

---

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD

### AREAS 1 & 2, LAND EAST OF MORETON HALL, GREAT BARTON, SUFFOLK

### ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIAL TRENCH EVALUATION (PHASES 1 & 2)

Event No's: ESF22632 and ESF24912

|  |                     |
|--|---------------------|
| Authors: Niomi Edwards (Fieldwork & Report)<br>Antony RR Mustchin (Editor) |                     |
| Illustrations: Kathren Henry   |                     |
| NGR: TL 8855 6430  | Report No: 5415     |
| District: St Edmundsbury   | Site Code: BRG 077  |
| Approved: Claire Halpin MCIfA  | Project No: P4383   |
|  | Date: 8 August 2017 |
|  | Revised: 19/10/2017 |

This report is confidential to the client. Archaeological Solutions Ltd accepts no responsibility or liability to any third party to whom this report, or any part of it, is made known. Any such party relies upon this report entirely at their own risk. No part of this report may be reproduced by any means without permission.

---

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

*Desk-based assessments and environmental impact assessments*  
*Historic building recording and appraisals*  
*Trial trench evaluations*  
*Geophysical surveys*  
*Archaeological monitoring and recording*  
*Archaeological excavations*  
*Post excavation analysis*  
*Promotion and outreach*  
*Specialist analysis*

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD**

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

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

**e-mail [info@ascontracts.co.uk](mailto:info@ascontracts.co.uk)  
[www.archaeologicalsolutions.co.uk](http://www.archaeologicalsolutions.co.uk)**



[twitter.com/ArchaeologicalS](https://twitter.com/ArchaeologicalS)



[www.facebook.com/ArchaeologicalSolutions](https://www.facebook.com/ArchaeologicalSolutions)



## **CONTENTS**

### ***OASIS SUMMARY SHEET***

#### ***SUMMARY***

- 1 INTRODUCTION**
- 2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE**
- 3 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY & SOILS**
- 4 PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS**
- 5 METHODOLOGY**
- 6 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS**
- 7 CONFIDENCE RATING**
- 8 DEPOSIT MODEL**
- 9 DISCUSSION**
- 10 DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE**

#### **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

#### **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

#### **APPENDICES**

- 1 CONCORDANCE OF FINDS**
- 2 SPECIALIST REPORTS**
- 3 AREAS 2 & 3 GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY REPORT**
- 4A SPECIFICATION (24 NOVEMBER 2014)**
- 4B SPECIFICATION (22 FEBRUARY 2017)**
- 5 OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM**

**OASIS SUMMARY SHEET**

|  |   |   |                                |
|--|---|---|--------------------------------|
| Project name   | <i>Areas 1 &amp; 2, Land East of Moreton Hall, Great Barton, Suffolk</i>  |   |                                |
| <p><i>In December 2014 and August 2017 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) conducted an archaeological trial trench evaluation at Areas 1 &amp; 2, Land East of Moreton Hall, Suffolk (NGR TL 8855 6430; Figs. 1 - 2). The initial phase of evaluation (December 2014) was carried out as part of a requirement for further information to be provided prior to the determination of a planning application (DC/14/1881/HYB) for residential development. The second phase of the evaluation (August 2017) was carried out in order to provide further information for the initial requirement of a planning condition attached to St Edmundsbury Council Planning Approval DC/14/1881/HYB) requiring a programme of archaeological work. The evaluation was required by the Local Planning Authority, based on advice from SCC AS-CT.</i></p> <p><i>This evaluation was conducted over two phases (December 2014 and August 2017) and comprised the trial trench evaluation of Areas 1 and 2. A geophysical survey has been carried out on Areas 2 and 3 of the proposed development (Stratascan 2014). Anomalies of potential archaeological interest were recorded within Area 2, which may be associated with the edge of the medieval Catshall Green.</i></p> <p><i>Thirty two features were recorded, principally ditches. An undated pit (F1008 (Tr.3)) and an undated posthole (F1062 (Tr.24)) were recorded. The other discrete features (Pits F1006 (Tr.3) and F1025 (Tr.7) and Quarry Pit F1014 (Tr.3)) were modern. Three dated, medieval, features were recorded (Ditch F1022 (Tr. 15), Ditches F1049 and F1057 (Tr. 24). The ditches in Trench 24 were associated with a series of ditches traceable in Trenches 24, 25, 27, 32 and 33. These boundary ditches were identified by the geophysical survey.</i></p> <p><i>Settlement evidence associated with the medieval Catshall Green was recorded and the features in Trenches 15 and 30 have the most potential in this respect.</i></p> |   |   |                                |
| Project dates (fieldwork)  | <i>December 2014, August 2017</i>   |   |                                |
| Previous work (Y/N/?)  | <i>N</i>  | Future work (Y/N/?)                       | <i>TBC</i>                     |
| P. number  | <i>4383</i>   | Site code                                 | <i>BRG 077</i>                 |
| Type of project  | <i>Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation</i>   |   |                                |
| Site status  | <i>-</i>  |   |                                |
| Current land use   | <i>Agricultural land</i>  |   |                                |
| Planned development  | <i>Residential development</i>  |   |                                |
| Main features (+dates)   | <i>Medieval:</i>  | <i>ditches</i>                            |                                |
|  | <i>Modern:</i>  | <i>gully; quarry pit; pit</i>             |                                |
|  | <i>Undated:</i>   | <i>kiln/ oven; ditches; pit, posthole</i> |                                |
| Significant finds (+dates)   | <i>Neolithic to early Bronze Age:</i>   | <i>Struck flint</i>                       |                                |
|  | <i>Late Saxon to medieval:</i>  | <i>Pottery</i>                            |                                |
|  | <i>Late post-medieval to modern:</i>  | <i>CBM</i>                                |                                |
| <b>Project location</b>  |   |   |                                |
| County/ District/ Parish   | <i>Suffolk</i>  | <i>St Edmundsbury</i>                     | <i>Rushbrooke with Rougham</i> |
| HER for area   | <i>Suffolk County Council Historic Environment Record</i>   |   |                                |
| Post code (if known)   | <i>-</i>  |   |                                |
| Area of site   | <i>c. 91.039 ha</i>   |   |                                |
| NGR  | <i>TL 8855 6430</i>   |   |                                |
| Height AOD (min/max)   | <i>c. 50/60m</i>  |   |                                |
| <b>Project creators</b>  |   |   |                                |
| Brief issued by  | <i>Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team</i>  |   |                                |
| Project supervisor/s (PO)  | <i>Monahan, V.</i>  |   |                                |
| Funded by  | <i>Taylor Wimpey UK Ltd</i>   |   |                                |
| Full title   | <i>Areas 1 &amp; 2, Land East of Moreton Hall, Great Barton, Suffolk. Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation (Phases 1 &amp; 2)</i> |   |                                |
| Authors  | <i>Edwards, N.</i>  |   |                                |
| Report no.   | <i>5415</i>   |   |                                |
| Date (of report)   | <i>August 2017 (Revised 19/10/2017)</i>   |   |                                |



## **AREAS 1 & 2, LAND EAST OF MORETON HALL, GREAT BARTON, SUFFOLK**

### **ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIAL TRENCH EVALUATION PHASES 1 & 2**

#### **SUMMARY**

*In December 2014 and August 2017 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) conducted an archaeological trial trench evaluation at Areas 1 & 2, Land East of Moreton Hall, Suffolk (NGR TL 8855 6430; Figs. 1 - 2). The initial phase of evaluation (December 2014) was carried out as part of a requirement for further information to be provided prior to the determination of a planning application (DC/14/1881/HYB) for residential development. The second phase of the evaluation (August 2017) was carried out in order to provide further information for the initial requirement of a planning condition attached to St Edmundsbury Council Planning Approval DC/14/1881/HYB) requiring a programme of archaeological work. The evaluation was required by the Local Planning Authority, based on advice from SCC AS-CT.*

*This evaluation was conducted over two phases (December 2014 and August 2017) and comprised the trial trench evaluation of Areas 1 and 2. A geophysical survey has been carried out on Areas 2 and 3 of the proposed development (Stratascan 2014). Anomalies of potential archaeological interest were recorded within Area 2, which may be associated with the edge of the medieval Catshall Green.*

*The Suffolk Historic Environment Record confirms that the site lies within an area of archaeological potential. Prehistoric remains are known in and around the site (HER BRG 009, BRG 024 and RGH 065), along with Roman, Saxon and medieval sites being known in similar topographic locations to the immediate west and north (HER BRG 024-7 and RGH 031). A geophysical survey has been carried out this year on Areas 2 and 3 of the proposed development (Stratascan 2014). Anomalies of potential archaeological interest were recorded within Area 2, which may be associated with the edge of the medieval Catshall Green.*

*Thirty two features were recorded, principally ditches. An undated pit (F1008 (Tr.3)) and an undated posthole (F1062 (Tr.24)) were recorded. The other discrete features (Pits F1006 (Tr.3) and F1025 (Tr.7) and Quarry Pit F1014 (Tr.3)) were modern. Three dated, medieval, features were recorded (Ditch F1022 (Tr. 15), Ditches F1049 and F1057 (Tr. 24). The ditches in Trench 24 were associated with a series of ditches traceable in Trenches 24, 25, 27, 32 and 33. These boundary ditches were identified by the geophysical survey.*

*Settlement evidence associated with the medieval Catshall Green was recorded and the features in Trenches 15 and 30 have the most potential in this respect.*

## **1 INTRODUCTION**

1.1 In December 2014 and August 2017 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) conducted an archaeological trial trench evaluation at Areas 1 & 2, Land East of

Moreton Hall, Suffolk (NGR TL 8855 6430; Figs. 1-2). The evaluation (December 2014) was carried out as part of a requirement for further information to be provided prior to the determination of a planning application (DC/14/1881/HYB) for residential development. The evaluation (August 2017) was carried out in order to provide further information for the initial requirement of a planning condition attached to St Edmundsbury Council Planning Approval DC/14/1881/HYB) requiring a programme of archaeological work. The evaluation is required by the Local Planning Authority, based on advice from SCC AS-CT.

1.2 This evaluation was conducted over two phases (December 2014 and August 2017) and comprised the trial trench evaluation of Areas 1 and 2. A geophysical survey has been carried out on Areas 2 and 3 of the proposed development (Stratascan 2014). Anomalies of potential archaeological interest were recorded within Area 2, which may be associated with the edge of the medieval Catshall Green (Plate 1).

1.3 The evaluation (December 2014) was conducted in accordance with a brief issued by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCC AS-CT, dated 24 November 2014), and a specification compiled by AS (dated 24 November 2014). The evaluation (August 2017) was conducted in accordance with a brief issued by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCC AS-CT, dated 12 November 2014), and a specification compiled by AS (dated 12 January 2017).

1.4 The archaeological evaluation followed the procedures outlined in the Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct and Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluation* (2008) and *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003).

1.5 The principal objectives for the evaluation were:

- To establish whether any archaeological deposit exists in the area, with particular regard to any which are of sufficient importance to merit preservation *in situ*;
- To identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit within the application area, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation;
- To evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits, along with the potential for the survival of environmental evidence; and
- To provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.

## **Planning Policy Context**

1.6 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.

1.7 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 (Figs. 1 – 2; DPs 1-4)**

2.1 Bury St Edmunds is a former county town in west Suffolk, situated at the confluence of the Rivers Lark and Linnet. The small town of Great Barton situated c. 4km to the north-east, and the villages of Rushbrooke and Rougham Green c. 4km to the south-west. The historic core of the town is situated adjacent to the cathedral and ruins of the medieval abbey in the centre of the modern town. Modern residential and industrial estates have developed around the outskirts of the town, including the Moreton Hall estate on the eastern side of the town.

2.2 The site is to the east of the Moreton Hall estate on agricultural land that was formerly Rougham Airfield. Great Barton is situated c.1.5 km to the north and Rushbrooke and Rougham Green c.1.5km to the south.

## **3 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND SOILS**

3.1 The site is predominantly situated on a very slightly undulating plateau above the north-western slope of the valley of the River Lark. The elongate rectangular parcel of land to the north of Mount Road rises from c.58m on its southern edge bordering the road, to c. 60m on its northern edge. The larger area of land to the

south of Mount Road rises from c. 58m on its northern edge, to c. 63m in the centre of the site, before dropping to c. 62m on the southern edge adjacent to the A14. However in all cases the gradient of slope is very shallow. The surrounding landscape is gently undulating and the northern part of the assessment site slopes down to c. 50m AOD. The River Lark passes c.1.3km to the south-west of the assessment site on a north-west to south-east course.

3.2 The solid geology of the site comprises Upper Cretaceous Chalk, overlain by drift geology of Quaternary Cover Sands with Head deposits that comprise orange sands and clay in varying proportions (British Geological Survey 1991). Soils typically comprise sandy loams or sandy clay loams, with the sands generally calcareous in origin with a flint/stone content of 1-10%. Excavations on land adjacent to the west have recorded a homogenous dark brown silt plough soil to depths of c.0.3-0.5m, overlying sandy orange subsoils (Duffy 2006; Gill 2005).

3.3 In 2012 an archaeological evaluation was conducted across the centre of the assessment area (Beverton 2012), in advance of proposals for the construction of a football ground adjacent to the east to Lady Miriam Way, Skyliner Way and Primack Road (for location see Fig. 13 (Suffolk Historic Environment Record (SHER) BRG 024)). The evaluation confirmed the presence of fine clay loams and patches of sand and gravel, and also recorded numerous peri-glacial scars aligned north-west to south east, and filled with fine sandy silts.

## 4 PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

### An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment<sup>1</sup>

4.1 An archaeological desk-based assessment has been undertaken (Peachey 2013). In summary:

*Archaeological investigations on land surrounding the assessment site have recorded only sparse features of prehistoric, Roman and medieval date [e.g. SHERs RGH 028, RGH 031 and RGH 056]. However an archaeological evaluation within the centre of the assessment site [SHER RGH 066] has demonstrated the survival of a shallow archaeological horizon of early to middle Iron Age date. The character of prehistoric activity remains poorly defined, but appears to be of dispersed and peripheral character. Nevertheless the size of the assessment area leads to a high probability that features of these dates; however sparse, may be encountered and have the potential to clarify the understanding of this part of the poorly understood historic landscape overlooking the Lark Valley. The area of the assessment site appears to have remained as agricultural land that was part of the Eldo Estate throughout the post-medieval period [Plate 1] and field boundaries of this date, notably on the southern and eastern edges may remain [SHERs RGH 026 and RGH 027]. Cartographic sources indicate that at least one field may have been associated with kilns and extraction pits that were part of a local brick or pottery manufacturing industry.*

---

<sup>1</sup> Where possible, Suffolk HER points referred to in the text are displayed on Figure 1

*The history of the assessment site is dominated by Rougham Airfield, which was constructed in 1941/2 and was a major USAAF airbase involved in bombing missions in the Second World War. The assessment area encompasses at least one third of the flying field, including significant lengths of all three runways, parts of the perimeter track, at least 14 dispersal points and two small structures as indicated by surviving plans and aerial photos of the air base. The airfield was closed in 1948, with the runways broken up and returned to agricultural land in the 1950s, although parch marks within the assessment site follow the course of one runway.*

*The assessment site has probably only been subject to a limited degree of truncation, primarily through post-medieval and modern agricultural processes, and the establishment of the Second World War runways and perimeter track of Rougham Airfield. The salvaging of the hard standing materials from the runways and airbase in the 1950s may also have had an impact. This archaeological desk-based assessment is to support the Master Plan for the development of residential schemes that will expand the Moreton Hall estate. The proposed development will have a very high impact on any archaeological remains, if present. Previous excavations within and adjacent to the assessment site have demonstrated how areas of archaeological features could be identified through evaluation trenches, and preserved by record through archaeological excavation.*

4.2 More recent archaeological fieldwork in the Rougham area includes two phases of trial trench evaluation to the south of the current site (SHER RGH 066) (Beverton 2012; Craven 2015a). The evaluations encountered dispersed Iron Age settlement evidence including a substantial ditch containing early to middle Iron Age pottery. Further Iron Age evidence, including pits and ditches containing notable pottery groups (amongst other material), was encountered by evaluation work to the east of Moreton Hall (*ibid*; after Craven 2015b).

4.3 The corridor of the proposed Bury St Edmunds Eastern Relief Road (SHER RGH 086) was subject to extensive trial trench evaluation between May and June 2015 (Lichtenstein 2015). Sixty-six trenches across an area of some 0.34ha (mostly within the former RAF airbase) contained considerable evidence of late prehistoric, Romano-British and later occupation (*ibid.*). Features including pits and ditches were encountered at a shallow depth and yielded large quantities of Iron Age material, particularly in Area 1 of the road corridor, to the west of Rougham Industrial Estate (*ibid.* 69). Area 2 of the evaluation, to the north of the industrial estate, contained numerous prehistoric surface finds – possibly suggesting the truncation of features in this part of the landscape – and two undated kiln- or oven-type features (*ibid.* 69-70). Although the function of these is unknown, a late medieval or post-medieval date was suggested. Further Iron Age and Roman features were present in Area 3, to the north-east of the industrial estate, while trenches to the east (Area 4) yielded only modest assemblages.

## **Geophysical Survey**

4.4 A geophysical survey of Areas 2 and 3 has been undertaken (Richardson 2014; and Appendix 3). In summary:



*The survey identified a former field boundary or enclosure and a few other possible archaeological anomalies.*

## **Archaeological Excavation**

4.5 Archaeological excavation of the Phase 1 development area by AS has revealed significant archaeological remains. The excavated site was characterised by a series of linear enclosure ditches, some of which were re-cut. Enclosures numbered at least seven, although their arrangement appears to have developed over time. Activity within the enclosures appears to have been agro-industrial in nature, represented by five kiln- or –oven type features (associated with the processing of cereals (*Summers pers. comm.*)) and a well. Preliminary spot dating of the recovered pottery assemblage suggests that the majority of features belong to a single phase of medieval activity spanning the 12<sup>th</sup> to 14<sup>th</sup> centuries AD, possibly from as early as the 11<sup>th</sup> century. Post-excavation analysis and reporting is ongoing.

## **5 METHODOLOGY (Fig. 3)**

5.1 For the initial phase (December 2014) of evaluation 27 trenches were proposed, each 40m long. Following a site monitoring visit when all the trenches were open an additional three trenches (Nos. 28 - 30) were excavated based on the advice of the planning archaeologist, Dr Matthew Brudenell:

- Trench 28 examined the gap between Trench 1 and the western boundary of the site;
- Trench 29 examined the area between Trenches 4 and 5: the evidence from Trench 24 suggests that the medieval ‘core’ of Catshall Green on this side of the green-edge probably lies towards the northern end of the field and therefore it was thought worthwhile to confirm the presence/ absence of settlement adjacent i.e. by inserting a trench between Trenches 4 and 5 to examine the possibility of green-edge settlement. The green-edge boundary seems to have been picked up in Trenches 4 and 5 but there is modern disturbance in Trench 4 so more information was sought; and
- Trench 30 was excavated in a bid to trace a ditch recorded in Trench 15 but not observable in Trench 14.

5.2 For the second phase (August 2017) of evaluation 13 trenches (labelled 31 – 43) were proposed, each 40m long. Following a site monitoring visit when the trenches were open Trenches 32 and 35 were deepened as the anticipated ditches were not apparent. Trench 33 was excavated; the area had previously been covered with spoil.

5.3 The trenches were excavated using a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket (Fig. 2).

5.4 Undifferentiated overburden was removed under close archaeological supervision using a 180° back acting mechanical excavator fitted with a 1.60m wide

toothless ditching bucket. Thereafter, all further investigation was undertaken by hand. Exposed surfaces were cleaned as appropriate and examined for archaeological features and finds. Deposits were recorded using *pro forma* recording sheets, drawn to scale and photographed.

## 6 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

Individual trench descriptions are presented below:

### Trench 1 (Figs. 2 - 3)

|                           |       |   |
|---------------------------|-------|---|
| <i>Sample section: 1A</i> |       |   |
| <i>0.00 = 57.47m AOD</i>  |       |   |
| 0.00 – 0.31m              | L1000 | Topsoil. Dark brown, friable, slightly silty sand                             |
| 0.31 – 0.91m              | L1001 | Subsoil. Mid reddish brown, friable, silty sand with moderate chalk and flint |
| 0.91m+                    | L1002 | Natural. Mid reddish brown, loose, sand and gravel                            |

|                           |       |                   |
|---------------------------|-------|-------------------|
| <i>Sample section: 1B</i> |       |                   |
| <i>0.00 = 55.51m AOD</i>  |       |                   |
| 0.00 – 0.31m              | L1000 | Topsoil. As above |
| 0.31 – 0.71m              | L1001 | Subsoil. As above |
| 0.71m+                    | L1002 | Natural. As above |

*Description: Trench 1 contained no archaeological features or finds*

### Trench 2 (Figs. 2 - 3)

|                           |       |                              |
|---------------------------|-------|------------------------------|
| <i>Sample section: 2A</i> |       |                              |
| <i>0.00 = 57.23m AOD</i>  |       |                              |
| 0.00 – 0.41m              | L1000 | Topsoil. As above, Trench 1. |
| 0.41 – 0.81m              | L1001 | Subsoil. As above, Trench 1. |
| 0.81m+                    | L1002 | Natural. As above, Trench 1. |

|                           |       |                              |
|---------------------------|-------|------------------------------|
| <i>Sample section: 2B</i> |       |                              |
| <i>0.00 = 58.51m AOD</i>  |       |                              |
| 0.00 – 0.26m              | L1000 | Topsoil. As above, Trench 1. |
| 0.26 – 0.45m              | L1001 | Subsoil. As above, Trench 1. |
| 0.45m+                    | L1002 | Natural. As above, Trench 1. |

*Description: Trench 2 contained no archaeological features or finds*

### Trench 3 (Figs. 2 - 4)

|                           |       |                              |
|---------------------------|-------|------------------------------|
| <i>Sample section: 3A</i> |       |                              |
| <i>0.00 = 59.51m AOD</i>  |       |                              |
| 0.00 – 0.31m              | L1000 | Topsoil. As above, Trench 1. |
| 0.31 – 0.51m              | L1001 | Subsoil. As above, Trench 1. |
| 0.51m+                    | L1002 | Natural. As above, Trench 1. |

|   |       |                              |
|---|-------|------------------------------|
| <i>Sample section: 3B</i><br><i>0.00 = 57.39m AOD</i> |       |                              |
| 0.00 – 0.41m  | L1000 | Topsoil. As above, Trench 1. |
| 0.41 – 0.71m  | L1001 | Subsoil. As above, Trench 1. |
| 0.71m+  | L1002 | Natural. As above, Trench 1. |

*Description: Trench 3 contained undated Pit F1008 and undated Ditch F1011, and modern Pit F1006 and modern Quarry Pit F1014.*

Pit F1006 was sub-rectangular (1.00 x 2.16 x 0.14). It had steep sides and a flat base. Its fill, L1007, was a mid yellowish brown, firm, silty sand which contained modern finds.

