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NEW STAMINA TRACK, MOULTON PADDOCKS, MOULTON, SUFFOLK

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION VIA STRIP, MAP AND RECORD

Planning Number F/2012/0656/FUL

Author: Gareth Barlow (Fieldwork & report)	
NGR: TL 678 650	Report No. 4229
District: Forest Heath	Site Code: MUN 049
Approved: Claire Halpin MifA	Project No. P5075
Signed:	Date: 19 September 2013

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Project details			
Project name	<i>New Stamina Track, Moulton Paddocks, Moulton, Suffolk. An Archaeological Excavation via Strip, Map and Record</i>		
Project description (250 words)	<p><i>In December 2012 Archaeological Solutions Limited (AS), conducted an archaeological excavation via strip, map and sample at Moulton Paddocks, Moulton, Suffolk (NGR TL 678 650). The investigation was undertaken prior to the construction of a stamina track by Godolphin Management Company Limited, and it was required to comply with a planning condition to be imposed on approval for the construction of the new track.</i></p> <p><i>The site is adjacent to an existing stamina track which was subject to archaeological evaluation and subsequent excavation by AS in 2009 (Thompson & McCall 2009; Stone 2009). The investigations revealed few archaeological remains excepting an early Bronze Age Beaker burial and an urned cremation (Suffolk HER MUN 035).</i></p> <p><i>The current investigation recorded a modern ?quarry pit (F1006) and undated features (Ditch F1003, Gully F1010 and 16 post holes). Excepting the modern feature none of the features contained finds. A Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age sherd and a struck flint were found within the topsoil. The results of the current investigation are comparable to those of 2009 i.e. undated features, possibly natural, and sparse unstratified prehistoric pottery and struck flint. The current investigation did not include the 'highlights' of a Beaker burial and urned cremation.</i></p>		
Project dates (fieldwork)	<i>December 2012</i>		
Planning Number	<i>F/2012/0656/FUL</i>		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	<i>N</i>	Futurework (Y/N/?)	<i>N</i>
P. number	<i>5076</i>	Site code	<i>MUN049</i>
Type of project	<i>Archaeological Excavation</i>		
Site status			
Current land use	<i>Agricultural</i>		
Planned development	<i>Stamina Track</i>		
Main features (+dates)	<i>Undated post holes, ditch and gully</i>		
Significant finds (+dates)	<i>Sparse unstratified LBA/EIA pottery and struck flint</i>		
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	<i>Suffolk</i>	<i>Forest Heath</i>	<i>Moulton</i>
HER/ SMR for area	<i>SCC HER</i>		
Post code (if known)	<i>-</i>		
Area of site	<i>0.10ha.</i>		
NGR	<i>TL 678 650</i>		
Height AOD (max/ min)	<i>c.55m AOD</i>		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	<i>Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team</i>		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	<i>Gareth Barlow</i>		
Funded by	<i>Godolphin Management Company Ltd</i>		
Full title	<i>New Stamina Track, Moulton Paddocks, Moulton, Suffolk. An Archaeological Excavation via Strip, Map and Record.</i>		
Authors	<i>Gareth Barlow</i>		
Report no.	<i>4229</i>		
Date (of report)	<i>September 2013</i>		

NEW STAMINA TRACK, MOULTON PADDOCKS, MOULTON, SUFFOLK

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION VIA STRIP, MAP AND RECORD

SUMMARY

In December 2012 Archaeological Solutions Limited (AS), conducted an archaeological excavation via strip, map and sample at Moulton Paddocks, Moulton, Suffolk (NGR TL 678 650). The investigation was undertaken prior to the construction of a stamina track by Godolphin Management Company Limited, and it was required to comply with a planning condition to be imposed on approval for the construction of the new track.

The site is adjacent to an existing stamina track which was subject to archaeological evaluation and subsequent excavation by AS in 2009 (Thompson & McCall 2009; Stone 2009). The investigations revealed few archaeological remains excepting an early Bronze Age Beaker burial and an urned cremation (Suffolk HER MUN 035).

The current investigation recorded a modern ?quarry pit (F1006) and undated features (Ditch F1003, Gully F1010 and 16 post holes). Excepting the modern feature none of the features contained finds. A Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age sherd and a struck flint were found within the topsoil. The results of the current investigation are comparable to those of 2009 i.e. undated features, possibly natural, and sparse unstratified prehistoric pottery and struck flint. The current investigation did not include the 'highlights' of a Beaker burial and urned cremation.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In December 2012 Archaeological Solutions Limited (AS), conducted an archaeological excavation via strip, map and sample at Moulton Paddocks, Moulton, Suffolk (NGR TL 678 650; Figs. 1 - 2). The investigation was undertaken prior to the construction of a stamina track by Godolphin Management Company Limited, and it was required to comply with a planning condition to be imposed on approval for the construction of the new track.

1.2 The project was undertaken in compliance with a Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCC AS-CT) (Dr Jess Tipper, dated 19/10/2012) and a specification prepared by AS (dated 23rd October 2012). It adhered to appropriate sections of Gurney, D,

2003, 'Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England', *East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper* 14. The excavation was also conducted according to the Institute of for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct* and *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Excavation* (revised 2008).

1.3 The primary objective was to preserve the archaeological evidence contained within the site by record and to attempt a reconstruction of the history and use of the site. Specifically:

- The brief required controlled strip, map and excavation of the line of the proposed stamina track.
- The main objective surrounds the potential for the groundworks for the development to produce evidence for the early occupation/burials. The principal research objectives was to identify any further evidence of dispersed prehistoric burials or occupation of the area within the line of the proposed stamina track.

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 SITE DESCRIPTION ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 The site lies at the Godolphin facility at Moulton Paddocks, Moulton. It is proposed to create a new stamina track adjacent to the course of a previous stamina track which was built in 2009 and subject to archaeological investigation at the time. The new stamina track will be sub-circular, and will measure c. 2000m x 4m wide and 1200mm deep.

2.2 The earlier and existing stamina track was subject to archaeological evaluation and subsequent excavation by AS in 2009 (Thompson & McCall 2009; Stone 2009). The investigations revealed few archaeological remains excepting an early Bronze Age Beaker burial and an urned cremation (Suffolk HER MUN 035).

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 The mechanical stripping of the corridor of the new stamina track was undertaken under close archaeological supervision using a tracked mechanical 360° excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket.

3.2 The exposed surfaces were inspected and manually cleaned and planned. The stripped areas and plans were reviewed with SCC AS-CT. Archaeological features were excavated and recorded. Deposits were recorded using *pro forma* recording sheets, drawn to scale and photographed. Excavated spoil was checked for finds.

