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LION ROAD, PALGRAVE, SUFFOLK

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIAL TRENCH EVALUATION

Suffolk HER: PAL 050
OASIS Reference: 248109
Event Number: ESF23843

Authors: Vinny Monahan (Fieldwork & report) Lauren Wilson (Research) Antony RR Mustchin (Editor) Illustrations: Thomas Light	
NGR: TM 112 783	Report No: 5096
District: Mid Suffolk	Site Code: PAL050
Approved: Claire Halpin MIfA Signed:	Project No: 6632
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ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD

PI House, 23 Clifton Road, Shefford, Bedfordshire SG17 5AF
Tel 01462 850483

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

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

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Project details			
Project name	*Lion Road, Palgrave, Suffolk*		
In April 2016 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation at Lion Road, Palgrave, Suffolk (NGR TM 112 783). The evaluation was required to be carried out prior to the determination of a planning application for the residential development of the site (Mid Suffolk District Council Planning Ref. 4195/15), based on advice from Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCC AS-CT). *Features were recorded in the majority of the trial trenches. Trenches 1, 3 and 4 in the western half of the site were sterile. The density of features varied from one (Trench 10), two (Trenches 2, 5, 7 and 9), three (Trench 8) and five (Trench 6). The features comprised ditches or ditch terminals (10), pits (4) and postholes (3). Dating evidence was sparse; just five sherds of variously abraded pottery. Though sparse, the dating evidence was consistently medieval (11th - 13th and 12th - 14th century). Associated finds comprise a single fragment of animal bone. The features with pottery were broadly in the central and eastern sectors of the site (Trenches 5, 7 and 9).* *The earliest material recovered comprises residual prehistoric struck flint. Topsoil L1000 contained a horseshoe scraper, and Subsoil L1001 yielded a fragment from a single platform blade core. The core may date to the early Neolithic period, and the scraper from the early Neolithic to early Bronze Age.*			
Project dates (fieldwork)	*April 2016*		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	*N*	Future work	*TBC*
P. number	*6276*	Site code	*PAL050*
Type of project	*Archaeological Evaluation*		
Site status	*-*		
Current land use	*Agricultural*		
Planned development	*Residential*		
Main features (+dates)	*Medieval:* *Ditch; pit; postholes*		
Significant finds (+dates)	*Neolithic/ Neolithic to early Bronze Age:* *Residual struck flint* *Medieval:* *Pottery*		
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	*Suffolk*	*Mid Suffolk*	*Palgrave*
HER/ SMR for area	*Suffolk Historic Environment Record*		
Post code (if known)	-		
Area of site	*c. 1.92ha*		
NGR	*TM 112 783*		
Height AOD (min/max)	*c. 46m*		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	*Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team*		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	*Vincent Monaghan*		
Funded by	*Danny Ward Builders*		
Full title	*Lion Road, Palgrave, Suffolk. An Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation*		
Authors	*Monahan, V.*		
Report no.	*5096*		
Date (of report)	*April 2016*		

LION ROAD, PALGRAVE, SUFFOLK

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIAL TRENCH EVALUATION

SUMMARY

In April 2016 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation at Lion Road, Palgrave, Suffolk (NGR TM 112 783). The evaluation was required to be carried out prior to the determination of a planning application for the residential development of the site (Mid Suffolk District Council Planning Ref. 4195/15), based on advice from Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCC AS-CT).

The development site is located on the edge of the historic core of Palgrave, on the southern side of Lion Road, and scatters of finds of Roman, Saxon and medieval date (SHERs PAL 041 and 046) have been found in its vicinity indicating a potential for activity of this date on the site.

Features were recorded in the majority of the trial trenches. Trenches 1, 3 and 4 in the western half of the site were sterile. The density of features varied from one (Trench 10), two (Trenches 2, 5, 7 and 9), three (Trench 8) and five (Trench 6). The features comprised ditches or ditch terminals (10), pits (4) and postholes (3). Dating evidence was sparse; just five sherds of variously abraded pottery. Though sparse, the dating evidence was consistently medieval (11th - 13th and 12th - 14th century). Associated finds comprise a single fragment of animal bone. The features with pottery were broadly in the central and eastern sectors of the site (Trenches 5, 7 and 9).

The earliest material recovered comprises residual prehistoric struck flint. Topsoil L1000 contained a horseshoe scraper, and Subsoil L1001 yielded a fragment from a single platform blade core. The core may date to the early Neolithic period, and the scraper from the early Neolithic to early Bronze Age.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In April 2016 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation at Lion Road, Palgrave, Suffolk (NGR TM 112 783; Figs. 1 - 2). The evaluation was required to be carried out prior to the determination of a planning application for the residential development of the site (Mid Suffolk District Council Planning Ref. 4195/15), based on advice from Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCC AS-CT).

1.2 The project was carried out in accordance with a brief issued by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCC AS-CT) (29th February 2016), and a specification compiled by AS (dated 1st April 2016) and approved by SCC AS-CT. It followed the procedures outlined in the Chartered Institute of Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct, Standard and Guidance for*

Archaeological Field Evaluation (2014). It also adhered to the relevant sections of *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003).

1.3 The principal objectives of the evaluation were:

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

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

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

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

Planning Policy Context

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

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

2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE

2.1 The large Suffolk Village of Palgrave is arranged around a triangular common, which contains the parish church. The border with Norfolk runs along the banks of the River Waveney to the north-east. The Norfolk market town of Diss is located some 2km to the north, while the town to Eye is located approximately 5.6km to the south-east

2.2 The site comprises a rectangular plot of agricultural land (some 1.92ha overall) on the western periphery of Palgrave. It fronts Lion Road to the north/ north-west, existing residential development to the south-east and is bounded by agricultural land to the south and south-west (Figs. 1 - 2).

3 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND SOILS

3.1 Palgrave lies on the slope of a river valley with high land lying to the south-west at a height of *c.*50m AOD. The site lies nearer the top of this hill with land sloping downwards to the north-east. The River Waveney flows on a west to east alignment at the bottom of the river valley *c.*900m to the north-east.

3.2 The underlying geological bedrock comprises the Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation, Seaford Chalk Formation, Newhaven Chalk Formation and Culver Chalk Formation; formed in the Cretaceous period. The overlying soil type is a freely draining, slightly acidic, sandy soil.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Prehistory

4.1 Prehistoric finds in the surrounding area are limited to a Neolithic flint axe *c.*960m to the north (SHER PAL 010) and a worked flint scatter of general prehistoric date *c.*730m to the south-east (SHER PAL 016). The Portable Antiquities Scheme has also recorded an Iron Age metal pin in the vicinity of the village.

Romano-British

4.2 A broad scatter of isolated coin find spots of Roman date is present around Palgrave. The closest coin was found on the site dating to between 330-337 from the Arles mint, with Constantinopolis on the obverse, and Victory on the prow of a boat on the reverse (SHER PAL Misc). Other Roman coins recorded lie *c.* 180m to the north-west (SHER PAL 041). Three coins and a dolphin brooch were found a further *c.*650m in the same direction (SHER PAL 043).

Medieval

4.3 Palgrave is recorded in Domesday as belonging to the Abbey of St. Edmund. It comprised 58 households and had eight acres of meadow and two churches (www.opendomesday.org). Only one church now survives and stands in the central

triangular common at the centre of the village. The other probably lay to the west of the village and was a chapel. The earliest fabric of the church dates to the 14th century (SHER PAL 014). Medieval pottery scatters are recorded to the north of the village (SHERs PAL 023, PAL 025 & PAL 026) and to the south-east, where tile and bone have also been uncovered (SHER PAL 015). A 12th -century medieval coin and 14th century strap end have been recorded *c.*180m to the north-west of the site (SHER PAL 041).

Post-Medieval

4.4 Historically Palgrave lies on the road linking Great Yarmouth and Bury St. Edmunds, though this route has now been largely bypassed and replaced. A coaching inn to the east of the site dates from *c*. 1730 (SHER 280364). Post-medieval pottery is recorded *c.*320m to the south-east (SHER PAL 047), and a single coin of this date *c.* 120m to the north-west (SHER PAL 046). The site lay outside the boundary of settlement until the expansion of residential development in the mid-late 20th century.

5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 Ten trenches (each 30m x 1.80m) were excavated using a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. The trench location was approved by Suffolk County Council, Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCC AS-CT; Fig. 3). The original location of Trench 10 overlay a 'bund' of modern (mid-20th century) waste material close to the north-eastern edge of the site. The position of the trench was shifted slightly to the south-west and SCC AS-CT was informed.

5.2 Undifferentiated overburden was removed under close archaeological supervision using a 180° back acting mechanical excavator fitted with a 1.80m wide toothless ditching bucket. Thereafter, all further investigation was undertaken by hand. Exposed surfaces were cleaned as appropriate and examined for archaeological features and finds. Deposits were recorded using *pro forma* recording sheets, drawn to scale and photographed. Excavated spoil was checked for finds and the trenches were scanned by metal detector.

6 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

Individual trench descriptions are presented below.

Trench 1 (Fig. 3)

Sample section: 1A 0.00m = 49.91m AOD		
0.00 – 0.32m	L1000	Topsoil. Friable, dark reddish brown, silty sand with frequent small – large, angular and sub angular, flint.
0.32 – 0.66m	L1001	Subsoil. Friable, mid reddish brown, silty sand, with moderate angular and sub angular, flint.
0.66m+	L1002	Natural. Loose, pale brownish red, mixed sand and gravel.

Sample section: 1B 0.00m = 49.80m AOD		
0.00 – 0.32m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.32 – 0.68m	L1001	Subsoil. As above.
0.68m+	L1002	Natural. As above.

Description: Trench 1 contained no archaeological features or finds.