Pit F1008 was sub-circular (0.97 x 0.76 x 0.42). It had steep sides and a concave base. Its basal fill, L1010, was a mid yellowish brown, firm, chalky clay. It contained pottery and struck flint. Its upper fill, L1009, was a mid yellowish brown, firm, chalky clay. It contained no finds.

Ditch F1011 was linear in plan (2.00+ x 1.00 x 0.41m), orientated E/W. It had moderately sloping sides and a flattish base (DP5). Its upper fill, L1012, was a dark yellowish brown, firm, clay. It contained no finds. Its basal fill, L1013 was a mid yellowish brown, firm, clay. It contained animal bone (1g) and CBM (3g).

Quarry Pit F1014 was elongated (2.00+ x 2.00 x 0.42). It had moderately steep sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1015, was a dark orange brown, friable, silty sand. It was a modern feature.

#### **Trench 4** (Figs. 2 - 4)

|   |       |                              |
|---|-------|------------------------------|
| <i>Sample section: 4A</i><br><i>0.00 = 59.01m AOD</i> |       |                              |
| 0.00 – 0.46m  | L1000 | Topsoil. As above, Trench 1. |
| 0.46m+  | L1002 | Natural. As above, Trench 1. |

|   |       |                              |
|---|-------|------------------------------|
| <i>Sample section: 4B</i><br><i>0.00 = 58.48m AOD</i> |       |                              |
| 0.00 – 0.45m  | L1000 | Topsoil. As above, Trench 1. |
| 0.45m+  | L1002 | Natural. As above, Trench 1. |

*Description: Trench 4 contained no archaeological features or finds. Some modern disturbance was apparent.*

#### **Trench 5** (Figs. 2 - 3)

|   |       |                              |
|---|-------|------------------------------|
| <i>Sample section: 5A</i><br><i>0.00 = 56.61m AOD</i> |       |                              |
| 0.00 – 0.41m  | L1000 | Topsoil. As above, Trench 1. |
| 0.41 – 0.61m  | L1001 | Subsoil. As above, Trench 1. |
| 0.61m+  | L1002 | Natural. As above, Trench 1. |



|   |       |                              |
|---|-------|------------------------------|
| <i>Sample section: 5B</i><br><i>0.00 = 56.66m AOD</i> |       |                              |
| 0.00 – 0.31m  | L1000 | Topsoil. As above, Trench 1. |
| 0.31 – 0.46m  | L1001 | Subsoil. As above, Trench 1. |
| 0.46m+  | L1002 | Natural. As above, Trench 1. |

*Description: Trench 5 contained no archaeological features or finds*

**Trench 6** (Figs. 2 - 3)

|   |       |                              |
|---|-------|------------------------------|
| <i>Sample section: 6A</i><br><i>0.00 = 57.40m AOD</i> |       |                              |
| 0.00 – 0.51m  | L1000 | Topsoil. As above, Trench 1. |
| 0.51m+  | L1002 | Natural. As above, Trench 1. |

|   |       |                              |
|---|-------|------------------------------|
| <i>Sample section: 6B</i><br><i>0.00 = 55.93m AOD</i> |       |                              |
| 0.00 – 0.31m  | L1000 | Topsoil. As above, Trench 1. |
| 0.31 – 0.61m  | L1001 | Subsoil. As above, Trench 1. |
| 0.61m+  | L1002 | Natural. As above, Trench 1. |

*Description: Trench 6 contained no archaeological features or finds*

**Trench 7** (Figs. 2 - 4)

|   |       |                              |
|---|-------|------------------------------|
| <i>Sample section: 7A</i><br><i>0.00 = 55.95m AOD</i> |       |                              |
| 0.00 – 0.31m  | L1000 | Topsoil. As above, Trench 1. |
| 0.31m+  | L1002 | Natural. As above, Trench 1. |

|   |       |                              |
|---|-------|------------------------------|
| <i>Sample section: 7B</i><br><i>0.00 = 55.52m AOD</i> |       |                              |
| 0.00 – 0.46m  | L1000 | Topsoil. As above, Trench 1. |
| 0.46 – 0.56m  | L1001 | Subsoil. As above, Trench 1. |
| 0.56m+  | L1002 | Natural. As above, Trench 1. |

*Description: Trench 7 contained modern Pit F1025*

Pit F1025 was sub-circular (1.00 x 0.20 x 0.60m). It had steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1026, was a mid reddish brown, firm, silty sand which contained modern (late 18<sup>th</sup> – 19<sup>th</sup> century) pottery (4g) and CBM (107g).

**Trench 8** (Figs. 2 - 3)

|   |       |                              |
|---|-------|------------------------------|
| <i>Sample section: 8A</i><br><i>0.00 = 56.61m AOD</i> |       |                              |
| 0.00 – 0.41m  | L1000 | Topsoil. As above, Trench 1. |
| 0.41 – 0.51m  | L1001 | Subsoil. As above, Trench 1. |
| 0.51m+  | L1002 | Natural. As above, Trench 1. |

|   |       |                              |
|---|-------|------------------------------|
| <i>Sample section: 8B</i><br><i>0.00 = 55.01m AOD</i> |       |                              |
| 0.00 – 0.50m  | L1000 | Topsoil. As above, Trench 1. |
| 0.50 – 0.81m  | L1001 | Subsoil. As above, Trench 1. |
| 0.81m+  | L1002 | Natural. As above, Trench 1. |

*Description: Trench 8 contained no archaeological features or finds*

**Trench 9** (Figs. 2 - 3)

|   |       |                              |
|---|-------|------------------------------|
| <i>Sample section: 9A</i><br><i>0.00 = 54.71m AOD</i> |       |                              |
| 0.00 – 0.31m  | L1000 | Topsoil. As above, Trench 1. |
| 0.31 – 0.51m  | L1001 | Subsoil. As above, Trench 1. |
| 0.51m+  | L1002 | Natural. As above, Trench 1. |

|   |       |                              |
|---|-------|------------------------------|
| <i>Sample section: 9B</i><br><i>0.00 = 55.24m AOD</i> |       |                              |
| 0.00 – 0.31m  | L1000 | Topsoil. As above, Trench 1. |
| 0.31 – 0.51m  | L1001 | Subsoil. As above, Trench 1. |
| 0.51m+  | L1002 | Natural. As above, Trench 1. |

*Description: Trench 9 contained no archaeological features or finds*

**Trench 10** (Figs. 2 - 3)

|  |       |                              |
|--|-------|------------------------------|
| <i>Sample section: 10A</i><br><i>0.00 = 55.51m AOD</i> |       |                              |
| 0.00 – 0.29m   | L1000 | Topsoil. As above, Trench 1. |
| 0.29 – 0.41m   | L1001 | Subsoil. As above, Trench 1. |
| 0.41m+   | L1002 | Natural. As above, Trench 1. |

|  |       |                              |
|--|-------|------------------------------|
| <i>Sample section: 10B</i><br><i>0.00 = 55.34m AOD</i> |       |                              |
| 0.00 – 0.41m   | L1000 | Topsoil. As above, Trench 1. |
| 0.41m+   | L1002 | Natural. As above, Trench 1. |

*Description: Trench 10 contained no archaeological features or finds*

**Trench 11** (Figs. 2 - 3)

|  |       |                              |
|--|-------|------------------------------|
| <i>Sample section: 11A</i><br><i>0.00 = 54.88m AOD</i> |       |                              |
| 0.00 – 0.29m   | L1000 | Topsoil. As above, Trench 1. |
| 0.29 – 0.61m   | L1001 | Subsoil. As above, Trench 1. |
| 0.61m+   | L1002 | Natural. As above, Trench 1. |

|  |       |                              |
|--|-------|------------------------------|
| <i>Sample section: 11B</i><br><i>0.00 = 56.51m AOD</i> |       |                              |
| 0.00 – 0.31m   | L1000 | Topsoil. As above, Trench 1. |
| 0.31 – 0.41m   | L1001 | Subsoil. As above, Trench 1. |
| 0.41m+   | L1002 | Natural. As above, Trench 1. |

*Description: Trench 11 contained no archaeological features or finds*

**Trench 12** (Figs. 2 - 3)

|                            |       |                              |
|----------------------------|-------|------------------------------|
| <i>Sample section: 12A</i> |       |                              |
| <i>0.00 = 55.29m AOD</i>   |       |                              |
| 0.00 – 0.39m               | L1000 | Topsoil. As above, Trench 1. |
| 0.39 – 0.51m               | L1001 | Subsoil. As above, Trench 1. |
| 0.51m+                     | L1002 | Natural. As above, Trench 1. |

|                            |       |                              |
|----------------------------|-------|------------------------------|
| <i>Sample section: 12B</i> |       |                              |
| <i>0.00 = 55.38m AOD</i>   |       |                              |
| 0.00 – 0.31m               | L1000 | Topsoil. As above, Trench 1. |
| 0.31 – 0.51m               | L1001 | Subsoil. As above, Trench 1. |
| 0.51m+                     | L1002 | Natural. As above, Trench 1. |

*Description: Trench 12 contained no archaeological features or finds*

**Trench 13** (Figs. 2 - 3)

|                            |       |  |
|----------------------------|-------|--|
| <i>Sample section: 13A</i> |       |  |
| <i>0.00 = 55.35m AOD</i>   |       |  |
| 0.00 – 0.31m               | L1000 | Topsoil. As above, Trench 1.                     |
| 0.31 – 0.41m               | L1001 | Subsoil. As above, Trench 1.                     |
| 0.41 – 0.72m               | L1016 | Colluvium. Pale grey brown, friable, silty sand. |
| 0.72m+                     | L1002 | Natural. As above, Trench 1.                     |

|                            |       |                              |
|----------------------------|-------|------------------------------|
| <i>Sample section: 13B</i> |       |                              |
| <i>0.00 = 56.00m AOD</i>   |       |                              |
| 0.00 – 0.29m               | L1000 | Topsoil. As above, Trench 1. |
| 0.29 – 0.51m               | L1016 | Colluvium. As above.         |
| 0.51 – 0.71m               | L1001 | Subsoil. As above, Trench 1. |
| 0.71 m+                    | L1002 | Natural. As above, Trench 1. |

*Description: Trench 13 contained no archaeological features or finds*

**Trench 14** (Figs. 2 - 3 & 5)

|                            |       |                              |
|----------------------------|-------|------------------------------|
| <i>Sample section: 14A</i> |       |                              |
| <i>0.00 = 55.44m AOD</i>   |       |                              |
| 0.00 – 0.31m               | L1000 | Topsoil. As above, Trench 1. |
| 0.31 – 0.52m               | L1001 | Subsoil. As above, Trench 1. |
| 0.52m+                     | L1002 | Natural. As above, Trench 1. |

|                            |       |                              |
|----------------------------|-------|------------------------------|
| <i>Sample section: 14B</i> |       |                              |
| <i>0.00 = 55.83m AOD</i>   |       |                              |
| 0.00 – 0.46m               | L1000 | Topsoil. As above, Trench 1. |
| 0.46 – 0.85m               | L1001 | Subsoil. As above, Trench 1. |
| 0.85m+                     | L1002 | Natural. As above, Trench 1. |

*Description: Trench 14 contained no archaeological features or finds. A possible gully (F1027) was investigated but judged to be natural.*

**Trench 15** (Figs. 2 - 3 & 5)

|                            |       |                              |
|----------------------------|-------|------------------------------|
| <i>Sample section: 15A</i> |       |                              |
| <i>0.00 = 55.60m AOD</i>   |       |                              |
| 0.00 – 0.41m               | L1000 | Topsoil. As above, Trench 1. |
| 0.41 – 0.71m               | L1001 | Subsoil. As above, Trench 1. |
| 0.71m+                     | L1002 | Natural. As above, Trench 1. |

|                            |       |                              |
|----------------------------|-------|------------------------------|
| <i>Sample section: 15B</i> |       |                              |
| <i>0.00 = 55.05m AOD</i>   |       |                              |
| 0.00 – 0.31m               | L1000 | Topsoil. As above, Trench 1. |
| 0.31 – 0.91m               | L1001 | Subsoil. As above, Trench 1. |
| 0.91m+                     | L1002 | Natural. As above, Trench 1. |

*Description: Trench 15 contained Ditch F1022. The latter contained medieval pottery. Trench 15 also contained a kiln/ oven (DP6) which was recorded in plan but not excavated.*

Ditch F1022 was linear in plan (2.00+ x 1.85 x 0.85m), orientated N/S. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its basal fill, L1024, was a pale yellowish brown, friable, silty sand. It contained no finds. Its upper fill, L1023, was a mid greyish brown, friable, silty sand. It contained nine sherds of medieval (mid 12<sup>th</sup> – mid 13<sup>th</sup> century) pottery (89g), animal bone (115g) and oyster shell (121g).

**Trench 16** (Figs. 2 – 3 & 5)

|                            |       |                              |
|----------------------------|-------|------------------------------|
| <i>Sample section: 16A</i> |       |                              |
| <i>0.00 = 57.07m AOD</i>   |       |                              |
| 0.00 – 0.21m               | L1000 | Topsoil. As above, Trench 1. |
| 0.21 – 0.45m               | L1001 | Subsoil. As above, Trench 1. |
| 0.45m+                     | L1002 | Natural. As above, Trench 1. |

|                            |       |                              |
|----------------------------|-------|------------------------------|
| <i>Sample section: 16B</i> |       |                              |
| <i>0.00 = 56.79m AOD</i>   |       |                              |
| 0.00 – 0.29m               | L1000 | Topsoil. As above, Trench 1. |
| 0.29 – 0.61m               | L1001 | Subsoil. As above, Trench 1. |
| 0.61m+                     | L1002 | Natural. As above, Trench 1. |

*Description: Trench 16 contained no archaeological features or finds. Modern land drains were present.*

**Trench 17** (Figs. 2 - 3 & 6)

|                            |       |                              |
|----------------------------|-------|------------------------------|
| <i>Sample section: 17A</i> |       |                              |
| <i>0.00 = 56.40m AOD</i>   |       |                              |
| 0.00 – 0.31m               | L1000 | Topsoil. As above, Trench 1. |
| 0.31 - 0.71m               | L1001 | Subsoil. As above, Trench 1. |
| 0.71m+                     | L1002 | Natural. As above, Trench 1. |

|                            |       |                              |
|----------------------------|-------|------------------------------|
| <i>Sample section: 17B</i> |       |                              |
| <i>0.00 = 57.88m AOD</i>   |       |                              |
| 0.00 – 0.31m               | L1000 | Topsoil. As above, Trench 1. |
| 0.31 – 0.51m               | L1001 | Subsoil. As above, Trench 1. |
| 0.51m+                     | L1002 | Natural. As above, Trench 1. |

*Description: Trench 17 contained undated Ditch F1020 which was also recorded in Trench 18.*

Ditch F1020 was linear in plan (2.00+ x 1.20 x 0.34m), orientated E/W (DP7). It had steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1021, was a mid reddish brown, friable, silty sand. It contained no finds. Ditch F1020 was also recorded in Trench 18.

### **Trench 18** (Figs. 2 - 3 & 6)

|                            |       |                                |
|----------------------------|-------|--------------------------------|
| <i>Sample section: 18A</i> |       |                                |
| <i>0.00 = 57.25m AOD</i>   |       |                                |
| 0.00 – 0.31m               | L1000 | Topsoil. As above, Trench 1.   |
| 0.31 – 0.70m               | L1001 | Subsoil. As above, Trench 1.   |
| 0.70 – 0.92m               | L1016 | Colluvium. As above Trench 13. |
| 0.92m+                     | L1002 | Natural. As above, Trench 1.   |

|                            |       |                              |
|----------------------------|-------|------------------------------|
| <i>Sample section: 18B</i> |       |                              |
| <i>0.00 = 57.41m AOD</i>   |       |                              |
| 0.00 – 0.26m               | L1000 | Topsoil. As above, Trench 1. |
| 0.26 – 0.45m               | L1001 | Subsoil. As above, Trench 1. |
| 0.45m+                     | L1002 | Natural. As above, Trench 1. |

*Description: Trench 18 contained undated Ditch F1020 which was also recorded in Trench 17.*

Ditch F1020 was linear in plan (2.00+ x 1.00 x 0.39m), orientated E/W (DP8). It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1021, was a mid reddish brown, friable, silty sand. It contained no finds. Ditch F1020 was also recorded in Trench 17.

### **Trench 19** (Figs. 2 - 3)

|                            |       |                              |
|----------------------------|-------|------------------------------|
| <i>Sample section: 19A</i> |       |                              |
| <i>0.00 = 57.41m AOD</i>   |       |                              |
| 0.00 – 0.31m               | L1000 | Topsoil. As above, Trench 1. |
| 0.31 – 0.51m               | L1001 | Subsoil. As above, Trench 1. |
| 0.51m+                     | L1002 | Natural. As above, Trench 1. |

|                            |       |                              |
|----------------------------|-------|------------------------------|
| <i>Sample section: 19B</i> |       |                              |
| <i>0.00 = 57.44m AOD</i>   |       |                              |
| 0.00 – 0.31m               | L1000 | Topsoil. As above, Trench 1. |
| 0.31 – 0.51m               | L1001 | Subsoil. As above, Trench 1. |
| 0.51m+                     | L1002 | Natural. As above, Trench 1. |

*Description: Trench 19 contained no archaeological features or finds.*

**Trench 20** (Figs. 2 - 3)

|                            |       |                              |
|----------------------------|-------|------------------------------|
| <i>Sample section: 20A</i> |       |                              |
| <i>0.00 = 57.97m AOD</i>   |       |                              |
| 0.00 – 0.41m               | L1000 | Topsoil. As above, Trench 1. |
| 0.41m+                     | L1002 | Natural. As above, Trench 1. |

|                            |       |                              |
|----------------------------|-------|------------------------------|
| <i>Sample section: 20B</i> |       |                              |
| <i>0.00 = 58.95m AOD</i>   |       |                              |
| 0.00 – 0.31m               | L1000 | Topsoil. As above, Trench 1. |
| 0.31 – 0.51m               | L1001 | Subsoil. As above, Trench 1. |
| 0.51m+                     | L1002 | Natural. As above, Trench 1. |

*Description: Trench 20 contained no archaeological features or finds.*

**Trench 21** (Figs. 2 - 3)

|                            |       |                              |
|----------------------------|-------|------------------------------|
| <i>Sample section: 21A</i> |       |                              |
| <i>0.00 = 58.53m AOD</i>   |       |                              |
| 0.00 – 0.36m               | L1000 | Topsoil. As above, Trench 1. |
| 0.36 – 0.45m               | L1001 | Subsoil. As above, Trench 1. |
| 0.45m+                     | L1002 | Natural. As above, Trench 1. |

|                            |       |                              |
|----------------------------|-------|------------------------------|
| <i>Sample section: 21B</i> |       |                              |
| <i>0.00 = 58.73m AOD</i>   |       |                              |
| 0.00 – 0.41m               | L1000 | Topsoil. As above, Trench 1. |
| 0.41 – 0.61m               | L1001 | Subsoil. As above, Trench 1. |
| 0.61m+                     | L1002 | Natural. As above, Trench 1. |

*Description: Trench 21 contained no archaeological features or finds.*

**Trench 22** (Figs. 2 - 3)

|                            |       |                              |
|----------------------------|-------|------------------------------|
| <i>Sample section: 22A</i> |       |                              |
| <i>0.00 = 58.07m AOD</i>   |       |                              |
| 0.00 – 0.31m               | L1000 | Topsoil. As above, Trench 1. |
| 0.31 – 0.51m               | L1001 | Subsoil. As above, Trench 1. |
| 0.51m+                     | L1002 | Natural. As above, Trench 1. |

|                            |       |                              |
|----------------------------|-------|------------------------------|
| <i>Sample section: 22B</i> |       |                              |
| <i>0.00 = 58.73m AOD</i>   |       |                              |
| 0.00 – 0.41m               | L1000 | Topsoil. As above, Trench 1. |
| 0.41 – 0.61m               | L1001 | Subsoil. As above, Trench 1. |
| 0.61m+                     | L1002 | Natural. As above, Trench 1. |

*Description: Trench 22 contained no archaeological features or finds.*

**Trench 23** (Figs. 2 - 3)

|                            |       |                              |
|----------------------------|-------|------------------------------|
| <i>Sample section: 23A</i> |       |                              |
| <i>0.00 = 57.90m AOD</i>   |       |                              |
| 0.00 – 0.51m               | L1000 | Topsoil. As above, Trench 1. |
| 0.51 – 0.66m               | L1001 | Subsoil. As above, Trench 1. |
| 0.66m+                     | L1002 | Natural. As above, Trench 1. |

|                            |       |                              |
|----------------------------|-------|------------------------------|
| <i>Sample section: 23B</i> |       |                              |
| <i>0.00 = 58.19m AOD</i>   |       |                              |
| 0.00 – 0.31m               | L1000 | Topsoil. As above, Trench 1. |
| 0.31 – 0.51m               | L1001 | Subsoil. As above, Trench 1. |
| 0.51m+                     | L1002 | Natural. As above, Trench 1. |

*Description: Trench 23 contained no archaeological features or finds.*

**Trench 24** (Figs. 2 - 3 & 6)

|                            |       |                              |
|----------------------------|-------|------------------------------|
| <i>Sample section: 24A</i> |       |                              |
| <i>0.00 = 59.05m AOD</i>   |       |                              |
| 0.00 – 0.21m               | L1000 | Topsoil. As above, Trench 1. |
| 0.21 – 0.51m               | L1001 | Subsoil. As above, Trench 1. |
| 0.51m+                     | L1002 | Natural. As above, Trench 1. |

|                            |       |                              |
|----------------------------|-------|------------------------------|
| <i>Sample section: 24B</i> |       |                              |
| <i>0.00 = 59.90m AOD</i>   |       |                              |
| 0.00 – 0.41m               | L1000 | Topsoil. As above, Trench 1. |
| 0.41 – 0.60m               | L1001 | Subsoil. As above, Trench 1. |
| 0.60m+                     | L1002 | Natural. As above, Trench 1. |

*Description: Trench 24 contained Ditches F1047, F1049, F1055, F1057 and F1060, and Posthole F1062. Ditches F1049 and F1057 contained medieval pottery.*

Ditch F1047 was linear in plan (1.00+ x 1.74 x 0.47m), orientated N/S. It had steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1048, was a mid greyish brown, friable, silty sand. It contained animal bone (14g).