4 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

Eight sample sections were recorded:

<i>Sample section 1</i> 0.00 = 64.18		
0.00-0.32m	L1000	Topsoil. Mid orange / grey brown, firm, sandy silt with occasional – moderate flint and chalk
0.32m+	L1002	Natural deposits. White chalk with moderate flint.

<i>Sample section 2</i> 0.00 = 62.54m AOD		
0.00-0.35m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.35m+	L1002	Natural deposits.

<i>Sample section 3</i> <i>0.00 = 61.14m AOD</i>		
0.00–0.36m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.36m+	L1002	Natural deposits. As above.

<i>Sample section 4</i> <i>0.00 = 55.77m AOD</i>		
0.00–0.33m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.33-0.41m	L1001	Subsoil. Mid orange brown, firm, sandy silt with occasional flint.
0.41m+	L1002	Natural deposits. As above.

<i>Sample section 5</i> <i>0.00 = 55.77m AOD</i>		
0.00–0.32m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.32-44m	L1001	Subsoil. As above.
0.44m	L1002	Natural deposits. As above.

<i>Sample section 6</i> <i>0.00 = 50.03m AOD</i>		
0.00–0.35m	L1000	Topsoil. As above
0.35-0.54m	L1001	Subsoil. As above.
0.54m+	L1002	Natural deposits. As above

<i>Sample section 7</i> <i>0.00 = 50.82m AOD</i>		
0.00–0.37m	L1000	Topsoil. As above
0.37- 52m	L1001	Subsoil. As above.
0.52m+	L1002	Natural deposits. As above

<i>Sample section 8</i> <i>0.00 = 51.91m AOD</i>		
0.00–0.38m	L1000	Topsoil. As above
0.38-0.64m	L1001	Subsoil. As above.
0.64m+	L1002	Natural deposits. As above

<i>Sample section 9</i> <i>0.00 = 60.00m AOD</i>		
0.00–0.37m	L1000	Topsoil. As above
0.37–0.61m	L1001	Subsoil. As above.
0.61m+	L1002	Natural deposits. As above

Description A modern ?quarry pit (F1006) and undated features (Ditch F1003, Gully F1010 and 16 post holes) were recorded. Excepting the modern feature none of the features contained finds. A Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age sherd and a struck flint were found within the topsoil.

MODERN

F1006 was a large semi-circular quarry pit (3+ x 3.70 x 1.22m). Its profile was irregular. It had steep irregular sides and a concave base. It contained three fills, tabulated below.

Fill	Description	Finds
L1009 upper	Mid red brown, friable, sandy silt and chalk with moderate sub rounded and angular flints and chalk flecks.	
L1008	Dark red brown, friable, sandy silt with occasional subangular and rounded flints	
L1007 basal	Mid red brown, friable, sandy silt and chalk with moderate sub rounded and angular flints	

UNDATED

Ditch F1003 was linear (11.00+ x 1.78 x 0.36m), orientated SW/NE. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1004, was a mid orange brown, loose, silty sand with moderate small-medium sub-angular flint. It contained no finds.

Gully F1010 was curvilinear (10.00+ x 0.48 x 0.13m), orientated N/S. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1011, was a dark yellowish brown, loose, silty sand with moderate small-medium sub-angular flint.

Sixteen post holes were recorded on the western side of the site; fourteen in one cluster and two in a second 'cluster'. None contained finds and they are tabulated:

Feature	Fill	Plan/profile (dimensions)	Fill	Spot Date
F1013	L1014	Sub-circular in plan, steep sides and a concave base (0.28 x 0.21 x 0.20)	Firm mid red brown sandy clay with sparse flints	-
F1015	L1016	Sub-circular in plan, with steep sides and a concave base (0.36 x 0.30 x 0.36)	Ditto	-
F1017	L1018	Circular in plan, steep sides and a concave base (0.33 x 0.28 x 0.34)	Ditto	-
F1019	L1020	Sub-circular in plan, steep sides and a concave base (0.32 x 0.31 x 0.30)	Ditto	-

Feature	Fill	Plan/profile (dimensions)	Fill	Spot Date
F1021	L1022	Sub-circular in plan, steep sides and a concave base (0.20 x 0.14 x 0.06)	Ditto	-
F1023	L1024	Sub-circular in plan , steep irregular sides and a concave base (0.64 x 0.48 x 0.29)	Ditto with sparse flecks of charcoal	-
F1025	L1026	Oval in plan, steep sides and a concave base (0.32 x 0.20 x 0.26)	Firm mid red brown sandy clay with sparse flints	-
F1027	L1028	Circular in plan, steep sides and a concave base (0.24 x 0.23)	Ditto with sparse flecks of charcoal	-
F1029	L1030	Sub-circular in plan, steep sides and a concave base (0.16 x 0.14 x 0.12)	Ditto	-
F1031	L1032	Sub-circular in plan, steep irregular sides and a concave base (0.45 x 0.36 x 0.32)	Ditto	-
F1033	L1034	Sub-circular in plan, steep sides and a concave base (0.33 x 0.32 x 0.26)	Ditto	-
F1035	L1036	Sub-circular in plan, steep sides and a concave base (0.34 x 0.31 x 0.41)	Ditto	-
F1037	L1038	Sub-circular in plan, steep sides and a concave base (0.26 x 0.25 x 0.19)	Ditto	-
F1039	L1040	Sub-circular in plan, steep sides and a concave base (0.34 x 0.36 x 0.18)	Ditto	-
F1041	L1042	Sub-circular in plan, steep sides and a concave base (0.35 x 0.20 x 0.25)	Ditto	-
F1043	L1044	Circular in plan, steep sides and a flattish base (0.30 x 0.30)	Ditto	-

5 CONFIDENCE RATING

5.1 It is not felt that any factors restricted the identification of archaeological features or the recovery of finds during the excavation.

6 DEPOSIT MODEL

6.1 The site was commonly overlain by Topsoil L1000, a mid orange / grey brown, firm, sandy silt with occasional – moderate flint and chalk (0.32 – 0.37m thick). It overlay Subsoil L1001, a mid orange brown, firm, sandy silt with occasional flint (0.08 – 0.26m thick). L1001 was absent in Sample Sections 1-3. The natural geology, L1002, was present at 0.32 – 0.61m below existing ground level and comprised a white chalk with moderate flint.

7 DISCUSSION

7.1 The site is adjacent to an existing stamina track which was subject to archaeological evaluation and subsequent excavation by AS in 2009 (Thompson & McCall 2009; Stone 2009). The investigations revealed few archaeological remains excepting an early Bronze Age Beaker burial and an urned cremation (Suffolk HER MUN 035).

