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LAND AT CAVENDISH ROAD, CLARE, SUFFOLK

TRIAL TRENCH EVALUATION

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NGR: TL 7772 4554		Report No: 5205
District: St Edmundsbury		Site Code: CLA 087
Oasis Ref: archaeol7-264664		HER Event No. ESF25054
Approved: Claire Halpin MCIfA		Project No: 6628
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In September 2016, Archaeological Solutions Ltd carried out a trial trench evaluation of 2.2 hectares of land at Cavendish Road, Clare, Suffolk (NGR TL 7772 4554). The evaluation was commissioned to inform and support a planning application for a proposed residential development, based on the advice of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCC AS-CT). *The evaluation followed a geophysical survey (Blagg-Newsome 2016) which identified three positive trending linear anomalies (1 - 3) appearing to form part of a coaxial field system of unknown date. A further positive anomaly (4) was identified which could represent an in-filled pit type feature or series of features. In the southern portion of the survey and potentially contemporary with the identified boundary ditches, were four fragments of possible ridge and furrow (5), which may be medieval in date.* *The evaluation largely confirmed the results of the geophysical survey. The identified coaxial field system may date to the Roman period with some later disturbance. A large modern pit truncated one of the Roman ditches. This pit may be a quarry pit possibly associated with Hall Farm nearby. Areas suggested as 'blank' by the geophysical survey were confirmed, with the exception of a large post-medieval or modern boundary ditch located along the southern edge of the site and masked by magnetic disturbance along this edge. Anomalies in the southern sector of the site thought to be possible remnants of ridge and furrow proved to be modern land drains.*			
Project dates (fieldwork)	*September 2016*			
Previous work (Y/N/?)	*N*	Future work	*TBC*	
P. number	*6628*	Site code	*CLA087*	
Oasis Ref:	*archaeol7-264664*	HER Event no.		
Type of project	*Trial Trench Evaluation*			
Site status	-			
Current land use	*Paddocks*			
Planned development	*Residential*			
Main features (+dates)	*Roman field boundary ditches; post-medieval or modern field boundary ditch and quarry pit.*			
Significant finds (+dates)	*Roman pottery*			
Project location				
County/ District/ Parish	*Suffolk*	*St Edmundsbury*	*Clare*	
HER/ SMR for area	*Suffolk Historic Environment Record*			
Post code (if known)	-			
Area of site	*2.2ha*			
NGR	*TL 7772 4554*			
Height AOD (max/ min)	*c.53-58m AOD*			
Project creators				
Brief issued by	*Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team*			
Project supervisor/s	*Gareth Barlow*			
Funded by	*Land Charter Homes*			
Full title	*Land at Cavendish Road, Clare, Suffolk. Trial Trench Evaluation*			
Authors	*Barlow, G. and Wilson, L.*			
Report no.	*5205*			
Date (of report)	*4 October 2016 (Revised 21/11/16)*			

LAND AT CAVENDISH ROAD, CLARE, SUFFOLK

TRIAL TRENCH EVALUATION

SUMMARY

In September 2016, Archaeological Solutions Ltd carried out a trial trench evaluation of 2.2 hectares of land at Cavendish Road, Clare, Suffolk (NGR TL 7772 4554). The evaluation was commissioned to inform and support a planning application for a proposed residential development, based on the advice of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCC AS-CT).

The evaluation followed a geophysical survey (Blagg-Newsome 2016) which identified three positive trending linear anomalies (1 - 3) appearing to form part of a coaxial field system of unknown date. A further positive anomaly (4) was identified which could represent an in-filled pit type feature or series of features. In the southern portion of the survey and potentially contemporary with the identified boundary ditches, were four fragments of possible ridge and furrow (5), which may be medieval in date.

The trial trench evaluation largely identified the anomalies recorded by the geophysical survey with few additional features. The identified coaxial field system may date to the Roman period with some later disturbance. A large modern pit (F2053 (Trench 2)) truncated one of the Roman ditches (F2004 = F2051). This pit may be a quarry pit possibly associated with Hall Farm nearby. Areas suggested as `blank' by the geophysical survey were confirmed, with the exception of undated Posthole F2012 (Trench 13), Gully F2014 (Trench 20), and a large post-medieval or modern boundary ditch located along the southern edge of the site and masked by magnetic disturbance along this edge. Anomalies in the southern sector of the site thought to be possible remnants of ridge and furrow proved to be modern land drains.

A concurrent metal detector survey of the site recovered only amorphous or modern material.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In September 2016, Archaeological Solutions Ltd carried out a trial trench evaluation of 2.2 hectares of land at Cavendish Road, Clare, Suffolk (NGR TL 7772 4554; Figs. 1 - 2). The evaluation was commissioned to inform and support a planning application for a proposed residential development, based on the advice of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCC AS-CT). It followed a geophysical survey (Blagg-Newsome 2016).

1.2 The project was carried out in accordance with a brief issued by SCC AS-CT (16th March 2016), and a specification compiled by AS (dated 18th April 2016) and approved by SCC AS-CT. It conformed to the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) *Code of Conduct* and *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluation*

(2014), and the relevant sections of Gurney's (2003) *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*.

Objectives

1.3 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; 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 site lies on the northern side of Cavendish Road on the eastern outskirts of Clare. It extends to some 2.2ha and is currently paddocks. The site lies between 53m and 58m AOD above the valley and floodplain of the river Stour, which flows to the south.

Geology, Topography and Soils

2.2 The site's underlying geology is chalk, overlain by soils of the Hanslope Association. These are characterised as 'Slowly permeable calcareous clayey soils. Some slowly permeable non-calcareous clayey soils. Slight risk of water erosion' (Soil Survey of England and Wales 1983, 7). These soils are suitable for the cultivation of winter cereals, with some other arable crops and grassland (*ibid.*).

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND (Fig. 1)

Prehistory

3.1 Prehistoric evidence in the surrounding area includes a Mesolithic artefact scatter containing two microliths and six flakes. In the same area a Neolithic scatter containing an arrowhead, one borer, one core and a large collection of flakes has been discovered; all within an undated field system and rectangular enclosure some 680m to the east of the site (Suffolk Historic Environment Record (SHER) CLA 004). Closer to the site, a single Iron Age bronze potin coin has been recovered *c.* 200m to the south-east (SHER CLA 026), while the findspots of a late Iron Age coin and a mid to late Bronze Age sword and spearhead lie further in the same direction (SHER CLA 012). Iron Age occupation evidence including a hearth and gullies with pottery and animal remains has been recorded on the opposite side of the town (SHER CLA 059).

Romano-British

3.2 Romano-British occupation evidence appears focused on the modern town centre, with large amounts of building material such as tile and brick being found *c.* 700m to the west of the site (SHER CLA 035). Nearer the site, pottery has been uncovered in fields to the south (SHER CLA Misc), whilst a decorated urn containing bone and ashes has been discovered further to the east (SHER CLA 004). A confidential PAS findspot to the north included a Roman artefact scatter, possibly relating to an associated structure (SHER CLA 057).

Medieval

3.3 Clare Castle (SHER CLA 008) lies *c.* 750m to the south-west and may have superseded an Anglo-Saxon manor house on the same site. Certainly, town included a Saxon college of priests and a market by the Norman Conquest. The castle was founded in the 11th century and occupied until the later 15th century (SAM1006044). The fields on the opposite side of Cavendish Road, to the south-west of the site, comprise the approximate location of Clare Chantry; a medieval

chantry chapel which may have replaced the Saxon college of priests following the Conquest (SHER CLA Misc).

3.4 Directly to the south-west of the castle is Clare Priory, a house of Austin Friars founded in 1248 and probably the first of its order in England. The Prior's house was converted into a private dwelling following the Reformation (SHER SAM1006046).

Post-medieval

3.5 Post-medieval development was focused on the medieval core of the town. Directly to the east of the current site is Clare Hall Farm, containing a 17th century timber-framed house. This suggests the site formed part of an historical agricultural landscape; it was peripheral to the main settlement of Clare until the 1950s.

4 PREVIOUS SITE INVESTIGATION

4.1 A geophysical survey was undertaken (Blagg-Newsome 2016). In summary:

The geophysical survey identified several anomalies which appear to be of archaeological origin. This included three positively trending linear magnetic responses, two of which had associated negative responses, synonymous with in-filled ditch type features (1 - 3). These linear features appear to be co-axial and could therefore be contemporary with one another. One other positive anomaly with an associated negative response was observed in the data (4) alongside anomaly (1), and could represent an in-filled pit feature or series of such features.

Within the southern portion of the survey area, were four weaker, close-set parallel linear anomalies of varying amplitudes (5) aligned E-W. It is possible that these represent the ploughed-out remnants of ridge and furrow, which could be medieval in date. The apparent lack of similar responses to the north of postulated field boundary (2) might suggest an association between the two.

The boundary region of the site (10) and much of its interior are dominated by areas of magnetic disturbance, largely relating to the presence of fencing and metal gates placed throughout the interior of the survey area (11). This level of magnetic disturbance could potentially have masked smaller anomalous responses of archaeological origin.

In surveyed areas relatively free of magnetic disturbance, the contrasts seen within the data indicate that the underlying geology and site formation processes were conducive to magnetic geophysical survey. However, as stated above, the presence of large areas of magnetic disturbance from various modern sources may have obscured the presence of archaeological features, particularly over the northern and north-eastern portions of the survey area.

5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 SCC AS-CT required a programme of archaeological trial trenching to cover

the site of the proposed development, and stipulated that a 560 linear metres of trenching are excavated within the site, to comprise a *c.* 5% sample. Twenty two trenches were excavated (Fig. 2).

5.2 Undifferentiated overburden was removed under close archaeological supervision using a tracked mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. Thereafter, all 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.

5.3 An initial metal detector survey of the site, targeting non-ferrous items, was also undertaken. The survey was conducted along 10m wide transects (with a sweep of *c.* 1m), allowing for a *c.* 10% coverage of the ground surface. With the exception of later 20th century material, all metal finds were collected and their positions plotted by GPS.

6 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

The Metal Detector Survey

6.1 Five find spots (SFs 1-5) were identified by the metal detector survey (Fig. 3). Four of these comprised small, amorphous fragments of heavily corroded ferrous material adhering to soil; these were not recorded further. The only identifiable object is a corroded ferrous 'ring' recovered from the topsoil (SF3; Table 1; Plate 1). The ring weighs 828g and has a diameter of 595mm. It measures 10 x 12mm in cross section and has a rounded upper surface. It is possibly the rim of a steel barrel/ drum, the corroded walls of which appear to survive in places – to a total depth of 12mm below the rim – and flare slightly outwards. Surviving patches of white/ cream paint are present across *c.* 25-30% of the rim's surface.

Small Find No.	Weight (g)	Date	Description
1	-	Unknown	Trace ferrous fragment(s) adhered to soil
2	-	Unknown	Trace ferrous fragment(s) adhered to soil
3	828g	Modern	Corroded ferrous 'ring'; Diameter 595mm; in cross section: 10 x 12mm with a rounded upper surface. Possible 'walls' survive in places, to a maximum depth of 12mm below the rim.
4		Unknown	Trace ferrous fragment(s) adhered to soil
5		Unknown	Trace ferrous fragment(s) adhered to soil

Table 1: Metal detected finds

The Trial Trench Evaluation

6.2 Individual trench descriptions are presented below.

Trench 1 (Figs. 3 & 4)

Sample section 1A *0.00m = 53.76m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.28m	L2000	Topsoil. Firm, mid grey brown clay silt with occasional medium angular and sub-angular flints, and chalk flecks.
0.28 – 0.35m	L2003	Subsoil. Firm, pale-mid yellow brown silty clay with occasional medium angular and sub-angular flint and chalk flecks.
0.35m+	L2001	Natural deposits. Firm, very pale yellow brown silty clay with occasional to moderate angular and sub-angular flint, and small sub-rounded chalk.

Sample section 1B: *0.00m = 53.69m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.24m	L2000	Topsoil. As above.
0.24 – 0.32m	L2003	Subsoil. As above.
0.32m+	L2001	Natural deposits. As above.