Ditch F1049 was linear in plan (1.00+ x 0.91 x 0.18m), orientated N/S. It had irregular sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1050, was a mid orange brown, friable, silty sand. It contained a medieval (12<sup>th</sup> – 13<sup>th</sup> century) pottery sherd (159g) and fired clay (690g).

Ditch F1055 was linear in plan (1.00+ x 1.10 x 0.34m), orientated N/S. It had irregular sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1056, was a mid greyish brown, friable, silty sand. It contained no finds.

Ditch F1057 was linear in plan (1.00+ x 0.47 x 0.74m), orientated N/S. It had steep sides and a concave base. Its basal fill, L1058, was a mid dark grey brown, friable, silty sand. It contained a medieval (mid 12<sup>th</sup> – 13<sup>th</sup> / 14<sup>th</sup> century) pottery sherd (10g). Its upper and principal fill, L1059, was a mid orange brown, friable, silty sand.

It contained animal bone (45g) and an iron fragment (51g). Ditch F1057 was cut by Ditch F1060.

Ditch F1060 was linear in plan (1.00+ x 2.47 x 0.53m), orientated N/S. It had steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1061, was a mid greyish brown, friable, silty sand. It contained no finds. F1060 cut Ditch F1057, and F1060 was recorded in Trench 25 (F1066).

Posthole F1062 was sub-circular in plan (0.53 x 0.47 x 0.09m). It had moderately sloping sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1063, was a mid greyish brown, friable, silty sand. It contained no finds.

**Trench 25** (Figs. 2 - 3 & 7)

|                            |       |                              |
|----------------------------|-------|------------------------------|
| <i>Sample section: 25A</i> |       |                              |
| <i>0.00 = 56.10m AOD</i>   |       |                              |
| 0.00 – 0.51m               | L1000 | Topsoil. As above, Trench 1. |
| 0.51 - 80m                 | L1001 | Subsoil. As above, Trench 1. |
| 0.80m+                     | L1002 | Natural. As above, Trench 1. |

|                            |       |                              |
|----------------------------|-------|------------------------------|
| <i>Sample section: 25B</i> |       |                              |
| <i>0.00 = 57.93m AOD</i>   |       |                              |
| 0.00 – 0.41m               | L1000 | Topsoil. As above, Trench 1. |
| 0.41 – 0.61m               | L1001 | Subsoil. As above, Trench 1. |
| 0.61m+                     | L1002 | Natural. As above, Trench 1. |

*Description: Trench 25 contained undated Ditches F1039, F1041, F1043, F1045, F1064 and F1066, all orientated SW/NE.*

Ditch F1039 was linear in plan (1.00+ x 0.46 x 0.18m), orientated SW/NE. It had moderately steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1040, was a mid reddish brown, friable, silty sand. It contained no finds. F1039 was cut by Ditch F1041.

Ditch F1041 was linear in plan (1.00+ x 0.60 x 0.26m), orientated SW/NE. It had steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1042, was a mid grey brown, friable, silty sand. It contained no finds. F1041 cut Ditch F1039.

Ditch F1043 was linear in plan (1.00+ x 0.59 x 0.38m), orientated SW/NE. It had steep sides and a narrow concave base. Its fill, L1044, was a mid reddish brown, friable, silty sand. It contained animal bone (154g).

Ditch F1045 was linear in plan (1.00+ x 0.68 x 0.24m), orientated SW/NE. It had moderately steep sides and an uneven base. Its fill, L1046, was a mid reddish brown, friable, silty sand. It contained no finds.

Ditch F1064 was linear in plan (1.00+ x 0.49 x 0.16m), orientated N/S. It had steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1065, was a mid greyish brown, friable, silty sand. It contained no finds. Ditch F1064 was also recorded in Trench 24 (F1057).

Ditch F1066 was linear in plan (1.00+ x 2.37 x 0.57m), orientated SW/NE. It had moderately steep sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1067, was a mid greyish brown,



friable, silty sand. It contained no finds. Ditch F1066 was also recorded in Trench 24 (F1060).

### Trench 26 (Figs. 2 - 3)

|                            |       |                              |
|----------------------------|-------|------------------------------|
| <i>Sample section: 26A</i> |       |                              |
| <i>0.00 = 58.58m AOD</i>   |       |                              |
| 0.00 – 0.45m               | L1000 | Topsoil. As above, Trench 1. |
| 0.45m+                     | L1002 | Natural. As above, Trench 1. |

|                            |       |                              |
|----------------------------|-------|------------------------------|
| <i>Sample section: 26B</i> |       |                              |
| <i>0.00 = 56.63m AOD</i>   |       |                              |
| 0.00 – 0.51m               | L1000 | Topsoil. As above, Trench 1. |
| 0.51 - 80m                 | L1001 | Subsoil. As above, Trench 1. |
| 0.80m+                     | L1002 | Natural. As above, Trench 1. |

*Description: Trench 26 contained no archaeological features or finds.*

### Trench 27 (Figs. 2 - 3 & 7)

|                            |       |                              |
|----------------------------|-------|------------------------------|
| <i>Sample section: 27A</i> |       |                              |
| <i>0.00 = 56.78m AOD</i>   |       |                              |
| 0.00 – 0.31m               | L1000 | Topsoil. As above, Trench 1. |
| 0.31 - 081m                | L1001 | Subsoil. As above, Trench 1. |
| 0.81m+                     | L1002 | Natural. As above, Trench 1. |

|                            |       |                              |
|----------------------------|-------|------------------------------|
| <i>Sample section: 27B</i> |       |                              |
| <i>0.00 = 56.36m AOD</i>   |       |                              |
| 0.00 – 0.31m               | L1000 | Topsoil. As above, Trench 1. |
| 0.31 – 0.75m               | L1001 | Subsoil. As above, Trench 1. |
| 0.75m+                     | L1002 | Natural. As above, Trench 1. |

*Description: Trench 27 contained undated Ditches F1051 and F1053.*

Ditch F1051 was linear in plan (1.00+ x 1.87 x 0.48m), orientated SE/NW. It had steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1052, was a dark reddish brown, friable, silty sand. It contained no finds. F1051 was possibly a continuation of a ditch recorded in Trenches 24 and 25.

Ditch F1053 was linear in plan (1.00+ x 1.16 x 0.22m), orientated NW/SE. It had moderately steep sides and an uneven base. Its fill, L1054, was a mid - light reddish brown, friable, silty sand. It contained no finds. F1053 was possibly a continuation of a ditch recorded in Trenches 24 and 25

### Trench 28 (Figs. 2 - 3)

|                            |       |                              |
|----------------------------|-------|------------------------------|
| <i>Sample section: 28A</i> |       |                              |
| <i>0.00 = 56.16m AOD</i>   |       |                              |
| 0.00 – 0.31m               | L1000 | Topsoil. As above, Trench 1. |
| 0.31 – 0.61m               | L1001 | Subsoil. As above, Trench 1. |
| 0.61m+                     | L1002 | Natural. As above, Trench 1. |

|                            |       |                              |
|----------------------------|-------|------------------------------|
| <i>Sample section: 28B</i> |       |                              |
| <i>0.00 = 56.58m AOD</i>   |       |                              |
| 0.00 – 0.36m               | L1000 | Topsoil. As above, Trench 1. |
| 0.36 – 0.55m               | L1001 | Subsoil. As above, Trench 1. |
| 0.55m+                     | L1002 | Natural. As above, Trench 1. |

*Description: Trench 28 contained no archaeological features or finds.*

### **Trench 29** (Figs. 2 - 3)

|                            |       |  |
|----------------------------|-------|--|
| <i>Sample section: 29A</i> |       |  |
| <i>0.00 = 57.51m AOD</i>   |       |  |
| 0.00 – 0.31m               | L1000 | Topsoil. As above, Trench 1.                   |
| 0.31 – 0.62m               | L1019 | Made ground. Pale yellow, friable, silty sand. |
| 0.62 – 0.91m               | L1000 | Topsoil. As above, Trench 1.                   |
| 0.91 – 1.01m               | L1001 | Subsoil. As above, Trench 1.                   |
| 1.01m+                     | L1002 | Natural. As above, Trench 1.                   |

|                            |       |                              |
|----------------------------|-------|------------------------------|
| <i>Sample section: 29B</i> |       |                              |
| <i>0.00 = 57.10m AOD</i>   |       |                              |
| 0.00 – 0.31m               | L1000 | Topsoil. As above, Trench 1. |
| 0.31 - 61m                 | L1001 | Subsoil. As above, Trench 1. |
| 0.61m+                     | L1002 | Natural. As above, Trench 1. |

*Description: Trench 29 contained no archaeological features or finds.*

### **Trench 30** (Figs. 2 - 3 & 7)

|                            |       |                              |
|----------------------------|-------|------------------------------|
| <i>Sample section: 30A</i> |       |                              |
| <i>0.00 = 55.60m AOD</i>   |       |                              |
| 0.00 – 0.40m               | L1000 | Topsoil. As above, Trench 1. |
| 0.40 – 0.81m               | L1001 | Subsoil. As above, Trench 1. |
| 0.81 m+                    | L1002 | Natural. As above, Trench 1. |

|                            |       |                              |
|----------------------------|-------|------------------------------|
| <i>Sample section: 30B</i> |       |                              |
| <i>0.00 = 56.05m AOD</i>   |       |                              |
| 0.00 – 0.29m               | L1000 | Topsoil. As above, Trench 1. |
| 0.29 – 0.81m               | L1001 | Subsoil. As above, Trench 1. |
| 0.81m+                     | L1002 | Natural. As above, Trench 1. |

*Description: Trench 30 contained undated Ditches F1033, F1035 and F1037. Possible gullies (F1029 and F1031) were investigated but judged to be natural.*

Ditch F1033 was linear in plan (1.00+ x 0.98 x 0.31m), orientated NW/SE. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1034, was a mid reddish brown, friable, silty sand. It contained no finds.

Ditch F1035 was linear in plan (1.00+ x 1.21 x 0.22m), orientated NW/SE. It had moderately sloping sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1036, was a mid reddish brown, friable, silty sand. It contained no finds.

Ditch F1037 was linear in plan (1.00+ x 1.00+ x 0.58m), orientated N/S. It had steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1038, was a mid reddish brown, friable, silty sand. It contained no finds.

### **Trial Trench 31** (Figs. 2 – 3)

|   |                  |  |
|---|------------------|--|
| Sample section 31A<br>0.00 = 58.53m AOD |                  |  |
| 0.00-0.42m                              | L3000 =<br>L1000 | Topsoil. Dark grey brown, friable, silty sand with occasional medium sub angular flint                             |
| 0.42 – 0.52m                            | L3001 =<br>L1001 | Subsoil. Mid reddish brown, firm, silty sand with moderate sub angular flint and sub rounded chalk                 |
| 0.52m+                                  | L3002 =<br>L1002 | Natural. Mixed patches of pale brown orange, friable, sand and gravel, and pale brown yellow clayey silt and chalk |

|   |       |                   |
|---|-------|-------------------|
| Sample section 31B<br>0.00 = 58.81m AOD |       |                   |
| 0.00-0.43m                              | L3000 | Topsoil. As above |
| 0.43m+                                  | L3002 | Natural. As above |

*Description: Trial Trench 31 contained no archaeological features or finds.*

### **Trial Trench 32** (Figs. 2 – 3 & 8)

|   |       |                   |
|---|-------|-------------------|
| Sample section 32A<br>0.00 = 56.61m AOD |       |                   |
| 0.00-0.32m                              | L3000 | Topsoil. As above |
| 0.32m+                                  | L3002 | Natural. As above |

|  |       |                   |
|--|-------|-------------------|
| Sample section 32B<br>0.00 = 57.10 AOD |       |                   |
| 0.00-0.23m                             | L3000 | Topsoil. As above |
| 0.23m+                                 | L3002 | Natural. As above |

*Description: Trial Trench 32 contained Ditches F3006, F3008, F3010 and F3012.*

Ditch F3006 was linear in plan (1.80+ x 1.18 x 0.35m), orientated N/S. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L3007, was a friable, mid reddish brown silty sand with frequent flint. It contained no finds.

Ditch F3008 was linear in plan (1.80+ x 1.40 x 0.35m), orientated N/S. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L3009, was a friable, mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional chalk. It contained no finds.

Ditch F3010 was linear in plan (1.80+ x 0.74 x 0.26m), orientated N/S. It had steep sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L3011, was a friable, mid greyish brown sandy with occasional chalk and moderate large flint. It contained no finds.

Ditch F3012 was linear in plan (1.80+ x 1.30 x 0.37m), orientated N/S. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L3013, was a friable, mid reddish brown silty sand with frequent flint. It contained no finds.

**Trial Trench 33** (Figs. 2 - 3 & 8)

|   |       |                   |
|---|-------|-------------------|
| Sample section 33A<br>0.00 = 54.59m AOD |       |                   |
| 0.00-0.42m                              | L3000 | Topsoil. As above |
| 0.92m+                                  | L3002 | Natural. As above |

|   |       |                   |
|---|-------|-------------------|
| Sample section 33B<br>0.00 = 55.15m AOD |       |                   |
| 0.00-0.43m                              | L3000 | Topsoil. As above |
| 0.96m+                                  | L3002 | Natural. As above |

*Description: Trial Trench 33 contained two ditches, F3014 and F3016, which were not excavated due to the depth of the trench.*

**Trial Trench 34** (Figs. 2 – 3)

|   |       |                   |
|---|-------|-------------------|
| Sample section 34A<br>0.00 = 57.67m AOD |       |                   |
| 0.00-0.34m                              | L3000 | Topsoil. As above |
| 0.34m+                                  | L3002 | Natural. As above |

|  |       |                   |
|--|-------|-------------------|
| Sample section 34B<br>0.00 = 58.10 AOD |       |                   |
| 0.00-0.31m                             | L3000 | Topsoil. As above |
| 0.31m+                                 | L3002 | Natural. As above |

*Description: Trial Trench 34 contained no archaeological features or finds.*

**Trial Trench 35** (Figs. 2 – 3)

|   |       |                   |
|---|-------|-------------------|
| Sample section 35A<br>0.00 = 55.12m AOD |       |                   |
| 0.00-0.37m                              | L3000 | Topsoil. As above |
| 0.37m+                                  | L3002 | Natural. As above |

|                                  |       |  |
|----------------------------------|-------|--|
| Sample section 35B<br>56.62m AOD |       |  |
| 0.00 - 0.22m                     | L3000 | Topsoil. As above  |
| 0.22 - 0.64m                     | L3003 | Colluvium Mid reddish brown, friable, silty sand with small gravel |
| 0.64m+                           | L3002 | Natural. As above  |

*Description: Trial Trench 35 contained no archaeological features or finds.*

**Trial Trench 36** (Figs. 2 - 3)

|   |       |                   |
|---|-------|-------------------|
| Sample section 36A<br>0.00 = 55.04m AOD |       |                   |
| 0.00-0.27m                              | L3000 | Topsoil. As above |
| 0.27m+                                  | L3002 | Natural. As above |

|   |       |                   |
|---|-------|-------------------|
| Sample section 36B<br>0.00 = 55.13m AOD |       |                   |
| 0.00-0.45m                              | L1000 | Topsoil. As above |
| 0.45m+                                  | L1002 | Natural. As above |

*Description: Trial Trench 36 contained no archaeological features or finds.*

**Trial Trench 37** (Figs. 2 - 3)

|   |       |                   |
|---|-------|-------------------|
| Sample section 37A<br>0.00 = 57.51m AOD |       |                   |
| 0.00-0.30m                              | L3000 | Topsoil. As above |
| 0.30m+                                  | L3002 | Natural. As above |

|   |       |                   |
|---|-------|-------------------|
| Sample section 37B<br>0.00 = 58.03m AOD |       |                   |
| 0.00-0.36m                              | L3000 | Topsoil. As above |
| 0.36m+                                  | L3002 | Natural. As above |

*Description: Trial Trench 37 contained no archaeological features or finds.*

**Trial Trench 38** (Figs. 2 - 3)

|   |       |                   |
|---|-------|-------------------|
| Sample section 38A<br>0.00 = 58.76m AOD |       |                   |
| 0.00-0.35m                              | L3000 | Topsoil. As above |
| 0.35m+                                  | L3002 | Natural. As above |

|   |       |                   |
|---|-------|-------------------|
| Sample section 38B<br>0.00 = 59.70m AOD |       |                   |
| 0.00-0.33m                              | L3000 | Topsoil. As above |
| 0.33m+                                  | L3002 | Natural. As above |

*Description: Trial Trench 38 contained no archaeological features or finds.*

**Trial Trench 39** (Figs. 2 - 3)

|   |       |                   |
|---|-------|-------------------|
| Sample section 39A<br>0.00 = 58.15m AOD |       |                   |
| 0.00-0.41m                              | L3000 | Topsoil. As above |
| 0.41m+                                  | L3002 | Natural. As above |

|   |       |                   |
|---|-------|-------------------|
| Sample section 39B<br>0.00 = 58.99m AOD |       |                   |
| 0.00-0.30m                              | L3000 | Topsoil. As above |
| 0.30m+                                  | L3002 | Natural. As above |

*Description: Trial Trench 39 contained no archaeological features or finds.*

**Trial Trench 40** (Figs. 2 - 3)

|   |       |                   |
|---|-------|-------------------|
| Sample section 40A<br>0.00 = 59.71m AOD |       |                   |
| 0.00-0.34m                              | L3000 | Topsoil. As above |
| 0.34m+                                  | L3002 | Natural. As above |

|   |       |                   |
|---|-------|-------------------|
| Sample section 40B<br>0.00 = 59.42m AOD |       |                   |
| 0.00-0.40m                              | L3000 | Topsoil. As above |
| 0.40m+                                  | L3002 | Natural. As above |

*Description: Trial Trench 40 contained no archaeological features or finds.*

**Trial Trench 41** (Figs. 2 – 3)

|   |       |                   |
|---|-------|-------------------|
| Sample section 41A<br>0.00 = 58.33m AOD |       |                   |
| 0.00-0.33m                              | L3000 | Topsoil. As above |
| 0.33m+                                  | L3002 | Natural. As above |

|   |       |                   |
|---|-------|-------------------|
| Sample section 41B<br>0.00 = 59.12m AOD |       |                   |
| 0.00-0.36m                              | L1000 | Topsoil. As above |
| 0.36m+                                  | L1002 | Natural. As above |

*Description: Trial Trench 41 contained no archaeological features or finds.*

**Trial Trench 42** (Figs. 2 - 3 & 8)

|   |       |                   |
|---|-------|-------------------|
| Sample section 42A<br>0.00 = 59.07m AOD |       |                   |
| 0.00-0.37m                              | L3000 | Topsoil. As above |
| 0.37m+                                  | L3002 | Natural. As above |

|   |       |                   |
|---|-------|-------------------|
| Sample section 42B<br>0.00 = 59.66m AOD |       |                   |
| 0.00-0.38m                              | L3000 | Topsoil. As above |
| 0.38m+                                  | L3002 | Natural. As above |

*Description: Trial Trench 42 contained Gully F3004.*

Gully F3004 was linear in plan (1.80m+ x 0.30 x 0.11m), orientated NEE / SSW. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L3005, was a friable, mid yellow brown silty sand with occasional medium – large angular flint. It contained ?medieval pottery and animal bone.

**Trial Trench 43** (Figs. 3 - 5)

|   |       |                   |
|---|-------|-------------------|
| Sample section 43A<br>0.00 = 60.01m AOD |       |                   |
| 0.00-0.39m                              | L3000 | Topsoil. As above |
| 0.39m+                                  | L3002 | Natural. As above |

|   |       |                   |
|---|-------|-------------------|
| Sample section 43B<br>0.00 = 60.06m AOD |       |                   |
| 0.00-0.40m                              | L3000 | Topsoil. As above |
| 0.40m+                                  | L3002 | Natural. As above |

*Description: Trial Trench 43 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 across the majority of the site. However, investigations were hindered within Trenches 34 and 35 of the evaluation – located towards the south-east corner of Area 2 – where a layer of colluvium (L3003; up to 0.48m deep) was encountered beneath the topsoil.