7.2 The current investigation recorded a modern ?quarry pit (F1006) and undated features (Ditch F1003, Gully F1010 and 16 post holes). Excepting the modern feature none of the features contained finds. A Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age sherd and a struck flint were found within the topsoil.

7.3 The principal cluster of undated post holes was located on the western side of the site and in the proximity of the Beaker burial excavated in 2009 (Fig.3). The latter comprised the poorly preserved Skeleton SK1 (336g) of a 4 to 5 year old child with a largely complete Beaker vessel placed just beside the forehead. The vessel was c. 15.5 cm in height with a slightly globular profile and a long neck, indicative of a 'late' Beaker style and often, but not exclusively found with adult burials (Case 1995). Similar vessels have been found on the domestic site of Hockwald-cum-Wilton, in southwest Norfolk (Healy 1996 and Bamford 1982).

7.4 In 2009 seven undated pits were recorded in close proximity to the Beaker burial, none contained finds and it was suggested that many were irregular in shape and may have represented natural features. The undated post holes recorded during the current investigation are comparable.

7.5 The results of the current investigation are comparable to those of 2009 i.e. undated features, possibly natural, and sparse unstratified prehistoric pottery and struck flint. The current investigation did not include the 'highlights' of a Beaker burial and urned cremation.

DEPOSITION OF ARCHIVE

Archive records, with an inventory, will be deposited at SCC County Store, Suffolk. 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.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Solutions Limited would like to thank Godolphin Management Company Ltd for their co-operation and funding the excavation and for their assistance, in particular Mr Derek McLean, Estates Manager. AS is also grateful to the consultant Taylor Vinters, in particular Ms Amy Richardson. AS would like to acknowledge the assistance of Mr Ollie Neil of the main contractor OJ Neil on site.

AS is also pleased to acknowledge the advice and input of Dr Jess Tipper of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service.

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APPENDIX 1 CONCORDANCE OF FINDS

MUN049, Moulton Paddocks

Concordance of finds by
feature

Feature	Context	Segment	Trench	Description	Spot Date	Pottery	CBM (g)	A. Bone (g)	Other
1000				Topsoil	EBA-EIA	(1) 3g			Str. Flint (1) - 3g
1006	1008 1009			Fill of Pit Fill of Pit	Mid 18th-Late 19th C	(3) 12g	17	1	Clay Pipe Stem (1) - 1g

APPENDIX 2 SPECIALIST REPORTS

The Struck Flint

Andrew Peachey

A single debitage flake (3g) of struck flint was recovered from Topsoil L1000 in an un-patinated condition. The small un-corticated, dark grey flake had blade-like proportions but was hard-hammer struck resulting in a hinged termination and rippled ventral face. Such a flake was probably produced in the Neolithic period, probably the later Neolithic, but dating is very tentative based on such limited evidence.

The Prehistoric Pottery

Andrew Peachey

A single, abraded body sherd (3g) of prehistoric pottery was recovered from Topsoil L1000. The sherd was manufactured in a bonfire-fired dark grey fabric with orange-red exterior surfaces, tempered with common, poorly-sorted, calcined flint (1-5mm). This type of pottery is most characteristic of the middle to late Bronze Age, but based on such limited evidence early Bronze Age or early Iron Age origins cannot be discounted.

The Pottery

by Peter Thompson

Pit F1006 (L1008) produced three lightly abraded sherds of creamware weighing 12g. The sherds probably all come from the same vessel which is probably a plate or shallow dish and is datable between the mid 18th and late 19th centuries.

The Ceramic Building Materials

Andrew Peachey

Single fragments of post-medieval CBM (9g) and mortar (8g) were contained in Pit F1006 (L1008). The CBM is probably derived from a brick but is too abraded and small to be certain.

APPENDIX 3 SPECIFICATION

NEW STAMINA TRACK, MOULTON PADDOCKS, MOULTON, SUFFOLK

**WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION VIA 'STRIP, MAP & RECORD'**

23rd October 2012

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NEW STAMINA TRACK, MOULTON PADDOCKS, MOULTON, SUFFOLK

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION VIA 'STRIP, MAP & RECORD'

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 This specification (written scheme of investigation) has been prepared in response to a brief & specification issued by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCC AS-CT, Jess Tipper, dated 19th October 2012). It provides for an archaeological excavation via 'strip, map & record' on land at Moulton Paddocks, Moulton, Suffolk (NGR TL 678 650). The works are required to comply with a planning condition to be imposed on approval for the creation of a new stamina track.

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 site lies at the Godolphin facility at Moulton Paddocks, Moulton. It is proposed to create a new stamina track within the line of a previous stamina track which was built in 2009 and subject to archaeological investigation at the time. The stamina track will be sub-circular, and will measure c. 2000m x 4m wide and 1200mm deep.

3.2 The site previous stamina track which lies just beyond the proposed track was subject to archaeological evaluation and subsequent excavation by AS in 2009 (Thompson & McCall 2009; Stone 2009). This revealed few archaeological remains excepting an early Bronze Age Beaker burial and an urned cremation (Suffolk HER MUN 035).

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).

4.2.2 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).

4.2.3 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).

4.2.4 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.

4.2.10 As set out above, the principal research objectives will be to identify any further evidence of dispersed prehistoric burials or occupation of the area within the line of the proposed stamina track.

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5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION

The brief requires controlled strip, map and excavation of the line of the proposed stamina track.

The main objective surrounds the potential for the groundworks for the development to produce evidence for the early occupation/burials.

5.1 Archaeological Investigation via 'Strip, Map & Record'

5.1.1 As set out in the brief and below.

5.1.2 As required by SCC AS-CT the programme of work will include the following stages:

- initial clearance of topsoil/overburden under archaeological supervision across the footprint of the proposed new stamina track
- manual cleaning and planning of exposed surface
- review with SCC AS-CT
- excavation and recording of any archaeological features/deposits, as required, according to the following (and as set out in the Method Statement, Appendix 1);

All discrete features (other than modern features) to be fully excavated
50% excavation of post-holes (unless part of a recognised structure or containing significant deposits/assemblages)

Stratified deposits to be excavated stratigraphically, if present

Metal detecting and 3D recording of any metalwork finds

Full written records of each context, using single context planning system

Full photographic record (including high quality publication shots)

Sampling for palaeoenvironmental evidence, as required

- assessment
- post-excavation and publication, as appropriate to the results of the project

5.1.3 All of the above stages and operations will be carried out in accordance with MAP2 (EH 1991) and the IFA *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs and Excavations* (revised 2008), ALGAO East of England *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003) as well as the documents listed in Section 2 (above). A Method Statement for dealing with archaeological remains, if present, is presented below (Appendix 2).