Trench 2 (Figs. 3 - 4)

Sample section: 2A 0.00m = 50.16m AOD		
0.00 – 0.34m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Tr.1
0.34 – 0.68m	L1001	Subsoil. As above, Tr.1
0.68m+	L1002	Natural. As above, Tr.1

Sample section: 2B 0.00m = 50.55m AOD		
0.00 – 0.42m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Tr.1
0.42 – 0.71m	L1001	Subsoil. As above, Tr.1
0.71m+	L1002	Natural. As above, Tr.1

Description: Trench 2 contained undated ?Ditch F1007 and undated Ditch F1009. F1007 may have been a natural feature.

?Ditch F1007 was linear in plan (2.00+ x 0.95 x 0.21m), orientated E / W. It had moderately sloping uneven sides and an uneven flattish base. Its fill, L1008, was a pale grey brown, friable, silty sand with occasional small - medium sub angular flint. It contained no finds and was possibly a natural feature.

Ditch F1009 was linear in plan (4.00+ x 1.20 x 0.23m), orientated NE / SW. It had moderately sloping sides and an uneven flattish base. Its fill, L1010, was a pale grey brown, friable, silty sand with occasional small – medium sub angular flint. It contained no finds.

Trench 3 (Fig. 3)

Sample section: 3A 0.00m = 50.74m AOD		
0.00 – 0.42m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Tr.1
0.42 – 0.68m	L1001	Subsoil. As above, Tr.1
0.68m+	L1002	Natural. As above, Tr.1

Sample section: 3B 0.00m = 50.48m AOD		
0.00 – 0.38m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Tr.1
0.38 – 0.72m	L1001	Subsoil. As above, Tr.1
0.72m+	L1002	Natural. As above, Tr.1

Description: Trench 3 contained no archaeological features or finds.

Trench 4 (Fig. 3)

Sample section: 4A 0.00m = 49.94m AOD		
0.00 – 0.38m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Tr.1
0.38 – 0.69m	L1001	Subsoil. As above, Tr.1
0.69m+	L1002	Natural. As above, Tr.1

Sample section: 4B 0.00m = 50.39m AOD		
0.00 – 0.28m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Tr.1
0.28 – 0.78m	L1001	Subsoil. As above, Tr.1
0.78m+	L1002	Natural. As above, Tr.1

Description: Trench 4 contained no archaeological features or finds.

Trench 5 (Figs. 3 - 4)

Sample section: 5A 0.00m = 49.91m AOD		
0.00 – 0.28m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Tr.1
0.28 – 0.62m	L1001	Subsoil. As above, Tr.1
0.62m+	L1002	Natural. As above, Tr.1

Sample section: 5B 0.00m = 49.73m AOD		
0.00 – 0.28m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Tr.1
0.28 – 0.68m	L1001	Subsoil. As above, Tr.1
0.68m+	L1002	Natural. As above, Tr.1

Description: Trench 5 contained Pits F1025 and F1027. Pit F1025 contained a sherd of medieval (12th – 14th century) pottery. Subsoil, L1001, in Trench 5 contained struck flint (1; 50g) and burnt flint (5; 592g).

Pit F1025 was sub circular in plan (0.62+ x 0.45 x 0.41m). It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1026, was a dark grey brown, friable, silty sand with occasional small – medium sub angular flint. It contained a sherd of medieval (12th – 14th century) pottery (1; 6g) and animal bone (19g).

Pit F1027 was sub circular in plan (0.39 x 0.38 x 0.19m). It had steep sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1028, was a dark grey brown, friable, silty sand with frequent small – medium sub angular flint. Flint fragments were present on the base of the feature. It contained no finds.

Trench 6 (Figs. 3 & 5)

Sample section: 6A 0.00m = 50.25m AOD		
0.00 – 0.42m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Tr.1
0.42 – 0.78m	L1001	Subsoil. As above, Tr.1
0.78m+	L1002	Natural. As above, Tr.1

Sample section: 6B *0.00m = 50.16m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.46m	*L1000*	*Topsoil. As above, Tr.1*
0.46 – 0.88m	*L1001*	*Subsoil. As above, Tr.1*
0.88m+	*L1002*	*Natural. As above, Tr.1*

Description: Trench 6 contained Pits F1012 and F1016, Ditches 1014 and F1018, and Posthole F1020. None of the features contained finds.

Pit F1012 was sub circular in plan (0.73 x 0.62 x 0.21m). It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1013, was a mid grey brown, friable, silty sand with sparse small sub angular flint. It contained no finds.

Ditch F1014 was linear in plan (2.00+ x 0.65 x 0.23m), orientated NW / SE. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1015, was a mid grey brown, friable, silty sand with occasional small sub angular flint. It contained no finds.

Pit F1016 was sub circular in plan (0.41+ x 0.65 x 0.25m). It had steep sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1017, was a mid grey brown, friable, silty sand with occasional small – medium sub angular flint. It contained no finds.

Ditch F1018 was linear in plan (2.00+ x 1.24 x 0.30m), orientated NW / SE. It had steep sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1019, was a mid grey brown, friable, silty sand with occasional small sub angular flint. It contained no finds. F1018 was cut by Posthole F1020.

Posthole F1020 was sub circular in plan (0.31 x 0.25 x 0.29m). It had steep sides and a narrow concave base. Its fill, L1021, was a mid grey brown, friable, silty sand with sparse small sub angular flint. It contained no finds.

Trench 7 (Figs. 3 & 5)

Sample section: 7A 0.00m = 49.64m AOD		
0.00 – 0.32m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Tr.1
0.32 – 0.60m	L1001	Subsoil. As above, Tr.1
0.60m+	L1002	Natural. As above, Tr.1

Sample section: 7B 0.00m = 50.05m AOD		
0.00 – 0.24m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Tr.1
0.24 – 0.76m	L1001	Subsoil. As above, Tr.1
0.76m+	L1002	Natural. As above, Tr.1

Description: Trench 7 contained Ditch F1035 and Posthole F1037. F1035 contained two sherds of medieval (11th – 13th century) pottery, and F1037 contained a sherd of medieval (12th – 14th century) pottery.

Ditch F1035 was linear in plan (2.00+ x 0.84 x 0.26m), orientated NE / SW. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1036, was a mid grey brown,

friable, silty sand with occasional small sub angular flint and stone. It contained of medieval (11th – 13th century) pottery (2; 29g).

Posthole F1037 was sub circular in plan (0.50 x 0.48 x 0.14m). It had steep shallow sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1038, was a dark grey brown, friable, silty sand with occasional small sub angular flint and stone. It contained a sherd of medieval (12th – 14th century) pottery (1; 2g).

Trench 8 (Figs. 3 & 6)

Sample section: 8A 0.00m = 49.54m AOD		
0.0– 0.42m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Tr.1
0.42 – 0.57m	L1001	Subsoil. As above, Tr.1
0.57m+	L1002	Natural. As above, Tr.1

Sample section: 8B 0.00m = 49.53m AOD		
0.0– 0.44m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Tr.1
0.44 – 1.02m	L1001	Subsoil. As above, Tr.1
1.02m+	L1002	Natural. As above, Tr.1

Description: Trench 8 contained Ditch F1003, and Ditch Terminals F1005 and F1029. None of the features contained finds.

Ditch F1003 was linear in plan (2.20+ x 0.62 x 0.14m), orientated NE / SW. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1004, was a light grey brown, friable, silty sand with occasional small sub angular flint and stone. It contained no finds.

Ditch Terminal F1005 was linear in plan (7.30+ x 0.67 x 0.16m), orientated E / W. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1006, was a mid grey brown, friable, silty sand with moderate small angular flint. It contained no finds.

Ditch Terminal F1029 was linear in plan (1.00+ x 0.80 x 0.41m), orientated N / S. It had steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1030, was a mid grey brown, friable, silty sand with moderate small – medium sub angular flint. It contained no finds.

Trench 9 (Figs. 3 & 6)

Sample section: 9A 0.00m = 49.42m AOD		
0.0– 0.45m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Tr.1
0.45 – 0.70m	L1001	Subsoil. As above, Tr.1
0.70m+	L1002	Natural. As above, Tr.1

Sample section: 9B 0.00m = 49.73m AOD		
0.0– 0.42m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Tr.1
0.42 – 1.04m	L1001	Subsoil. As above, Tr.1
1.04 m+	L1002	Natural. As above, Tr.1

Description: Trench 9 contained Posthole F1031 and Ditch F1033. F1031 contained a sherd of medieval (11th – 13th century) pottery.

Posthole F1031 was sub circular in plan (0.28 x 0.25 x 0.10m). It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1032, was a dark grey brown, friable, silty sand with moderate small - medium sub angular flint. It contained a sherd of medieval (11th – 13th century) pottery (1; 4g).

Ditch F1033 was linear in plan (1.00+ x 0.96 x 0.26m), orientated E / W. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1034, was a mid grey brown, friable, silty sand with moderate small sub angular flint and stone. It contained no finds.

Trench 10 (Figs. 3 & 7)

Sample section: 10A 0.00m = 49.83m AOD		
0.0– 0.26m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Tr.1
0.26 – 0.48m	L1001	Subsoil. As above, Tr.1
0.48m+	L1002	Natural. As above, Tr.1

Sample section: 10B 0.00m = 50.30m AOD		
0.0– 0.58m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Tr.1
0.58 – 1.08m	L1001	Subsoil. As above, Tr.1
1.08m+	L1002	Natural. As above, Tr.1

Description: Trench 10 contained undated Pit / Ditch Terminal F1022.

Pit/ Ditch Terminus F1022 was sub circular in plan (0.85+ x 0.38+ x 0.51m). It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its upper fill, L1023, was a mid grey brown, friable, silty sand with occasional small sub angular flint. It contained . Its basal fill, L1024, was a mid reddish brown, friable, silty sand with occasional small sub angular flint. It contained no finds.

7 CONFIDENCE RATING

7.1 It is not felt that any factors restricted the identification of archaeological features or finds. Slight plough scaring was observed in the upper part of some feature fills; levels of truncation were only very modest, however.