**8 DEPOSIT MODEL**

8.1 Uppermost was Topsoil L1000 (=L3000), a dark grey brown, friable, silty sand with occasional medium and large sub-angular and sub rounded flint (c. 0.25 – 0.40m thick). L1000 overlay Subsoil deposit L1001 (=L3001), a mid reddish brown, firm, silty sand with occasional medium and large sub-angular and sub rounded flint. The subsoil overlay the natural, L1002 (=3002), a mid reddish brown, loose, sand and gravel (c. 0.45 – 0.90m below the current ground surface).

**9 DISCUSSION**

9.1 The recorded features are tabulated:

| Trench | Context        | Description | Date   |
|--------|----------------|-------------|--|
| 3      | F1006          | Pit         | Modern   |
|        | F1008          | Pit         | -  |
|        | F1011          | Ditch       | CBM  |
|        | F1014          | Quarry Pit  | Modern   |
| 7      | F1025          | Pit         | Modern   |
| 15     | F1022          | Ditch       | Medieval (Mid 12 <sup>th</sup> – mid 13 <sup>th</sup> C) |
|        | -              | Kiln/ oven  |  |
| 17     | F1020 (=Tr.18) | Ditch       | -  |
| 18     | F1020 (=Tr.17) | Ditch       | -  |
| 24     | F1047          | Ditch       | -  |
|        | F1049          | Ditch       | Medieval (12 <sup>th</sup> – 13 <sup>th</sup> C)         |

|    |                        |          |  |
|----|------------------------|----------|--|
|    | F1055                  | Ditch    | -  |
|    | F1057                  | Ditch    | Medieval (Mid 12 <sup>th</sup> – 13 <sup>th</sup> /14 <sup>th</sup> C) |
|    | F1060 (= 1066)         | Ditch    | -  |
|    | F1062                  | Posthole | -  |
| 25 | F1039                  | Ditch    |  |
|    | F1041                  | Ditch    |  |
|    | F1043                  | Ditch    |  |
|    | F1045                  | Ditch    |  |
|    | F1064                  | Ditch    |  |
|    | F1066 (=1060)          | Ditch    | -  |
| 27 | F1051 (= Trs. 24 & 25) | Ditch    | -  |
|    | F1053 (= Trs. 24 & 25) | Ditch    | -  |
| 30 | F1033                  | Ditch    | -  |
|    | F1035                  | Ditch    | -  |
|    | F1037                  | Ditch    | -  |
| 32 | F3006                  | Ditch    | -  |
|    | F3008                  | Ditch    | -  |
|    | F3010                  | Ditch    | -  |
|    | F3012                  | Ditch    | -  |
| 33 | F3014                  | Ditch    | -  |
|    | F3016                  | Ditch    | -  |
| 42 | F3004                  | Gully    | Mid 9 <sup>th</sup> – mid 12 <sup>th</sup> C                           |

9.2 Additional trenches were excavated to clarify the results of the evaluation:

- Trench 28 examined the gap between Trench 1 and the western boundary of the site. No archaeological features were present.
- Trench 29 examined the area between Trenches 4 and 5: the evidence from Trench 24 suggested that the medieval 'core' of Catshall Green on this side of the green-edge probably lies towards the northern end of the field. It was therefore thought worthwhile to confirm the presence/ absence of settlement adjacent. No archaeological features were present.
- Trench 30 was excavated in a bid to trace medieval Ditch F1022, recorded in Trench 15 but not observable in Trench 14. Three undated ditches were recorded in Trench 30.

9.3 Following a site monitoring visit (when trenches were open), Trenches 32 and 35 were deepened as the anticipated ditches were not apparent. Trial Trench 33 contained two ditches, F3014 and F3016, which were not excavated due to the depth of the trench.

9.4 Thirty three features were recorded, principally ditches. A kiln/ oven (Tr.15), an undated pit (F1008 (Tr.3)) and an undated posthole (F1062 (Tr.24)) were recorded. The other discrete features (Pits F1006 (Tr.3) and F1025 (Tr.7) and Quarry Pit F1014 (Tr.3)) were modern.

9.5 The earliest dated find is a flint scraper recovered as unstratified material. It may be of late Neolithic to early Bronze Age date (Flint Report below).



9.6 The earliest dated feature was Gully F3004 (Tr.42). The pottery contained within its fill comprises 13 lightly abraded sherds, probably all from the same St Neots ware cooking pot, including two rim sherds. The pottery is dated to mid 9<sup>th</sup> – mid 12<sup>th</sup> century (Pottery Report below). This feature contained the largest number of sherds and, although isolated, is suggestive of a feature associated with domestic occupation.

9.7 Three dated medieval features – collectively spanning the 12<sup>th</sup> to 13<sup>th</sup>/ 14<sup>th</sup> centuries – were encountered (Ditch F1022 (Tr. 15) and Ditches F1049 and F1057 (Tr. 24)). Five parallel ditches recorded in Trench 24 (including F1049 and F1057) appeared to form part of a series of ditched boundary features also encountered to the south in Trenches 25, 27, 32 and 33 (Area 2; Figs. 3 and 6-8). The alignments of Ditches F1057/ F1060 (Tr. 24) and F1051/ F1053 (Tr. 27), F3008 (Tr.32) and F3014/F3016 (Tr.33) corresponded to linear anomalies identified by the previous geophysical survey, perhaps forming the primary cut and recut of a rectilinear boundary alignment running c. N-S/ ESE-WNW (Fig. 3; Appendix 3). Based on the spot dates (12<sup>th</sup> – 13<sup>th</sup> century) of the parallel features in Trench 24, there is a strong possibility that this boundary was medieval in date; thus corresponding to previously excavated evidence in the area (Craven 2005; see below). The N-S element of this boundary mirrored the alignment of an existing track and field boundary a short distance to the west. Ditches F1039 and F1041 (Tr. 25) were found close to the location of another linear geophysical anomaly, albeit on a different alignment. The same anomaly ran across Trenches 26 and 35 (to the south-east), but no corresponding archaeological feature(s) was present; it is possible that evidence has been lost through ploughing or other human agencies since the medieval period.

9.8 Further linear features, including medieval Ditch F1022 (Tr. 15) were identified in Area 1 of the site. The c. N-S alignment of F1022 also mirrored the modern track/ field boundary discussed above, although was at odds to the c. NW-SE alignment of undated linear features in Trench 30, some 20m to the east. Further undated features comprising ditches and a pit were identified in Trenches 3 and 18, c. 80m to the north and west of Trench 15 respectively (Fig. 3). It is possible that many of the undated features, like the previously outlined ?boundary features, were related to local medieval activity.

9.9 Of intrinsic interest was a kiln/ oven and nearby ?gully encountered in the south-western end of Trench 15 (Fig. 5; DP6). These unexcavated features were located some 42m to the south-west of medieval Ditch F1022. The Gully was curvilinear in plan and appeared to partially enclose the kiln/ oven to the north-west. Although unexcavated, it is probable that the kiln/ oven was of medieval date, associated with similar features reported a short distance to the west (Craven 2005). Excavation by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service at that site revealed a complex medieval (chiefly 12<sup>th</sup> to 15<sup>th</sup> century) landscape including a series of ditched enclosures and two spatially related kilns or ovens (*ibid.* 8). The location of 'Kiln Field', marked on the 1842 Sale Plan of Eldohouse Farm, some 330m to the south of the current site, had previously suggested the erstwhile presence of a kiln site or similar in the area (medieval Catsale Green; after Finch 1999, appendix IV, map 2). The outline of Catsale Green is shown on Warren's map of 1741 (Plate 1).

9.10 Ditch F1049 (Tr.24) contained seven fragments (690g) of daub that appear to be derived from a single structure. The ditch also contained medieval (12<sup>th</sup> – 14<sup>th</sup> century) pottery. It is suggested that it may have formed part of a daub panel, used to infill the wooden frame of a medieval structure (Daub Report below).

9.11 It is probable that the majority of features at the current site derive from the medieval settlement of Catsale Green (Craven 2005; see above; Plate 1) and nearby Cattishall, less than 200m to the north. The latter was the meeting place of the court of the Abbott of Bury St Edmunds and the location of an Anglo-Saxon 'moot' with probable roots in the Romano-British period (Great Barton Parish Council 2012, 5). The excavation of a former tumulus at this site in 1957 recovered Roman and medieval pottery (*ibid.*). The site was latterly an agricultural settlement as evidenced by the historic cartographic sources (*ibid.*).

9.12 It should be noted that subsequent excavation of Area 1 has revealed a significantly greater density of archaeological remains than identified within the trial trenches (see Section 4.5, above). The latter included five medieval kiln- or oven-type features associated with a complex of linear enclosure ditches, one of which extended eastwards. It is possible, therefore that a similar density of medieval activity exists within Area 2.

## **Research Potential**

9.13 The findings of this project – particularly considering the results of the Area 1 excavation – have considerable potential to contribute to a number of research priorities regarding the medieval period in East Anglia. The dynamics of medieval settlements, particularly the inter-relationships of rural and urban sites are of particular importance in this instance (Medlycott 2011, 70). The current site is situated close to the medieval town of Bury St Edmunds and appears to have been associated with the large-scale processing of cereals (Summers *pers. comm.*). The production and processing of food for urban markets is key to evaluating the relationships of towns and their hinterlands (Medlycott 2011; 71), and is an area of research to which the full analysis publication of the current project will be of importance. This will link directly to any documentary evidence which will assist in placing the current site within its historical context. The dating of greens and green-side settlements across the region is also a research priority to which the current project will have a direct bearing (*ibid.* 70); however, the potential to scientifically date features has not yet been explored.

## **10 DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE**

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

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) would like to thank Taylor Wimpey UK Ltd for funding the evaluation, in particular Mr Mark Chapman for assistance.

AS is also pleased to acknowledge the advice and input of Dr Matthew Brudenell and Ms Rachael Abraham of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team.

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

Beverton, A., 2012

*Land to the East of Lady Miriam Way, Rougham, RGH 066*, SCCAS Report No. 2012/164

British Geological Survey, 1991

*East Anglia Sheet 52°N-00° 1:250,000 Series Quaternary Geology* (Southampton, Ordnance Survey)

Craven, J., 2005

*Moreton Hall East, Great Barton, Bury St Edmunds: Archaeological Excavation Report*, SCCAS Report No. 2005/101

Craven, J.A., 2015a

*Land East of Moreton Hall, Rushbrooke with Rougham, RGH 066*, SACIC Report No. 2015/046

Craven, J.A., 2015b

'Archaeology and Historical Background', in Lichtenstein, L., *Bury St Edmunds Eastern Relief Road, Rougham, RGH 086, Archaeological Evaluation Report*, Suffolk Archaeology Report No. 2015/055, 3–5

Finch, E., 1999

*Moreton Hall East, Great Barton, Bury St Edmunds: Archaeological Evaluation Report*, SCCAS Report No. 99/64

Great Barton Parish Council (GBPC), 2012

*Landscape Appraisal at Cattishall, Bury St Edmunds* (Hitcham, GBPC/ LSDP Chartered Landscape Architects)

Gurney, D., 2003

*Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper No. 14

Institute for Archaeologists (IfA), 2008

*Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluation* (Reading, IfA)

Lichtenstein, L., 2015

*Bury St Edmunds Eastern Relief Road, Rougham, RGH 086, Archaeological Evaluation Report, Suffolk Archaeology Report No. 2015/055*

Peachey, A., 2013

*Land at Moreton Hall, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk; An Archaeological Desk-based Assessment, Archaeological Solutions Ltd Report No. 3818*

Richardson, T., 2014

*Areas 2 and 3, Land at Moreton Hall, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk; A Geophysical Survey (Stratascan Report)*

**APPENDIX 1 CONCORDANCE OF FINDS**

| Feature | Context      | Segment | Trench | Description                    | Spot Date               | Pottery     | CBM (g) | A. Bone (g) | Other                                |
|---------|--------------|---------|--------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------|---------|-------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1011    | 1013         |         | 3      | Fill of Ditch                  |                         |             | 3       | 1           |                                      |
| 1022    | 1023         |         | 15     | Fill of Ditch                  | Mid 12th-mid 13th C     | (9) 89g     |         | 115         | Mussel Shell - 1g<br>O. Shell - 121g |
| 1025    | 1026         |         | 7      | Fill of Modern Pit             | Late 18th-19th C        | (2) 4g      | 107     |             |                                      |
| 1043    | 1044         |         | 25     | Fill of Ditch                  |                         |             |         | 154         |                                      |
| 1047    | 1048         |         | 24     | Fill of Ditch                  |                         |             |         | 14          |                                      |
| 1049    | 1050         |         | 24     | Fill of Ditch                  | 12th-13th C             | (5)<br>159g |         |             | F. Clay - 690g                       |
| 1057    | 1058<br>1059 |         | 24     | Fill of Ditch<br>Fill of Ditch | Mid 12th-13th/14th<br>C | (1) 10g     |         | 45          | Fe. Frag (1) - 51g                   |
| 3004    | 3005         |         | 42     | Fill of Gully                  | Mid 9th-mid 12th        | (13)<br>46g |         | 1           |                                      |
|         |              |         |        | Unstratified                   | Mid 12th-mid 14th       | (2) 12g     |         |             | Struck Flint (2) -<br>44g            |

## **APPENDIX 2      SPECIALIST REPORTS**

### **The Struck Flint**

*Andrew Peachey*

A single flint scraper (41g) was recovered as un-stratified material. It was manufactured using a high quality, very dark grey (near black) flint, with a small area of smooth white cortex remaining on the corticated butt of the scraper. The flake has a broad-squat profile with multi-directional dorsal scars, and was probably removed from a rotated, un-systematic core by hard-hammer percussion, resulting in the pronounced, slightly rippled bulb of percussion. Slightly irregular abrupt retouch has been applied across the distal end to create an end scraper; with traits most characteristic of scrapers recorded in late Neolithic to early Bronze Age assemblages in the region.

### **The Pottery**

*Peter Thompson*

#### *Introduction*

The archaeological evaluations recovered 32 sherds weighing 319g recovered from four features, of which 30 sherds were late Saxon to medieval. The pottery was all in a bracket of lightly abraded to good condition suggesting a primary state of deposition.

#### *Methodology*

The sherds were examined under x35 binocular microscope and recorded according to the Medieval Pottery Research Group Guidelines for fabrics and forms (Slowikowski et al 2001 & MPRG 1998). The pottery is quantified by ware and period below (Appendix A). The Suffolk pottery type series codes are in brackets.

#### *Description of the Pottery by Feature*

Ditch F1049 (L1050) contained 5 sherds (158g) probably all deriving from the same handmade vessel. This included a large fragment of a round shouldered cooking pot with pale brown surfaces and grey core, containing moderate to common white shell with moderate medium to coarse quartz, occasional burnt organics and small voids, and rare red iron mineral fragments. The vessel is an early medieval shelly ware dated to the 12<sup>th</sup>-13<sup>th</sup> centuries (Anderson 2006).

Ditch F1022 (L1023) contained 9 sherds weighing 87g, all bar one were sandy medieval coarse wares, including two Bury coarse sandy wares with pale buff surfaces heavily sooted on one side. Another slightly micaceous sherd containing clay lenses is similar to Hollesley 1 type ware. The remaining sherd was a micaceous Hedingham fine ware containing splashes of pale green glaze and a line of red slip decoration which would suggest a date of mid 12<sup>th</sup>/ 13<sup>th</sup>-mid 13<sup>th</sup> century (Cotter 2000).

Ditch F1057 (L1058) contained a single grey sandy sherd including medium to coarse rounded white quartz grain inclusions which matches the description of a Bury medieval coarse ware, and is probably broadly contemporary with the other medieval pottery.

Gully F3004 (L3005) contained 13 lightly abraded sherds probably all from the same St Neots ware cooking pot, including two rim sherds. A sherd each of Bury sandy fine ware cooking pot, and a Hedingham 'fine' coarseware jug rim were unstratified.

Pit F1025 (L1026) contained two modern sherds of white earthenware and stoneware indicating a date centred on the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

## References

Anderson, S. 2006 'The Pottery' in Woolhouse, T. (ed.) *A Mid to Late Medieval Rural Site at Cedar's Park, Stowmarket, Suffolk* Archaeological Solutions Unpublished Report

Cotter, J. 2000 *Post-Roman Pottery from Excavations in Colchester, 1971-85*. Colchester Archaeological Report no. 7, Colchester Archaeological Trust

MPRG 1998 'A Guide to the Classification of Medieval Ceramic Forms' *Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper 1*.

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

## Key:

STNE (2.70): St Neots Ware mid 9<sup>th</sup>-mid 12<sup>th</sup>  
EMWS (3.14): Early medieval shelly ware 12<sup>th</sup>-13<sup>th</sup>  
MCW1 (3.20): Medieval coarse ware 1 12<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup>  
MCW3 (3.20): Medieval coarse ware 3 12<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup>  
HFW1 (4.23): Hedingham fine ware mid 12<sup>th</sup>-13<sup>th</sup>  
HCWF (2.70): Hedingham coarseware (fine fabric) mid 12<sup>th</sup>-mid 14<sup>th</sup>  
BMCW (333): Bury medieval coarse ware mid 12<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup>  
BCSW (3.32): Bury medieval coarse sandy ware mid 12<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup>  
HOLL1 (3.42): Hollesley 2 type ware 13<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup>  
ENGS (8.20): English stoneware 18<sup>th</sup>- 19<sup>th</sup>  
PEAR (8.03): Pearlware late 18<sup>th</sup> – mid 19<sup>th</sup>

| Feature      | Context | Quantification   | Date   | Comment  |
|--------------|---------|--|--|--|
| Ditch 1022   | 1023    | 3x21g MCW1<br><br>2x35g MCW3<br><br>2x16g BCSW<br>1x8g HOLL1<br>1x7g HFW | Mid 12 <sup>th</sup> -mid 13 <sup>th</sup>               | MCW1: x1 sherd with vertical finger impressed cordon<br><br>MCW3: cooking pot base with external sooting 26 cm diam, 0.06 REVE<br><br>BCSW: external sooting<br><br>HFW: pitted pale green glaze and red slip line |
| Pit 1025     | 1026    | 1x5g ENGS<br><br>1x1g PEAR   | Late 18 <sup>th</sup> -19 <sup>th</sup>                  | ENGS: lustrous brown glaze with roulette decoration<br><br>PEARL: scalloped plate rim with Transfer Printed Ware   |
| Pit 1049     | 1050    | 5x158g MSHW  | 12 <sup>th</sup> -13 <sup>th</sup>                       | Large fragment of round shouldered cooking pot with external sooting. No rim   |
| Ditch 1057   | 1058    | 1x10g BMCW   | Mid 12 <sup>th</sup> -13 <sup>th</sup> /14 <sup>th</sup> |  |
| Gully 3004   | 3005    | 13x46g STNE  | Mid 9 <sup>th</sup> -mid 12 <sup>th</sup>                | STNE: MNV 2 vessels; x1 everted (D2) cooking pot rim   |
| Unstratified |         | 1x8g BMCW<br>1x4g HCWF   | Mid 12 <sup>th</sup> -mid 14 <sup>th</sup>               | BMCW: sooting on outer surface<br>HCWF: jug rim  |

Table 1: Quantification of Pottery by Context

## The Ceramic Building Materials

*Andrew Peachey*

Pit F1025 (L1026) contained seven fragments (107g) of highly abraded and highly fragmented late post-medieval to modern tile. Several of the small fragments exhibit a slight curve to their surfaces suggesting they are derived from pantile, manufactured in an orange sandy fabric, probably produced in the 19<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> centuries.

## The Daub

*Andrew Peachey*

Ditch F1049 (L1050) contained seven fragments (690g) of daub that appear to be derived from a single structure, however the fragments are slightly friable and abraded preventing any cross-joins being identified. The daub had a single 'external' pale orange-brown surface, which is broadly flat, fading to an orange red 'interior' and with a maximum preserved thickness of 40mm. The daub was manufactured using local boulder clay, with inclusions of common poorly-sorted rounded chalk (1-8mm) and incidental small 'gravel' stones. This type of clay building material was utilised in the region from the middle Iron Age to Tudor periods, though the association with 12<sup>th</sup>-13<sup>th</sup> century pottery and apparent surfaces suggests it may have formed part of a daub panel, used to infill the wooden frame of a medieval structure.