5.2 Stage Details

5.2.1 **Site clearance:** under archaeological monitoring

5.2.2 **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 of English Heritage (*Environmental Archaeology; A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation*, 2011).
- 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

5.2.3 Where possible effective **mitigation measures** will be devised according to the circumstances on site

5.2.4 **Assessment of the site archive.** The assessment will be completed within two months following the completion of the field work

5.2.5 **Post-excavation analysis and publication** The publication, if appropriate, will be completed within six months following the completion of the field work

5.2.6 A plan showing the proposed area of the 'strip, map & record' investigation has been prepared by the client and is appended.

5.3 Staffing

Details of Archaeological Solutions Limited staff and specialist contractors are provided (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 POST-EXCAVATION ANALYSIS & PUBLICATION

8.1 This specification includes provision for the post-excavation assessment, analysis and final publication of the project results, to the requirements and timescales set out in the SCC AS brief, and to be agreed with SCC AS following the results of the excavation and assessment. An interim report will be prepared immediately on conclusion of the site works, followed by a Post-Excavation Assessment. This will follow

the guidelines and format outlined in MAP2 (English Heritage 1991) and MoRPHE (English Heritage 2006).

8.2 Publication of the project results will be made in the appropriate county journal or the relevant national period-specific journal, depending on the results of the project.

9 CONSTRAINTS

9.1 All constraints will be identified prior to the start of works.

10 HUMAN REMAINS

10.1 As set out in the brief and also Appendix 1.

11 RISK ASSESSMENT & INSURANCES

11.1 A risk assessment will be prepared prior to the commencement of the field work .

11.2 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'.

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

12 ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE LONG TERM STORAGE AND DEPOSITION OF ALL ARTEFACTS

12.1 As set out in the brief and Method Statement (Appendix 1). Any necessary conservation of items will be carried out by the specialists listed in Appendix 2. Long-term storage and deposition of all artefacts will be at the SCC County Store and in accordance with *Deposition of Archaeological Archives in Suffolk*.

13 PROJECT ARCHIVE

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

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

13.3 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, 2008). A unique event number will be obtained from the County HER Officer.

13.4 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.

13.5 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.

14 MONITORING

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

14 CHANGES TO THE SPECIFICATION ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF SCCAS

14.1 As set out in the brief

15 OASIS REPORTING

15.1 The results of the project will be communicated to the OASIS project.

APPENDIX 1

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 Field Archaeologists since 1985: IFA Council member (1989-1993)

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

DIRECTOR

Tom McDonald MIFA

Qualifications: Member of the IFA

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

OFFICE MANAGER

Rose Flowers

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

SENIOR PROJECTS MANAGER**Jon Murray BA MIFA**

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

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

**PROJECTS MANAGER
(FIELD & ARCHIVES)****Martin Brook BA**

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

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

PROJECT OFFICER**Zbigniew Pozorski MA**

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

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

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.

**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.

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

Tom Woolhouse MA AlfA

Qualifications: 2009 – present PhD Archaeology and Ancient History
(University of Leicester)
2006 MA (Cantab.) (Trinity College, University of
Cambridge)
1999 – 2002 BA Hons. History (Trinity College, University of
Cambridge)

Tom studied ancient and medieval history at Cambridge, specialising in late Roman and early medieval Britain and Europe. During his degree, he took part in a number of volunteer archaeological excavations at sites including Arbeia Roman fort in South Shields and Whitehall Farm Roman villa in Northamptonshire. He has seven years' experience in professional archaeology, working for Archaeological Solutions, as well as the Colchester Archaeological Trust, and as a consultant with Mott MacDonald. Tom has experience of running both small and large-scale archaeological excavations, as well as undertaking evaluations, watching briefs and archaeological walkover surveys; he has also researched and compiled desk-based assessments and environmental impact assessments for rural and urban sites across southern England, the Midlands and East Anglia. Tom's principal role is post-excavation analysis of archaeological sites and researching and writing reports for publication. He also assists with the management of AS's post-excavation team. In addition to over 100 reports for clients, Tom has had academic articles published in local archaeological journals in Norfolk, Essex and Cambridgeshire; he has also written book reviews for the international journal *Medieval Archaeology* and has had a popular article published in *British Archaeology* magazine. He is

currently working on bringing AS's long-running excavations in connection with a major housing development at Cedars Park, Stowmarket, Suffolk, to publication in *East Anglian Archaeology*. Alongside his professional work, Tom is currently studying part-time for a PhD with Leicester University, investigating changes in rural settlements in eastern England during the post-Roman transition. He is an Associate Member of the Institute for Archaeologists.

PROJECT OFFICER

(POST-EXCAVATION)

Antony Mustchin BSc MSc DipPAS

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

University of Bradford MSc Biological Archaeology (2004- 2005)

University of Bradford Diploma in Professional Archaeological Studies (2003)

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

POTTERY, LITHICS AND

CBM RESEARCHER

Andrew Peachey BA MIFA

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

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

POTTERY RESEARCHER**Peter Thompson MA**

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

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

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

**PROJECT OFFICER
(OSTEOARCHAEOLOGY)**

Julia Cussans PhD

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

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

ENVIRONMENTAL ARCHAEOLOGIST

Dr John Summers

Qualifications: 2006-2010: PhD "The Architecture of Food" (University of
Bradford)
2005-2006: MSc Biological Archaeology (University of
Bradford)
2001-2005: BSc Hons. Bioarchaeology (University of Bradford)

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

SENIOR GRAPHICS OFFICER

Kathren Henry

Experience: Kathren has twenty-five years experience in archaeology, working as a planning supervisor on sites from prehistoric to late medieval date, including urban sites in London and

rural sites in France/Italy, working for the Greater Manchester Archaeological Unit, Passmore Edwards Museum, DGLA and Central Excavation Unit of English Heritage (at Stanwick and Irthlingborough, Northamptonshire). She has worked with AS (formerly HAT) since 1992, becoming Senior Graphics Officer. Kathren is AS's principal photographer, specializing in historic building survey, and she manages AS's photographic equipment and dark room. She is in charge of AS's Graphics Department, managing computerised artwork and report production. Kathren is also the principal historic building surveyor/illustrator, producing on-site and off-site plans, elevations and sections.

HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING

Tansy Collins BSc

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

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

HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING

Lisa Smith BA

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

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

GRAPHICS OFFICER

Rosanna Price BSc

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

Experience: Rosanna's interests have always revolved around art and human history, and she has combined these throughout her work and education. During her degree she specialised in

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

GRAPHICS OFFICER

Charlotte Davies BA

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

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

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

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

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 2 METHOD STATEMENT

The archaeological excavations will be conducted in accordance with the project brief, and the code and guidelines of the Institute for Archaeologists

1 Topsoil Stripping

1.1 A mechanical excavator with a 1.8-2 m wide toothless bucket will be used to remove the topsoil. 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.