Description: Trench 1 contained Ditch F2051 which was a continuation of Ditch F2004 (Trench 5; see below).

Ditch F2051 correlated exactly with the location of a north/ south aligned positive anomaly identified by the geophysical survey (Fig. 3). The same anomaly aligned with ?Roman Ditch F2004 in Trench 5 (see below). F2051 was not excavated.

Trench 2 (Figs. 3 & 4)

Sample section 2A: *0.00m = 53.84m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.32m	L2000	Topsoil. As above, Trench 1.
0.32m+	L2001	Natural deposits. As above, Trench 1.

Sample section 2B: *0.00m = 53.79m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.28m	L2000	Topsoil. As above, Trench 1.
0.28m+	L2001	Natural deposits. As above, Trench 1.

Description: Trench 2 contained a large modern (18th – 19th century) pit, F2053, which wholly truncated the ditch recorded in Trenches 1 (F2051) and 5 (F2004). F2053 contained two sherds of residual medieval (late 12th – 14th century) pottery.

F2053 was a large, possibly sub-circular, pit (4.70 x 1.60+ x 0.80m+). It had steep sides and was not bottomed. Its fill, L2054, was an extremely firm, mid yellow brown silty clay with moderate small and medium angular and sub-angular flint, and sub-rounded chalk. It contained modern (18th – 19th century pottery (2; 16g), animal bone (7g), CBM (1325g), glass (80g), Fe fragments (50g), clay pipe stem fragment (1g), and oyster shell (17g). It contained residual medieval (late 12th – 14th century) pottery (2; 5g).

Trench 3 (Fig. 3)

Sample section 3A: *0.00m = 54.85m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.27m	L2000	Topsoil. As above, Trench 1.
0.27 – 0.35m	L2003	Subsoil. As above, Trench 1.
0.35m+	L2001	Natural deposits. As above, Trench 1.

Sample section 3B: *0.00m = 54.78m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.28m	L2000	Topsoil. As above, Trench 1.
0.28m+	L2001	Natural deposits. As above, Trench 1.

Description: Trench 3 contained no archaeological features or finds.

Trench 4 (Fig. 3)

Sample section 4A: *0.00m = 54.67m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.22m	L2000	Topsoil. As above, Trench 1.
0.22 – 0.33m	L2003	Subsoil. As above, Trench 1.
0.33m+	L2001	Natural deposits. As above, Trench 1.

Sample section 4B: *0.00m = 54.72m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.26m	L2000	Topsoil. As above, Trench 1.
0.26m+	L2001	Natural deposits. As above, Trench 1.

Description: Trench 4 contained no archaeological features or finds.

Trench 5 (Figs. 3 & 4)

Sample section 5A: *0.00m = 55.08m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.27m	L2000	Topsoil. As above, Trench 1.
0.27m+	L2001	Natural deposits. As above, Trench 1.

Sample section 5B: *0.00m = 54.84m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.26m	L2000	Topsoil. As above, Trench 1.
0.26m+	L2001	Natural deposits. As above, Trench 1.

Description: Trench 5 contained a possible Roman ditch (F2004) cut by Ditch F2006. The latter contained modern (19th – early 20th century) pottery.

Ditch F2004 was linear (1.60+ x 0.76 x 0.44mm), orientated north/ south. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L2005, was a firm, mid yellow brown silty clay with moderate small sub-rounded chalk and occasional small and medium sub-angular and sub-rounded flint. It contained no finds, and it was cut by Ditch F2006. F2004 was exactly aligned with a north/ south aligned anomaly

identified by the geophysical survey (Fig. 3). An east/ west aligned section of the same anomaly intersected with Roman Ditch F2009 (Trench 9) and ran parallel to similarly dated features in Trenches 7, 10 and 11.

Ditch F2006 was linear (1.60+ x 1.55 x 0.74m), orientated north/south. It had steep sides and a concave base. Its basal fill, L2007, was a compact, dark orange brown silty clay with moderate small sub-rounded chalk and occasional small and medium sub-angular and sub-rounded flint. It contained no finds. Its upper fill, L2008, was a compact, mid orange brown silty clay with moderate small sub-rounded chalk and occasional small and medium sub-angular and sub-rounded flint. It contained modern (19th – early 20th century) pottery (5; 4g), animal bone (24g), CBM (244g), oyster shell (3g), and Fe nails (21g). A land drain had been inserted into this ditch, but no cut for this was visible. It is possible, therefore, that some of the finds are intrusive. F2006 cut Ditch F2004.

Trench 6 (Figs. 3 & 5)

Sample section 6A: *0.00m = 54.01m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.30m	L2000	Topsoil. As above, Trench 1.
0.30 – 0.49m	L2002	Subsoil. Firm, mid brown orange clay silt with occasional medium sub-angular and sub-rounded flint, and small sub rounded chalk.
0.49m+	L2001	Natural deposits. As above, Trench 1.

Sample section 6B: *0.00m = 54.47m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.31m	L2000	Topsoil. As above, Trench 1.
0.31 – 0.62m	L2002	Subsoil. As above.
0.62m+	L2001	Natural deposits. As above, Trench 1.

Description: Trench 6 contained a post-medieval or modern ditch (F2047), orientated east/west, and traced through Trenches 8 (F2038) and 10 (F2018). F2047 contained a residual sherd of Roman pottery

Ditch F2047 (=F2038 (Trench 8) and F2018 (Trench 10)) was linear (5.50+ x 1.80+ x 0.75+m), orientated east/west. It had a steep sloping northern side and its base was unseen due to the depth of the feature. Its basal exposed fill, L2048, was a firm, dark-mid orange brown clay silt with occasional small and medium angular and sub-angular flint and chalk flecks. It contained no finds. The secondary fill, L2049, was a very firm, mid orange brown silty clay with occasional small and medium angular and sub-angular flints and sub-rounded chalk, and very occasional large angular flint. It contained CBM (38g) and clay pipe stem fragments (9g). Its upper fill, L2050, was a firm, mid orangey grey brown clay silt with occasional small and medium angular and sub-angular flint. It contained a residual sherd of Roman pottery (1; 2g), CBM (48g), animal bone (1g), iron fragment (51g).

Trench 7 (Figs. 3 & 5)

Sample section 7A: 0.00m = 54.49m AOD		
0.00 – 0.24m	L2000	Topsoil. As above, Trench 1.
0.24m+	L2001	Natural deposits. As above, Trench 1.

Sample section 7B: 0.00m = 54.89m AOD		
0.00 – 0.35m	L2000	Topsoil. As above, Trench 1.
0.35 – 0.54m	L2003	Subsoil. As above, Trench 1.
0.54m+	L2001	Natural deposits. As above, Trench 1.

Description: Trench 7 contained a re-cut Roman ditch (F2041/F2044), orientated east/west, and traced through Trenches 9 (F2009), 10 (F2026), and 11 (F2031/F2033).

Ditch F2041 (=F2031 (Trench 11) was linear (1.52+ x 0.79 x 0.40m), orientated east/west. It had steep sides and a flattish base. Its basal fill, L2042, was a compact, mid yellow brown silty clay with moderate small and medium sub-rounded chalk, and occasional small, medium, and large sub-angular and sub-rounded flint. It contained no finds. Its upper fill, L2043, was a compact, mid grey brown silty clay with moderate small and medium sub-rounded chalk, and occasional small and medium sub-angular and sub-rounded flint. It contained animal bone (285g). It was re-cut by Ditch F2044.

Ditch F2044 (=F2009 (Trench 9), F2026 (Trench 10) and F2033 (Trench 11)) was linear (1.52 x 1.04 x 0.24m), orientated east/west. It had moderately sloping sides and a shallow concave base. Its basal fill, L2045, was a compact, pale yellow brown silty clay with moderate small and medium sub-rounded chalk, and occasional small and medium sub-angular and sub-rounded flint. It contained no finds. Its upper fill, L2046, was a compact, mid grey brown silty clay with moderate small and medium sub-rounded chalk, and occasional small and medium, sub-angular and sub-rounded flint. It contained no finds.

Trench 8 (Figs. 3 & 5)

Sample section 8A: 0.00m = 53.07m AOD		
0.00 – 0.38m	L2000	Topsoil. As above, Trench 1.
0.38m+	L2001	Natural deposits. As above, Trench 1.

Sample section 8B: 0.00m = 53.86m AOD		
0.00 – 0.30m	L2000	Topsoil. As above, Trench 1.
0.30m+	L2001	Natural deposits. As above, Trench 1.

Description: Trench 8 contained a post-medieval or modern ditch (F2038), orientated east/west, and traced through Trenches 6 (F2047) and 10 (F2018). It also contained a small undated gully (F2036).

Gully F2036 was linear (20.00+ x 0.46 x 0.09m), orientated east/west, and parallel to Ditch F2038. It had gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L2037, was a firm, mid yellow brown silty clay with frequent small and medium sub-rounded chalk and flint. It contained no finds. F2036 cut Ditch F2038.

Ditch F2038 was linear (20.00 x 0.33+ x 0.29m), orientated east/west. It had steep - moderately sloping sides and a flattish base. Its basal fill, L2040, was a firm, pale yellow brown silty clay with frequent small sub-rounded chalk. Its upper fill, L2039, was a firm, mid yellow brown silty clay with moderate small and medium sub-rounded chalk. It contained animal bone (10g), CBM (15g), and Fe fragments (2g).

Trench 9 (Figs. 3 & 6)

Sample section 9A: *0.00m = 54.90m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.28m	L2000	Topsoil. As above, Trench 1.
0.28 – 0.39m	L2003	Subsoil. As above, Trench 1.
0.39m+	L2001	Natural deposits. As above, Trench 1.

Sample section 9B: *0.00m = 54.53m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.24m	L2000	Topsoil. As above, Trench 1.
0.24 – 0.43m	L2003	Subsoil. As above, Trench 1.
0.43m+	L2001	Natural deposits. As above, Trench 1.

Description: Trench 9 contained Roman Ditch F2009, orientated east/west, and traced through Trenches 7 (F2044), 10 (F2026), and 11 (F2031/F2033). The trench also contained undated Gully F2016. F2009 contained early Roman pottery.

Ditch F2009 (=F2044 (Trench 7), F2026 (Trench 10) and F2033 (Trench 11)) was linear (1.60+ x 2.73 x 0.42m), orientated east/west. It had gently sloping sides and a shallow concave base. Its basal fill, L2011, was a compact, pale yellow brown silty clay with moderate small and medium sub-angular and sub-rounded flint and chalk. It contained early Roman pottery (15; 66g) and CBM (1g). Its upper fill, L2010, was a compact, mid orange brown silty clay with occasional small and medium sub-angular and sub-rounded flint and chalk. It contained no finds.

Gully F2016 was linear (2.00+ x 0.81 x 0.20m), orientated east/west. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L2017, was a compact, pale yellow brown silty clay with frequent small and medium sub-rounded chalk. It contained no finds.

Trench 10 (Figs. 3 & 6)

Sample section 10A: *0.00m = 53.68m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.35m	L2000	Topsoil. As above, Trench 1.
0.35m	L2001	Natural deposits. As above, Trench 1.

Sample section 10B: *0.00m = 54.82m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.27m	L2000	Topsoil. As above, Trench 1.
0.27m+	L2001	Natural deposits. As above, Trench 1.

Description: Trench 10 a Roman ditch (F2026), orientated east/west, which was traced through Trenches 7 (F2041/F2044), 9 (F2009), and 11 (F2031/F2033). The trench also contained undated Gullies F2020 and F2029; undated Pits F2022 and F2024; and post-medieval or modern ditch (F2018). The latter was orientated east/west and traced through Trenches 6 (F2047) and 8 (F2038).

Ditch F2018 (=F2038 (Trench 8) and F2047 (Trench 6)) was linear (1.60+ x 0.69 x 0.40m), orientated east/west. It had a moderately sloping northern side and a concave base. Its fill, L2019, was a compact, pale yellow brown silty clay with frequent small and medium sub-rounded chalk, and occasional small and medium sub-angular and sub-rounded flint. It contained CBM (70g), fired clay (4g) and an Fe fragment (6g).