## The Animal Bone

*Dr Julia E.M. Cussans*

A total of 34 bones and bone fragments were recovered from five contexts during trial trench excavations at Moreton Hall (Table 2). Bone preservation was rated from poor (little or no identifiable material and quite abraded) to good (a good quantity of identifiable material and not too abraded). Fresh breaks and abrasion were fairly common throughout the sample and dog gnawing was observed on a single bone from context L1023. Cattle, sheep/ goat, pig and horse bones were all identified, sheep/ goat being the most common. The majority of the sample was however made up of bones that could only be assigned as large (cattle or horse sized) or medium (sheep or pig sized) mammal. A single bird long bone was also present; this belonged to a young individual of a relatively large (goose sized) species. The only butchery observed was a small cut mark on a sheep/goat tibia (L1023) and the only ageable elements present were two sheep/ goat lower third molars, both in wear, from contexts L1023 and L1059. No pathologies or any other modifications were noted on any of the other bones.

| Feature | Context | Description   | Cattle   | Sheep/<br>goat | Pig      | Horse    | Large<br>mammal | Medium<br>mammal | Bird     | Total     |
|---------|---------|---------------|----------|----------------|----------|----------|-----------------|------------------|----------|-----------|
| 1011    | 1013    | Fill of Ditch |          |                |          |          |                 | 1                |          | 1         |
| 1022    | 1023    | Fill of Ditch |          | 3              | 1        |          | 3               | 5                | 1        | 13        |
| 1043    | 1044    | Fill of Gully |          |                |          | 1        | 9               |                  |          | 10        |
| 1047    | 1048    | Fill of Ditch |          |                |          |          | 4               |                  |          | 4         |
| 1057    | 1059    | Fill of Ditch | 1        | 2              |          | 1        |                 | 2                |          | 6         |
|         |         | <i>Total</i>  | <i>1</i> | <i>5</i>       | <i>1</i> | <i>2</i> | <i>16</i>       | <i>8</i>         | <i>1</i> | <i>34</i> |

*Table 2: Bone quantification*

## The Shell

*Dr Julia E.M. Cussans*

Marine mollusc remains were recovered from a single context (L1023, Ditch F1022) during trial trench excavations at Moreton Hall. Oyster shells were most numerous and were represented by two lower valves, four upper valves and a fragment. Mussels were also represented by one right hand valve and a fragment. The preservation was good and there were no signs of human or parasitic modification. Some of the upper oyster valves were measurable. There were no other features of note in this small sample of shells.

**APPENDIX 3            AREAS 2 & 3 GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY REPORT**

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY REPORT

# STRATASCAN™



Project name:  
**Moreton Hall, Bury St.Edmunds**

Client:  
**Archaeological Solutions**

**November 2014**

Job ref:  
**J6961**

Report author:  
**Thomas Richardson MSc AIFA**

# GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY REPORT

Project name:

**Moreton Hall, Bury St.Edmunds**

Client:

**Archaeological Solutions**



Job ref:

**J6961**

Techniques:

**Detailed magnetic survey –  
Gradiometry**

Survey date:

**3rd-5th September &  
12th-13th November 2014**

Site centred at:

**TL 884 648**

Post code:

**IP31 2QU**

Field team:

**Joshua Jones** BSc (Hons) PlfA, **Tim Coombs** MSc PlfA,  
**Robert Knight** BSc (Hons), **Ben Stevens**,  
**Steven Chetwynd** BA (Hons)

Project manager:

**Simon Haddrell** BEng(Hons) AMBCS PIFA

Report written By:

**Thomas Richardson** MSc AIfA

CAD illustrations by:

**Thomas Richardson** MSc AIfA

Checked by:

**David Elks** MSc AIfA

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

|   |          |
|---|----------|
| <b>LIST OF FIGURES.....</b>                                     | <b>1</b> |
| <b>1 SUMMARY OF RESULTS .....</b>                               | <b>2</b> |
| <b>2 INTRODUCTION .....</b>                                     | <b>2</b> |
| 2.1 Background synopsis.....                                    | 2        |
| 2.2 Site location .....   | 2        |
| 2.3 Description of site .....                                   | 2        |
| 2.4 Geology and soils .....                                     | 2        |
| 2.5 Site history and archaeological potential .....             | 3        |
| 2.6 Survey objectives .....                                     | 3        |
| 2.7 Survey methods .....  | 3        |
| 2.8 Processing, presentation and interpretation of results..... | 3        |
| 2.8.1 Processing .....  | 3        |
| 2.8.2 Presentation of results and interpretation.....           | 4        |
| <b>3 RESULTS.....</b>   | <b>4</b> |
| 3.1 Probable Archaeology.....                                   | 4        |
| 3.2 Possible Archaeology .....                                  | 5        |
| 3.3 Other Anomalies .....                                       | 5        |
| <b>4 CONCLUSION .....</b>                                       | <b>5</b> |
| <b>5 REFERENCES .....</b>                                       | <b>6</b> |
| <b>APPENDIX A – METHODOLOGY &amp; SURVEY EQUIPMENT .....</b>    | <b>7</b> |
| <b>APPENDIX B – BASIC PRINCIPLES OF MAGNETIC SURVEY .....</b>   | <b>8</b> |
| <b>APPENDIX C – GLOSSARY OF MAGNETIC ANOMALIES.....</b>         | <b>9</b> |

## LIST OF FIGURES

|           |        |   |
|-----------|--------|---|
| Figure 01 | 1:1500 | Site location, survey area & referencing                |
| Figure 02 | 1:1000 | Colour plot of gradiometer data showing extreme values  |
| Figure 03 | 1:1000 | Plot of minimally processed gradiometer data            |
| Figure 04 | 1:1000 | Abstraction and interpretation of gradiometer anomalies |

## 1 SUMMARY OF RESULTS

A detailed gradiometry survey was conducted over approximately 14.2 hectares of arable land. The survey has identified a former field boundary or enclosure, as well as anomalies relating to Rougham Airfield. Two possible archaeological anomalies have been identified; however it is not possible to determine their origin with any degree of confidence. The remaining anomalies are of natural or modern origin, relating to an underground service, made ground, ferrous objects and fencing.

## 2 INTRODUCTION

### 2.1 *Background synopsis*

Stratascan were commissioned to undertake a geophysical survey of an area outlined for residential development. This survey forms part of an archaeological investigation being undertaken by Archaeological Solutions.

### 2.2 *Site location*

The site is located at OS ref. TL 884 648, either side of Mount Road, Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk.

### 2.3 *Description of site*

The survey area is approximately 20.5 hectares, however the north western field being under crop reduced the surveyable area to 14.2 hectares of arable land. The site is generally flat with no further obstructions.

### 2.4 *Geology and soils*

The underlying geology is Lewes Nodular, Seaford, Newhaven and Culver Chalk Formations (British Geological Survey website). The drift geology is Lowestoft Formation – Diamicton and Head – Clay, Silt, Sand and Gravel across the north of the site, with Croxton Sand And Gravel Member – Sand And Gravel and Cover Sand – Sand across the south (British Geological Survey website).

The overlying soils for the majority of the site are known as Melford, which are typical argillic brown earths. These consist of deep fine loamy clayey, coarse loamy over clayey and fine loamy soils. An area of Swaffham Prior soils area also present in the north of the site. These are typical brown calcareous earths, and consist of calcareous coarse and fine loamy soils over chalk rubble (Soil Survey of England and Wales, Sheet 4 Eastern England).

## 2.5 **Site history and archaeological potential**

Extract from 'Land at Moreton Hall, Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment' (Archaeological Solutions 2013), which covers a wider assessment area:

*The assessment site is situated on a relatively flat plateau, comprising orange clay and sand geology overlooking the Lark Valley. Excavations within and to the west have recorded sparse prehistoric features, notably a shallow horizon of early to middle Iron Age date, indicating a range of dispersed and peripheral activities. The historic character of this site remains relatively poorly understood. The area of the assessment site appears to have remained as agricultural land that was part of the Eldo Estate throughout the post-medieval period, although cartographic sources indicate that at least one field (to the south of the surveyed area) may have been associated with kilns and extraction pits that were part of a local brick or pottery manufacturing industry. The history of the assessment site is dominated by Rougham Airfield, which was a major USAAF airbase constructed in 1941/2 and closed in 1948. The assessment area encompasses at least one third of the flying field, including significant lengths of all three runways, parts of the perimeter track, at least 14 dispersal points and two small structures as indicated by surviving plans and aerial photos of the air base. The airfield was closed in 1948, and the runways broken up and returned to agricultural land in the 1950s.*

## 2.6 **Survey objectives**

The objective of the survey was to locate any features of possible archaeological origin in order that they may be assessed prior to development.

## 2.7 **Survey methods**

This report and all fieldwork have been conducted in accordance with both the English Heritage guidelines outlined in the document: *Geophysical Survey in Archaeological Field Evaluation, 2008* and with the Institute for Archaeologists document *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Geophysical Survey*.

Given the potential for archaeology from a number of periods, detailed magnetic survey (gradiometry) was used as an efficient and effective method of locating archaeological a wide variety of anomalies. More information regarding this technique is included in Appendix A.

## 2.8 **Processing, presentation and interpretation of results**

### 2.8.1 **Processing**

Processing is performed using specialist 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. 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 following schedule shows the basic processing carried out on all minimally processed gradiometer data used in this report:

1. *Destripe* (Removes striping effects caused by zero-point discrepancies between different sensors and walking directions)
2. *Destagger* (Removes zigzag effects caused by inconsistent walking speeds on sloping, uneven or overgrown terrain)

### 2.8.2 Presentation of results and interpretation

The presentation of the data for each site involves a print-out of the minimally processed data both as a greyscale plot and a colour plot showing extreme magnetic values. Magnetic anomalies have been identified and plotted onto the 'Abstraction and Interpretation of Anomalies' drawing for the site.

## 3 RESULTS

The detailed magnetic gradiometer survey conducted at Moreton Hall has identified a number of anomalies that have been characterised as being either of a *probable* or *possible* archaeological origin.

The difference between *probable* and *possible* archaeological origin is a confidence rating. Features identified within the dataset that form recognisable archaeological patterns or seem to be related to a deliberate historical act have been interpreted as being of a probable archaeological origin.

Features of possible archaeological origin tend to be more amorphous anomalies which may have similar magnetic attributes in terms of strength or polarity but are difficult to classify as being archaeological or natural.

The following list of numbered anomalies refers to numerical labels on the interpretation plots.

### 3.1 Probable Archaeology

- 1 A positive curvi-linear anomaly in the northern field. This is indicative of a former cut feature and is likely to relate to a former field boundary or enclosure ditch.
- 2 Areas of scattered magnetic debris related to former airfield roads.

### 3.2 *Possible Archaeology*

- 3 Positive linear anomalies in the northern field. These are indicative of cut features and may be of archaeological origin. However, they could also be of natural or related to agricultural activity.

### 3.3 *Other Anomalies*

- 4 A high amplitude bipolar linear anomaly in the west of the southern field. This is indicative of an underground service.
- 5 Areas of magnetic variation across the site. These anomalies are likely to be of geological or pedological origin.
- 6 Areas of high amplitude dipolar responses. These are indicative of modern made ground, such as filled in ponds.
- 7 Areas of magnetic disturbance are the result of substantial nearby ferrous metal objects such as fences and underground services. These effects can mask weaker archaeological anomalies, but on this site have not affected a significant proportion of the area.
- 8 A number of magnetic 'spikes' (strong focussed values with associated antipolar response) indicate ferrous metal objects. These are likely to be modern rubbish.

## 4 **CONCLUSION**

The survey at Moreton Hall has identified a number of probable and possible archaeological anomalies. A former field boundary or enclosure has been identified, which may relate to the prehistoric activity seen in the surrounding area by previous investigations (Archaeological Solutions 2013). Anomalies relating to Rougham Airfield can also be seen. Two possible archaeological anomalies have been identified; however it is not possible to determine their origin with any degree of confidence. The remaining anomalies are of modern or natural origin. The modern anomalies relate to an underground service, made ground, ferrous objects and fencing.

## 5 REFERENCES

Archaeological Solutions, 2013. *Land at Moreton Hall, Bury St.Edmunds, Suffolk Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment*

British Geological Survey South Sheet, 1977. *Geological Survey Ten Mile Map, South Sheet First Edition (Quaternary)*. Institute of Geological Sciences.

British Geological Survey, 2001. *Geological Survey Ten Mile Map, South Sheet, Fourth Edition (Solid)*. British Geological Society.

British Geological Survey, n.d., *website*:  
(<http://www.bgs.ac.uk/opengeoscience/home.html?Accordion1=1#maps>) Geology of Britain viewer.

English Heritage, 2008. *Geophysical Survey in Archaeological Field Evaluation*.

Institute For Archaeologists. *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Geophysical Survey*.  
<http://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/nodefiles/Geophysics2010.pdf>

Soil Survey of England and Wales, 1983. *Soils of England and Wales, Sheet 4 Eastern England*.

## APPENDIX A – METHODOLOGY & SURVEY EQUIPMENT

### ***Grid locations***

The location of the survey grids has been plotted together with the referencing information. Grids were set out using a Leica 705auto Total Station and referenced to suitable topographic features around the perimeter of the site or a Leica Smart Rover RTK GPS.

An RTK GPS (Real-time Kinematic Global Positioning System) can locate a point on the ground to a far greater accuracy than a standard GPS unit. A standard GPS suffers from errors created by satellite orbit errors, clock errors and atmospheric interference, resulting in an accuracy of 5m-10m. An RTK system uses a single base station receiver and a number of mobile units. The base station re-broadcasts the phase of the carrier it measured, and the mobile units compare their own phase measurements with those they received from the base station. A SmartNet RTK GPS uses Ordnance Survey's network of over 100 fixed base stations to give an accuracy of around 0.01m.

### ***Survey equipment and gradiometer configuration***

Although the changes in the magnetic field resulting from differing features in the soil are usually weak, changes as small as 0.2 nanoTeslas (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.

The magnetic survey was carried out using a dual sensor Grad601-2 Magnetic Gradiometer manufactured by Bartington Instruments Ltd. The instrument consists of two fluxgates 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. The Grad601-2 consists of two high stability fluxgate gradiometers suspended on a single frame. Each gradiometer has a 1m separation between the sensing elements so enhancing the response to weak anomalies.

### ***Sampling interval***

Readings were taken at 0.25m centres along traverses 1m apart. This equates to 3600 sampling points in a full 30m x 30m grid.

### ***Depth of scan and resolution***

The Grad 601-2 has a typical depth of penetration of 0.5m to 1.0m, though strongly magnetic objects may be visible at greater depths. The collection of data at 0.25m centres provides an optimum methodology for the task balancing cost and time with resolution.

### ***Data capture***

The readings are logged consecutively into the data logger which in turn is daily down-loaded into a portable computer whilst on site. At the end of each site survey, data is transferred to the office for processing and presentation.

## APPENDIX B – BASIC PRINCIPLES OF MAGNETIC SURVEY

Detailed magnetic survey can be used to effectively define areas of past human activity by mapping spatial variation and contrast in the magnetic properties of soil, subsoil and bedrock.

Weakly magnetic iron minerals are always present within the soil and areas of enhancement relate to increases in *magnetic susceptibility* and permanently magnetised *thermoremanent* material.

Magnetic susceptibility relates to the induced magnetism of a material when in the presence of a magnetic field. This magnetism can be considered as effectively permanent as it exists within the Earth's magnetic field. Magnetic susceptibility can become enhanced due to burning and complex biological or fermentation processes.

Thermoremanence is a permanent magnetism acquired by iron minerals that, after heating to a specific temperature known as the Curie Point, are effectively demagnetised followed by re-magnetisation by the Earth's magnetic field on cooling. Thermoremanent archaeological features can include hearths and kilns and material such as brick and tile may be magnetised through the same process.

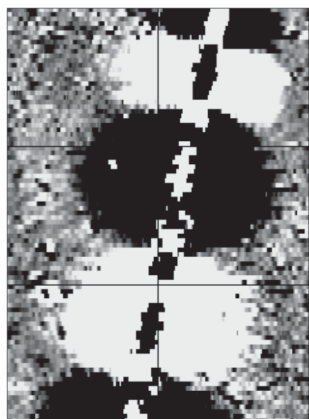
Silting and deliberate infilling of ditches and pits with magnetically enhanced soil creates a relative contrast against the much lower levels of magnetism within the subsoil into which the feature is cut. Systematic mapping of magnetic anomalies will produce linear and discrete areas of enhancement allowing assessment and characterisation of subsurface features. Material such as subsoil and non-magnetic bedrock used to create former earthworks and walls may be mapped as areas of lower enhancement compared to surrounding soils.

Magnetic survey is carried out using a fluxgate gradiometer which is a passive instrument consisting of two sensors mounted vertically 1m apart. The instrument is carried about 30cm above the ground surface and the top sensor measures the Earth's magnetic field whilst the lower sensor measures the same field but is also more affected by any localised buried field. The difference between the two sensors will relate to the strength of a magnetic field created by a buried feature, if no field is present the difference will be close to zero as the magnetic field measured by both sensors will be the same.

Factors affecting the magnetic survey may include soil type, local geology, previous human activity, disturbance from modern services etc.

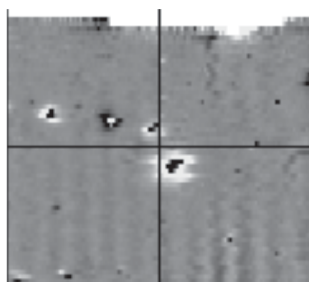
## APPENDIX C – GLOSSARY OF MAGNETIC ANOMALIES

### Bipolar



A bipolar anomaly is one that is composed of both a positive response and a negative response. It can be made up of any number of positive responses and negative responses. For example a pipeline consisting of alternating positive and negative anomalies is said to be bipolar. See also dipolar which has only one area of each polarity. The interpretation of the anomaly will depend on the magnitude of the magnetic field strength. A weak response may be caused by a clay field drain while a strong response will probably be caused by a metallic service.

### Dipolar

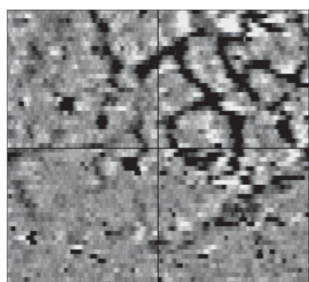


This consists of a single positive anomaly with an associated negative response. There should be no separation between the two polarities of response. These responses will be created by a single feature. The interpretation of the anomaly will depend on the magnitude of the magnetic measurements. A very strong anomaly is likely to be caused by a ferrous object.

### Positive anomaly with associated negative response

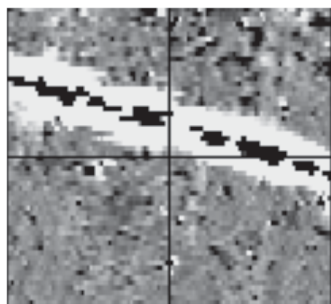
See bipolar and dipolar.

### Positive linear



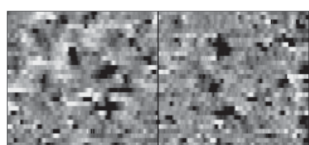
A linear response which is entirely positive in polarity. These are usually related to in-filled cut features where the fill material is magnetically enhanced compared to the surrounding matrix. They can be caused by ditches of an archaeological origin, but also former field boundaries, ploughing activity and some may even have a natural origin.

### Positive linear anomaly with associated negative response



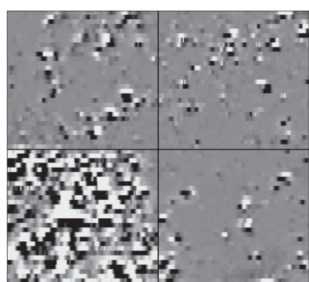
A positive linear anomaly which has a negative anomaly located adjacently. This will be caused by a single feature. In the example shown this is likely to be a single length of wire/cable probably relating to a modern service. Magnetically weaker responses may relate to earthwork style features and field boundaries.

### Positive point/area



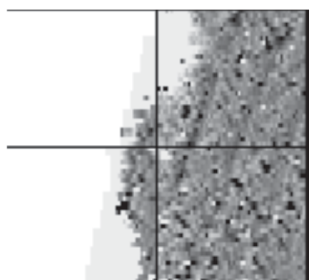
These are generally spatially small responses, perhaps covering just 3 or 4 reading nodes. They are entirely positive in polarity. Similar to positive linear anomalies they are generally caused by in-filled cut features. These include pits of an archaeological origin, possible tree bowls or other naturally occurring depressions in the ground.

### Magnetic debris



Magnetic debris consists of numerous dipolar responses spread over an area. If the amplitude of response is low ( $\pm 3nT$ ) then the origin is likely to represent general ground disturbance with no clear cause, it may be related to something as simple as an area of dug or mixed earth. A stronger anomaly ( $\pm 250nT$ ) is more indicative of a spread of ferrous debris. Moderately strong anomalies may be the result of a spread of thermoremanent material such as bricks or ash.

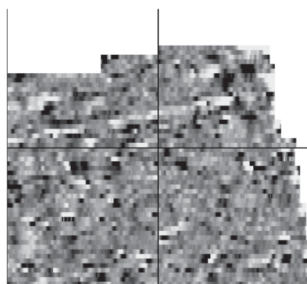
### Magnetic disturbance



Magnetic disturbance is high amplitude and can be composed of either a bipolar anomaly, or a single polarity response. It is essentially associated with magnetic interference from modern ferrous structures such as fencing, vehicles or buildings, and as a result is commonly found around the perimeter of a site near to boundary fences.



### Negative linear

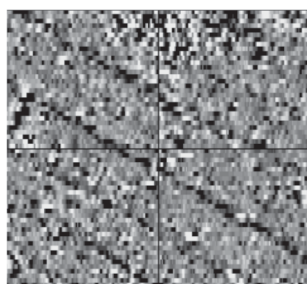


A linear response which is entirely negative in polarity. These are generally caused by earthen banks where material with a lower magnetic magnitude relative to the background top soil is built up. See also ploughing activity.

### Negative point/area

Opposite to positive point anomalies these responses may be caused by raised areas or earthen banks. These could be of an archaeological origin or may have a natural origin.

### Ploughing activity



Ploughing activity can often be visualised by a series of parallel linear anomalies. These can be of either positive polarity or negative polarity depending on site specifics. It can be difficult to distinguish between ancient ploughing and more modern ploughing. Clues such as the separation of each linear, straightness, strength of response and cross cutting relationships can be used to aid this, although none of these can be guaranteed to differentiate between different phases of activity.

### Polarity

Term used to describe the measurement of the magnetic response. An anomaly can have a positive polarity (values above 0nT) and/or a negative polarity (values below 0nT).