8 DEPOSIT MODEL

8.1 Topsoil L1000 was a friable, dark reddish brown silty sand with frequent small – large, angular and sub-angular, flint. It overlay Subsoil L1001, a friable, mid reddish brown silty sand with moderate angular and sub-angular, flint. L1001 directly overlay natural deposits (L1002) of loose, pale brownish red mixed sand and gravel.

9 DISCUSSION

9.1 The recorded features are tabulated:

Trench	Context	Description	Date
2	F1007	?Ditch, possibly natural	-
	F1009	Ditch	-
5	F1025	Pit	Medieval (12th – 14th century)
	F1027	Pit	-
6	F1012	Pit	-
	F1014	Ditch	-
	F1016	Pit	-
	F1018	Ditch	-
	F1020	Posthole	-
7	F1035	Ditch	Medieval (11th – 13th century)
	F1037	Posthole	Medieval (12th – 14th century)
8	F1003	Ditch	-
	F1005	Ditch Terminal	-
	F1029	Ditch Terminal	-
9	F1031	Posthole	Medieval (11th – 13th century)
	F1033	Ditch	-
10	F1022	Pit / Ditch Terminal	-

9.2 Features were recorded in most of the trial trenches. Trenches 1, 3 and 4 in the western half of the site were sterile. The number of features varied between one (Trench 10) and five (Trench 6) in each trench. The features comprised ditches or ditch terminals, pits and postholes (see above). Dating evidence was sparse; just five sherds of variously abraded pottery. Though sparse, the dating evidence was consistently medieval (11th - 13th and 12th - 14th century). Associated finds comprise a single fragment of animal bone. The features with pottery were broadly in the central and eastern sectors of the site (Trenches 5, 7 and 9).

9.3 The site is situated away from the core of medieval Palgrave, centred on the village green (some 380m to the north-east). The relatively low density of features and small number of finds from the site, including only five sherds of variously abraded pottery, would suggest that medieval settlement activity did not extend into the site itself. It is more likely to have been agricultural land at this time, removed from contemporary occupation (see below).

9.4 The earliest material recovered comprises residual prehistoric struck flint. Topsoil L1000 contained a horseshoe scraper, and Subsoil L1001 yielded a fragment from a single platform blade core. The core may date to the early Neolithic period, and the scraper from the early Neolithic to early Bronze Age.

Research Potential

9.5 The unstratified prehistoric flint adds to the known corpus of such material from the Palgrave area, and suggests the possibility of more substantial prehistoric evidence somewhere in the surrounding landscape.

9.6 The limited dating evidence suggests a medieval date for the recorded archaeological features. The undated features may be contemporary with the

features from which pottery was recovered, but further work would be required to obtain a definitive answer to this question. If the features are all contemporary, their overall character and the lack of evidence for domestic or industrial activity is suggestive of agricultural enclosures and associated appurtenances. As such, the site may have potential to yield further information regarding the form and utilisation of the rural medieval landscape (Medlycott 2011, 70). Rural settlement in the medieval period is considered to be an important area of research for the East Anglian region and, if the archaeology recorded at this location is representative of agricultural enclosures, it may contribute to an understanding of the form and organisation of farms in this period and, due to its position in relation to the village of Palgrave, to an understanding of the layout of this particular village and of rural settlements in general (Medlycott 2011, 70).

10 DEPOSITION OF ARCHIVE

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

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) would like to thank the client, Danny Ward Builders for funding the evaluation, and Roberts Molloy for their assistance (in particular Alex Bloss).

AS would also like to acknowledge the input and advice of the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team, in particular Rachael Abraham and Faye Minter.

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APPENDIX 1 CONCORDANCE OF FINDS

Feature	Context	Segment	Trench	Description	Spot Date (Pot Only)	Pot Qty	Pottery (g)	CBM (g)	A.Bone (g)	Other Material	Other Qty	Other (g)
	1000			Unstratified finds - Topsoil	13th-15th C	1	8g			Cu.Alloy fragments Pb.fragment S.Flint B.Flint	3 1 1 1	18g 21g 16g 14g
	1001		5	Unstratified finds - Subsoil						Clay Pipe S.Flint B.Flint	1 1 5	7g 50g 592g
1025	1026		5	Fill of Pit	12th-14th C	1	6g		19g			
1031	1032		9	Fill of Post Hole	11th-13th C	1	4g					
1035	1036		7	Fill of Ditch	11-13th C	2	29g					
1037	1038		7	Fill of Post Hole	12th-14th C	1	2g					

APPENDIX 2 SPECIALIST REPORTS

The Struck Flint

Andrew Peachey MCIfA

The trial trench evaluation recovered two pieces (66g) of struck flint as un-stratified material from Topsoil L1000 and Subsoil L1001. The flint was manufactured using high quality, near black flint, typical of that found in the Breckland region, of which Palgrave lies on the south-eastern periphery.

Topsoil L1000 contained a horseshoe scraper (16g) manufactured on a hard-hammer-struck secondary flake; while Subsoil L1001 contained a fragment from a single platform blade core (50g) that appears to have fracture due to large inclusion, possibly a fossil just beneath the striking platform and point of impact. The core fragment exhibits scars from multiple blade removals, but does not appear to have been modified in any way after its fracture. This method of blade reduction was most prevalent in the early Neolithic; however the scraper need not be contemporary and may date from the early Neolithic to early Bronze Age.

The Pottery

Peter Thompson

The archaeological evaluation recovered 5 sherds of medieval pottery weighing 21g from four features and the topsoil. The sherds range between having light and heavy abrasion, and are all sand tempered, and include one green glazed sherd.

Methodology

The sherds were examined under x35 binocular microscope and recorded in keeping with the Post-Roman Pottery Research Group Guidelines (Slowikowski 2001, Table 1). The Suffolk fabric codes and numbers are provided in the key below in brackets and italics.

KEY:

EMW1: Early medieval sandy ware 1 - 11^{th}-13^{th} (fine to medium quartz sandy fabric *(3.10)* with occasional small calcareous inclusions; grey core with grey or brown surfaces; ?handmade)

EMW2: Early medieval sandy ware 2 -11^{th}-13^{th} (as for EMW1 but also contains *(3.10)* some burnt organics)

MCW: Medieval coarseware - 12^{th}-14^{th} (fine quartz sandy fabric with few or no other *(3.20)* inclusions; grey core with brown or grey surfaces; wheel-made)

UPG: Un-provenanced medieval glazed ware - 13^{th}-15^{th} (fine to medium quartz *(4.00)* sandy fabric, few or no other inclusions, green glaze with copper speckling)

Feature	***Context***	***Quantity***	***Date***	***Comment***
Topsoil	1000	1x8g UPG	13^{th}- 15^{th}	Body sherd
Pit F1025	1026	1x6g MCW	12^{th}-14^{th}	Body sherd
Posthole F1031	1032	1x5g EMW 1	11^{th}-13^{th}	Body sherd
Ditch F1035	1036	1x1g EMW 2	11^{th}-13^{th}	Body sherd
Posthole F1037	1038	1x1g MCW	12^{th}- 14^{th}	Body sherd

Reference

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 Animal Bone
Dr Julia E.M. Cussans

A single animal bone fragment was recovered from trial trench excavations at Lion Rd, Palgrave. The bone derived from Pit F1025 L1026 and was a fragment of cattle femur shaft. The bone was fairly abraded, had a fresh break at one end and showed signs of root etching. No signs of butchery or pathology were present.

The Environmental Samples
Dr John Summers

Introduction

During trial excavations at Lion Road, Palgrave, two bulk soil samples were taken and processed for environmental archaeological assessment. The samples were from 12th-14th century pit fill L1026 (F1025) and undated ditch fill L1004 (F1003). This report presents the results from the assessment of the bulk sample light fractions and discusses the significance and potential of any remains recovered.

Methods

Samples were processed at the Archaeological Solutions Ltd facilities in Bury St. Edmunds using standard flotation methods. The light fractions were washed onto a mesh of 500µm (microns), while the heavy fractions were sieved to 1mm. The dried light fractions were scanned under a low power stereomicroscope (x10-x30 magnification). Botanical remains were identified and recorded using reference literature (Cappers *et al.* 2006; Jacomet 2006) and a reference collection of modern seeds. Potential contaminants, such as modern roots, seeds and invertebrate fauna were also recorded in order to gain an insight into possible disturbance of the deposits.

Results

The assessment data from the bulk sample light fractions are presented in Table 2.

<u>Plant macrofossils</u>

Carbonised plant macrofossils were only recorded in undated ditch fill L1004 (F1003), incorporating a small range of cereals and associated weed taxa. The range of cereals included free-threshing type wheat (*Triticum aestivum/ turgidum* type), barley (*Hordeum* sp.) and oat (*Avena* sp.). Non cereal taxa included typical arable weeds corncockle (*Agrostemma githago*), legumes (Fabaceae) and stinking chamomile (*Anthemis cotula*). Stinking chamomile is characteristic of cultivation on heavier clay and loam soils, conditions well suited to bread wheat (*T. aestivum*).

Two fragments of hazelnut shell (*Corylus avellana*) were also recorded, which may have made a contribution to the diet as a gathered food. An assessment of charcoal remains identified oak (*Quercus* sp.), which probably represents fuel debris. The material most likely entered the pit as mixed carbonised debris in hearth rake-out, representing domestic activities like routine crop processing and food preparation.

Medieval pit fill L1026 (F1025) was devoid of identifiable carbonised plant macrofossils and contained only a small number of charcoal fragments.

Contaminants

A low concentration of modern rootlets, seeds and insect remains were present in the samples but are unlikely to reflect extensive biological disturbance of the sampled deposits.

Conclusions and Statement of Potential

The material from L1004 demonstrates that material derived from domestic activity was deposited within at least one feature excavated at the site. However, this deposit remains undated and, although the material could be consistent with the medieval date attributed to other features on the site, this is currently inconclusive. The other sampled deposit (L1026), which was spot dated to the medieval period, was devoid of evidence for cereal use and processing. Should further excavation be undertaken at the site, targeted sampling of medieval deposits may enable a greater chance of encountering remains characteristic of the economic basis of the site.