Gully F2020 was linear (1.60+ x 0.43 x 0.22m), orientated east/west. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L2021, was a compact, mid grey brown with frequent small and medium sub-rounded chalk, and occasional small and medium sub-angular and sub-rounded flint. It contained no finds.

Pit F2022 was sub-circular (0.48 x 0.40 x 0.16m) with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L2023, was a compact, mid grey brown silty clay with moderate small and medium sub-rounded chalk, and occasional small and medium sub-angular and sub-rounded flint. It contained no finds.

Pit F2024 was sub-circular (0.70 x 0.67 x 0.18m) with moderately sloping sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L2025, was a compact, mid grey brown silty clay with moderate small and medium sub-rounded chalk, and frequent small and medium sub-angular and sub-rounded flint. It contained no finds.

Ditch F2026 (=F2044 (Trench 7), F2009 (Trench 9), and F2033 (Trench 11)) was linear (1.60 x 1.57 x 0.44m), orientated east/west. It had moderately sloping sides and a very shallow concave base. Its basal fill, L2027, was a compact, mid yellow brown silty clay with moderate small and medium sub-rounded chalk, and occasional small, medium, and large sub-angular and sub-rounded flint. It contained no finds. Its upper fill, L2028, was a compact, mid grey brown silty clay with moderate small and medium sub-rounded chalk, and occasional small and medium sub-angular and sub-rounded flint. It contained no finds.

Gully F2029 was linear (1.75+ x 0.47 x 0.15m), orientated north-west/south-east. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L2030, was a compact, mid grey brown silty clay with moderate small and medium sub-rounded chalk, and occasional small and medium sub-angular and sub-rounded flint. It contained no finds.

Trench 11 (Figs. 3 & 7)

Sample section 11A: *0.00m = 54.14m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.24m	L2000	Topsoil. As above, Trench 1.
0.24 – 0.48m	L2003	Subsoil. As above, Trench 1.
0.48m+	L2001	Natural deposits. As above, Trench 1.

Sample section 11B: *0.00m = 54.75m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.22m	L2000	Topsoil. As above, Trench 1.
0.22m+	L2001	Natural deposits. As above, Trench 1.

Description: Trench 11 contained a re-cut Roman ditch (F2031, Re-cut F2033), orientated east/west. The ditch was traced through Trenches 7 (F2041, Re-cut F2044), 9 (F2009), and 10 (F2026). F2033 contained early Roman pottery.

Ditch F2031 (=F2041 (Trench 7)) was linear (1.60+ x 0.49 x 0.08m), orientated east/west. It had steep sides and a flat base. It was re-cut by Ditch F2033. Its fill, L2032, was a firm mixture of pale yellow brown and mid orange brown slightly silty clay, with occasional small and medium angular and sub-angular flint and chalk flecks. It contained no finds.

Ditch F2033 (=F2009 (Trench 9), F2026 (Trench 10) and F2044 (Trench 7)) was linear (1.60+ x 1.70 x 0.32m), orientated east/west. It had moderately steep sides and a flat base. It was a re-cut of Ditch F2031. Its basal fill, L2034, was a very firm, pale-mid yellow brown silty clay with moderate small and medium sub-angular and sub-rounded flint, and chalk flecks. It contained early Roman pottery (1; 4g). Its upper fill, L2035, was a very firm, mid orange brown clay silt wit occasional small and medium sub-angular and sub-rounded flint. It contained CBM (8g), Oyster shell (1g) and burnt flint (22g).

Trench 12 (Fig. 3)

Sample section 12A: *0.00m = 54.21m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.30m	L2000	Topsoil. As above, Trench 1.
0.30 – 0.48m	L2003	Subsoil. As above, Trench 1.
0.48m+	L2001	Natural deposits. As above, Trench 1.

Sample section 12B: *0.00m = 53.73m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.28m	L2000	Topsoil. As above, Trench 1.
0.28 – 0.42m	L2003	Subsoil. As above, Trench 1.
0.42m+	L2001	Natural deposits. As above, Trench 1.

Description: Trench 12 contained no archaeological features or finds.

Trench 13 (Figs. 3 & 7)

Sample section 13A: *0.00m = 55.39m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.23m	L2000	Topsoil. As above, Trench 1.
0.23m+	L2001	Natural deposits. As above, Trench 1.

Sample section 13B: *0.00m = 55.97m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.30m	L2000	Topsoil. As above, Trench 1.
0.30m+	L2001	Natural deposits. As above, Trench 1.

Description: Trench 13 contained undated Posthole F2012.

Posthole F2012 was a circular (0.29 x 0.29 x 0.17m). It had steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L2013, was a firm, mid orangey grey brown silty clay with occasional small and medium angular and sub-angular flint, and sub-rounded chalk. It contained no finds.

Trench 14 (Fig. 3)

Sample section 14A: *0.00m = 56.26m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.26m	L2000	Topsoil. As above, Trench 1.
0.26m+	L2001	Natural deposits. As above, Trench 1.

Sample section 14B: *0.00m = 55.42m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.20m	L2000	Topsoil. As above, Trench 1.
0.20m+	L2001	Natural deposits. As above, Trench 1.

Description: Trench 14 contained no archaeological features or finds.

Trench 15 (Fig. 3)

Sample section 15A: *0.00m = 56.38m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.23m	L2000	Topsoil. As above, Trench 1.
0.23m+	L2001	Natural deposits. As above, Trench 1.

Sample section 15B: *0.00m = 56.70m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.25m	L2000	Topsoil. As above, Trench 1.
0.25m+	L2001	Natural deposits. As above, Trench 1.

Description: Trench 15 contained no archaeological features or finds.

Trench 16 (Fig. 3)

Sample section 16A: *0.00m = 57.24m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.26m	L2000	Topsoil. As Sample Section 1A.
0.26m+	L2001	Natural deposits. As Sample Section 1A.

Sample section 16B: *0.00m = 56.54m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.24m	L2000	Topsoil. As Sample Section 1A.
0.24m+	L2001	Natural deposits. As Sample Section 1A.

Description: Trench 16 contained no archaeological features or finds.

Trench 17 (Fig. 3)

Sample section 17A: *0.00m = 56.87m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.28m	L2000	Topsoil. As above, Trench 1.
0.28m+	L2001	Natural deposits. As above, Trench 1.

Sample section 17B: *0.00m = 57.07m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.22m	L2000	Topsoil. As above, Trench 1.
0.22 – 0.29m	L2003	Subsoil. As above, Trench 1.
0.29m+	L2001	Natural deposits. As above, Trench 1.

Description: Trench 17 contained no archaeological features or finds.

Trench 18 (Fig. 3)

Sample section 18A: *0.00m = 56.53m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.24m	L2000	Topsoil. As above, Trench 1.
0.24m+	L2001	Natural deposits. As above, Trench 1.

Sample section 18B: *0.00m = 55.48m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.25m	L2000	Topsoil. As above, Trench 1.
0.25 – 0.36m	L2003	Subsoil. As above, Trench 1.
0.36m+	L2001	Natural deposits. As above, Trench 1.

Description: Trench 18 contained no archaeological features or finds.

Trench 19 (Fig. 3)

Sample section 19A: *0.00m = 57.46m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.23m	L2000	Topsoil. As above, Trench 1.
0.23 – 0.29m	L2003	Subsoil. As above, Trench 1.
0.29m+	L2001	Natural deposits. As above, Trench 1.

Sample section 19B: *0.00m = 56.39m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.22m	L2000	Topsoil. As above, Trench 1.
0.22 – 0.28m	L2003	Subsoil. As above, Trench 1.
0.28m+	L2001	Natural deposits. As above, Trench 1.

Description: Trench 19 contained no archaeological features or finds.

Trench 20 (Figs. 3 & 7)

Sample section 20A: *0.00m = 55.89m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.24m	L2000	Topsoil. As above, Trench 1.
0.24m+	L2001	Natural deposits. As above, Trench 1.

Sample section 20B: *0.00m = 56.00m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.24m	L2000	Topsoil. As above, Trench 1.
0.24 – 0.30m	L2003	Subsoil. As above, Trench 1.
0.30m+	L2001	Natural deposits. As above, Trench 1.

Description: Trench 20 contained an undated possible gully, F2014.

?Gully F2014 was linear (1.60+ x 0.76 x 0.12m), orientated north/south. It had moderately sloping sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L2015, was a very firm, mid very orangey brown silty clay with occasional medium angular and sub-angular flint and chalk flecks. It contained no finds.

Trench 21 (Figs. 2 & 5)

Sample section 21A: *0.00m = 56.79m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.29m	L2000	Topsoil. As Sample Section 1A.
0.29m+	L2001	Natural deposits. As Sample Section 1A.

Sample section 21B: *0.00m = 56.82m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.27m	L2000	Topsoil. As above, Trench 1.
0.27 – 0.39m	L2003	Subsoil. As above, Trench 1.
0.39m+	L2001	Natural deposits. As above, Trench 1.

Description: Trench 21 contained no archaeological features or finds.

Trench 22 (Figs. 2 & 5)

Sample section 22A: *0.00m = 53.84m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.26m	L2000	Topsoil. As above, Trench 1.
0.26m+	L2001	Natural deposits. As above, Trench 1.

Sample section 22B: *0.00m = 53.72m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.31m	L2000	Topsoil. As above, Trench 1.
0.31m+	L2001	Natural deposits. As above, Trench 1.

Description: Trench 22 contained no archaeological features or finds.

7 CONFIDENCE RATING

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

8 DEPOSIT MODEL

8.1 In the northern half of the site, and the south and western sectors, Topsoil L2000 directly overlay the natural deposits. L2000) comprised a 0.20 – 0.38m thick layer of firm, mid grey brown clay silt with occasional medium angular and sub-angular flints, and chalk flecks. The natural deposits were a firm, very pale yellow brown silty clay with occasional to moderate angular and sub-angular flint, and small sub-rounded chalk.

8.2 In the south western corner of the site the topsoil overlay a 0.19 – 0.31m thick subsoil layer (L2002) of firm, mid brown orange clay silt with occasional medium sub-angular and sub-rounded flint, and small sub rounded chalk. L2002 overlay the natural deposits (L2001) at a depth of between 0.49m and 0.62m below the current ground surface.

8.3 In the centre of the site the topsoil overlay a 0.11m – 0.24m thick subsoil layer (L2003) of firm, pale-mid yellow brown silty clay with occasional medium angular and sub-angular flint and chalk flecks. L2003 overlay the natural deposits (L2001) at a depth of between 0.22m and 0.54m below the current ground surface.

9 DISCUSSION

The Metal Detector Survey

9.1 The metal detector survey recovered only amorphous or modern material. The only identifiable object was the heavily corroded possible rim of a steel barrel or drum (SF5) from the topsoil (Plate 1; Fig. 3); see Section 6.1, above.

Correlation of Excavated Features and Geophysical Anomalies

9.2 There was an inconsistent correlation between encountered archaeological features and surveyed geophysical anomalies (Fig. 3). A good correlation is apparent along the western edge of the site, with ?Roman Ditches F2004 (Trench 5) and F2051 (Trench 1) aligning well with a positive, linear anomaly (Fig. 3); modern Pit F2053 (Trench 2) appeared to correlate with a more extensive part of the same anomaly, suggesting that the ?Roman boundary had been quite recently truncated. However, an east/ west aligned section of the same anomaly, running along the southern edge of the site, only intersected with Roman Ditch F2009 (Trench 9); no cut features were identified where this anomaly passed through Trenches 7, 10 and 11, although cut features not identified by the geophysical survey were present in two of these (Fig. 3). It is possible that the poor correlation of geophysical and archaeological data in these trenches was due to later disturbance. Similarly, an east/ west aligned post-medieval/ modern boundary identified in Trenches 6 (F2047) and 8 (F2038) was not previously identified; a continuation of the same boundary alignment was seen in the southern end of Trench 10 (F2018). This boundary coincided with an area of magnetic disturbance, however, which may explain why it was not identified by the geophysical survey. Anomalies in the southern part of the site thought to be possible remnants of ridge and furrow proved to be modern land drains.