1.3 Removal of overburden will be controlled, under the full-time supervision of an experienced archaeologist.

2 Grid and Bench Marks

2.1 Following the stripping the temporary bench marks (with corrected levels) and an accurate site grid (pegs at 5-10 m intervals) will be surveyed.

3 Site Location Plan

3.1 On conclusion of the site stripping, 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. The location of the OS bench marks used and site TBMs will also be indicated.

4 Manual Cleaning & Base Planning of Archaeological Features

4.1 As set out in the brief.

4.2 Ahead of any excavation a complete site plan will be composed. The principal purpose will be to quantify the composition of the site from the outset in order to agree a detailed excavation strategy.

5 Archaeological Excavation

The archaeological features will be excavated according to the requirements of the SCCAS brief

Archaeological Excavation Strategy

Negative features will be half-sectioned and box sections may be excavated through more homogeneous layers as appropriate. These may provide a window into any underlying deposits present on the site.

Where archaeological features are encountered at a 'high' level; e.g. cutting earlier horizons, they will be base planned, cleaned, hand excavated and recorded prior to excavation proceeding to the underlying archaeological horizons.

100% excavation will be undertaken of

- **structural features;** (including post holes unless clearly not part of a recognisable structure)
- **surviving internal floors;** e.g. within ring gullies, or buildings, will be fully exposed, carefully cleaned, planned (at 1:50 or 1:20) and photographed, prior to being hand excavated to reveal possible underlying features. Where appropriate these surfaces will be excavated in a grid of 1m² test pits, in 5cm spits in order to assess artefact density and distribution.
- **positive features obscuring earlier features;** will be cleaned, photographed and planned (at 1:50 or 1:20) prior to being excavated stratigraphically and in phase. Component deposits or structural elements will be recorded on *pro-forma* recording (Context) sheets and in section if appropriate prior to 100% excavation.
- **hearths;** will be hand cleaned and planned, hand excavation of 50% of the feature will be carried out stratigraphically and in phase in order for a profile to be drawn and a full assessment the component deposits be made. Additional environmental and specialist sampling will be carried out on specialist advice, prior to 100% hand excavation of the feature.
- **graves or animal burials;** each grave cut will be cleaned, fully defined and planned. The grave fill(s) will be hand excavated in phase and any skeletal remains carefully cleaned and exposed; environmental bulk samples will be taken from the grave fill(s) and abdominal cavity (for stomach contents, kidney stones etc) as appropriate. The exposed skeletal remains will be recorded using *pro forma* recording (Skeleton) sheets photographed and planned at 1:20 or 1:10 dependant on size and complexity. Small finds such as grave goods, shroud pins or coffin fittings will be will be three dimensionally recorded.
- **industrial features;** (pottery kilns, furnaces etc) will be excavated stratigraphically and in phase. Sections will be recorded through the length of

each feature (large features such as a limekiln may be quadranted) incorporating any surviving flue or stoke hole allowing a full assessment the component deposits be made and any industrial waste, or structural components (e.g. kiln furniture, tuyeres) to be identified. These features will be photographed and planned at 1:20. All industrial features will be sampled for appropriate scientific analysis (e.g. archaeometallurgical, artefactual and environmental analysis). The document *Archaeometallurgy* (English Heritage Centre for Archaeology Guidelines 2001) will be used to give guidance to the project. Advice on archaeomagnetic dating will be obtained from the relevant specialists (e.g. Dr Cathy Batt, University of Bradford) as necessary.

- **wells;** will be hand excavated stratigraphically and in phase. The backfills of the well shaft will be 'half-sectioned' to a maximum depth of 1.2m. The deposits revealed will be recorded using *pro-forma* recording (Context) sheets, photographed and drawn at 1:10 or 1:20 as appropriate, any lining or structure will be cleaned and recorded prior to 100% excavation and investigation of any possible construction cut. Excavation will only continue beyond a depth of 1.2m once the area of excavation has been made safe either by 'stepping' or shoring. Specialist advice (such as Maisie Taylor) will be sought if a preserved wooden lining or water-logged remains are encountered.

50% excavation will be undertaken of

discrete features, pits, post and stake holes (the latter which are clearly not part of a structure). Pits with a suggestion of 'placed' deposits or which contain significant artefactual/ecofactual assemblages will be 100% excavated as required

10% excavation will be undertaken of

simple linear features not directly associated with core settlement, with more detailed investigation of intersections/terminals/re-cuts/specialised deposits etc

A minimum of 25% excavation will be undertaken of linear features associated with settlement in hand excavated slots up to 2m in length.

Building remains

Building remains may be encountered. These structures are likely to comprise stake holes, post holes, beam slots, gullies and, more rarely masonry foundations or low masonry walls. Associated features may be represented e.g. stone, tile floors, cobbled yard surfaces and hearths.

These features will be fully excavated in plan/phase.

Where encountered the structural remains of early buildings will be hand cleaned to reveal their full extent and then planned at 1:50 or 1:20 as appropriate.

The internal areas will be stratigraphically excavated and recorded by quadrants where appropriate to establish the sequence of post-use deposition and abandonment and to identify any *in situ* occupation or floor surfaces.

Any surviving walls or foundations of structures will be cleaned and recorded using *pro forma* recording (Masonry) sheets. Elevations will be drawn of external and internal wall faces as appropriate. Sections will be excavated and recorded through the fabric of the walls in order to fully understand their construction.

Samples of worked stone, early tile and any bonding or render material will be taken for specialist analysis.

Waterlogged Deposits/Remains

Should deposits such as the above be encountered, provision has been made for controlled hand excavation and sampling. Appropriate specialists will be on hand to advise as necessary.

Industrial Features

All industrial features will be sampled for appropriate scientific analysis (eg archaeometallurgical, artefactual and environmental analysis). The document *Archaeometallurgy* (English Heritage Centre for Archaeology Guidelines 2001) will be used to give guidance to the project.

Sieving Strategy

Dry-sieving of onsite deposits will be carried out to enhance finds recovery.

6 Written Record

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

6.2 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. Information contained on the site record forms will be entered into a database programme to enable computerised manipulation of the data. The data entry will be undertaken in tandem with the fieldwork.

7 Photographic Record

7.1 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.

8 Drawn Record

8.1 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. 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.

9 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. A Roman ceramic specialist will visit during the excavations as required, to provide on-site advice.

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.

The pottery specialist is likely to seek important or key groups which will be studied in detail.