References

Cappers, R.T.J., Bekker R.M. and Jans J.E.A. 2006, *Digital Seed Atlas of the Netherlands. Groningen Archaeological Studies Volume 4*, Barkhuis Publishing, Eelde

Jacomet, S. 2006, *Identification of Cereal Remains from Archaeological Sites* (2nd edn), Laboratory of Palinology and Palaeoecology, Basel University

Site code	Sample number	Context	Feature	Description	Spot date	Volume taken (litres)	Volume processed (litres)	% processed	Cereals			Non-cereal taxa		Hazelnut shell	Charcoal		Molluscs		Contaminants					Other remains
									Cereal grains	Cereal chaff	Notes	Seeds	Notes		Charcoal>2mm	Notes	Molluscs	Notes	Roots	Molluscs	Modern seeds	Insects	Earthworm capsules	
PAL050	1	1004	1003	Fill of Ditch	-	20	10	50%	XX	-	Hord (4), FTW (2), Trit (2), Oat (2), NFI (12)	X	*Agrostemma githago* (1), Medium Fabaceae (1), *Anthemis cotula* (1)	2	XX	*Quercus* sp.	-	-	X	X	-	X	-	-
PAL050	2	1026	1025	Fill of Pit	12th-14th C	20	10	50%	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	-

Table 1: Results from the assessment of bulk sample light fractions from Lion Road, Palgrave. Abbreviations: Hord = barley (Hordeum sp.); FTW = free-threshing type wheat (Triticum aestivum/ turgidum); Trit = wheat (Triticum sp.); Oat (Avena sp.); NFI = not formally identified (indeterminate cereal grain).

APPENDIX 3 SPECIFICATION

LAND AT LION ROAD, PALGRAVE, SUFFOLK

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

2nd March 2016
Rev 1st April 2016

LAND AT LION ROAD, PALGRAVE, SUFFOLK
ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIAL TRENCH EVALUATION

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 This specification has been prepared in response to a brief issued by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCC AS-CT) (dated 29h February 2016). It provides for an archaeological trial trench evaluation to be carried out prior to the determination of a planning application for residential redevelopment of Land at Lion Road, Palgrave, Suffolk (NGR TM 112 783). The evaluation is required by Suffolk County Council and the LPA, based on advice from SCC AS-CT (Mid Suffolk District Council Planning Ref. 4195/15).

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

1.3 If further work is required following the evaluation, the final decision for such a need will be made by SCCAS-CT, who will require a separate WSI for any such further work.

2 COMPLIANCE

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

3 SITE & DEVELOPMENT DESCRIPTION ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 It is proposed to construct a new residential development on land at Lion Road, Palgrave.

3.2 The Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER) indicates that the site is an area of high archaeological interest. The development site is located on the edge of the historic core of Palgrave, on the southern side of Lion Road, and scatters of finds of Roman, Saxon and medieval date (PAL 041 and 046) have been found in its vicinity indicating a potential for activity of this date on the site.

3.3 The proposed works will cause significant ground disturbance that has the potential to damage any archaeological deposits that exist. The archaeological and historical background of the site will be discussed in the project report and the HER will be consulted/searched.

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

4.1 The principal objectives for the evaluation include:

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

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

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

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

4.2 Research Design

4.2.1 The regional research frameworks are set out in Glazebrook (1997 and Brown & Glazebrook (2000) and updated by Medlycott and Brown (2008) and Medlycott (2011). Medlycott (2011, 47) identifies regional variation and tribal distinctions as underlying themes for research in the Roman period. Research topics for the Roman period previously set out by Going & Plouviez (in Brown & Glazebrook 2000, 19-22) include analysis of early and late Roman military developments, further analysis of large and small towns, evidence of food consumption and production, further research into agricultural production, landscape research (in particular further evidence for potential woodland succession/regression and issues of relict landscapes, as well as further research into the road network and bridging points), further research into rural settlements and coastal issues. Medlycott (2011, 47-48) states that these research areas remain valid and presents updated consideration of them. To these themes Medlycott & Brown (2008) and Medlycott (2011, 47-48) add rural settlements and landscapes, the process of Romanisation in the region, the evidence for the Imperial Fen Estate, and the Roman/Saxon transition.

4.2.2 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 vills, 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.

4.2.3 Medlycott (2011, 57) states that he 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).

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

4.2.5 The research subjects identified as important for the post-medieval and modern periods (see Medlycott 2011, 72-80) expand on those set out by Gilman *et al* (in Brown & Glazebrook, 2000) which focussed on the subjects of fortifications, parks and gardens and industrialisation and manufacture. Medlycott (2011) stresses the importance of the built and environment and the use of the Listed Buildings databases and thematic surveys in understanding this. The subject of industry and

infrastructure, which is clearly of great importance for this period, remains a key research subject for the region with particular attention being paid to rural industries, the processing of food for urban markets and the development and character of the region's primary communication roots. Landscapes, and the effect of social changes, such as the Dissolution and the enclosure of greens and commons, on them are considered to be an area of research. The region's military sites and their impact on the development of eastern England, on its landscapes and on its appearance are also considered to be of importance. Towns, their development and their impact on the landscape, require further study. Issues such as economic and social influences of towns on their hinterlands and neighbours are identified as being of importance, as are the development of specific urban forms.

References

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5 SPECIFICATION
TRENCHED EVALUATION

5.1 Details of Senior Project Staff

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

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

A Method Statement is presented
Trial Trench Evaluation Appendix 1

5.1.3 The evaluation will conform with the guidelines set down in the brief and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluations (revised 2014) and Standard and Guidelines for Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment (revised 2014).* It will also adhere to the document *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003) and the

requirements of the SCC document *Requirements for a Trenched Evaluation* 2011 Ver. 1.3.

5.1.4 SCC AS-CT require a programme of archaeological trial trenching to cover the site of the proposed development, and stipulate that 280 linear metres of trenching at 1.8m width are excavated within the site, to comprise a *c.*5% sample. Ten trenches each 30m x 1.8m are therefore proposed across this area. A trench plan is appended. AS is happy to review the scale/location of the trench following comment from the client and/or SCC AS-CT.

5.1.5 The environmental strategy will adhere to the guidelines issued by English Heritage (now Historic England) (*Environmental Archaeology; A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation,* Centre for Archaeology Guidelines, 2011). An environmentalist will be invited to visit the site if remains of interest are found. Dr Rob Scaife/Dr John Summers will be the Environmental Coordinator for the project. The specialist will make his/her results known to the regional science advisor who co-ordinates environmental archaeology in the region on behalf of Historic England.

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

Trial Excavation
Processing, Cataloguing and Conservation of Finds
Preparation of Report and Archive *c.*10-15 Days

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

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

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

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

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

6 SERVICES

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

7 SECURITY

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

8 REINSTATEMENT

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

9 REPORT REQUIREMENTS

9.1 The report will include (as a minimum):

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

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

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

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

10 ARCHIVE

10.1 The requirements for archive storage will be agreed with the Suffolk Archaeological Archives.

10.2 The archive will be deposited within six months of the conclusion of the fieldwork. It will be prepared in accordance with the UK Institute for Conservation's *Conservation Guideline No.2* and according to the document *Deposition of*

Archaeological Archives in Suffolk (SCC AS Conservation Team, 2010). A unique event number and monument number will be obtained from the County HER Officer.

10.3 The full archive of finds and records will be made secure at all stages of the project, both on and off site. Arrangements will be made at the earliest opportunity for the archive to be accessed into the collections of Suffolk Archaeological Archives; 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 Suffolk Archaeological Archives. The archive will be adequately catalogued, labelled and packaged for transfer and storage in accordance with the guidelines set out in the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation's *Conservation Guidelines No.2* and the other relevant reference documents.

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

11 MONITORING

11.1 It is understood that SCCAS-CT will monitor the project on behalf of the local planning authority.

11.2 ***Notification*** Archaeological Solutions will give SCCAS-CT notification prior to the commencement of the project on site

11.3 ***Monitoring*** SCCAS-CT will be responsible for monitoring progress and standards throughout the project, both on site and during the post-survey/report stages, to ensure compliance with the planning requirement, the approved WSI and any subsequent Brief and approved WSI for further fieldwork, analyses and publication.

11.4 Any variations to the WSI will be agreed in advance with SCCAS-CT prior to them being carried out.

APPENDIX 1
METHOD STATEMENT

Method Statement for the recording of archaeological remains

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

1 Mechanical Excavation

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

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

2 Site Location Plan

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

3 Manual Cleaning & Base Planning of Archaeological Features

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

4 Full Excavation

Excavation of Stratified Sequences

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

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

Excavation of Buildings

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

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

Full Excavation

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

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.

In the event of items considered as being defined as treasure being found, then the requirements of the Treasure Act 1996 (with subsequent amendments) will be followed. Any such finds encountered during the investigation will be reported immediately to the Suffolk Portable Antiquities Scheme Finds Liaison Officer whoo will in turn inform the Coroner within 14 days

WORKED FLINT

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

POTTERY

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

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

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

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

HUMAN BONE

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

ANIMAL BONE

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

ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLING

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The nature of the environmental evidence

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

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

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

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

Domestic mammalian stock, domestic birds and harvest fish

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

Small animal bones

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sampling strategies

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

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

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

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

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

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

f) Molluscs: Terrestrial and freshwater molluscs. Samples will be taken from a column from suitable ditches. Pits may be sampled, based on the advice of the Environmental Consultant and / or Historic England 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 HE 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/Dr John Summers will visit to advise on sampling as required, and AS will take monolith samples as necessary for the recovery of palaeoenvironmental information and dating evidence.

Scientific/Absolute Dating

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

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

If waterlogged remains are found they will be sampled by Dr Rob Scaife/Dr John Summers. Dr Rob Scaife and AS will seek advice from the HE Regional Scientific Advisor if significant environmental remains are found.