The Excavated Evidence

9.3 The features recorded in each trial trench are tabulated below:

Trench	Context	Description	Date/ Finds
1	F2051 = F2004 (Tr.5)	Ditch	?Roman
2	F2053	Pit	Modern
5	F2004 = F2051 (Tr.1)	Ditch	?Roman
	F2006	Ditch	Modern
6	F2047 = F2038 (Tr.8), F2018 (Tr.10)	Ditch	Post-medieval or modern
7	F2041 = F2031 (Tr.11)	Ditch	Roman
	F2044 = F2009 (Tr.9), F2026 (Tr.10), F2033 (Tr.11)	Ditch	Roman
8	F2036	Gully	-
	F2038 = F2047 (Tr.6), F2018 (Tr.10)	Ditch	Post-medieval or modern
9	F2009 = F2044 (Tr.7), F2026 (Tr. 10), F2033 (Tr.11)	Ditch	Roman
	F2016	Gully	-
10	F2018 = F2047 (Tr.6), F2038 (Tr.8)	Ditch	Post-medieval or modern
	F2020	Gully	-
	F2022	Pit	-
	F2024	Pit	-
	F2026 = F2044 (Tr.7), F2009 (Tr.9), F2033 (Tr. 11)	Ditch	Roman
	F2029	Gully	-
11	F2031 = F2041 (Tr.7)	Ditch	Roman
	F2033 = F2044 (Tr.7), F2009 (Tr.9), F2026 (Tr.10)	Ditch	Roman
13	F2012	Posthole	-
20	F2014	Gully	-

Table 2: Summary of encountered features

9.4 The identified coaxial field system appears to date to the Roman period with some later disturbance. The dating evidence is largely based on the early Roman pottery (15; 66g) from Ditch F2009 (Trench 9). This feature appeared to relate to Roman Ditches F2044 (Trench 7), F2026 (Trench 10) and F2033 (Trench 11), although these did not correlate well with the geophysical data, possible as a result of subsequent disturbance. It should be noted, however, that the recovered Roman pottery is highly abraded and fragmentary, and the dating evidence remains tentative.

9.5 Large Pit F2053 identified in Trench 4 was of modern date and wholly truncated Ditch F2004 (=F2053). The size of F2053, and the paucity of associated finds, suggest that it may be a quarry pit; possibly associated with nearby Hall Farm. The trenches located in the 'blank' areas of the geophysical survey (Fig. 3) revealed no archaeological features with the exception of undated Posthole F2012 (Trench 13), Gully F2014 (Trench 20) and a large post-medieval or modern boundary ditch (F2018 (Trench 10; = F2038 (Trench 8) = F2047 (Trench 6)). The latter had been masked by an area of magnetic disturbance running along the southern edge of the site. This ditch is likely the precursor to the current hedge line along the site's southern boundary.

9.6 The site lies on a south facing slope above the valley and floodplain of the river Stour, a situation favourable for early settlement. Close by, to the west, is the historic medieval settlement core, and castle, of Clare. Although little fieldwork has taken place in the area, significant scatters of multi-period finds and cropmarks, have been recorded.

Archaeological and Historical Context

9.7 The trial trench evaluation suggests that the site was divided into agricultural fields during Roman period and has remained so, with some adjustment of boundaries, ever since. One other possible use of the land was for small scale quarrying in the post-medieval or modern period, perhaps associated with neighbouring Hall Farm. ?Quarry Pit F2053 (Trench 2) truncated one of the possible Roman field boundary ditches.

9.8 Roman sites and findspots recorded by the Suffolk Historic Environment Record suggest large-scale settlement activity to the west of the site, in the area of the historical settlement core (SHER CLA 035). The latter includes significant quantities of CBM relating to structural remains. A Roman artefact scatter, possibly relating to further structural remains, is recorded to the north of the site (SHER CLA 057). It is possible that the latter relates to a farmstead, *villa rustica* or similar, to which the current site may have been directly related – forming part of a more extensive agricultural landscape to the east of the main settlement area. Dispersed Roman settlement activity is also represented to the south and east of the site, including a sherd of samian pottery (SHER CLA Misc) and decorated funerary urn (SHER CLA 004). The enclosed nature of the Roman site, if genuine, is typical of the '…extensively and continuously bounded [Romano-British] landscapes' recorded across southern and central England (Taylor 2007, 113).

9.9 There was no evidence for medieval arable farming, for example, ridge and furrow. The soil is thin over much of the site so such evidence may have been removed by modern ploughing; alternatively due to the very clayey, poorly draining, nature of the site's soils it may simply have been used, as now, for pastoral agriculture. Residual medieval (late 12th – 14th century) pottery was present in Pit F2053 (Trench 2).

9.10 The site appears to have comprised agricultural land since the Roman period, possibly with periods of abandonment, to the present date. Only field boundary ditches, and a possible post-medieval or modern quarry pit were revealed during the trial trench evaluation. These features produced only a small finds assemblage.

10 CONCLUSIONS

10.1 Rural settlements and landscapes have been identified by Medlycott (2011, 47) as an important area of research for the Roman period in East Anglia. While the presence of a possible Roman coaxial field system does add to the known corpus of evidence for local Roman occupation, further work at this site would be unlikely to add significantly to our understanding of settlement or land use, either locally or along Stour valley.

11 DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

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

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APPENDIX 1 CONCORDANCE OF FINDS

Feature	Context	Seg.	Trench	Description	Spot Date (Pot Only)	Pot (Qty)	Pottery (g)	CBM (g)	Animal Bone (g)	Other Material	Other (Qty)	Other (g)
	2000		6	Topsoil				4		Fe frag		<1
			5					19		Fe frag		71
			7					13		Fe frag		7
			9		19th-early 20th C	1	3			Fe frag		103
			10		18th - 19th C	2	18	44		Fe frag	1	107
			11							Struck flint	1	23
			15					8		Fe frag		204
			16							Fe frag	1	187
	2003		5	Subsoil				106		Fe frag	1	39
			7					11		Fe frag	1	22
			9							Fe frag	1	1
2006	2008		5	Fill of Ditch	19th-early 20th C	5	4	244	24	Clay pipe Oyster shell Glass Fe frag	2	10 3 88 21
2009	2011		9	Fill of Ditch	Early Roman	15	66	1				
2018	2019		10	Fill of Ditch				70		Fired clay Fe frag	1 2	4 6
2033	2034		11	Fill of Ditch	Early Roman	1	4					
	2035		11	Fill of Ditch				8		Oyster shell Burnt flint	1	1 22
2038	2039		8	Fill of Ditch				15	10	Burnt pot Fe frag	2 1	<1 2
2041	2043		7	Fill of Ditch					285			
2047	2049		6	Fill of Ditch				38		Clay pipe	2	9
	2050		6	Fill of Ditch	Early Roman	1	2	48	1	Cu alloy frag Fe frag	1 3	<1 51

2053	2054	A	2	Fill of Pit	Late 12th-14th C	2	5	125	3	Clay pipe Fe frag Glass	1 2 2	1 7 80
		B			18th - 19th C			1200	4	Oyster shell Fe frag	3 4	17 43

APPENDIX 2 SPECIALIST REPORTS

The Roman Pottery
Andrew Peachey MCIfA

The evaluation recovered a total of 20 fragments (76g) of highly abraded and fragmented Roman pottery (Table 3), comprised of local coarse wares dating to the mid 1st to early 2nd centuries AD. The Roman pottery was quantified by fragment count and weight, with fabrics analysed at x20 magnification, and all data entered into a spreadsheet that forms part of the site archive.

Fabric type	Sherd Count	Weight (g)
Sandy grey ware	8	58
Romanising/black-surfaced grey ware	12	18
Total	*20*	*76*

Table 3: Quantification of Roman pottery

Two fabrics were identified, both characteristic of generic coarse wares produced by domestic and local industry kilns in central-south Suffolk:

GRS1: Sandy grey ware; mid grey with inclusions of common quartz (<0.25mm), sparse fine mica, flint and black iron rich grains (both 0.25-1mm)

BSW1: Romanising/black-surfaced grey ware; black surfaces, thin red margins and mid grey core; inclusions comprise common quartz (0.1-0.5mm), sparse grog (<1mm) and sparse fine mica.

Ditch F2009 contained all the sandy grey ware sherds in the assemblage including the slightly undercut, everted bead rim of a storage jar. Ditch F2009 also contained small plain body sherds of Romanising/black-surfaced grey wares, as did Ditches F2033 and F2047. Although based on limited data, the fabric and form types present appear characteristic of early Roman pottery in the region, probably in the mid 1st to early 2nd centuries AD, though the low quantities suggest they are significantly removed from an area of occupation.

The Post-Roman Pottery
Peter Thompson

The archaeological evaluation recovered 12 sherds of pottery weighing 47g from two features and the topsoil (Table 4). Four sherds are medieval but residual. They are a sherd of Medieval Coarse Ware and two sherds of Medieval Gritty Ware of 12th-14th centuries date, and a Colchester type rim sherd from the topsoil. The remaining sherds are late post-medieval to modern in date.

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 are provided in brackets below.

Fabric Key:

MCW (3.20): Medieval Coarse Ware - red brown core and inner surface, pale brown outer surface. Fine sandy fabric with occasional medium to coarse rounded quartz and small white calcareous inclusions 12th-14th
MCWG (3.21): Medieval Gritty Coarse Ware (gritty) late 12th-14th
COL (4.21): Colchester type ware late 13th-15th
LGRE: (8.50) Glazed red earthenware (late) 18th+
TPW (8.00): Transfer Printed Ware late 18th+
REFW (8.04): Refined red earthenware late 18th+
REFW (8.03): Factory made white earthenware late 18th+

Feature	Context	Quantity	Date	Comment
Topsoil	2000 TT9	1x4g REFW	19th-early 20th	Good condition. Jar shoulder, fabric highly fired almost a stoneware
	2000 TT10	1x1g LGRE 1x15g COL	18th-19th	LGRE: slight abrasion COL: abraded squared jar c.2cm diam, rim, splash if clear glaze
Ditch 2006	2008	2x2g TPW 3x4g REFW	19th-early 20th	TPW: heavily abrades REFW: x2 heavuly abraded, x1 lightly abraded bkue glaze with black and white horizontal bands
Pit 2053	2054 A	1x1g MCWG 1x4g MCW	Late 12th-14th	MCWG: heavily abraded
	2054 B	1x10g LGRE 1x6g MCWG	18th-19th	LGRE: moderately abraded MCWG: heavily abraded = Essex F20

Table 4: Quantification of wares by context

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 No. 2

The Metal Finds
Antony RR Mustchin

Ferrous Material

The trial trench evaluation recovered 894g of ferrous material from seven contexts. All of the material is moderately to heavily corroded. The majority of the assemblage is derived from the topsoil and subsoil (764g (Appendix 1)), and is either modern in date or amorphous. Identifiable objects from these layers include nails, a fragment of horseshoe, a substantial 'coach' bolt and washers.

Three amorphous fragments (51g) were recovered from Roman Ditch F2047 (L2050) (Trench 6). The largest fragment, measuring 63 x 29 x 15mm (maximum) is sub-rectangular, tapering at one end, and may be part of a small iron plate or fitting.

Copper Alloy

A single copper alloy object weighing less than 1g was recovered from Roman Ditch F2047 (L2050) (Trench 6). The object is lightly corroded. It is circular in plan

(diameter = 8mm) and is 2.5mm deep. It has one convex face and one concave face. It is possible that it represents part of a small stud or other item of personal adornment. The Portable Antiquities database (http://finds.org.uk) records several, similar examples of probable Romano-British studs from Suffolk, including one from the Mildenhall area (SF-CE7A87) and two from Little Cornard (SF-07FD23 and SF-317F92), some 14km to the south-east of Clare. These examples are all larger than the current object, however, and all display intact shafts.

Websites

http://www.finds.org.uk (consulted 21/11/2016)

The Ceramic Building Materials
Andrew Peachey MCIfA

The evaluation recovered a total of 65 fragments (1953g) of highly abraded and fragmented post-medieval brick and tile (Table 5), probably dating to the mid 17th-18th centuries and re-deposited through agricultural processes and soil improvements. The CBM was quantified by fragment count and weight, with fabrics analysed at x20 magnification, and all data entered into a spreadsheet that forms part of the site archive.