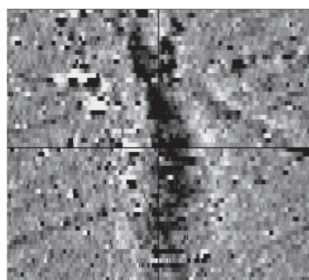
### Strength of response

The amplitude of a magnetic response is an important factor in assigning an interpretation to a particular anomaly. For example a positive anomaly covering a 10m<sup>2</sup> area may have values up to around 3000nT, in which case it is likely to be caused by modern magnetic interference. However, the same size and shaped anomaly but with values up to only 4nT may have a natural origin. Colour plots are used to show the amplitude of response.

### **Thermoremanent response**

A feature which has been subject to heat may result in it acquiring a magnetic field. This can be anything up to approximately +/-100 nT in value. These features include clay fired drains, brick, bonfires, kilns, hearths and even pottery. If the heat application has occurred in situ (e.g. a kiln) then the response is likely to be bipolar compared to if the heated objects have been disturbed and moved relative to each other, in which case they are more likely to take an irregular form and may display a debris style response (e.g. ash).

### **Weak background variations**



Weakly magnetic wide scale variations within the data can sometimes be seen within sites. These usually have no specific structure but can often appear curvy and sinuous in form. They are likely to be the result of natural features, such as soil creep, dried up (or seasonal) streams. They can also be caused by changes in the underlying geology or soil type which may contain unpredictable distributions of magnetic minerals, and are usually apparent in several locations across a site.

# STRATASCAN™

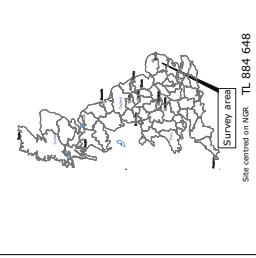


**STRATASCAN LTD**

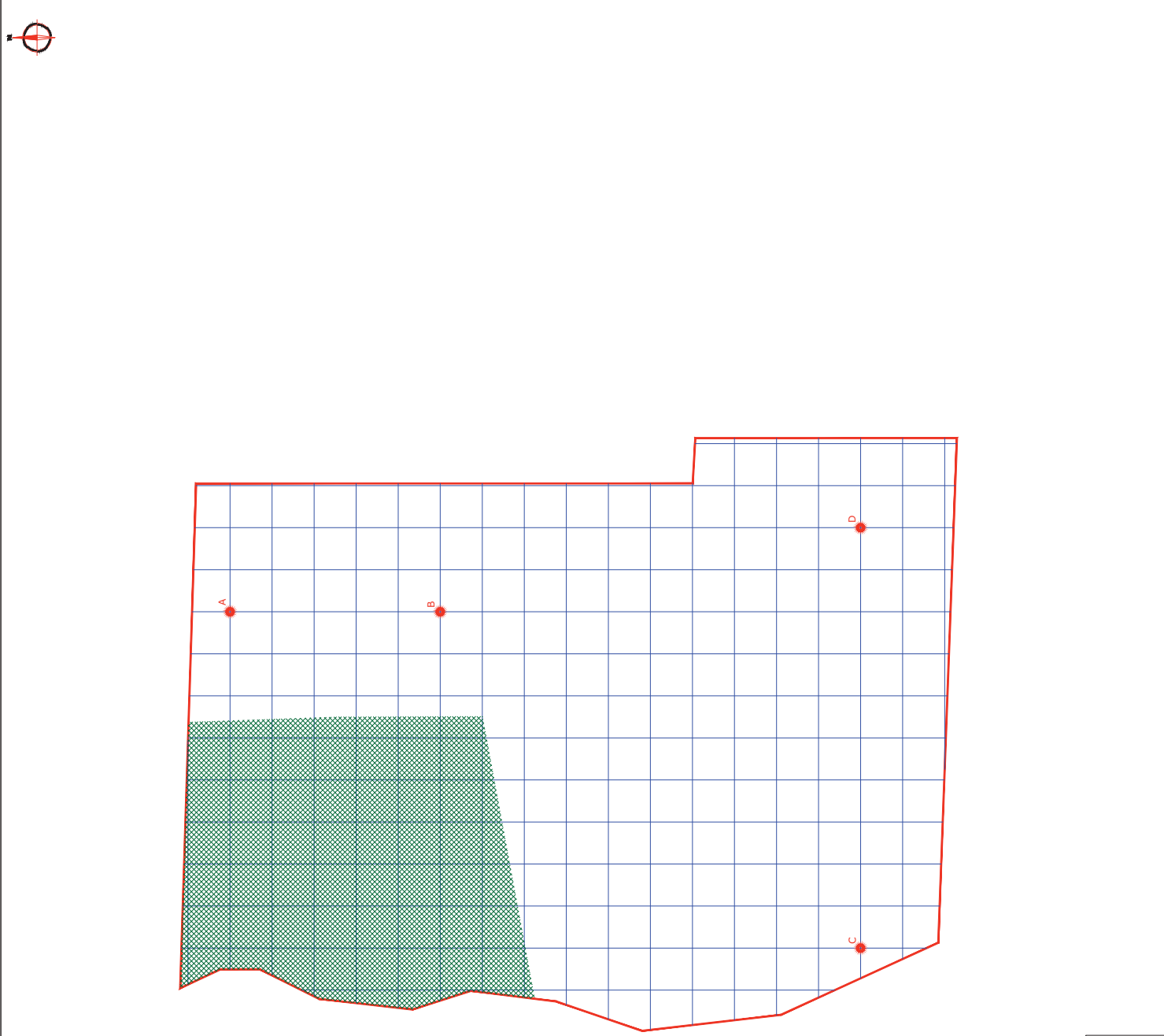
Vineyard House Upper Hook Road Upton upon Severn  
Worcestershire WR8 0SA United Kingdom

T: 01684 592266 F: 01684 594142  
info@stratascan.co.uk www.stratascan.co.uk

| Issue No. | Date     | Description      |
|-----------|----------|------------------|
| 1         | 14/09/14 | Issue for client |
| 2         | 14/09/14 | Issue for client |
| 3         | 14/09/14 | Issue for client |
| 4         | 14/09/14 | Issue for client |
| 5         | 14/09/14 | Issue for client |
| 6         | 14/09/14 | Issue for client |
| 7         | 14/09/14 | Issue for client |
| 8         | 14/09/14 | Issue for client |
| 9         | 14/09/14 | Issue for client |
| 10        | 14/09/14 | Issue for client |



Site centred on NGR: TL 884 648



| Issue No. | Date     | Description      |
|-----------|----------|------------------|
| 1         | 14/09/14 | Issue for client |
| 2         | 14/09/14 | Issue for client |
| 3         | 14/09/14 | Issue for client |
| 4         | 14/09/14 | Issue for client |
| 5         | 14/09/14 | Issue for client |
| 6         | 14/09/14 | Issue for client |
| 7         | 14/09/14 | Issue for client |
| 8         | 14/09/14 | Issue for client |
| 9         | 14/09/14 | Issue for client |
| 10        | 14/09/14 | Issue for client |



Site centred on NGR: TL 884 648



| Area | OS Referencing Information |
|------|----------------------------|
| A    | 588636.32, 265066.79       |
| B    | 588636.32, 264916.79       |
| C    | 588396.32, 264616.79       |
| D    | 588696.32, 264616.79       |

Job No. J6961  
Survey Date: SEPT-NOV 14

Client: ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS

Project Title: MORETON HALL, BURY ST. EDMUNDS

Subject: SITE LOCATION, SURVEY AREA & REFERENCING

Scale: 1:1500  
Checked by: DGE  
Drawn by: TR

STRATASCAN™  
 GEOPHYSICS FOR ARCHAEOLOGY  
 AND ENGINEERING  
 VINEYARD HOUSE T: 01684 592266  
 UPTON UPON SEVERN E: info@stratacan.co.uk  
 W8 USA www.stratacan.co.uk

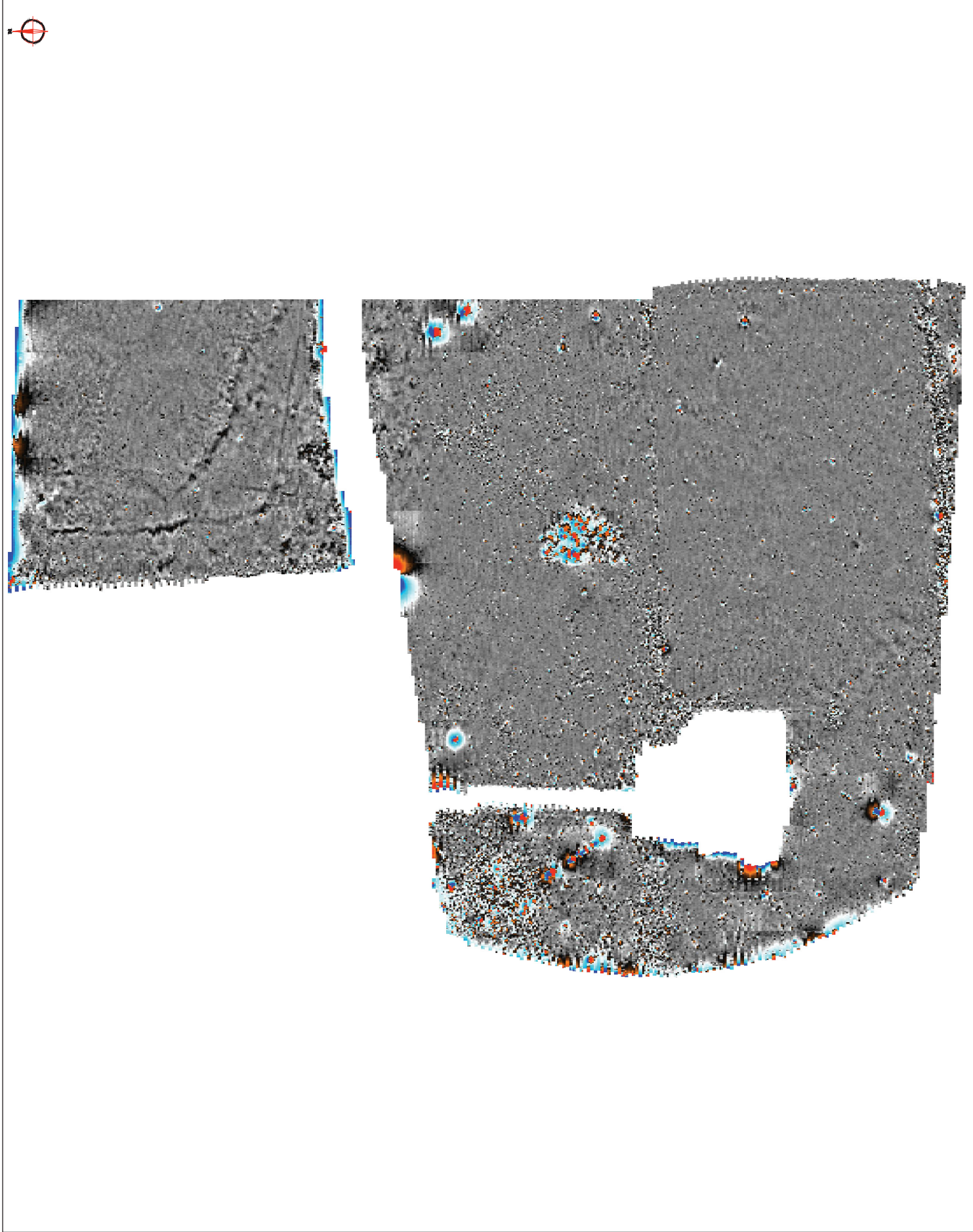
IBS GROUP MEMBER  
 GPR

Scale: 1:1500  
 Checked by: DGE  
 Drawn by: TR

Issue No. 01  
 Figure No. 01

| Amendments |      |
|------------|------|
| Issue No.  | Date |
| -          | -    |
| -          | -    |
| -          | -    |

© STRATABSCAN LTD. 2014



Plotting parameters  
 Maximum +100nT (red)  
 Minimum -100nT (blue)

Job No. J6961  
 Client ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS

Project Title  
 MORETON HALL, BURY ST. EDMUNDS

Subject  
 COLOUR PLOT OF MINIMALLY PROCESSED GRADIOMETER DATA SHOWING EXTREME VALUES

STRATABSCAN™  
 GEOPHYSICAL TECHNOLOGY AND ENGINEERING  
 VINEYARD HOUSE  
 UPTON UPON SEVERN W8 USA  
 T: 01684 592266  
 E: info@stratabscan.co.uk  
 www.stratabscan.co.uk



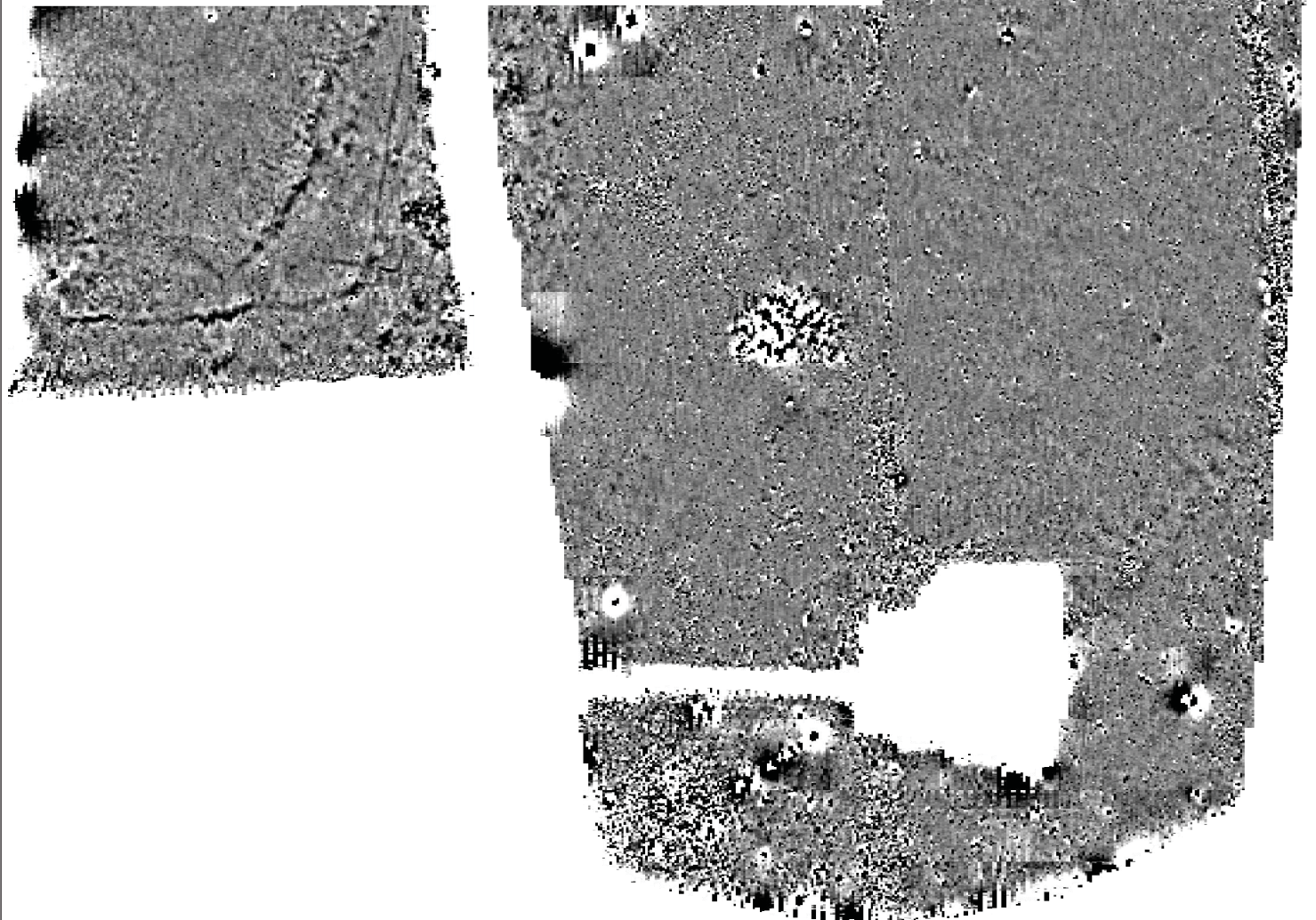
Scale 1:1000  
 Date NOV 14  
 Checked by DGE  
 Issue No. 01  
 Drawn by TR  
 Figure No. 02



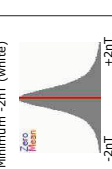


| Amendments |      |
|------------|------|
| Issue No.  | Date |
| -          | -    |
| -          | -    |
| -          | -    |

© STRATABSCAN LTD. 2014



Plotting parameters  
 Maximum +2nT (black)  
 Minimum -2nT (white)



Job No. J6961  
 Client ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS

Project Title  
 MORETON HALL, BURY ST. EDMUNDS

Subject  
 PLOT OF MINIMALLY PROCESSED GRADIOMETER DATA

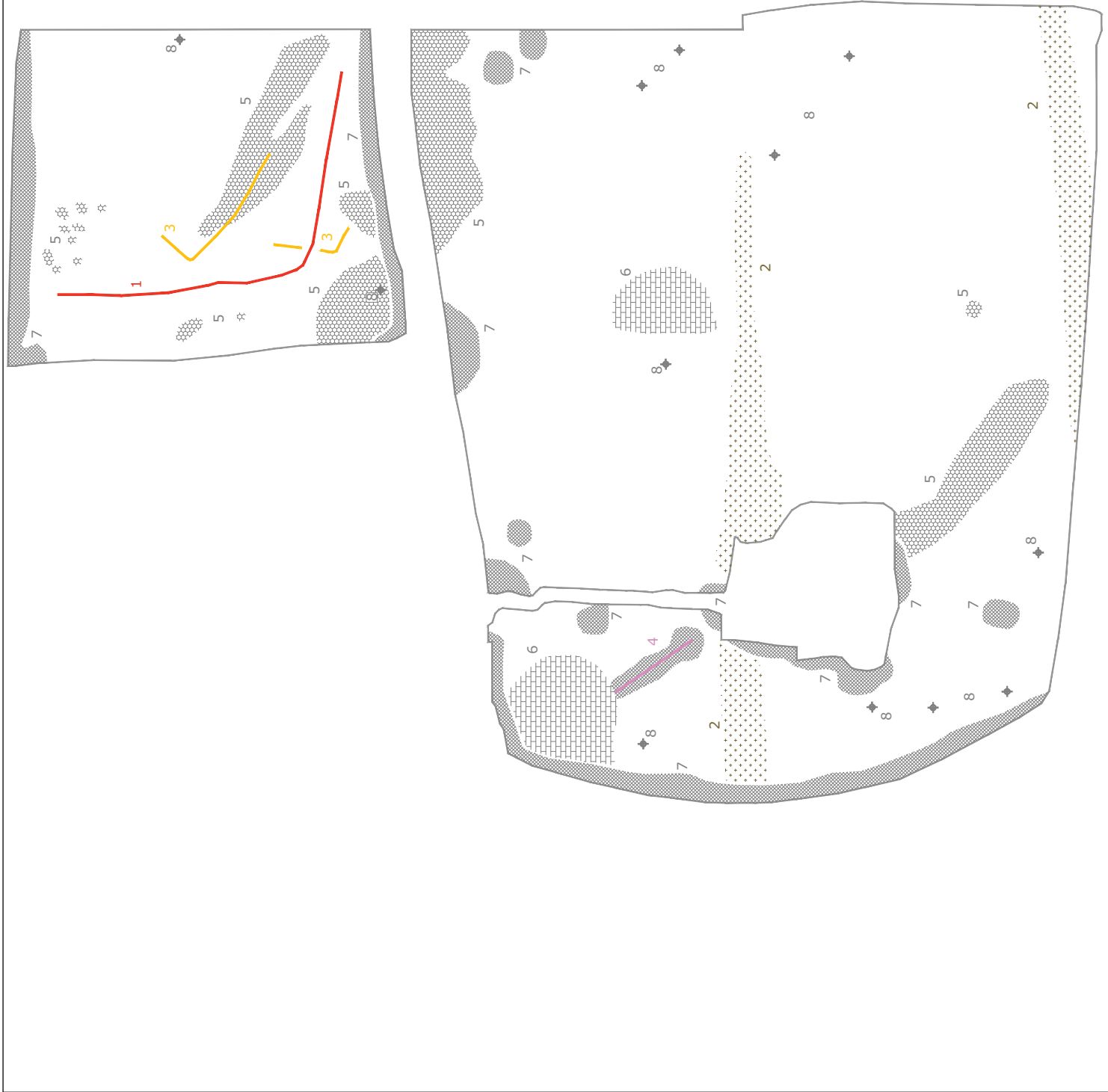
STRATABSCAN™  
 GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYING AND ENGINEERING  
 VINEYARD HOUSE  
 UPTON UPON SEVERN E: info@stratabscan.co.uk  
 W8 USA



Scale 1:1000  
 Date NOV 14  
 Issue No. 01  
 Figure No. 03

| Issue No. | Date | Description |
|-----------|------|-------------|
| -         | -    | -           |
| -         | -    | -           |
| -         | -    | -           |

© STRATABSCAN Ltd. 2014



**KEY**

**PROBABLE ARCHAEOLOGY**

- Positive anomaly / weak positive anomaly - probable cut feature of archaeological origin
- Negative anomaly / weak negative anomaly - probable archaeological feature
- Scattered magnetic debris related to former artificial road visible on aerial photography
- Weakly spaced curving parallel linear anomalies - possibly related to former agricultural activity

**POSSIBLE ARCHAEOLOGY**

- Positive anomaly / weak positive anomaly - possible cut feature of archaeological origin
- Negative anomaly / weak negative anomaly - possible feature of archaeological origin
- Weak or no magnetic signal

**OTHER ANOMALIES**

- Clumpy soil - possibly related to agricultural activity such as ploughing
- Linear anomaly - possibly related to pipe, cable or other modern service
- Linear anomaly - possibly related to land drain
- Magnetic disturbance associated with nearby metal
- Strong magnetic debris - possible disturbed or made ground
- Areas of irregular magnetic anomalies - possible natural features (e.g. rock outcrop) or buried pipe
- Magnetic spike - probable ferrous object

Job No. **J6961**      Site Ref: **SEPT-NOV 14**

Client: **ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS**

Project Title: **MORETON HALL, BURY ST. EDMUNDS**

Subject: **MORETON HALL, BURY ST. EDMUNDS**

**INTERPRETATION**

**STRATABSCAN**  
 GEOPHYSICS FOR ARCHAEOLOGY  
 AND ENGINEERING  
 VINEYARD HOUSE      T: 01684 592266  
 UPTON UPON SEVERN      E: info@stratabscan.co.uk  
 WR8 5SA      www.stratabscan.co.uk

**SPK**  
 SURVEYING  
 GROUP  
 MEMBER

|                      |                       |                      |                       |
|----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| Scale: 1:1000        | Scale: 1:1000         | Scale: 1:1000        | Scale: 1:1000         |
| 0 10 20 30 40 50 60m | 0 10 20 30 40 50 60m  | 0 10 20 30 40 50 60m | 0 10 20 30 40 50 60m  |
| Issue No. <b>01</b>  | Checked by <b>DGE</b> | Issue No. <b>01</b>  | Checked by <b>DGE</b> |
| Figure No. <b>01</b> | Drawn by <b>TR</b>    | Figure No. <b>01</b> | Drawn by <b>TR</b>    |
| Date: <b>NOV 14</b>  | Date: <b>NOV 14</b>   | Date: <b>NOV 14</b>  | Date: <b>NOV 14</b>   |



**APPENDIX 4A                      SPECIFICATION**

**AREAS 1 & 2, LAND EAST OF MORETON HALL, GREAT BARTON, SUFFOLK**

**WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR  
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

**24<sup>th</sup> November 2014**

## **AREAS 1 & 2, LAND EAST OF MORETON HALL, GREAT BARTON, SUFFOLK ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIAL TRENCH EVALUATION**

### **1 INTRODUCTION**

1.1 This specification has been prepared in response to a brief issued by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCC AS-CT) (dated 24<sup>th</sup> November 2014). It provides for an archaeological trial trench evaluation to be carried out as part of a requirement for further information to be provided prior to the determination of a planning application (DC/14/1881/HYB) for residential development of land East of Moreton Hall, Great Barton, Suffolk (NGR TL 885 649). The evaluation is required by the LPA, based on advice from SCC AS-CT.