FINDS PROCESSING

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

The finds processing will entail first aid conservation, cleaning (if appropriate), marking (if appropriate), categorising, bagging, labelling, boxing and basic cataloguing (the compilation of a Small Finds Catalogue and quantification of bulk finds) i.e. such that the finds are ready to be made available to the specialists. The

Finds Officer, having been advised by the Project Officer and relevant specialists, will select material for conservation. AS's Finds Officer, in conjunction with the Project Officer, will arrange for the specialists to view the finds for the purpose of report writing.

APPENDIX 2
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LIMITED: PROFILES OF STAFF & SPECIALISTS

DIRECTOR
Claire Halpin BA MCIfA

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 MCIfA

Qualifications: Member of the CIfA
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 MCIfA

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 projectmanaes) 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
Julie Walker BSc MA PCIfA

Qualifications: Queens University Belfast: BSc Archaeology (2007-2010)
University of Southampton: MA Osteoarchaeology (2010-2011)
Experience: Julie is a member of the Institute for Archaeologists (PIfA grade) and the British Association for Biological Anthropology and Osteoarchaeology. Professionally, Julie has worked for organisations including Albion Archaeology (2014) and Oxford Archaeology East (2014). Julie has a thorough knowledge and experience of archaeological fieldwork and post-excavation practice. Julie's personal research interests include congenital and developmental defects in the Romano-British and Anglo-Saxon periods and she has made several conference presentations on this subject.

SUPERVISOR
Matthew Baker BA MA

Qualifications: Cardiff University: BA Archaeology (2008-2011)
Cardiff University: MA Archaeology (2012-2013)
Experience: Since concluding his higher education, Matthew has worked for a number of archaeological projects and organisations including GeoArch (Cardiff), the Damerham Archaeology Project and Cambridge University. He has a gained a varied experience of archaeological fieldwork and post-excavation practice including geophysical survey/ interpretation and isotopic analysis.

SUPERVISOR
Kerrie Bull BSc

Qualifications: University of Reading: BSc Archaeology (2008-2011)
Experience: During her undergraduate degree at the University of Reading Kerrie worked on the Lyminge Archaeological Project (2008), the Silchester 'Town Life' Project (2009) and the Ecology of Crusading Research Programme (2011). Through her academic and professional career, Kerrie has gained good experience of archaeological fieldwork and post-excavation techniques.

SUPERVISOR
Thomas Muir BA MSc
Qualifications: University of Edinburgh: BA Archaeology (2007-2011)
University of Edinburgh: MSc Mediterranean Archaeology (2011-2012)
Experience: Thomas is an affiliate member of the Institute for Archaeologists. Throughout his higher education, Thomas volunteered on research excavations at sites including Port Sec Sud, Bourges (France; 2008), the Hill of Barra (the Hillforts of Strathdon Project; 2010) and Prastio Mesorotsos, Cyprus (2010-2012). In 2013 Thomas returned to Prastio Mesorotsos – a research project run by the Cyprus American Archaeological Institute – in a supervisory capacity. Professionally, Thomas has worked for CFA Archaeology (2013) and thereafter AS Ltd. Through his academic and professional career, Thomas has gained a broad working knowledge of archaeological fieldwork and post-excavation techniques including environmental sampling, on-site recording and digital archiving.

SUPERVISOR
Vincent Monahan BA

Qualifications: University College Dublin: BA Archaeology (2007-2012)
Experience: Professionally, Vincent has worked for various archaeological groups and projects including the Stonehenge Riverside Project (Site Assistant/ Supervisor; 2008), University College Dublin Archaeological Society (Auditor; 2009-2010) and the Castanheiro

do Vento Research Project (Site Assistant/ Supervisor; 2009-2010 (seasonal)). Vincent has gained good experience of archaeological fieldwork including excavation, various sampling techniques and on-site recording. He also gained experience of museum-grade curatorial practice during his undergraduate degree.

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 PCIFA

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 over 14 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's academic interests have led to his gaining considerable research excavation experience across the North Atlantic region. 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 Føroys Fornminnissavn, Faroe Islands (2006-2008) and City University New York/ National Museum of Denmark/ Greenland National Museum and Archives, Greenland (2006 & 2010). Shortly before Joining Archaeological Solutions in November 2011, Antony spent three years working for the Independent Commission for the Location of Victims Remains, assisting in the search for and forensic recovery of 'the remains of victims of paramilitary violence ("The Disappeared") who were murdered and buried in secret arising from the conflict in Northern Ireland'. Antony has a broad experience of fieldwork and post-excavation practice including specialist (archaeofauna), teaching, supervisory and directing-level posts.

POTTERY, LITHICS AND CBM RESEARCHER
Andrew Peachey BA MCIfA

Qualifications: University of Reading BA Hons, Archaeology and History (1998-2001)
Experience: Andrew joined AS (formerly HAT) in 2002 as a pottery researcher, and rapidly expanded into researching CBM and lithics. Andrew specialises in prehistoric and Roman pottery and has worked on numerous substantial assemblages, principally from across East Anglia but also from southern England. Recent projects have included a Neolithic site at Coxford, Norfolk, an early Bronze Age domestic site at Shropham, Norfolk, late Bronze Age material from Panshanger, Hertfordshire, middle Iron Age pit clusters at Ingham, Suffolk and an Iron Age and early Roman riverside site at Dernford, Cambridgshire. Andrew has worked on important Roman kiln assemblages, including a Nar Valley ware production site at East Winch Norfolk, a face-pot producing kiln at Hadham, Hertfordshire and is currently researching early Roman Horningsea ware kilns at Waterbeach, Cambridgeshire. Andrew is an enthusiastic member of the Study Group for Roman Pottery, and also undertakes pottery and lithics analysis as an 'external' specialist for a range of archaeological units and local societies in the south of England.

POTTERY RESEARCHER
Peter Thompson MA

Qualifications: University of Bristol BA (Hons), Archaeology (1995-1998)
University of Bristol MA; Landscape Archaeology (1998-1999)
Experience: As a student, Peter participated in a number of projects, including the excavation of a Cistercian monastery cemetery in Gascony and surveying an Iron Age promontory hillfort in Somerset. 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)
Dr Julia Cussans

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 over 14 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 agricultural 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 over 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.

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	David Bescoby Dr John Summers
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 S Anderson
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:	Historic England Ancient Monuments Laboratory (for advice).
CONSERVATION	University of Leicester

APPENDIX 4 OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

List of Projects | Manage Projects | Search Projects | New project | Change your details | HER coverage | Change country | Log out

Printable version

OASIS ID: archaeol7-248109

Project details

Project name	Land at Lion Road, Palgrave, Suffolk, TT
Short description of the project	In April 2016 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation at Lion Road, Palgrave, Suffolk (NGR TM 112 783). The evaluation was required to be carried out prior to the determination of a planning application for the residential development of the site (Mid Suffolk District Council Planning Ref. 4195/15), based on advice from Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCC AS-CT). The development site is located on the edge of the historic core of Palgrave, on the southern side of Lion Road, and scatters of finds of Roman, Saxon and medieval date (PAL 041 and 046) have been found in its vicinity indicating a potential for activity of this date on the site. Features were recorded in the majority of the trial trenches. Trenches 1, 3 and 4 in the western half of the site were sterile. The density of features varied from one (Trench 10), two (Trenches 2, 5, 7 and 9), three (Trench 8) and five (Trench 6). The features comprised ditches or ditch terminals (10), pits (4) and post holes (3). Dating evidence was sparse; just five sherds of pottery and the pottery was variously abraded. Though sparse the dating evidence was consistently medieval (11th -13th and 12th - 14th century). Associated finds were sparse; just one fragment of animal bone. The features with pottery were broadly in the central and eastern sectors of the site (Trenches 5, 7 and 9). Technically the earliest period represented was prehistoric. Topsoil L1000 contained a horseshoe scraper, and Subsoil L1001 contained a fragment from a single platform blade core. The core may date to the early Neolithic period, and the scraper may date from the early Neolithic to early Bronze Age
Project dates	Start: 13-04-2016 End: 30-04-2016
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	P6632 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	4195/15 - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Area of Archaeological Importance (AAI)
Monument type	DITCHES Uncertain
Monument type	PITS Uncertain
Monument type	POST HOLES Uncertain

Significant Finds	RESIDUAL STRUCK FLINT Uncertain
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Targeted Trenches"
Development type	Not recorded
Development type	Residential
Prompt	Planning agreement (Section 106 or 52)
Prompt	Detrmination of Planning Application
Position in the planning process	Not known / Not recorded

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK MID SUFFOLK PALGRAVE Land at Lion Road, Palgrave
Postcode	IP22 1AL
Study area	1 Hectares
Site coordinates	TM 112 783 52.361494731054 1.102187974338 52 21 41 N 001 06 07 E Point

Project creators

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

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Suffolk County Archaeological Store
Physical Contents	"Ceramics","Metal","Worked stone/lithics","other"
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk County Archaeological Store
Digital Contents	"Ceramics","Metal","Worked stone/lithics","other"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Spreadsheets","Text"

Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk County Archaeological Store
Paper Contents	"Metal","Worked stone/lithics","other"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Drawing","Map","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Survey "

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	LION ROAD, PALGRAVE, SUFFOLK ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIAL TRENCH EVALUATION
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Monahan, V
Other bibliographic details	Report No: 5096
Date	2016
Issuer or publisher	Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Place of issue or publication	Bury St Edmunds

Entered by	Jennifer O'Toole (info@ascontracts.co.uk)
Entered on	6 June 2016

OASIS:

Please e-mail Historic England for OASIS help and advice

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX

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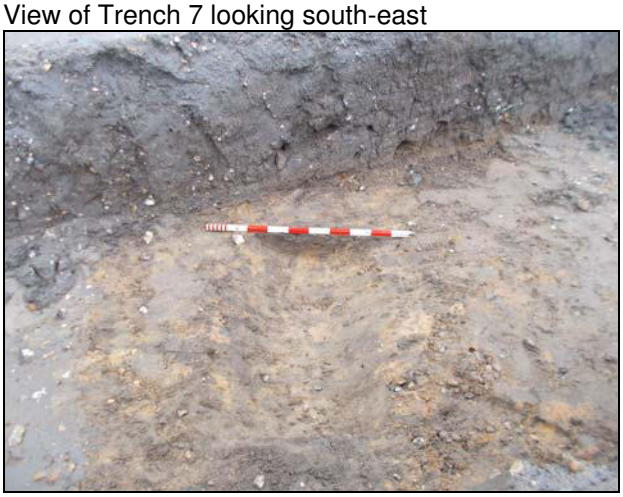

