development plan

Scale 1:250 at A4

Claremont, The Green, Depden, Suffolk (P5902)

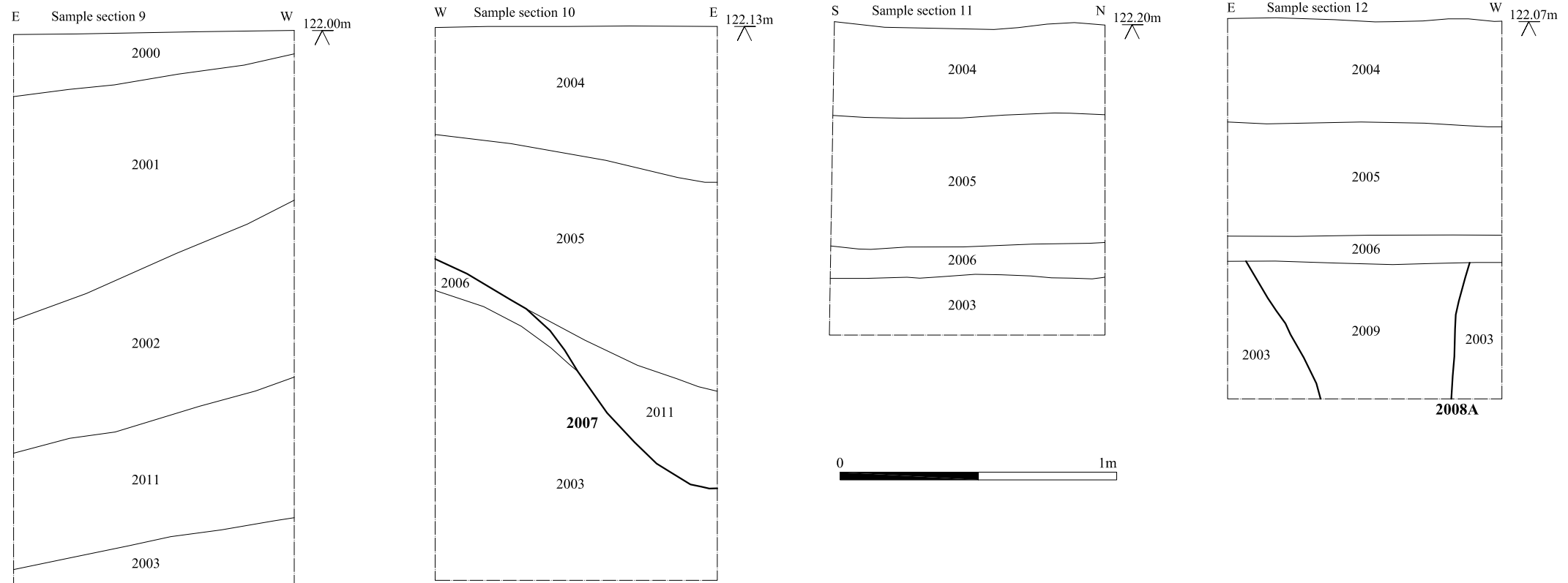
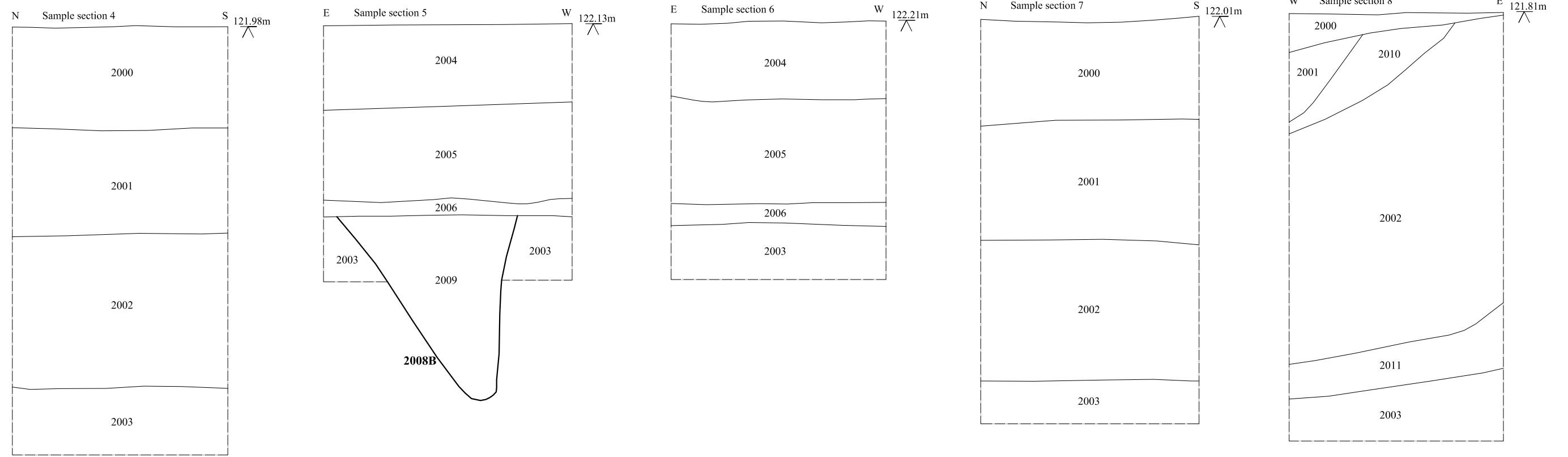


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Fig. 8 Sections (2014)

Scale 1:200 at A4

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Fig. 9 Sections (2015)
 Scale 1:100 and 1:20 at A3
 Claremont, The Green, Depden, Suffolk (P5902)