1.2 It is understood that the programme of archaeological investigation should comprise an initial archaeological field evaluation of Areas 1 and 2, 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.

### **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 the site.

3.2 The Suffolk Historic Environment Record confirms that the site lies within an area of archaeological potential. Prehistoric remains are known in and around the site (HER BRG 009, BRG 024 and RGH 065), along with Roman, Saxon and medieval sites being known in similar topographic locations to the immediate west and north (HER BRG 024-7 and RGH 031). A geophysical survey has been carried out this year on Areas 2 and 3 of the proposed development (Stratascan 2014). Anomalies of potential archaeological interest were recorded within Area 2, which may be associated with the edge of the medieval Catshall Green.

3.3 The wider Moreton Hall site has been subject to an archaeological desk-based assessment by AS (Peachey 2013).

In summary:

*The assessment site is situated on a relatively flat plateau, comprising orange clay and sand geology overlooking the Lark Valley. Excavations within and to the west have recorded sparse prehistoric features, notably a shallow horizon of early to middle Iron Age date, indicating a range of dispersed and peripheral activities, but the historic character of this part of the landscape remains relatively poorly understood. The area of the assessment site appears to have remained as*

*agricultural land that was part of the Eldo Estate throughout the post-medieval period, although cartographic sources indicate that at least one field may have been associated with kilns and extraction pits that were part of a local brick or pottery manufacturing industry. The history of the assessment site is dominated by Rougham Airfield, which was a major USAAF airbase constructed in 1941/2 and closed in 1948. The assessment area encompasses at least one third of the flying field, including significant lengths of all three runways, parts of the perimeter track, at least 14 dispersal points and two small structures as indicated by surviving plans and aerial photos of the air base. The airfield was closed in 1948, and the runways broken up and returned to agricultural land in the 1950s.*

*The assessment site has been disturbed primarily by post-medieval ploughing and the establishment and closure of the Second World War runways and perimeter track of Rougham Airfield.*

*An archaeological evaluation in 2012 on land in the southern half of the development area proposed for a community football pitch revealed Iron Age settlement remains (SCC AS Report 2012/164).*

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.

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

4.1 The principal objectives for the evaluation include:

- To establish whether any archaeological deposit exists in the area, with particular regard to any which are of sufficient importance to merit preservation *in situ*
- To identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit within the application area, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.
- To evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits, along with the potential for the survival of environmental evidence
- To provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.

### *4.2 Research Design*

4.2.1 The research priorities for the region are set out in Glazebrook (1997) and Brown & Glazebrook (2000) and updated by Medlycott and Brown (2008) and Medlycott (2011).

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

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

4.2.4 Research topics for the Iron Age set out by Bryant (in Brown & Glazebrook 2000, 14-18) include further research into chronologies, precise dating and ceramic assemblages, further research into the development of the agrarian economy (particularly with regard to field systems), research into settlement chronology and dynamics, research into processes of economic and social change during the late Iron Age and Romano-British transition (particularly with regard to the development of Aylesford/Swarling and Roman culture, and also regional differences and tribal polities in the late Iron Age and further research into *oppida* and ritual sites), further analysis of development of social organisation and settlement form/function in the early and middle Iron Age, further research into artefact production and distribution and the Bronze Age/Iron Age transition. Medlycott & Brown (2008) and Medlycott (2011, 29-32) build on these themes, paying particular attention to chronological and spatial development and variation and adding subjects as the Bronze Age/Iron Age transition and manufacturing and industry.

4.2.5 Research topics for the Iron Age set out by Bryant (in Brown & Glazebrook 2000, 14-18) include further research into chronologies, precise dating and ceramic assemblages, further research into the development of the agrarian economy (particularly with regard to field systems), research into

settlement chronology and dynamics, research into processes of economic and social change during the late Iron Age and Romano-British transition (particularly with regard to the development of Aylesford/Swarling and Roman culture, and also regional differences and tribal polities in the late Iron Age and further research into *oppida* and ritual sites), further analysis of development of social organisation and settlement form/function in the early and middle Iron Age, further research into artefact production and distribution and the Bronze Age/Iron Age transition. Medlycott & Brown (2008) and Medlycott (2011, 29-32) build on these themes, paying particular attention to chronological and spatial development and variation and adding subjects as the Bronze Age/Iron Age transition and manufacturing and industry.

4.2.6 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.

4.2.7 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.

4.2.8 Medlycott (2011, 57) states that the study of the Anglo-Saxon period still requires further cooperation between historians and archaeologists. Important research issues for this period comprise: the Roman/Anglo-Saxon transitional period; settlement distribution, which suffers from problems associated with the identification of Saxon settlement sites; population modelling and demographics, which has the potential to be advanced by modern scientific methods; differences within the region in terms of settlement type and economic practice and subjects related to this such as links with the continent, trading practices and cultural influences; rural landscapes and settlements, including detailed study of the changes and developments in such settlements over time and the influence of Saxon landscape organisation and settlements on these issues in the medieval period; towns and their relationships with their hinterland; infrastructure, including river management, the identification of ports and harbours and the role of existing infrastructure in shaping the Saxon period landscape; the economy, based on palaeoenvironmental studies; ritual and religion; the effect of the Danish occupation; and artefact studies (Medlycott 2011, 57-59).

4.2.9 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).

4.2.10 The principal research issues for the site will be to identify and characterise any early activity on this large, mainly greenfield site.

## 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](http://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

Peachey, A, 2013, *Land at Moreton Hall, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk; An Archaeological Desk-based Assessment*, AS Report 3818

## 5 SPECIFICATION TRENCHED EVALUATION

### 5.1 Details of Senior Project Staff

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

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

A Method Statement is presented  
Trial Trench Evaluation Appendix 1

5.1.3 The evaluation will conform with the guidelines set down in the brief and the Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluations (revised 2008)* and *Standard and Guidelines for Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment (revised 2012)*. It will also adhere to the document *Standards for Field*



*Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003) and the requirements of the SCC document *Requirements for a Trenched Evaluation* 2011 Ver. 1.3.

5.1.4 SCC AS-CT require a programme of archaeological trial trenching of the site, as below:

**Area 1 (Detailed/full application area)**

A 5 % sample of the site (4% initial sample and 1% held as a contingency to further clarify any revealed remains) is required in Area 1. The trenching is required to comprise c.1022 linear metres of trenching at 1.8m width as the original sample. 25 trenches each 40m x 1.8m area therefore proposed. A 1% sample (to allow for a further c.255 linear metres of 1.8m wide trenches) is also allowed for, if required. A trench plan is appended. AS is happy to review the scale/location of the trenches following comment from the client and/or SCC AS-CT.

**Area 2 (Outline application area)**

A 1% sample, to comprise c.166 linear metres of trenching at 1.8m width is required to sample anomalies identified by the geophysical survey and also test 'blank' area. This will comprise 4 trenches each 40m x 1.8m. A trench plan is appended. AS is happy to review the scale/location of the trenches following comment from the client and/or SCC AS-CT.

5.1.5 The environmental strategy will adhere to the guidelines issued by English Heritage (*Environmental Archaeology; A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation*, Centre for Archaeology Guidelines, 2011). An environmentalist will be invited to visit the site if remains of interest are found. Dr Rob Scaife will be the Environmental Coordinator for the project. The specialist will make his/her results known to Zoe Outram who co-ordinates environmental archaeology in the region on behalf of English Heritage. It will be particularly important on this project to identify any palaeoenvironmental remains and to identify any waterlogged remains present on the site.

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

Trial Excavation

Processing, Cataloguing and Conservation of Finds

Preparation of Report and Archive

c.10-15 Days

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

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

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



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

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

## **6 SERVICES**

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

## **7 SECURITY**

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

## **8 REINSTATEMENT**

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

## **9 REPORT REQUIREMENTS**

9.1 The report will include (as a minimum):

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

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

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

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

## 10 ARCHIVE

10.1 The requirements for archive storage will be agreed with the County HER.

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

10.3 The full archive of finds and records will be made secure at all stages of the project, both on and off site. Arrangements will be made at the earliest opportunity for the archive to be accessed into the collections of Suffolk HER; with the landowner's permission in the case of any finds. It is acknowledged that it is the responsibility of the field investigation organisation to make these arrangements with the landowner and HER. The archive will be adequately catalogued, labelled and packaged for transfer and storage in accordance with the guidelines set out in the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation's *Conservation Guidelines No.2* and the other relevant reference documents.

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

## **APPENDIX 1 METHOD STATEMENT**

Method Statement for the recording of archaeological remains

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

### **1 Mechanical Excavation**

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

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

### **2 Site Location Plan**

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

### **3 Manual Cleaning & Base Planning of Archaeological Features**

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

### **4 Full Excavation**

#### *Excavation of Stratified Sequences*

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

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

### *Excavation of Buildings*

Building remains are likely to comprise stake holes, 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.

### *Ditches*

The ditches will be excavated in segments up to 2m long, and the segments will be placed to provide adequate coverage of the ditches, establish their relationships and obtain samples and finds.

## **5 Written Record**

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

5.2 The site will be recorded using AS.'s excavation manual which is directly comparable to those used by other professional archaeological organisations, including English Heritage's own Central Archaeological Service.

## **6 Photographic Record**

6.1 An adequate photographic record of the investigations will be made. It will include black and white prints and colour transparencies (on 35mm) illustrating in both detail and general context the principal features and finds discovered. It will also include 'working and promotional shots' to illustrate more generally the nature of the archaeological operations. The black and white negatives and contacts will be filed, and the colour transparencies will be mounted using appropriate cases. All photographs will be listed and indexed.

## **7 Drawn Record**

7.1 A record of the full extent, in plan, of all archaeological deposits encountered will be drawn on A1 permatrace. The plans will be related to the site, or OS, grid

and be drawn at a scale of 1:50 or 1:20, as appropriate. In addition where appropriate, e.g. recording an inhumation, additional plans at 1:10 will be produced. The sections of all archaeological contexts will be drawn at a scale of 1:10 or, where appropriate, 1:20. The OD height of all principal strata and features will be calculated and indicated on the appropriate plans and sections.

## **8 Recovery of Finds**

### **GENERAL**

The principal aim is to ensure that adequate provision is made for the recovery of finds from all archaeological deposits.

The Small Finds, e.g. complete pots or metalwork, from all excavations will be 3-dimensionally recorded.

A metal detector will be used to enhance finds recovery. The metal detector survey will be conducted on conclusion of the topsoil stripping, and thereafter during the course of the excavation. The spoil tips will also be surveyed. Regular metal detector surveys of the excavation area and spoil tips will reduce the loss of finds to unscrupulous users of metal detectors (treasure hunters). All non-archaeological staff working on the site should be informed that the use of metal detectors is forbidden.

### **WORKED FLINT**

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

### **POTTERY**

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

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

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

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

often have small, heavily abraded sherds lacking obvious conjoins. The sherds are derived from earlier deposits.

## **HUMAN BONE**

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

## **ANIMAL BONE**

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

## **ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLING**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### The nature of the environmental evidence

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

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

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

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

*Domestic mammalian stock, domestic birds and harvest fish*



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

### *Small animal bones*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Sampling strategies

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### **Waterlogged Deposits/Remains**

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

### **Scientific/Absolute Dating**

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

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

If waterlogged remains are found they will be sampled by Dr Rob Scaife. Dr Rob Scaife and AS will seek advice from the EH Regional Scientific Advisor (Zoe Outram) 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.

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LIMITED:  
PROFILES OF STAFF & SPECIALISTS**

**DIRECTOR**

**Claire Halpin BA MifA**

*Qualifications:* Archaeology & History BA Hons (1974-77). Oxford University Dept for External Studies In-Service Course (1979-1980). Member of Institute of Archaeologists since 1985: IFA Council member (1989-1993)

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

**DIRECTOR**

**Tom McDonald MifA**

*Qualifications:* Member of the IfA

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

**OFFICE MANAGER**

**Rose Flowers**

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

**OFFICE ADMINISTRATOR**

**Sarah Powell**

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

## **SENIOR PROJECTS MANAGER**

**Jon Murray BA MifA**

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

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

## **PROJECT OFFICER**

**Zbigniew Pozorski MA**

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

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

## **SUPERVISOR**

**Gareth Barlow MSc**

*Qualifications:* University of Sheffield, MSc Environmental Archaeology & Palaeoeconomy (2002-2003)

King Alfred's College, Winchester, Archaeology BA (Hons) (1999-2002)

*Experience:* Gareth worked on a number of excavations in Cambridgeshire before pursuing his degree studies, and worked on many archaeological projects across the UK during his university days. Gareth joined AS in 2003 and has worked on numerous archaeological projects throughout the South East and East Anglia with AS. Gareth was promoted to Supervisor in the Summer 2007. Gareth is qualified in the Construction Skills Certification Scheme (CSCS) and is a qualified in First Aid at Work (St Johns Ambulance).



**SUPERVISOR**

**Kamil Orzechowski BA, MA**

*Experience:* Kamil Orzechowski joined AS in 2012, as an experienced field archaeologist after spending five years in various commercial archaeology units working on large-scale construction projects including railways and pipelines. Before becoming a field archaeologist, Kamil graduated from the Institute of Ethnology and Cultural Anthropology, Adam Mickiewicz University, Poznan, Poland. Kamil is qualified in the Construction Skills Certification Scheme (CSCS).

**SUPERVISOR**

**James Earley**

*Experience:* James' site experience dates from 2002 – 2006 when he was a Project Assistant with Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service. From Suffolk he was an Archaeological Officer with Thames Valley Archaeological Service (2006 – 2013), and more recently the University of Leicester Archaeological Service. James has over 10 years' field experience on both urban and rural sites. He has supervised staff, supervised topsoil and subsoil stripping for evaluations and excavations, and has surveyed sites using both GPS and Total Station.

**SUPERVISOR**

**Julie Walker BSc MA PlfA**

*Qualifications:* Queens University Belfast: BSc Archaeology (2007-2010)

University of Southampton: MA Osteoarchaeology (2010-2011)

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

**SUPERVISOR**

**Matthew Baker BA MA**

*Qualifications:* Cardiff University: BA Archaeology (2008-2011)

Cardiff University: MA Archaeology (2012-2013)

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

**SUPERVISOR**

**Kerrie Bull BSc**

*Qualifications:* University of Reading: BSc Archaeology (2008-2011)

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



## **SUPERVISOR**

### **Thomas Muir BA MSc**

*Qualifications:* University of Edinburgh: BA Archaeology (2007-2011)

University of Edinburgh: MSc Mediterranean Archaeology (2011-2012)

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

## **SUPERVISOR**

### **Vincent Monahan BA**

*Qualifications:* University College Dublin: BA Archaeology (2007-2012)

*Experience:* Professionally, Vincent has worked for various archaeological groups and projects including the Stonehenge Riverside Project (Site Assistant/ Supervisor; 2008), University College Dublin Archaeological Society (Auditor; 2009-2010) and the Castanheiro do Vento Research Project (Site Assistant/ Supervisor; 2009-2010 (seasonal)). Vincent has gained good experience of archaeological fieldwork including excavation, various sampling techniques and on-site recording. He also gained experience of museum-grade curatorial practice during his undergraduate degree.

## **PROJECT OFFICER**

### **(DESK-BASED ASSESSMENTS) Kate Higgs MA (Oxon)**

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

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

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

### **Andrew Newton MPhil PIFA**

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

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

University of Bradford, Dip Professional Archaeological Studies (2002)

*Experience:* Andrew has carried out geophysical surveys for GeoQuest Associates on sites throughout the UK and has worked as a site assistant with BUFAU. During 2001 he worked as a researcher for the Yorkshire Dales Hunter-Gatherer Research Project, a University of Bradford and Michigan State University joint research programme, and has

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

### **PROJECT OFFICER (POST-EXCAVATION)**

**Antony Mustchin BSc MSc DipPAS**

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

University of Bradford MSc Biological Archaeology (2004-2005)

University of Bradford Diploma in Professional Archaeological Studies (2003)

*Experience:* Antony has 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 Føroy's Fornminnisavn, Faroe Islands (2006-2008) and City University New York/ National Museum of Denmark/ Greenland National Museum and Archives, Greenland (2006 & 2010). Shortly before joining Archaeological Solutions in November 2011, Antony spent three years working for the Independent Commission for the Location of Victims Remains, assisting in the search for and forensic recovery of 'the remains of victims of paramilitary violence ("The Disappeared") who were murdered and buried in secret arising from the conflict in Northern Ireland'. Antony has a broad experience of fieldwork and post-excavation practice including specialist (archaeofauna), teaching, supervisory and directing-level posts.

### **POTTERY, LITHICS AND CBM RESEARCHER**

**Andrew Peachey BA MifA**

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

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

and lithics analysis as an 'external' specialist for a range of archaeological units and local societies in the south of England.

### **POTTERY RESEARCHER**

**Peter Thompson MA**

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

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

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

### **PROJECT OFFICER (OSTEOARCHAEOLOGY)**

**Dr Julia Cussans**

*Qualifications:* University of Bradford, PhD (2002-2010)

University of Bradford, BSc (Hons) Bioarchaeology (1997-2001)

University of Bradford, Dip. Professional Archaeological Studies (2001)

*Experience:* Julia has over 14 years of archaeozoological experience. Whilst undertaking her part time PhD she also worked as a specialist on a variety of projects in northern Britain including Old Scatness (Shetland), Broxmouth Iron Age Hillfort and Binchester Roman Fort. Additionally Julia has extensive field experience and has held lead roles in excavations in Shetland and the Faroe Islands including, Old Scatness, a large multi-period settlement centred on an Iron Age Broch; the Viking Unst Project, an examination of Viking and Norse houses on Britain's most northerly isle; the Laggan Tormore Pipeline (Firths Voe), a Neolithic house site in Shetland; the Heart of the Atlantic Project, an examination of Viking settlement in the Faroes and Við Kirkjugarð, an early Viking site on Sanday, Faroe Islands. Early on in her career Julia also excavated at Sedgeford, Norfolk as part of SHARP and in Pompeii, Italy as part of the Anglo-American Project in Pompeii. Since joining AS in October 2011 Julia has worked on animal bone assemblages from Beck Row, a Roman agricultural site at Mildenhall, Suffolk and Sawtry, an Iron Age, fen edge site in Cambridgeshire. Julia is a full and active member of the International Council for Archaeozoology, the Professional Zooarchaeology Group and the Association for Environmental Archaeology.

### **ENVIRONMENTAL ARCHAEOLOGIST**

**Dr John Summers**

*Qualifications:* 2006-2010: PhD "The Architecture of Food" (University of Bradford)

2005-2006: MSc Biological Archaeology (University of Bradford)

2001-2005: BSc Hons. Bioarchaeology (University of Bradford)

*Experience:* John is an archaeobotanist with a primary specialism in the analysis of carbonised plant macrofossils and charcoal. Prior to joining Archaeological Solutions, John worked primarily in Atlantic Scotland. His research interests involve using archaeobotanical data in combination with other archaeological and palaeoeconomic information to address cultural and economic research questions. John has made contributions to a number of large research projects in Atlantic Scotland, including the Old Scatness and Jarlshof Environs Project (University of Bradford), the Viking Unst Project (University of Bradford) and publication work for Bornais Mound 1 and Mound 2 (Cardiff University). He has also worked with plant remains from Thruxton Roman Villa, Hampshire, as part of the Danebury Roman

Environs Project (Oxford University/ English Heritage). John's role at AS is to analyse and report on assemblages of plant macro-remains from environmental samples and provide support and advice regarding environmental sampling regimes and sample processing. John is a member of the Association for Environmental Archaeology.