Fabric Type	Sherd Count	Weight (g)
Soft red brick	2	1064
Peg tile	63	889
Total	*65*	*1953*

Table 5: Quantification of CBM

Pit F2053 contained all the soft red brick in the assemblage, associated with 15 fragments of peg tile. Both the brick and tile were manufactured in a fine to medium silty-sand fabric (with occasional fine mica and medium flint inclusions), almost certainly locally. The brick has partial dimensions of ?x110x55mm with a smooth base, characteristic of bricks produced from the mid 17th century onwards, but generally thinner than those that develop in the latter half of the 18th century. The peg tile is limited to very small fragments of 12mm thick flat tile, with no other diagnostic traits evident. Small fragments were sparsely distributed in Ditches F2006, F1018, F2033, F2038, F2047, the topsoil and subsoil; and it appears highly unlikely they were associated with a structure in the vicinity, but were redistributed by agricultural processes, probably as part of manuring of soil improvement to aid drainage.

The Animal Bone
Julia E.M. Cussans

A total of 21 animal bone fragments were recovered from trial trench excavations at Clare. Details of their context, phase, preservation and taxa quantification are given in Table 6. The majority derived from post medieval and modern features and will not be further discussed here. A single animal bone containing context derived from a Roman feature (L2043, Ditch F2041).

The bones from this context were fairly poorly preserved and had been subject to

significant weathering and/or erosion with the original outer surface of the bone being entirely absent and the present surface being severely pitted. Two cattle bones were identified; these were a humerus and an astragalus. Both had fresh breaks and were broken into a number of pieces attesting to their friable nature. No butchery marks or pathologies were observed, but any that had been present are likely to have been obscured by the poor surface preservation. Seven other fragments that could only be identified as large (cattle or horse sized) mammal were also present.

Feature	Context	Seg	Description	Date	Preservation	Cattle	Sheep/ goat	Large mammal	Medium mammal	Total
2006	2008		Fill of Ditch	Modern	ok		1	2		3
2038	2039		Fill of Ditch	Post-med/ modern	ok		2		3	5
2041	2043		Fill of Ditch	Roman	poor	2		7		9
2047	2050		Fill of Ditch	Post-med/ modern	ok	1				1
2053	2054	A	Fill of Pit	Modern	poor				2	2
2053	2054	B	Fill of Pit	Modern	ok				1	1
					Total	*3*	*3*	*9*	*6*	*21*

Table 6: Summary of animal bone

The Environmental Samples

Dr John Summers

During trial excavations at Cavendish Road, Clare, a single bulk soil sample for environmental archaeological assessment was taken and processed from early Roman ditch fill L2034 (F2033). The sample contained no remains of environmental archaeological significance, indicating that this feature was not receiving waste from domestic or agricultural activity.

APPENDIX 3 SPECIFICATION

LAND AT CAVENDISH ROAD, CLARE, SUFFOLK

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

18th April 2016

LAND AT CAVENDISH ROAD, CLARE, SUFFOLK
ARCHAEOLOGICAL 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) (16th March 2016). It provides for a geophysical survey and an archaeological trial trench evaluation to be carried out in advance of the submission and determination of a development brief/master plan and planning application for residential development on a site identified in the Local Plan on land at Cavendish Road, Clare, Suffolk (NGR TL 777 455). The evaluation is required by Suffolk County Council and the LPA, based on advice from SCC AS-CT.

1.2 It is understood that the programme of archaeological investigation should comprise an archaeological field evaluation, to comply with the planning requirement of the local planning authority (on advice from SCC AS-CT). 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 Cavendish Road, Clare. The site lies on the northern side of Cavendish Road on the eastern outskirts of Clare. It extends to some 2ha and is currently agricultural land

3.2 The site lies at c.55m AOD above the valley and floodplain of the river Stour which flows to the south.

3.3 The Suffolk County Historic Environment Record notes the site is within an area of high archaeological potential, where little in the way of previous fieldwork has taken place in the area. The site lies to the east of the historic medieval settlement core (HER CLA 058) and castle (HER CLA 008) at Clare, on a topographically favourable southward facing/sloping site above the valley of the Stour to the south that would have been favourable to early occupation. Significant surface scatters of multi-period finds have been recorded around the proposed development site, and cropmarks of archaeological features have been recorded by aerial photography to the south and south east (HER CLA 004; 012).

3.4 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 consulted (a search will be commissioned).

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). The key issues for the Neolithic and Bronze Age (as set out by Brown & Murphy in Brown & Glazebrook 2000, 9-13) centre on the theme of the development of farming and the attendant development and integration of monuments, fields and settlements. Medlycott & Brown (2008) and Medlycott (2011, 13) suggest that future research on the Neolithic should include synthetic and regional studies for the region; an examination of the Mesolithic/Neolithic transition through radiocarbon dates; the establishment of a chronology for Neolithic ring-ditches; improved understanding of the chronological development of pottery; the excavation and study of cropmark complexes; greater understanding of burial practices; a study of the inter-relationships of settlements; greater use of scientific methods of dating and modelling of the environmental conditions during this period; targeted programmes of sedimentological, palynological and macrofossil analyses of sediment sequences in valley bottoms, lakes or the intertidal zone; and the human impact on the natural landscape during this period. The nature of Neolithic burial in the region and the pattern of burial practice, including the relationship between settlement sites and burial, require further research. Settlement sites themselves also form part of an important research subject as there is a requirement to identify if a consensus exists

on the subject of non-permanent settlement in the Neolithic (Medlycott 2011, 13). Further work on understanding the effects of plough damage on Neolithic sites is considered to be an important research subject for the region (Medlycott 2011, 13).

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

4.2.3 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.

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

4.2.5 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).

4.2.6 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).

4.2.7 As set out above, the principal research objectives will be to identify any further evidence of multi-period activity above the valley of the River Stour, as shown by local multi-period surface finds and cropmarks.

References

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

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

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

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

5 SPECIFICATION
TRENCHED EVALUATION

5.1 Details of Senior Project Staff

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

5.1.2 Profiles of key project staff are provided (Appendix 3).

A Method Statement is presented
Geophysical Survey Appendix 1
Trial Trench Evaluation Appendix 2

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. The geophysical survey will conform with the guidelines set down in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists *Standard and Guidance for Geophysical Survey* (revised 2014) and English Heritage (now Historic England) *Geophysical Survey in Archaeological Evaluation* (2008).

5.1.4 Geophysical survey

5.1.5 Information regarding the extent and significance of sub-surface features is required in order to target any further trial trenching that may subsequently be required in association with the planning proposals for the site. A programme of geophysical survey will be undertaken in order to achieve this, and is to comprise a magnetometer survey conducted on a regular grid pattern, to include a sampling interval of 1m x 0.25m.

5.1.6 The initial geophysical survey of the area will be carried out by AS. It will comprise a detailed magnetometer survey conducted on a regular grid pattern, to include a sampling interval of 1m x 0.25m. The method statement is attached (Appendix 1).

5.1.7 The results of the geophysical survey will be supplied to SCC AS-CT to inform the subsequent trial trench locations.

5.1.8 An initial programme of systematic metal detector survey will also be undertaken. This will target non-ferrous items and will be undertaken prior to trial trenching commencing and will achieve a 10% coverage of the ground surface by surveying along 10m wide linear transects laid out by Total Station/GPS. The transects will match the N-S axis of the following trial trenches, and the detecting

sweep will be *c.*1m.

5.1.9 All metal finds will be collected, other than later 20th century items such as shotgun cartridges, which will be discarded on site. The artefacts will be plotted by Total Station/GPS so that they can be accurately located along the surveyed transects. AS owns metal detectors and staff are trained in their use, and the machines can detect ferrous and non-ferrous items.

5.1.10 SCC AS-CT will require a programme of archaeological trial trenching to cover the site of the proposed development. The trial trenching layout and scope will be agreed with SCC AS-CT following the geophysical survey and metal detecting. The trenches will target any geophysical anomalies and also 'blank' areas. A 5% sample comprising 560 linear metres of 1.8m wide trenches is required. Fourteen trenches each 40m x 1.8m are proposed. AS is happy to review the scale/location of the trenches following comment from the client and/or SCC AS-CT.

5.1.11 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 assessment of any palaeoenvironmental /geoarchaeological deposits in the floodplain will be undertaken. 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. The assessment will aim to address the objectives in the brief (section 3.5). Sampling methodology in contained in Appendix 2.

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

Geophysical Survey
Preparation of Report and Archive *c.*15 Days

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

5.1.13 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.

5.1.14 Details of staff and specialist contractors are provided (Appendix 3). The project will be managed by Claire Halpin MCIFA /Jon Murray MCIFA.

5.1.15 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.

5.1.16 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 / search number
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 *Guidelines for Deposition of Archaeological Archives in Suffolk* (SCC AS Conservation Team, 2015). 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

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY METHOD STATEMENT

STANDARDS & GUIDELINES

All site work and reporting will be carried out in accordance with English *Heritage Geophysical Survey in Archaeological Field Evaluation,* 2008, IfA Paper 6: *The use of Geophysical Techniques in Archaeological Evaluations* and *CIfA Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Geophysical Survey (revised 2014)*

GEOPHYSICAL METHOD

It is proposed to carry out a detailed magnetometer survey. Such a technique can detect a wide variety of structures including cut features, earthworks, pits, burnt structures such as kilns and hearths which may be associated with the anticipated remains.

DETAILED MAGNETIC SURVEY

Although the changes in the magnetic field resulting from differing features in the soil are usually weak, changes as small as 0.2 nanoTesla (nT) in an overall field strength of 48,000nT, can be accurately detected using an appropriate instrument. The mapping of the anomaly in a systematic manner will allow an estimate of the type of material present beneath the surface. Strong magnetic anomalies will be generated by buried iron-based objects or by kilns or hearths. More subtle anomalies such as pits and ditches can be seen if they contain more humic material which is normally rich in magnetic iron oxides when compared with the subsoil. To illustrate this point, the cutting and subsequent silting or backfilling of a ditch may result in a larger volume of weakly magnetic material being accumulated in the trench compared to the undisturbed subsoil. A weak magnetic anomaly should therefore appear in plan along the line of the ditch.

DATA COLLECTION

AS has a capacity for cart-based survey, which will be implemented if ground conditions are appropriate. Otherwise the survey will be conducted using hand held gradiometers on a 30m survey grid.

The detailed magnetic survey will be carried out using a Bartington Grad 601-2. The instrument consists of two fluxgates mounted 1m vertically apart, and very accurately aligned to nullify the effects of the earth's magnetic field. Readings relate to the difference in localised magnetic anomalies compared with the general magnetic background.

Readings will be taken at 0.25m centres along traverses 1m apart. This equates to 3600 sampling points in a full 30m x 30m grid. Data collection requires a temporary grid to be established across the survey area using wooden pegs at 30m intervals. The grid will be laid out using hand tapes based on traditional survey methods. The location and the baseline and grids will be recorded using GPS survey equipment. On a large grid, the accuracy of the grid will be checked and adjusted using GPS survey equipment. If a cart-based system is used, it has a built in GPS receiver that will track the cart's progress and enable the display of transects on a plan. The survey and basemap will be tied together through GPS survey of the site boundaries and survey baseline.

The Grad 601-2 has a typical depth of penetration of 0.5m to 1.0m. This would be increased if strongly magnetic objects have been buried in the site. The collection of data at 0.25m centres provides an appropriate methodology balancing cost and time with resolution.

One grid will be selected and surveyed twice each day to demonstrate the repeatability of the technique. A reasonable time delay will be left before the re-survey.

The data will be stored onto a hard drive within the control unit for later transferral to a PC for processing and analysis.