If several sherds from a single pot are found, the other half of the feature will be dug to obtain conjoins and a more complete pottery profile.

METALWORKING

The excavation team will be made fully aware of the potential presence of any early metalworking evidence. It is envisaged that where there is evidence for industrial activity, large technological residues will be collected by hand. Separate smaller samples will be collected for micro-slugs, as detailed in the EH/HMS *Archaeometallurgy in Archaeological Projects*, Centre for Archaeology Guidelines 2001. Appropriate specialists (e.g. Jane Cowgill/Oxford University Research Laboratory for Archaeology) will be invited to visit the site if significant deposits (e.g. slag) are encountered.

The requirements of the Treasure Act 1996 (with subsequent amendments) will be adhered to, in the event of significant items of metalwork being recovered.

HUMAN BONE

If human remains are encountered, AS will obtain an exhumation licence for human remains from the Ministry of Justice.

Post-excavation analysis will follow the guidelines outlined in the English Heritage document *Human Bones from Archaeological Sites, Guidelines for producing assessment documents and analytical reports*, Centre for Archaeology Guidelines 2002.

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.

SAMPLING

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.

The programme of environmental sampling will adhere to the guidelines, in particular, it will accord with *Model clauses on Archaeological Science for Briefs and Specifications* (EH Advisors for Archaeological Science from all 9 regions), December 2000 and the document *Environmental Archaeology; a guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation*, English Heritage, Centre for Archaeology Guidelines 2011.

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. The evaluation report notes the potential of deposits within the site for the preservation of charred plant remains.

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.

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 (Romano-British 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. Where wood is found, representative material will be sampled during the excavation and stored wet/moist to facilitate later identification.

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 (e.g. Carbon-14).

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OASIS ID: archaeol7-198182

Project details

Project name	New Stamina Track, Moulton Paddocks, Moulton, Suffolk
Short description of the project	In December 2012 Archaeological Solutions Limited (AS), conducted an archaeological excavation via strip, map and sample at Moulton Paddocks, Moulton, Suffolk (NGR TL 678 650). The investigation was undertaken prior to the construction of a stamina track by Godolphin Management Company Limited, and it was required to comply with a planning condition to be imposed on approval for the construction of the new track. The site is adjacent to an existing stamina track which was subject to archaeological evaluation and subsequent excavation by AS in 2009 (Thompson and McCall 2009; Stone 2009). The investigations revealed few archaeological remains excepting an early Bronze Age Beaker burial and an urned cremation (Suffolk HER MUN 035). The current investigation recorded a modern ?quarry pit (F1006) and undated features (Ditch F1003, Gully F1010 and 16 post holes). Excepting the modern feature none of the features contained finds. A Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age sherd and a struck flint were found within the topsoil. The results of the current investigation are comparable to those of 2009 i.e. undated features, possibly natural, and sparse unstratified prehistoric pottery and struck flint. The current investigation did not include the 'highlights' of a Beaker burial and urned cremation.
Project dates	Start: 01-12-2012 End: 20-12-2012
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	P5076 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	MUN049 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 15 - Other
Monument type	POST HOLES Uncertain
Monument type	DITCH Uncertain
Monument type	GULLY Uncertain
Significant Finds	POTTERY AND STRUCK FLINT Late Bronze Age
Significant Finds	POTTERY AND STRUCK FLINT Early Iron Age
Investigation type	"Full excavation"
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK FOREST HEATH MOULTON New Stamina Track, Moulton Paddocks, Moulton, Suffolk
Study area	0.10 Hectares
Site coordinates	TL 678 650 52.2570990867 0.458800207662 52 15 25 N 000 27 31 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 55.00m Max: 55.00m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Project brief originator	SCC AS Conservation Team
Project design originator	Jon Murray
Project director/manager	Jon Murray
Project supervisor	Gareth Barlow
Name of sponsor/funding body	Godolphin Management Company Ltd

Project archives

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

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	New Stamina Track, Moulton Paddocks, Moulton, Suffolk
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Barlow, G
Other bibliographic details	Archaeological Solutions Report No. 4229
Date	2013

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

Entered by Sarah Powell (Info@ascontracts.co.uk)
Entered on 16 December 2014

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PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



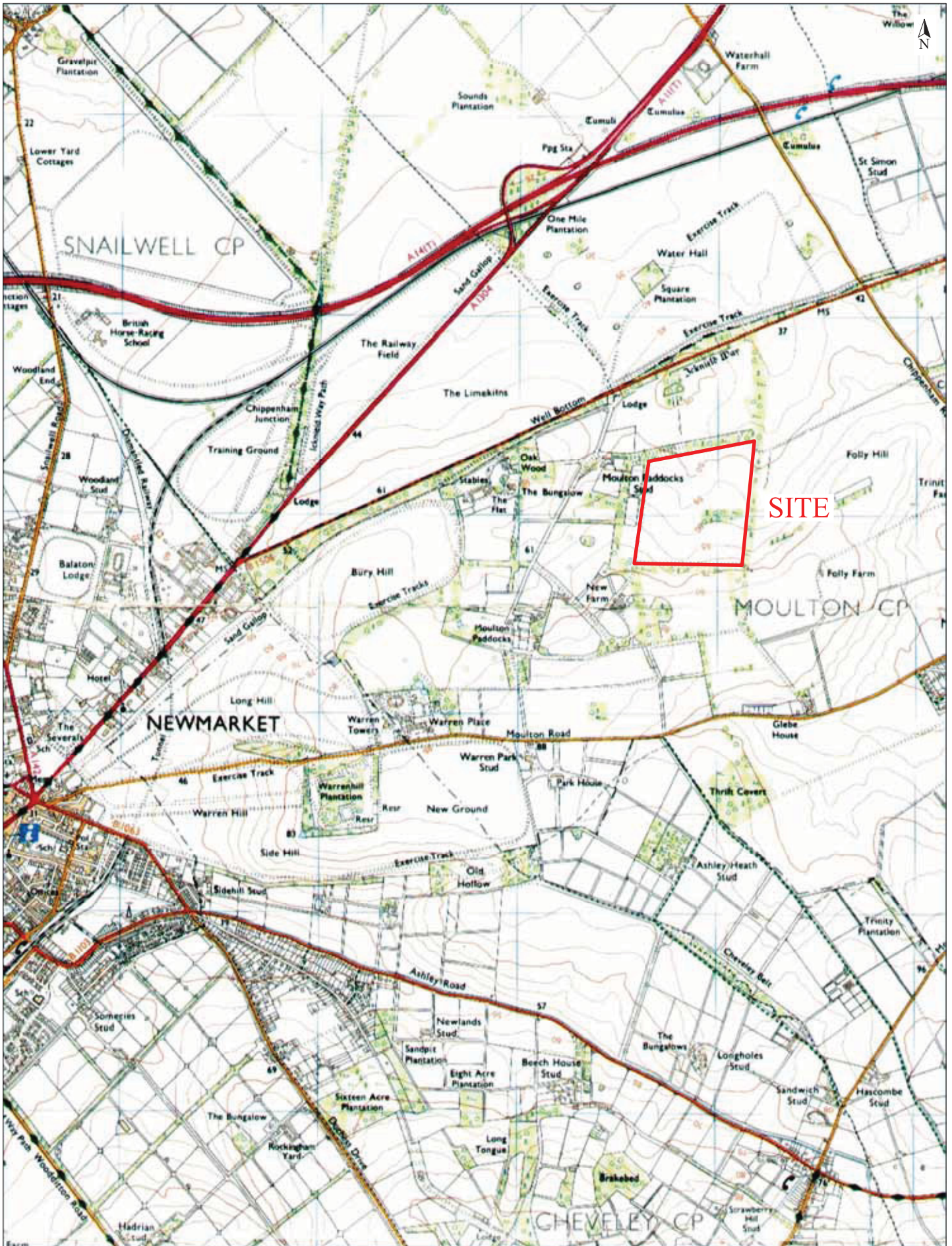
1
View north with F1041 & F1043 in bottom right