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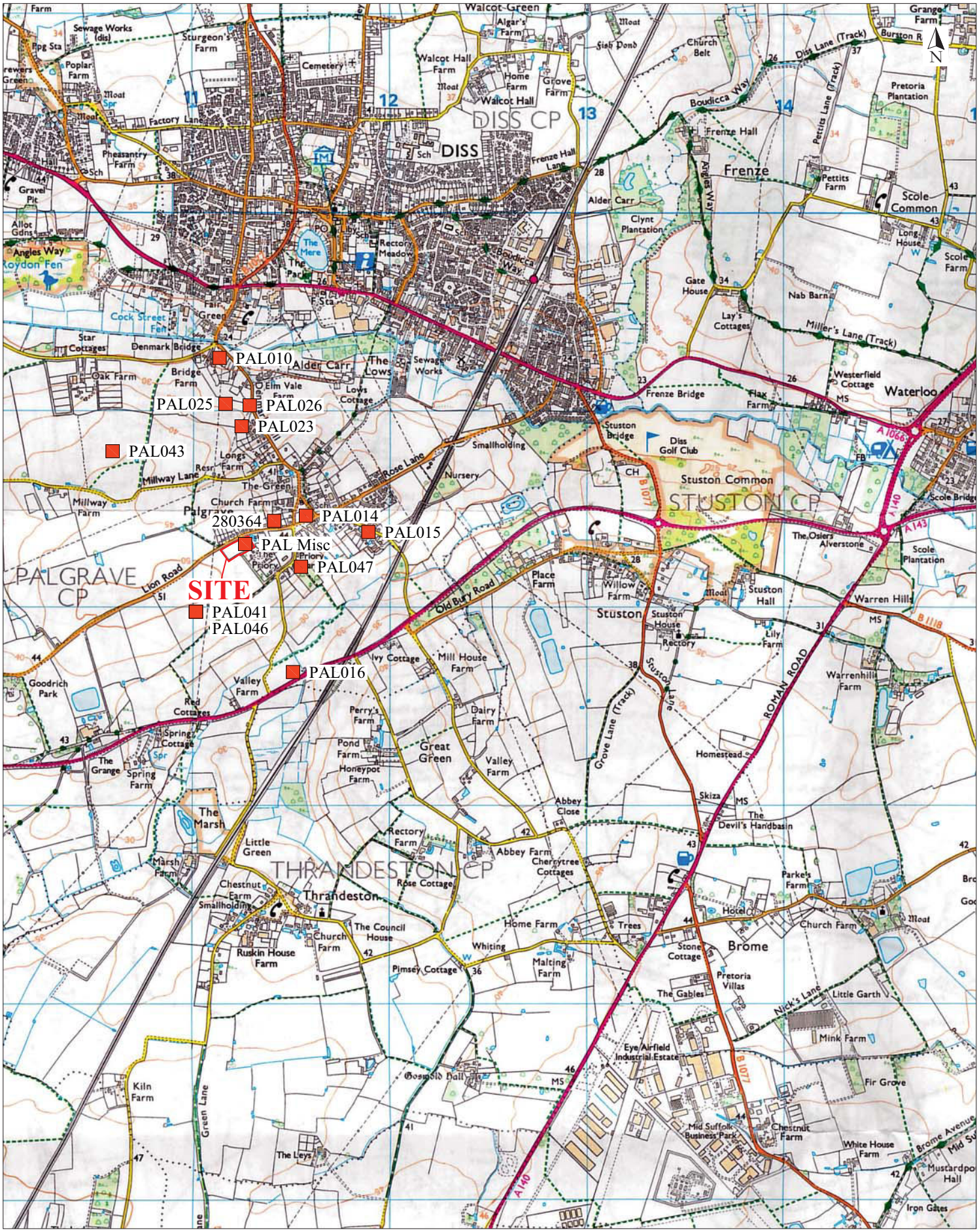

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Fig. 1 Site location plan

Scale 1:25,000 at A4

Palgrave, Suffolk (P6632)