PROCESSING, ANALYSIS, PRESENTATION AND INTERPRETATION OF THE DATA

Processing of the data will be carried out using specialist software, *Terrasurveyor* and in-house software. This can emphasise various aspects contained within the data but which are often not easily seen in the raw data. Basic processing of the magnetic data involves 'flattening' the background levels with respect to adjacent traverses and adjacent grids. 'Despiking' is also performed to remove the anomalies resulting from small iron objects often found on agricultural land. Once the basic processing has flattened the background it is then possible to carry out further processing which may include low pass filtering to reduce 'noise' in the data and hence emphasise the archaeological or man-made anomalies.

The presentation of the data for the survey will be a print-out of the raw data both as grey scale and colour plots of extreme values, together with a grey scale plot of the processed data. Magnetic anomalies will be identified and plotted onto the 'Abstraction and Interpretation of Anomalies' drawing for the site.

The presentation of the data for the survey will be a print-out of the raw data both as grey scale and colour plots of extreme values (magnetic data only) together with a grey scale plot of the processed data. Anomalies will be identified and plotted onto the 'Abstraction and Interpretation of Anomalies' drawing for the site.

REPORTING & ARCHIVE

The report for the survey will comprise a written section describing the background to the survey, the methodologies used and a discussion of the results. The text will be illustrated using plots of the results using CAD to overlay the results and interpretations over the base mapping. The format for these drawings will either be A3 or A1 depending on the size and configuration of the survey areas. The report will describe processing information and the figures wil show scale/key (for nT/m). Three paper copies will be supplied and one digital copy.

The archive for the geophysical survey will be prepared for deposition to a suitable digital repository (see archive guidelines Section 10 above).

The OASIS database will be completed.

APPENDIX 2
METHOD STATEMENT

Method Statement for the recording of archaeological remains

The archaeological evaluation will be conducted in accordance with the project brief, and the code of the 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 stakeholes, 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. Digital images will also be taken (Nikon Coolpix L29 16.1 megapixel cameras). 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 who 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 3

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.

OFFICE ADMINISTRATOR
Jennifer O'Toole

Experience: Jennifer's professional career has included a variety of roles such as Operations Director with The Logistics Network Ltd, Tutor/Trainer & Deputy Manager with Avanta TNG and Training and Assessment Consultant with PDM Training and Consultancy Ltd. Jennifer's career history emphasises her organisational and interpersonal skills, especially her ability to efficiently liaise with and manage individuals on various levels, and provide a range of supportive/ administrative services. Jennifer holds professional qualifications in a number of subjects including recruitment practice, customer service, workplace competence and health and safety. In her role with Archaeological Solutions Ltd, Jennifer has assisted in the delivery of the company's services on a variety of projects as well as co-ordinating recruitment and providing a range of complex administrative support.

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).

PROJECT OFFCICER
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).

PROJECT OFFCICER
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 Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (PCIfA 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.

PROJECT OFFCICER
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.

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 Chartered 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
Mark Blagg-Newsome

Qualifications: University of Reading (2007-2010) BSc Archaeology
University of Reading (2010-2011) MA Res Archaeology
Experience: Mark has an excellent academic record in archaeology having received an award for best undergraduate dissertation (Department of Archaeology, University of Reading; 2010) and the prize for the best Roman archaeology dissertation (2014) from the Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies. Mark also chaired and presented in sessions at the 2014 Roman Archaeology Conference and is a contributor on forthcoming archaeozoological publications. Before becoming a supervisor with Archaeological Solutions Ltd, Mark held the position of Site Assistant and has worked on numerous commercial projects. He has also undertaken geophysical and GPS survey.

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 EnvironmentalImpact 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.

GRAPHICS OFFICER
Thomas Light

Qualifications: University of Kent (2009-2012) BA Classical and Archaeological Studies
University of Kent (2012-2013) MA Roman History and Archaeology

Experience: Since completing his higher education, Thomas has gained good practical experience in the archaeological and heritage sector, working in a voluntary capacity for Guilford Institute Library and Archive, and Surrey County Archaeological Unit. Before becoming a graphics officer, Thomas held the position of Site Assistant and has excavated on a variety of commercial projects. In his current capacity Thomas has produced extensive illustrative material, including figures and plates for nationally and internationally distributed journal publications.

HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING
Tansy Collins BSc

Qualifications: University of Sheffield, Archaeological Sciences BSc (Hons) (1999-2002)
Experience: Tansy's archaeological experience has been gained on diverse sites throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Tansy joined AS in 2004 where she developed skills in graphics, backed by her grasp of archaeological interpretation and on-site experience, to produce hand drawn illustrations of pottery, and digital illustrations using a variety of packages such as AutoCAD, Corel Draw and Adobe Illustrator. She joined the historic buildings team in 2005 in order to carry out both drawn and photographic surveys of historic buildings before combining these skills with authoring historic building reports in 2006. Since then Tansy has authored numerous such reports for a wide range of building types; from vernacular to domestic architecture, both timber-framed and brick built with date ranges varying from the medieval period to the 20th century. These projects include a number of regionally and nationally significant buildings, for example a previously unrecognised medieval aisled barn belonging to a small group of nationally important agricultural buildings, one of the earliest surviving domestic timber framed houses in Hertfordshire, and a Cambridgeshire house retaining formerly hidden 17th century decorative paint schemes. Larger projects include The King Edward VII Sanatorium in Sussex, RAF Bentley Priory in London as well as the Grade I Listed Balls Park mansion in Hertfordshire.

HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING
Lauren Wilson

Qualifications: University of Chester (2010-2013) BA (Hons) Archaeology
University of York (2013-2014) MA Archaeology of Buildings

Experience: Throughout her higher education, Lauren has gained extensive experience, including small finds processing and cataloguing at Norton Priory, Runcorn and assisting in the excavation of a Roman villa as part of the *Santa Marta Project*, Tuscany. Lauren also participated in a training excavation at Grovesnor Park, Chester, centred on a Roman road and 16th century chapel. As part of her Masters dissertation, Lauren worked with the Historic Property Manager of Middleham Castle, North Yorkshire, gaining a good practical knowledge of public outreach and events planning. Since joining Archaeological Solutions Ltd, Lauren has contributed to complex historic buildings recording projects at Landens Farm, Horley (Surrey) and the Ostrich Inn, Colnbrook (Berkshire). She also conducts background research and contributes to archaeological report writing.

ARCHIVES ADMINISTRATOR
Claire Wootton

Experience: Throughout her professional career, Claire has gained extensive administrative experience. Her past roles include Administrative Officer with the Court Service (Royal Courts of Justice; 1988-1997) and Discovery Centre Administrator at St Edmundsbury Cathedral (2012-2015). Claire's Advanced Level qualifications include History, English and Law. Since joining Archaeological Solutions Ltd, Claire has gained a thorough experience of archives administration through a programme of work-based training on numerous projects.

ARCHIVES ADMINISTRATOR
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	Mr A Newton
ANIMAL BONE	Dr J Cussans
HUMAN BONE:	Ms S Anderson
ENVIRONMENTAL CO-ORDINATOR	Dr J Summers
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 FORM

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

Printable version

OASIS ID: archaeol7-264664

Project details

Project name	Land at Cavendish Road, Clare, Suffolk
Short description of the project	In September 2016, Archaeological Solutions Ltd carried out a trial trench evaluation of 2.2 hectares of land at Cavendish Road, Clare, Suffolk (NGR TL 7772 4554). The evaluation was commissioned to inform and support a planning application for a proposed residential development., based on the advice of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCC AS-CT). The evaluation followed a geophysical survey (Blagg-Newsome 2016). The latter identified three positive trending linear anomalies (1 - 3) which appear to form part of a coaxial field system of unknown date. A further positive anomaly (4) was identified which could represent an in-filled pit type feature or series of features. In the southern portion of the survey and potentially contemporary with the identified boundary ditches, were four fragments of possible ridge and furrow (5), which may be medieval in date. The evaluation largely confirmed the results of the geophysical survey. The coaxial field system identified may date to the Roman period with some later disturbance. A large pit was of post-medieval or modern date and truncated one of the Roman ditches. This pit may be a quarry pit possibly associated with Hall Farm nearby. Areas suggested as `blank' by the geophysical survey were confirmed, with the exception of a large post-medieval or modern boundary ditch located along the southern edge of the site and masked by magnetic disturbance along this edge. Anomalies in the southern sector of the site thought to be possible remnants of ridge and furrow proved to be modern land drains.
Project dates	Start: 01-09-2016 End: 30-09-2016
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	P6628 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	CLA 087 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 15 - Other
Monument type	DITCHES Roman
Monument type	BOUNDARY DITCH Uncertain
Monument type	QUARRY PIT Uncertain
Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman
Methods & techniques	'"Sample Trenches"',"'Targeted Trenches"'

Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	Pre-application

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK ST EDMUNDSBURY CLARE Land at Cavendish Road, Clare, Suffolk
Study area	2.2 Hectares
Site coordinates	TL 7772 4554 52.079179422649 0.593811040319 52 04 45 N 000 35 37 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 53m Max: 58m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Project brief originator	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team
Project design originator	Jon Murray
Project director/manager	Jon Murray
Project supervisor	Gareth Barlow

Project archives

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

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Land at Cavendish Road, Clare, Suffolk
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Barlow, G
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Wilson, L
Other bibliographic details	Archaeological Solutions Report No. 5205

Date	2016
Issuer or publisher	Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Place of issue or publication	Bury St Edmunds

Entered by	Sarah Powell (sarah.powell@ascontracts.co.uk)
Entered on	24 November 2016

OASIS:

Please e-mail Historic England for OASIS help and advice

PLATES

1: Ferrous ‘ring’ from topsoil

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX

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View of southern side of site looking west.

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View of site looking south.

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Trench 5 post exc. Looking west.

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Ditch F2047. Trench 6, looking east.

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Trench 6 post exc looking west.

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Sample section 6B looking southwest.

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Ditch F2041. Trench 7, looking east.

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Land drain. Trench 7, looking west.

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Trench 7 post exc, looking northeast.

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Ditch F2018. Trench 10, looking west.

14
Gully F2020. Trench 10, looking west.

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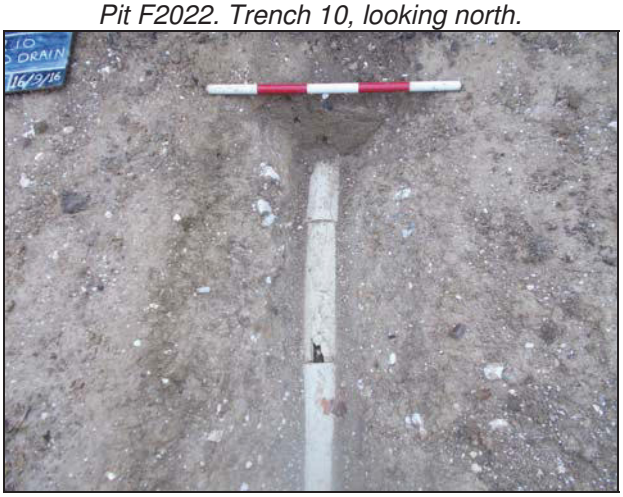
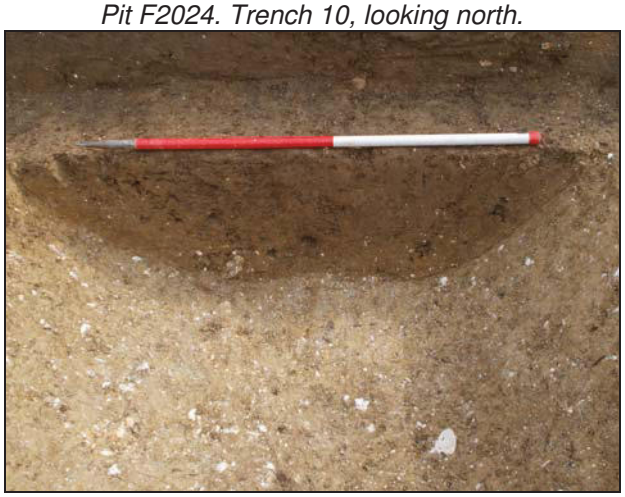
Pit F2022. Trench 10, looking north.