2
View north showing F1006

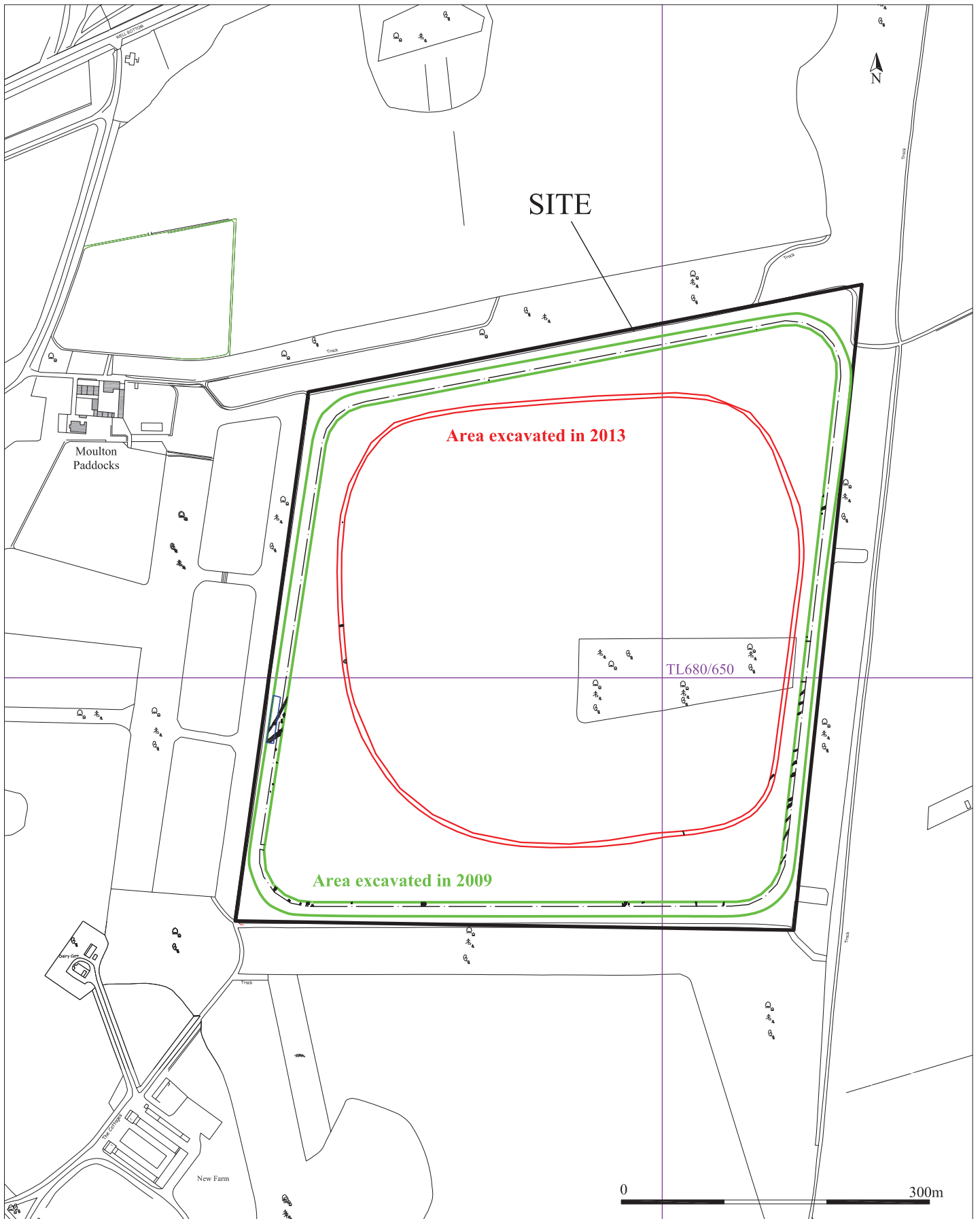


3
View west showing F1010

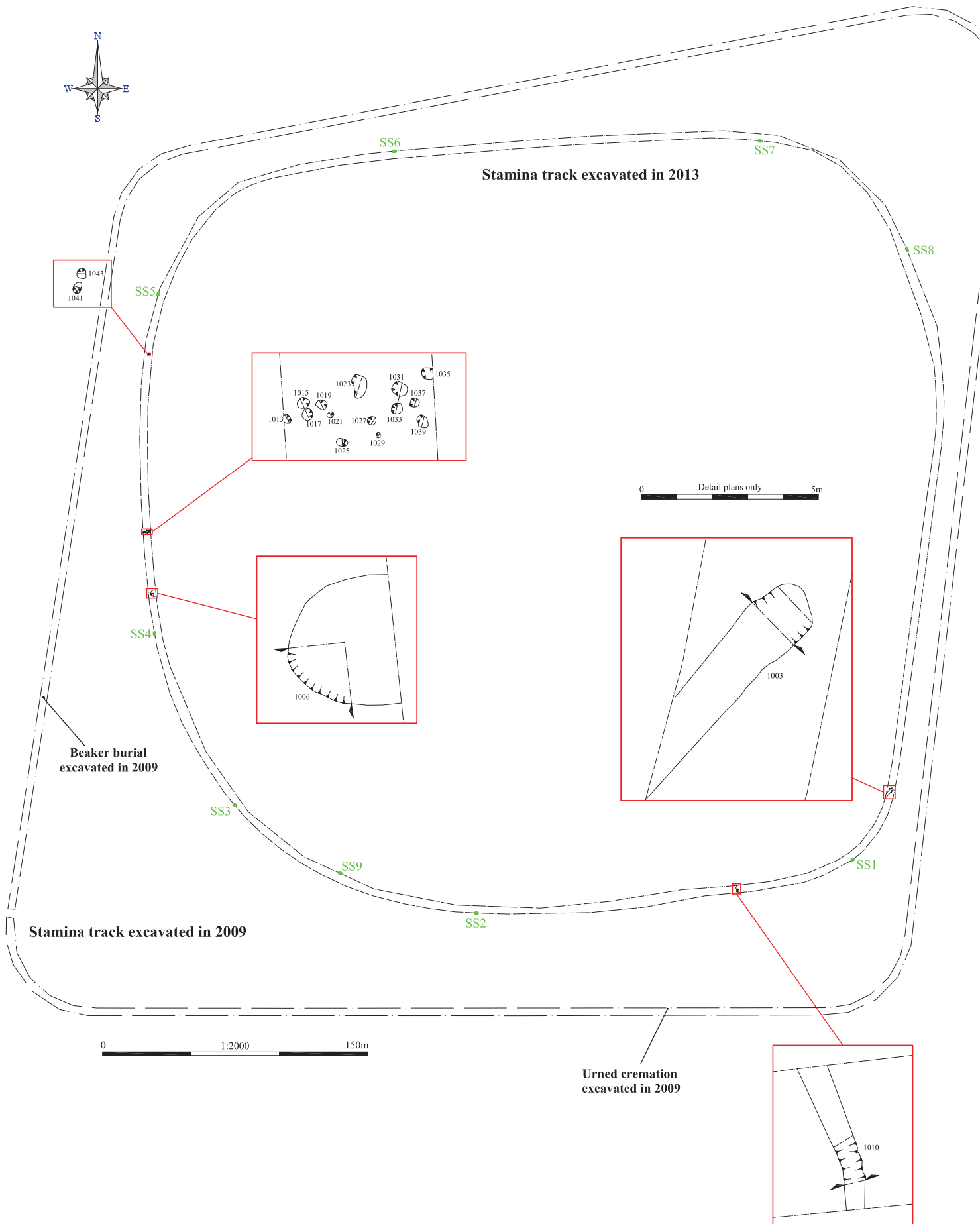


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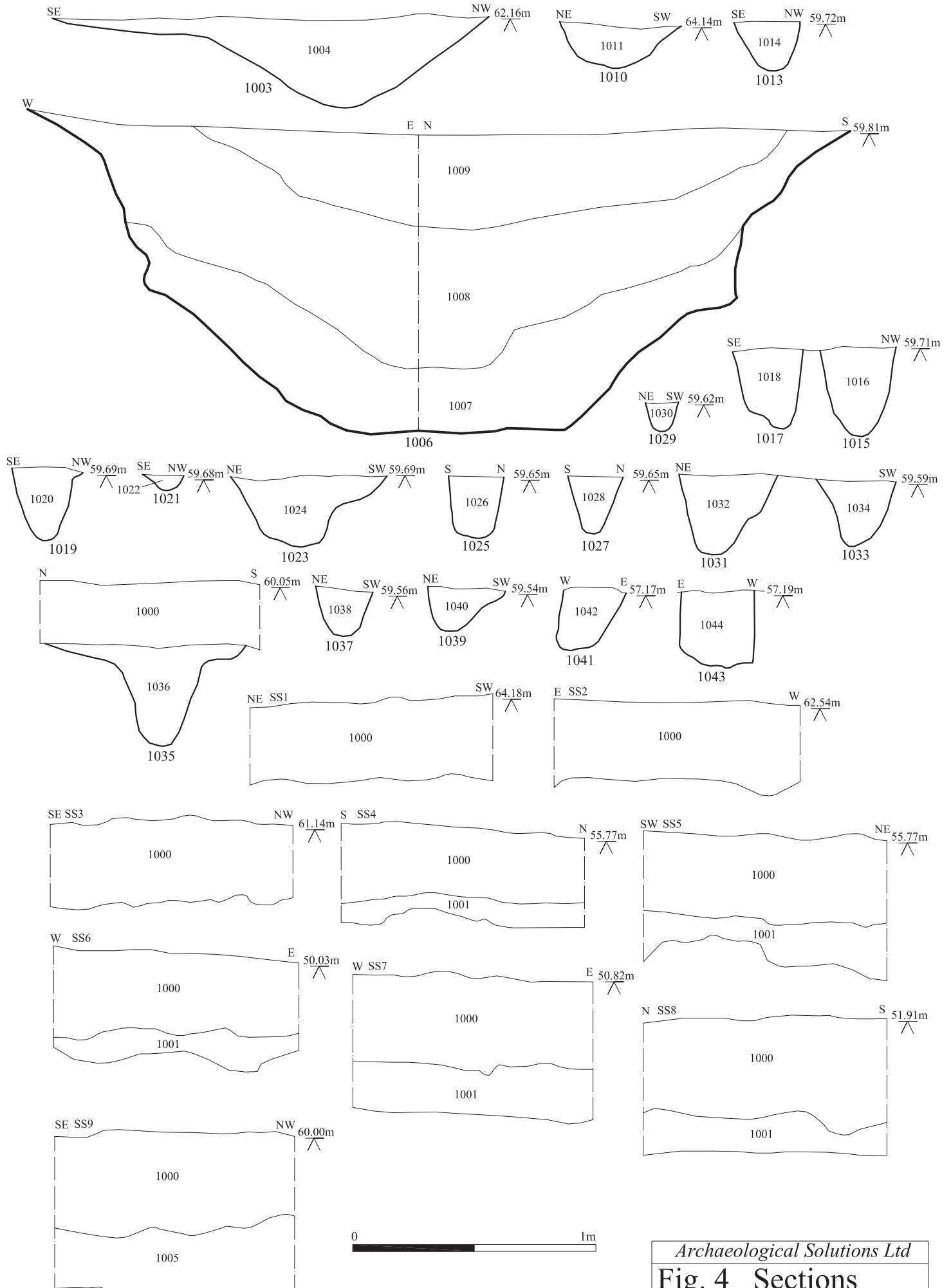
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Fig. 1 Site location
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4



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Fig. 2 Detailed site location
Scale 1:5000 at A4



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Fig. 3 Area of excavation
 Scale 1:2000 & detail plans at 1:100 at A3



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Fig. 4 Sections
 Scale 1:20 at A4