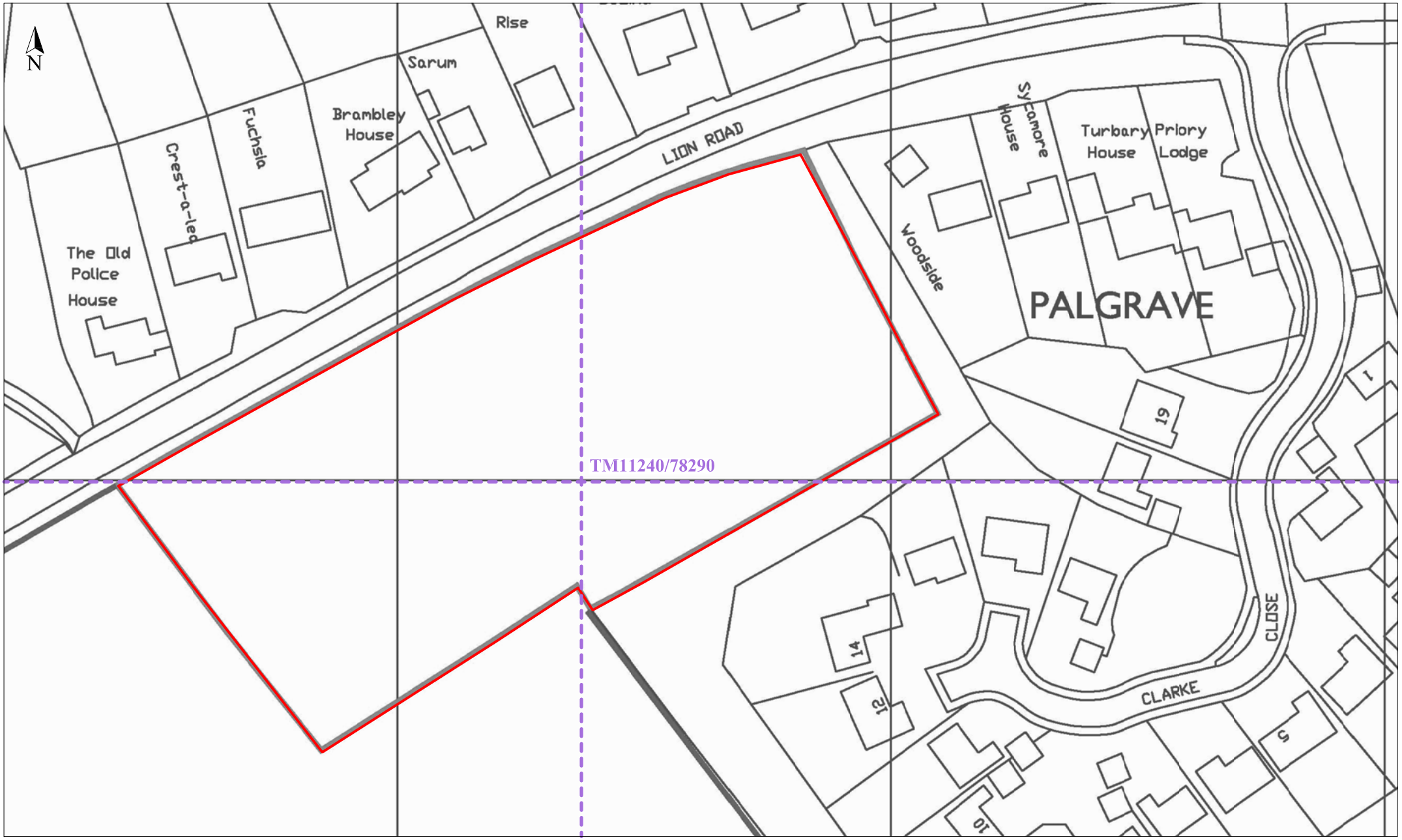

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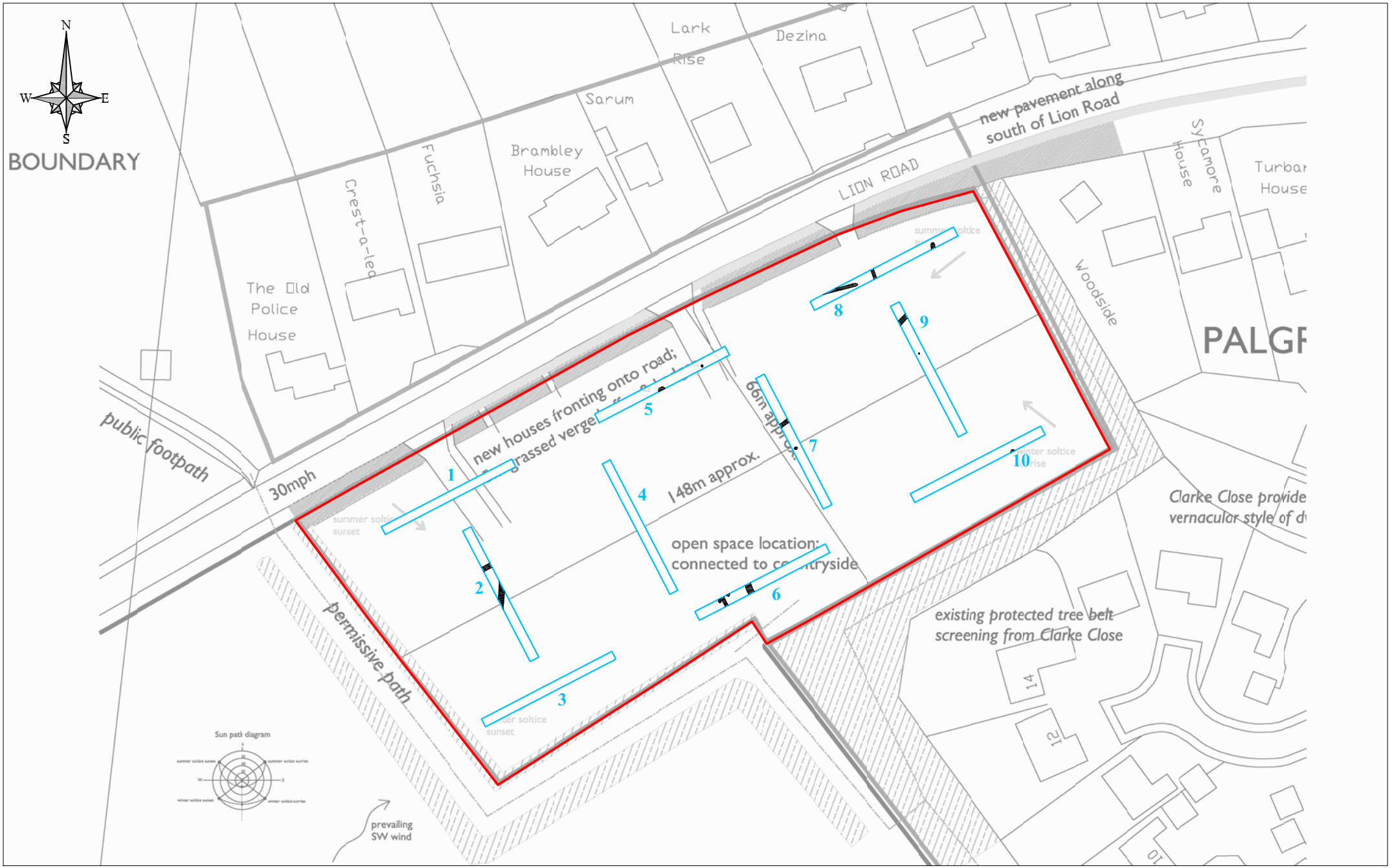
Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan

Scale 1:1000 at A4

Palgrave, Suffolk (P6632)



0 75m

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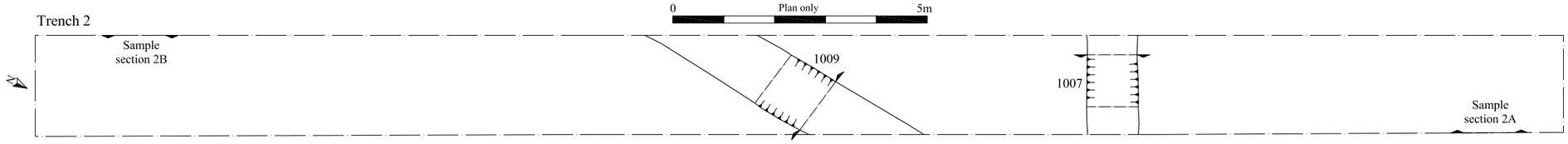
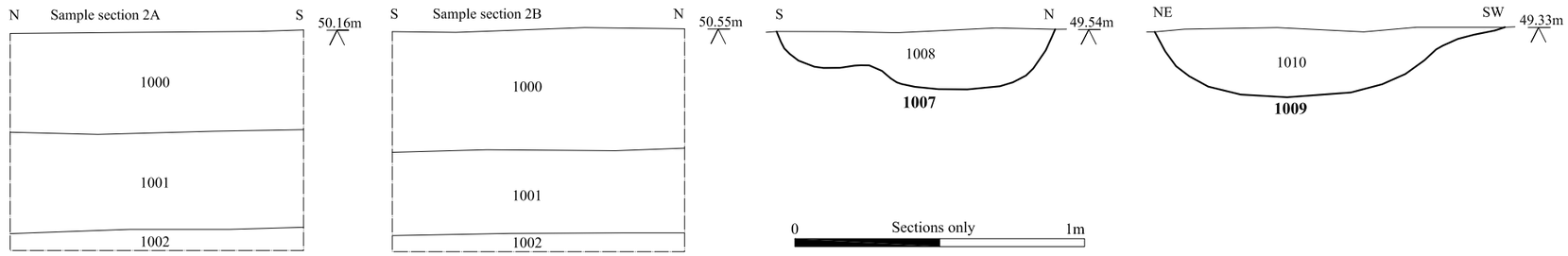
Fig. 3 Trench location plan

Scale 1:1000 at A4

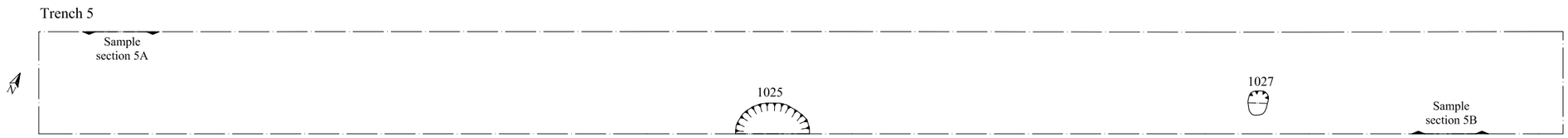
Palgrave, Suffolk (P6632)

Trench 2





Trench 5



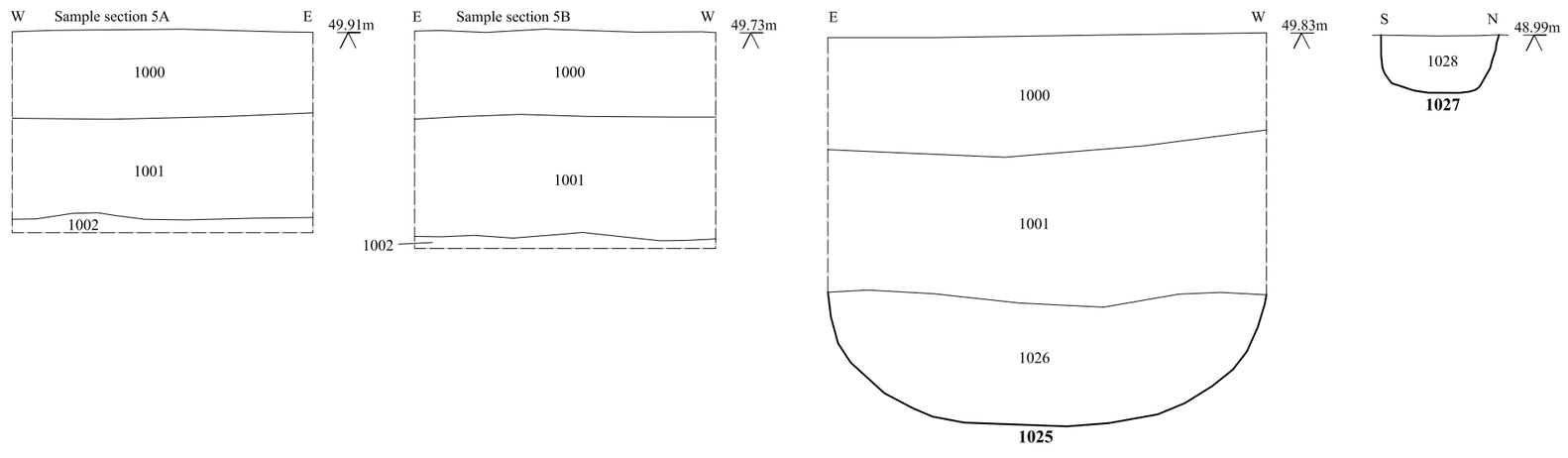


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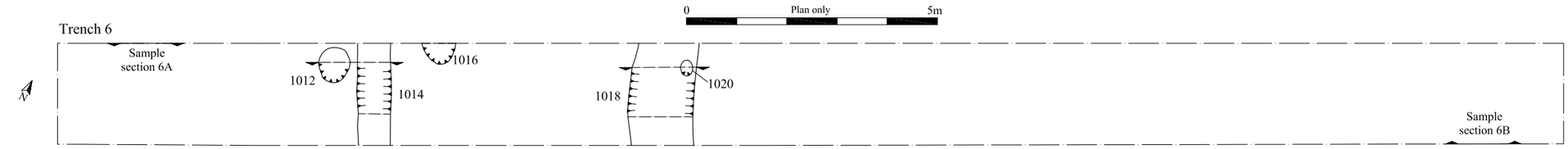
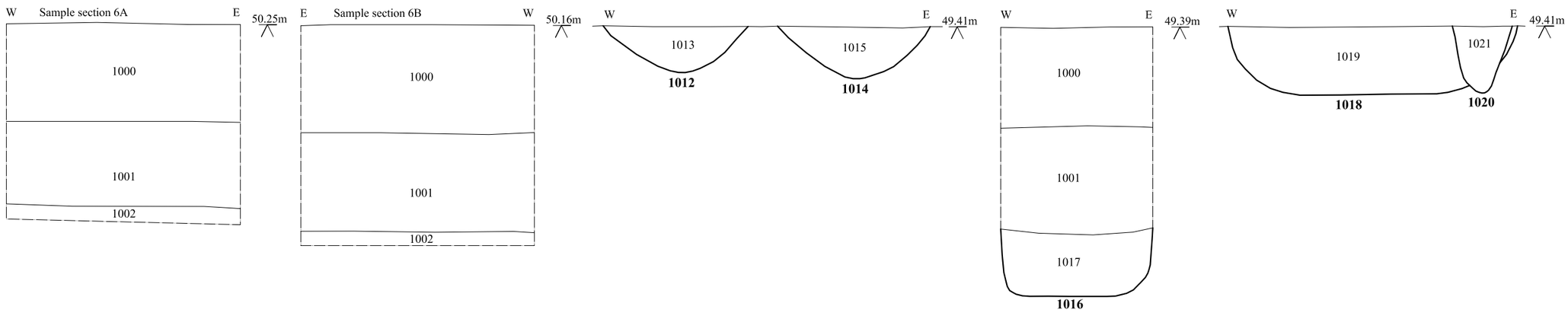
Fig. 4 Trench plans and sections
Scale 1:100 and 1:20 at A3
Palgrave, Suffolk (P6632)