16
Pit F2024. Trench 10, looking north.



17
Land drain. Trench 10, looking east.

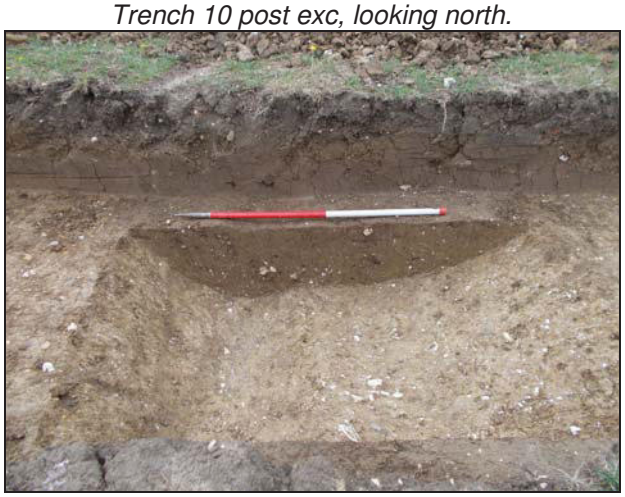


18
Ditch F2026. Trench 10, looking east.

19
Gully F2029. Trench 10, looking east.

20
Trench 10 post exc, looking north.

21
Sample section 10A. Trench 10, looking east.



22
Ditches F2031 & F2033. Trench 11, looking west.

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Sample section 11A. Trench 11, looking west.

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Trench 11 post exc, looking north.

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Post hole F2012. Trench 13, looking southwest.

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Sample section 13A. Trench 13, looking southeast.

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Gully F2014. Trench 20, looking north.

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Sample section 20A. Trench 20, looking south.

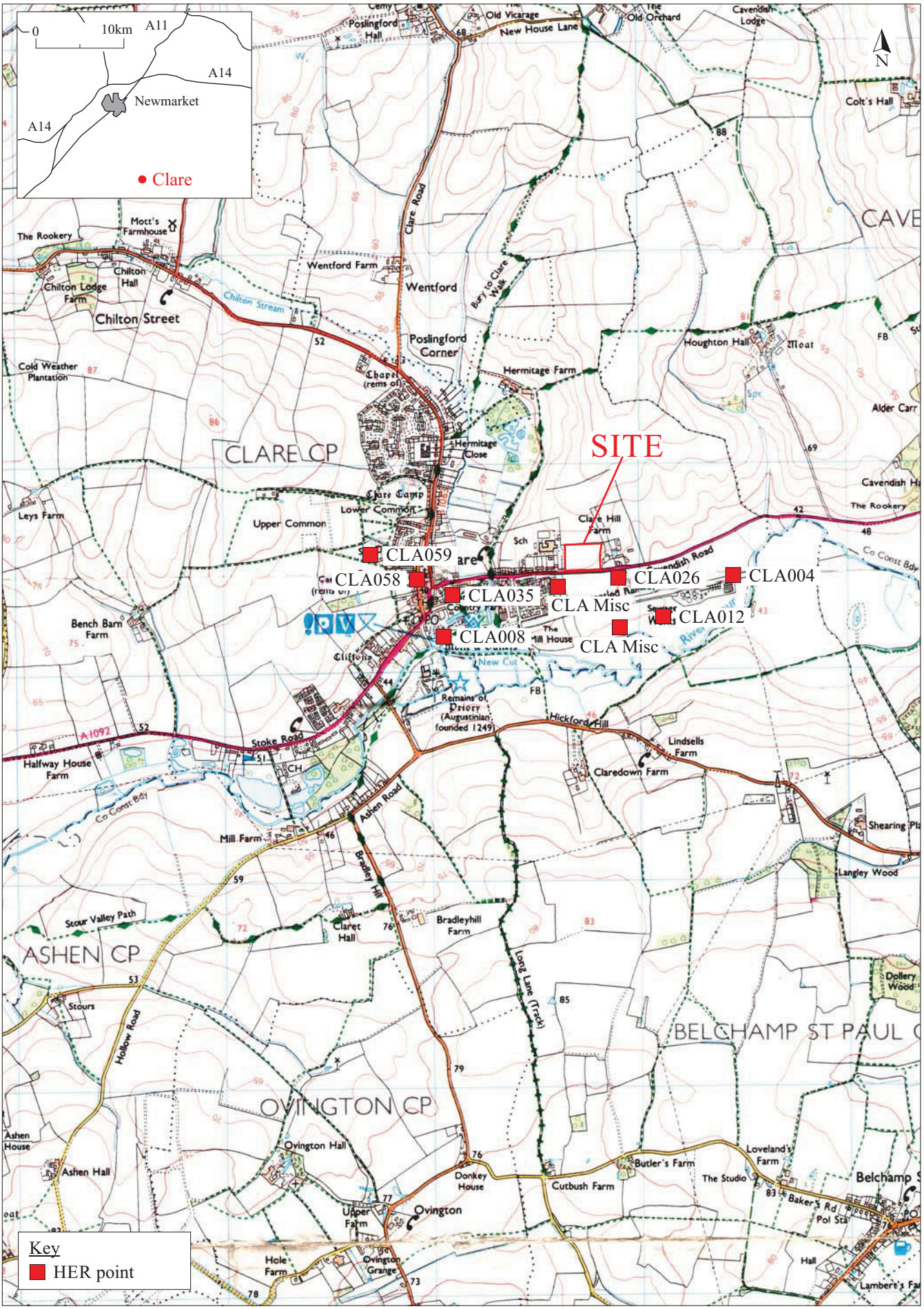

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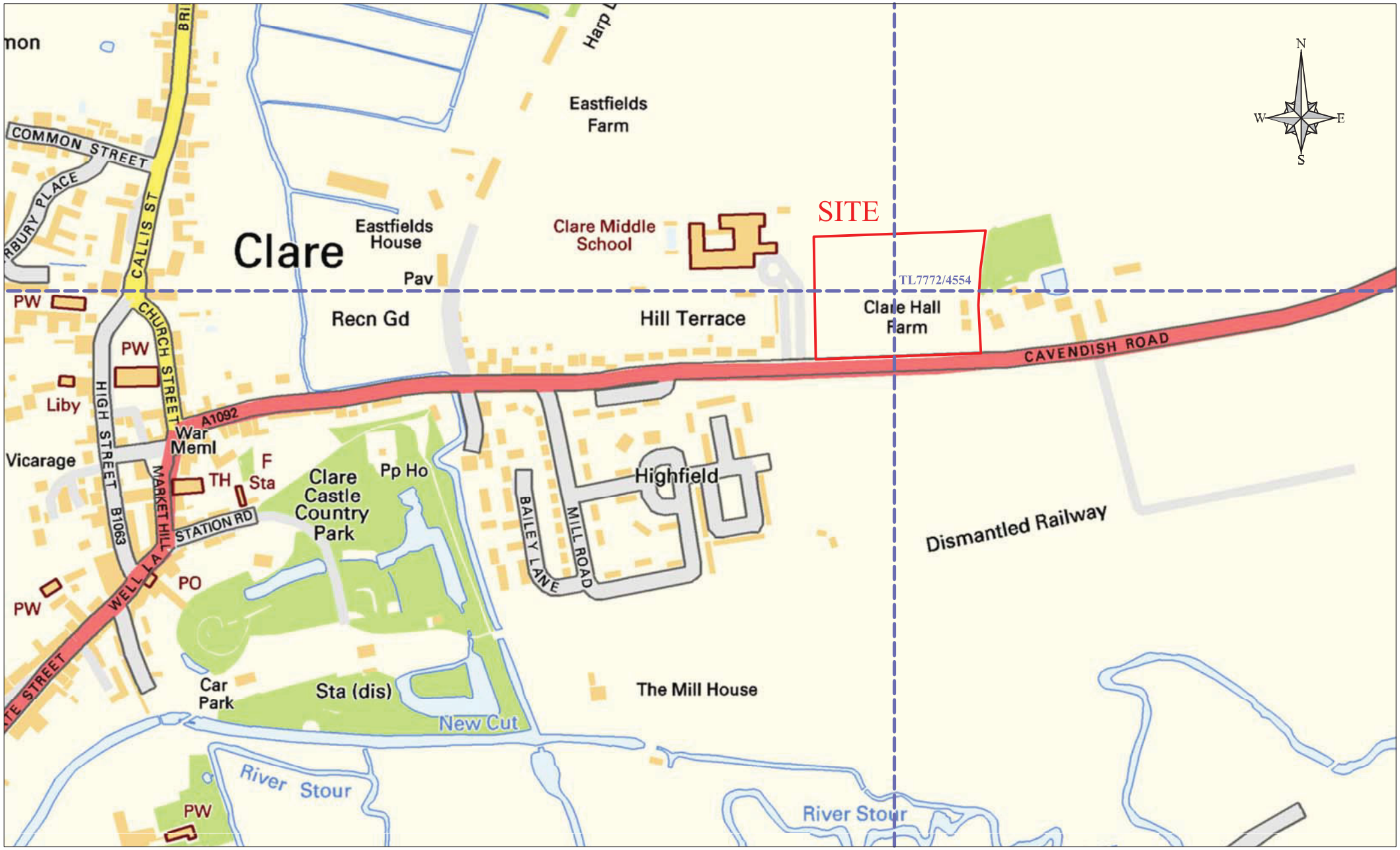
Fig. 1 Site location plan

Scale 1:25,000 at A4

Cavendish Road, Clare, Suffolk (P6628)



0 300m

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Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan

Scale 1:5000 at A4

Cavendish Road, Clare, Suffolk (P6628)

KEY	
ARCHAEOLOGY	
	Positive anomaly, probable cut feature of archaeological origin
	Possible ridge and furrow
OTHER ANOMALIES	
	Linear anomaly- possible modern service (pipe/cable)
	Magnetic Spike- probable ferrous object
	Area magnetic disturbance
	Strong magnetic debris- disturbed ground
	Thermoremanent Feature
	Metal detecting findspot

0 75m

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Fig. 3 Trench and metal detector survey data overlying geophysical plot

Scale 1:1000 at A4

Cavendish Road, Clare, Suffolk (P6628)

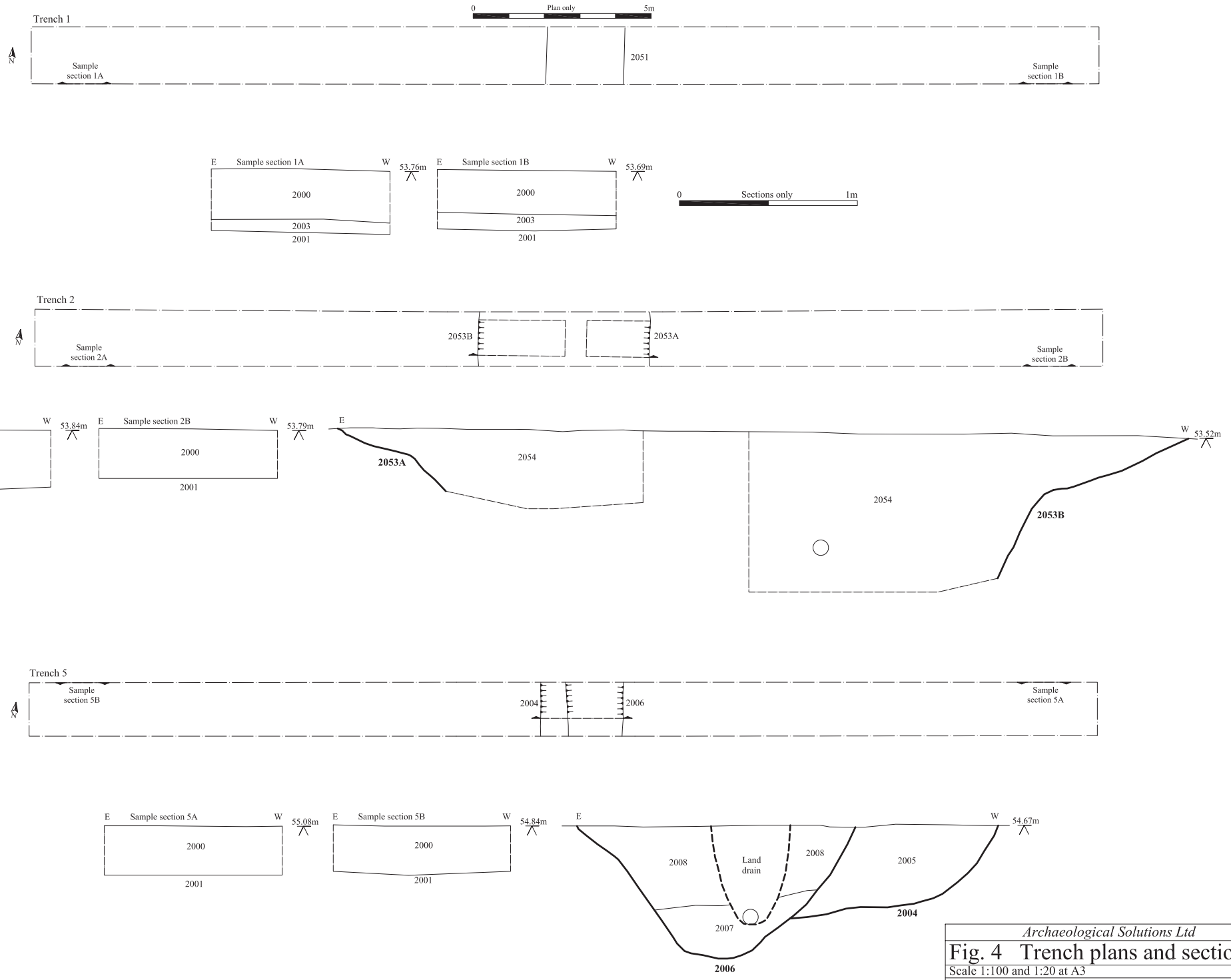

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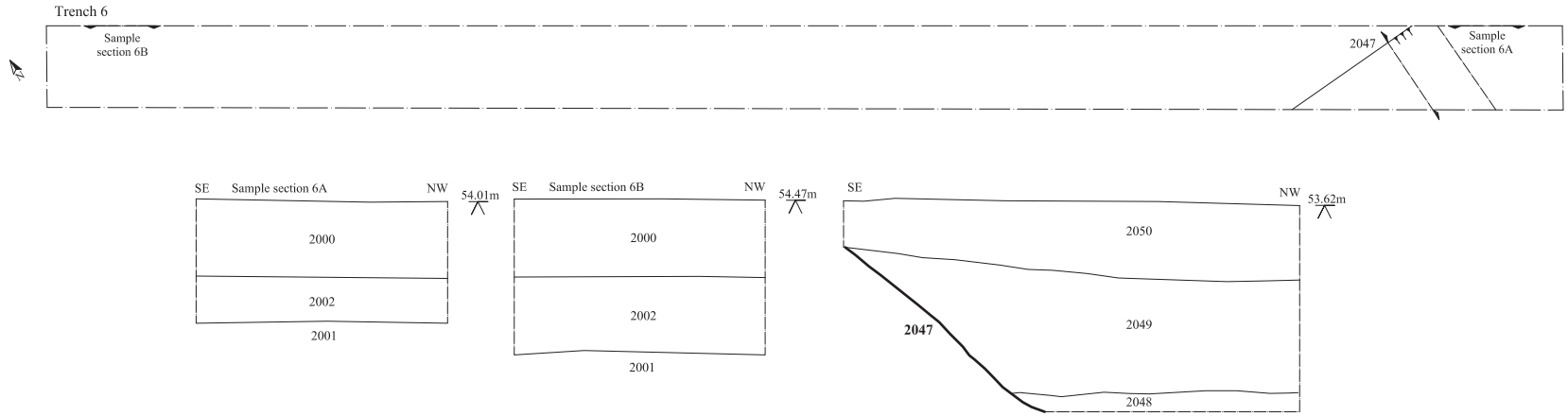
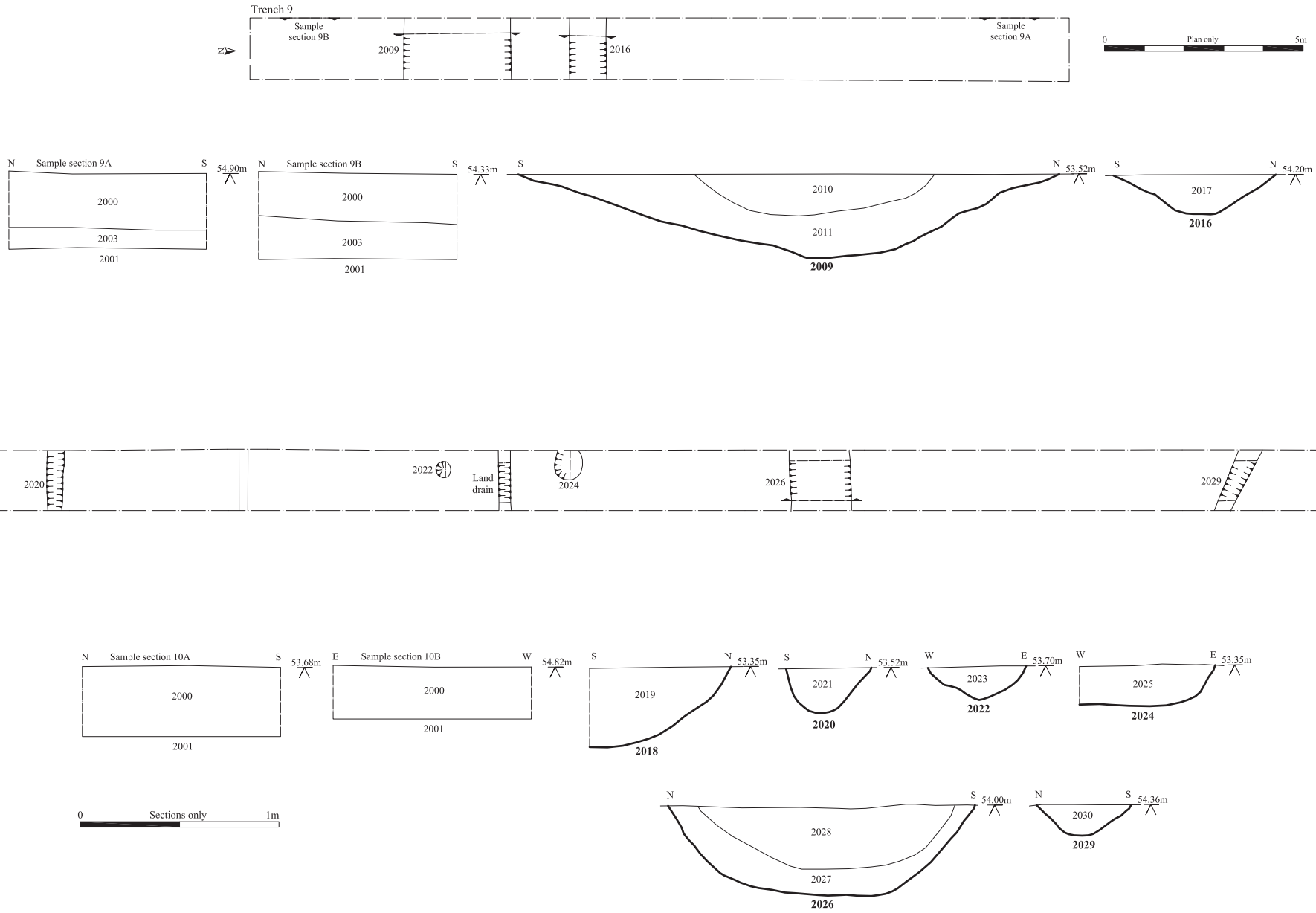
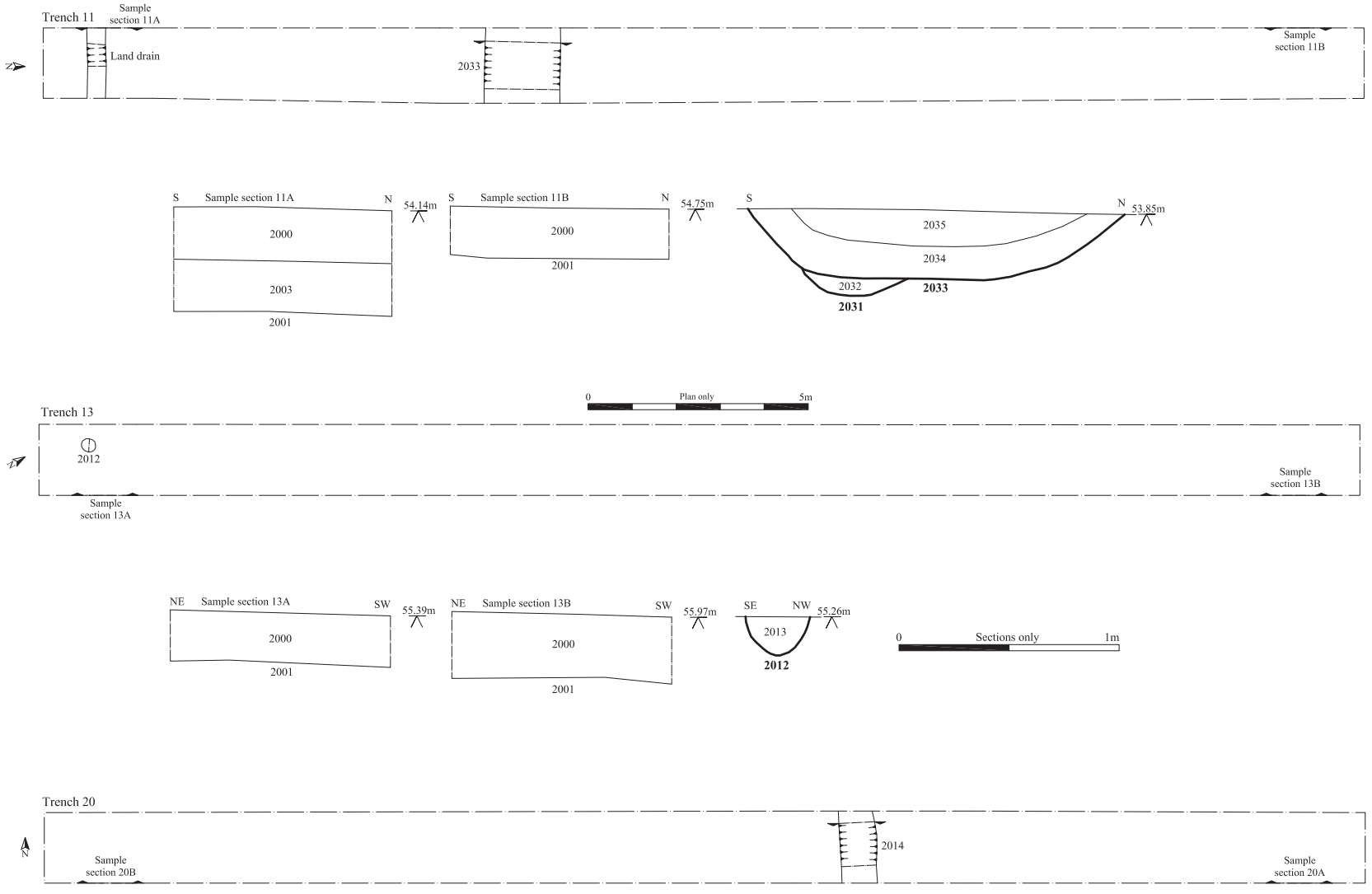
Fig. 4 Trench plans and sections
Scale 1:100 and 1:20 at A3
Cavendish Road, Clare, Suffolk (P6628)



Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 5 Trench plans and sections
Scale 1:100 and 1:20 at A3
Cavendish Road, Clare, Suffolk (P6628)



Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 6 Trench plans and sections
Scale 1:100 and 1:20 at A3
Cavendish Road, Clare, Suffolk (P6628)



Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 7 Trench plans and sections
Scale 1:100 and 1:20 at A3
Cavendish Road, Clare, Suffolk (P6628)