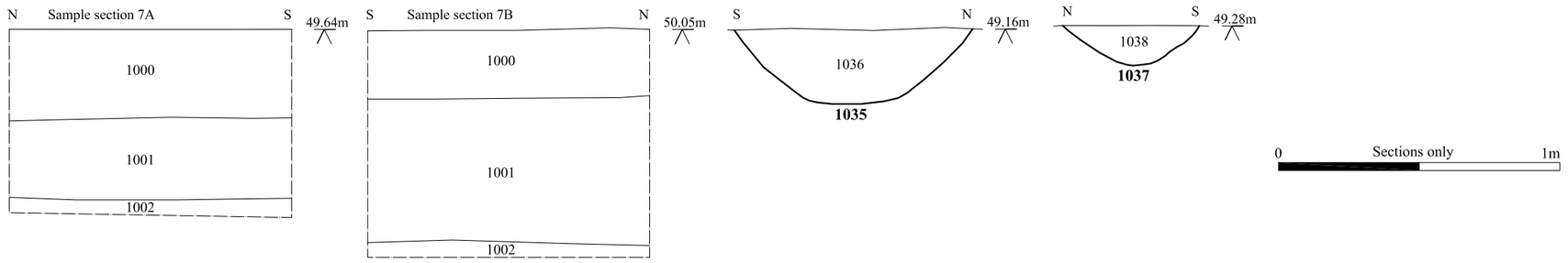


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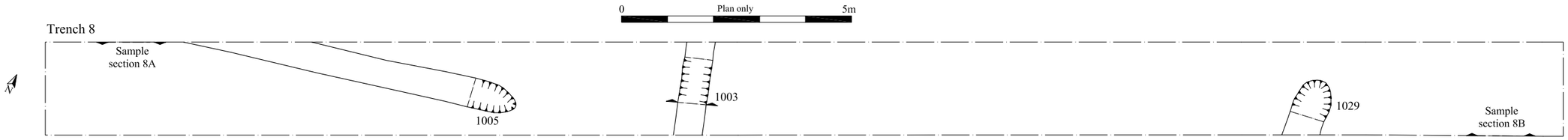
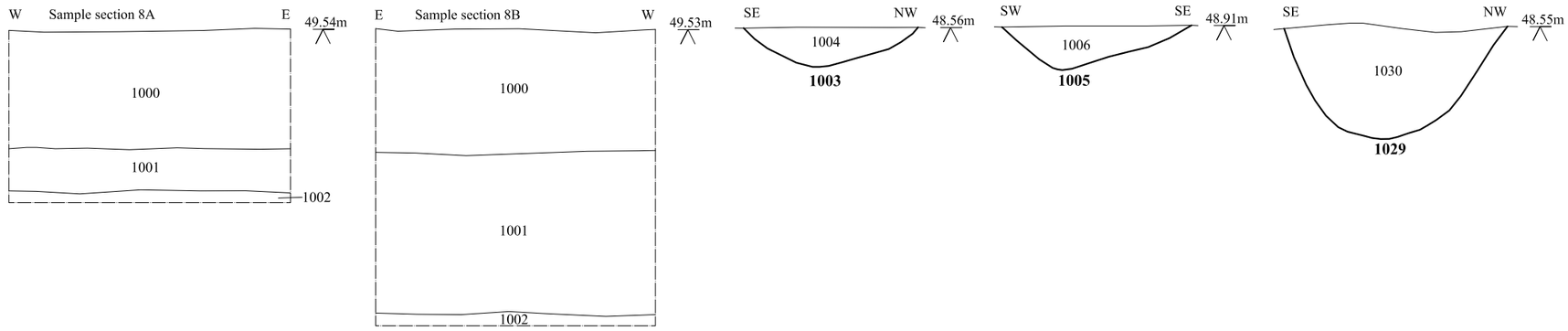
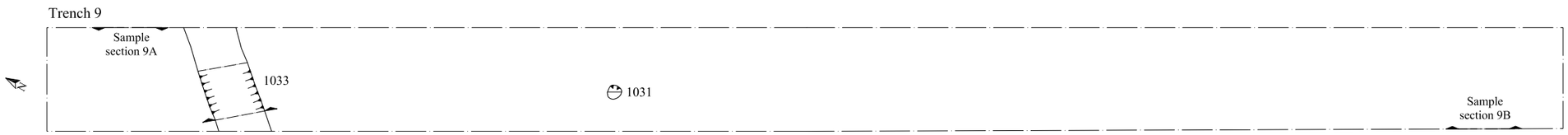
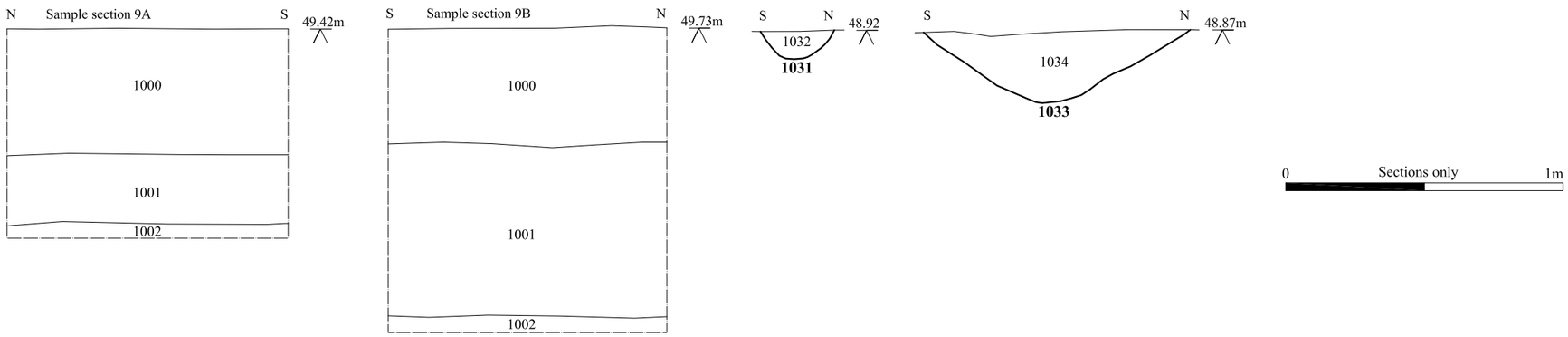
Fig. 5 Trench plans and sections
Scale 1:100 and 1:20 at A3
Palgrave, Suffolk (P6632)

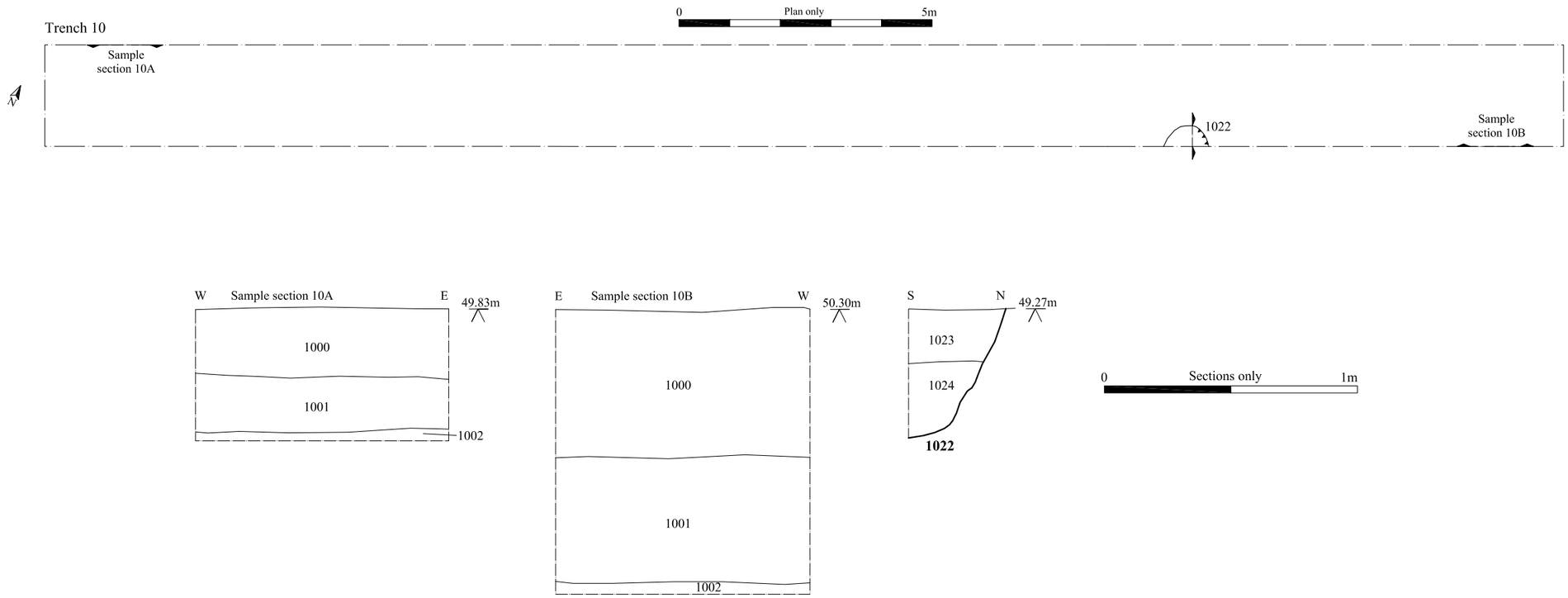








Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 6 Trench plans and sections
Scale 1:100 and 1:20 at A3
Palgrave, Suffolk (P6632)



Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 7 Trench plan and sections
Scale 1:100 and 1:20 at A3
Palgrave, Suffolk (P6632)