### **SENIOR GRAPHICS OFFICER**

**Kathren Henry**

*Experience:* Kathren has over twenty-five years' experience in archaeology, working as a planning supervisor on sites from prehistoric to late medieval date, including urban sites in London and rural sites in France/ Italy, working for the Greater Manchester Archaeological Unit, Passmore Edwards Museum, DGLA and Central Excavation Unit of English Heritage (at Stanwick and Irthlingborough, Northamptonshire). She has worked with AS (formerly HAT) since 1992, becoming Senior Graphics Officer. Kathren is AS's principal photographer, specializing in historic building survey, and she manages AS's photographic equipment and dark room. She is in charge of AS's Graphics Department, managing computerised artwork and report production. Kathren is also the principal historic building surveyor/illustrator, producing on-site and off-site plans, elevations and sections.

### **HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING**

**Tansy Collins BSc**

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

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

### **FINDS AND ARCHIVE ASSISTANT**

**Adam Leigh**

*Experience:* Adam joined AS in January 2012. In his time with the company he has helped process hundreds of finds from a variety of sites going on to concord them. Adam has helped prepare a large number of sites for deposition with museums making sure that the finds are prepared in strict accordance with the guidelines and requirements laid out by the receiving museum.

### **ASSISTANT ARCHIVES OFFICER**

**Karen Cleary**

*Experience:* Karen started her administrative career as Youth Training Administrator for a training company (TSMA Ltd) in 1993, where she provided administrative support for NVQ

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

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS: PRINCIPAL SPECIALISTS**

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

**APPENDIX 4B      SPECIFICATION**

**LARK GRANGE, LAND EAST OF MORETON HALL, MOUNT ROAD, BURY ST EDMUNDS,  
SUFFOLK  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIAL TRENCH EVALUATION OF AREA 2**

**WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

**22<sup>nd</sup> February 2017**



**LARK GRANGE, LAND EAST OF MORETON HALL, MOUNT ROAD, BURY ST EDMUNDS, SUFFOLK  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIAL TRENCH EVALUATION OF AREA 2**

## **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) (Rachael Abraham, 12<sup>th</sup> January 2017). It provides for an archaeological trial trench evaluation to be carried out in advance of the proposed construction of a new residential development on land at east of Moreton Hall, Mount Road, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk (Phase 2) (NGR TL 884 649), in order to provide further information for the initial requirement of a planning condition on St Edmundsbury Council Planning Approval DC/14/1881/HYB) requiring a programme of archaeological work. The evaluation is required by 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 This represents the first stage of the archaeological requirements. If remains are present SCC AS-CT will require further mitigation in advance of redevelopment, in association with a further brief.

## **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 erect a new residential development at Lark Grange, Land East of Moreton Hall, Mount Road, Bury St Edmunds. The Phase 1 development area have been subject to a programme of archaeological work by AS comprising trial trenching and follow-up excavation of areas of identified archaeology. This WSI concerns Phase 2 of the proposed development.

3.2 It is proposed to construct a new residential development on the site. The Moreton Hall development site is to the east of the Moreton Hall estate on agricultural land that was formerly Rougham Airfield. Great Barton is situated c.1.5 km to the north and Rushbrooke and Rougham Green c.1.5km to the south. The site is predominantly situated on a very slightly undulating plateau above the north-western slope of the valley of the River Lark. The River Lark passes c.1.3km to the south-west of the site on a north-west to south-east course. The solid geology comprises Upper Cretaceous Chalk, overlain by drift geology of Quaternary Cover

Sands with Head deposits that comprise orange sands and clay in varying proportions.

3.3 The Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER) confirms that the site lies within an area of archaeological potential. Prehistoric remains are known in and around the site (HER BRG 009, BRG 024 and RGH 065), along with Roman, Saxon and medieval sites being known in similar topographic locations to the immediate west and north (HER BRG 024-7 and RGH 031). A geophysical survey has been carried out on Areas 2 and 3 of the proposed development (Stratascan 2014). Anomalies of potential archaeological interest were recorded within Area 2, which may be associated with the edge of the medieval Catshall Green.

3.4 The wider Moreton Hall site has been subject to an archaeological desk-based assessment by AS (Peachey 2013).

In summary:

*The assessment site is situated on a relatively flat plateau, comprising orange clay and sand geology overlooking the Lark Valley. Excavations within and to the west have recorded sparse prehistoric features, notably a shallow horizon of early to middle Iron Age date, indicating a range of dispersed and peripheral activities, but the historic character of this part of the landscape remains relatively poorly understood. The area of the assessment site appears to have remained as agricultural land that was part of the Eldo Estate throughout the post-medieval period, although cartographic sources indicate that at least one field may have been associated with kilns and extraction pits that were part of a local brick or pottery manufacturing industry. The history of the assessment site is dominated by Rougham Airfield, which was a major USAAF airbase constructed in 1941/2 and closed in 1948. The assessment area encompasses at least one third of the flying field, including significant lengths of all three runways, parts of the perimeter track, at least 14 dispersal points and two small structures as indicated by surviving plans and aerial photos of the air base. The airfield was closed in 1948, and the runways broken up and returned to agricultural land in the 1950s.*

*The assessment site has been disturbed primarily by post-medieval ploughing and the establishment and closure of the Second World War runways and perimeter track of Rougham Airfield.*

*An archaeological evaluation in 2012 on land in the southern half of the development area proposed for a community football pitch revealed Iron Age settlement remains (SCC AS Report 2012/164).*

3.5 An archaeological trial trench evaluation of the site was undertaken in December 2014, which extended into both Areas 1 and 2 (Monahan et al 2015).

In summary:

Settlement evidence associated with the medieval Catshall Green was recorded and the features in Trenches 15 and 30 (Area 1) have the most potential in this respect.

Twenty six features were recorded, principally ditches. A ?kiln (Tr.15), an undated pit (F1008 (Tr.3)) and an undated posthole (F1062 (Tr.24)) were recorded. The other discrete features (Pits F1006 (Tr.3) and F1025 (Tr.7) and Quarry Pit F1014 (Tr.3)) were modern.

Three dated medieval features – collectively spanning the 12<sup>th</sup> to 13<sup>th</sup>/ 14<sup>th</sup> centuries – were encountered (Ditch F1022 (Tr. 15) and Ditches F1049 and F1057 (Tr. 24)). Five parallel ditches recorded in Trench 24 (including F1049 and F1057) appeared to form part of a series of ditched boundary features also encountered to the south in Trenches 25 and 27 (Area 2; Figs. 3 and 6-7). The alignments of Ditches F1057/ F1060 (Tr. 24) and F1051/ F1053 (Tr. 27) corresponded to linear anomalies identified by the previous geophysical survey, perhaps forming the primary cut and recut of a rectilinear boundary alignment running c. N-S/ ESE-WNW. Based on the spot dates of parallel features in Trench 24, there is a strong possibility that this boundary was medieval in date; thus corresponding to previously excavated evidence in the area. The N-S element of this boundary mirrored the alignment of an existing track and field boundary a short distance to the west. Ditches F1039 and F1041 (Tr. 25) were found close to the location of another linear geophysical anomaly, albeit on a different alignment. The same anomaly ran across Trench 26 (to the south-east), but no corresponding archaeological feature(s) was present; it is possible that evidence has been lost through ploughing or other human agencies since the medieval period.

Further linear features, including medieval Ditch F1022 (Tr. 15) were identified in Area 1 of the site. The c. N-S alignment of F1022 also mirrored the modern track/ field boundary discussed above, although was at odds to the c. NW-SE alignment of undated linear features in Trench 30, some 20m to the east. Further undated features comprising ditches and a pit were identified in Trenches 3 and 18, c. 80m to the north and west of Trench 15 respectively. It is possible that many of the undated features, like the previously outlined ?boundary features, were related to local medieval activity.

Of intrinsic interest was a possible kiln and nearby ?gully encountered in the south-western end of Trench 15. These unexcavated features were located some 42m to the south-west of medieval Ditch F1022. The Gully was curvilinear in plan and appeared to partially enclose the ?kiln to the north-west. Although unexcavated, it is probable that the ?kiln was of medieval date, associated with similar features reported a short distance to the west. Excavation by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service at that site revealed a complex medieval (chiefly 12<sup>th</sup> to 15<sup>th</sup> century) landscape including a series of ditched enclosures and two spatially related kilns or ovens). The location of 'Kiln Field', marked on the 1842 Sale Plan of Eldohouse Farm, some 330m to the south of the current site, had previously suggested the erstwhile presence of a kiln site or similar in the area.

It is probable that the majority of features at the current site derive from the medieval settlement of Catsale Green and nearby Cattishall, less than 200m to the north. The latter was the meeting place of the court of the Abbott of Bury St Edmunds and the

*location of an Anglo-Saxon moot' with probable roots in the Romano-British period. The excavation of a former tumulus at this site in 1957 recovered Roman and medieval pottery). The site was latterly an agricultural settlement as evidenced by the historic cartographic sources.*

*Additional trenches were excavated to clarify the results of the evaluation:*

- *Trench 28 examined the gap between Trench 1 and the western boundary of the site. No archaeological features were present.*
- *Trench 29 examined the area between Trenches 4 and 5: the evidence from Trench 24 suggested that the medieval 'core' of Catshall Green on this side of the green-edge probably lies towards the northern end of the field. It was therefore thought worthwhile to confirm the presence/ absence of settlement adjacent. No archaeological features were present.*
- *Trench 30 was excavated in a bid to trace medieval Ditch F1022, recorded in Trench 15 but not observable in Trench 14. Three undated ditches were recorded in Trench 30.*

3.6 Further recent archaeological excavation of the Phase 1 development area by AS has revealed significant medieval remains, including a building, well and ovens (AS in prep).

3.7 An updated HER search will be obtained prior to preparation of project reports, which will take into account the results of recent nearby archaeological investigations.

3.8 The site thus has a further potential for multi-period remains such as have been excavated immediately adjacent to the site (including remains of Rougham Airfield).

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

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

4.1 The principal objectives for the evaluation include:

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

- To identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit within the application area, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.
- To evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits, along with the potential for the survival of environmental evidence
- To provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.

## 4.2 *Research Design*

4.2.1 The 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 Research topics for the Iron Age set out by Bryant (in Brown & Glazebrook 2000, 14-18) include further research into chronologies, precise dating and ceramic assemblages, further research into the development of the agrarian economy (particularly with regard to field systems), research into settlement chronology and dynamics, research into processes of economic and social change during the late Iron Age and Romano-British transition (particularly with regard to the development of Aylesford/Swarling and Roman culture, and also regional differences and tribal polities in the late Iron Age and further research into *oppida* and ritual sites), further analysis of development of social organisation and settlement form/function in the early and middle Iron Age, further research into artefact production and distribution and the Bronze Age/Iron Age transition. Medlycott & Brown (2008) and Medlycott (2011, 29-32) build on these themes, paying particular attention to chronological and spatial development and variation and adding subjects as the Bronze Age/Iron Age transition and manufacturing and industry.

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

4.2.5 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.

4.2.6 Medlycott (2011, 57) states that the study of the Anglo-Saxon period still requires further cooperation between historians and archaeologists. Important research issues for this period comprise: the Roman/Anglo-Saxon transitional period; settlement distribution, which suffers from problems associated with the identification of Saxon settlement sites; population modelling and demographics, which has the potential to be advanced by modern scientific methods; differences within the region in terms of settlement type and economic practice and subjects related to this such as links with the continent, trading practices and cultural influences; rural landscapes

and settlements, including detailed study of the changes and developments in such settlements over time and the influence of Saxon landscape organisation and settlements on these issues in the medieval period; towns and their relationships with their hinterland; infrastructure, including river management, the identification of ports and harbours and the role of existing infrastructure in shaping the Saxon period landscape; the economy, based on palaeoenvironmental studies; ritual and religion; the effect of the Danish occupation; and artefact studies (Medlycott 2011, 57-59).

4.2.7 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).

4.2.8 The research subjects identified as important for the post-medieval and modern periods (see Medlycott 2011, 72-80) expand on those set out by Gilman *et al* (in Brown & Glazebrook, 2000) which focussed on the subjects of fortifications, parks and gardens and industrialisation and manufacture. Medlycott (2011) stresses the importance of the built and environment and the use of the Listed Buildings databases and thematic surveys in understanding this. The subject of industry and infrastructure, which is clearly of great importance for this period, remains a key research subject for the region with particular attention being paid to rural industries, the processing of food for urban markets and the development and character of the region's primary communication roots. Landscapes, and the effect of social changes, such as the Dissolution and the enclosure of greens and commons, on them are considered to be an area of research. The region's military sites and their impact on the development of eastern England, on its landscapes and on its appearance are also considered to be of importance. Towns, their development and their impact on the landscape, require further study. Issues such as economic and social influences of towns on their hinterlands and neighbours are identified as being of importance, as are the development of specific urban forms.

## References

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

Craven, J. 2005 *Moreton Hall East, Great Barton, Bury St Edmunds. Archaeological Excavation Report*. SCCAS Report No. 2005/101



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](http://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

Monahan, V., Mustchin, A.R.R. and Peachey, A. 2015, *Areas 1 & 2, Land East of Moreton Hall, Great Barton, Suffolk. Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation*, AS Report 4756

## **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 ClfA.

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

A Method Statement is presented  
Trial Trench Evaluation Appendix 1

5.1.3 The evaluation will conform with the guidelines set down in the brief and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluations (revised 2014)* and *Standard and Guidelines for Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment (revised 2014)*. It will also adhere to the document *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003) and the requirements of the SCC document *Requirements for a Trenched Evaluation 2011 Ver. 1.3*.

5.1.4 SCC AS-CT require a programme of archaeological trial trenching and stipulate that a 3% (Area 2) sample of the site should be subject to trial trenching at 1.8m width should be undertaken. 600m of trenching at 1.8m width is required for Area 2. 4 trenches of 40m length have previously been excavated in Area 2 when Phase 1 was evaluated. A trench plan is therefore appended, which provides for the remaining 12 trenches each 40m x 1.8m. AS is happy to review the scale/location of the trenches following comment from the client and/or SCC AS-CT.

5.1.5 The environmental strategy will adhere to the guidelines issued by English Heritage (now Historic England) (*Environmental Archaeology; A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation*, Centre for

Archaeology Guidelines, rev 2011). An environmentalist will be invited to visit the site if remains of interest are found. Dr Rob Scaife/Dr John Summers will be the Environmental Coordinator for the project. The specialist will make his/her results known to the regional science advisor who co-ordinates environmental archaeology in the region on behalf of Historic England.

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

Trial Excavation

Processing, Cataloguing and Conservation of Finds

Preparation of Report and Archive

c.15 Days

Staff on site: a Project Officer and 3-4 Site Assistant/s (as necessary)

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

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

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

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

## **6 SERVICES**

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

## **7 SECURITY**

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

## **8 REINSTATEMENT**

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

## 9 REPORT REQUIREMENTS

9.1 The report will include (as a minimum):

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

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

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

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

## 10 ARCHIVE

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

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

10.3 The full archive of finds and records will be made secure at all stages of the project, both on and off site. Arrangements will be made at the earliest opportunity for the archive to be accessed into the collections of Suffolk Archaeological Archives; with the landowner's permission in the case of any finds. It is acknowledged that it is the responsibility of the field investigation organisation to make these arrangements with the landowner and Suffolk Archaeological Archives. The archive will be adequately catalogued, labelled and packaged for transfer and storage in accordance with the guidelines set out in the United Kingdom Institute for

Conservation's *Conservation Guidelines No.2* and the other relevant reference documents.

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

## 11 MONITORING

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

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

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

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

## **APPENDIX 1**

### **METHOD STATEMENT**

Method Statement for the recording of archaeological remains

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

#### **1 Mechanical Excavation**

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

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

#### **2 Site Location Plan**

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

#### **3 Manual Cleaning & Base Planning of Archaeological Features**

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

#### **4 Full Excavation**

If deep, 'urban' type deposits are encountered, or significant deposits of made ground are encountered (which is unlikely on this site) the upper levels of the test pits will be stepped as necessary, within layers of later post-medieval/modern date only, in order to ensure safe working practices. The trenches will be no less than 1.6m wide at base.

#### **Excavation of Stratified Sequences**

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

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

### **Excavation of Buildings**

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

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

### **Full Excavation**

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

### **Buried Soils**

If buried soils are encountered, the surfaces will be cleaned and examined for features/finds, which will be investigated/recorded before any further excavation takes place.

## **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 coordinator as requested.

### **Waterlogged Deposits/Remains**

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

## **Scientific/Absolute Dating**

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

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

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

## **FINDS PROCESSING**

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

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



## **APPENDIX 2**

### **ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LIMITED: PROFILES OF STAFF & SPECIALISTS**

#### **DIRECTOR**

**Claire Halpin BA MCIfA**

*Qualifications:* Archaeology & History BA Hons (1974-77). Oxford University Dept for External Studies In-Service Course (1979-1980). Member of Institute of Archaeologists since 1985: IFA Council member (1989-1993)

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

#### **DIRECTOR**

**Tom McDonald MCIfA**

*Qualifications:* Member of the CfA

*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 project manages) desk-based assessments/EIAs, historic building surveys (for instance the recording of the Royal Gunpowder Mills at Waltham Abbey prior to its rebirth as a visitor facility), earthwork and landscape surveys, all types of evaluations/excavations (urban and rural) and environmental archaeological investigation (working closely with Dr Rob Scaife), preparing many hundreds of archaeological reports dating back to 1992. Jon has also prepared numerous publications; in particular the nationally-important Saxon site at Gamlingay, Cambridgeshire (*Anglo-Saxon Studies in Archaeology & History*). Other projects published include Dean's Yard, Westminster (*Medieval Archaeology*), Brackley (*Northamptonshire Archaeology*), and a medieval cemetery in Haverhill he excavated in 1997 (*Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology*). Jon is a member of the senior management team, principally preparing specifications/tenders, co-ordinating and managing the field teams. He also has extensive experience in preparing and supporting applications for Scheduled Monument Consent/Listed Building Consent

### **PROJECT OFFICER**

**Zbigniew Pozorski MA**

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

*Experience:* Zbigniew has archaeological experience dating from 1995 when as a student he joined an academic group of excavators. He was involved in numerous archaeological projects throughout the Lower Silesia region in southwest Poland and a number of projects in old town of Wroclaw. During his university years he specialized in medieval urban archaeology. He had his own research project working on an early/high medieval stronghold in Pietrzykow. He was a member of a University team which located and Excavated an unknown high medieval castle in Wierzba, 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 OFFICER**

**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 OFFICER**

**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 OFFICER**

**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**

**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 Environmental Impact Assessments and has worked on a variety of such projects across southern and eastern England. In addition to his research responsibilities Andrew undertakes outreach and publicity work and carries out some fieldwork.

## **PROJECT OFFICER (POST-EXCAVATION)**

**Antony Mustchin BSc MSc DipPAS**

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

University of Bradford MSc Biological Archaeology (2004-2005)

University of Bradford Diploma in Professional Archaeological Studies (2003)

*Experience:* Antony has over 14 years' experience in field archaeology, gained during his higher education and in the professional sector. Commercially in the UK, Antony has worked for Archaeology South East (2003), York Archaeological Trust (2004) and Special Archaeological Services (2003). He has also undertaken a six-month professional placement as Assistant SMR Officer/ Development Control Officer with Kent County Council (2001-2002). Antony's academic interests have led to his gaining considerable research excavation experience across the North Atlantic region. He has worked for projects and organisations including the Old Scatness & Jarlshof Environs Project, Shetland (2000-2003), the Viking Unst Project, Shetland (2006-2007), the Heart of the Atlantic Project Føroy's Fornminnisavn, Faroe Islands (2006-2008) and City University New York/ National Museum of Denmark/ Greenland National Museum and Archives, Greenland (2006 & 2010). Shortly before joining Archaeological Solutions in November 2011, Antony spent three years working for the Independent Commission for the Location of Victims Remains, assisting in the search for and forensic recovery of 'the remains of victims of paramilitary violence ("The Disappeared") who were murdered and buried in secret arising from the conflict in Northern Ireland'. Antony has a broad experience of fieldwork and post-excavation practice including specialist (archaeofauna), teaching, supervisory and directing-level posts.

## **POTTERY, LITHICS AND CBM RESEARCHER**

**Andrew Peachey BA 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, Cambridgeshire. Andrew has worked on important Roman kiln assemblages, including a Nar Valley ware production site at East Winch Norfolk, a face-pot producing kiln at Hadham, Hertfordshire and is currently researching early Roman Horningsea ware kilns at Waterbeach, Cambridgeshire. Andrew is an enthusiastic member of the Study Group for Roman Pottery, and also undertakes pottery and lithics analysis as an 'external' specialist for a range of archaeological units and local societies in the south of England.

## **POTTERY RESEARCHER**

**Peter Thompson MA**

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

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

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

## **PROJECT OFFICER (OSTEOARCHAEOLOGY)**

**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 practical archaeological 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 16<sup>th</sup> 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  |
| AIR PHOTOGRAPHIC ASSESSMENTS | Dr John Summers  |
| PHOTOGRAPHIC SURVEYS         | Air Photo Services   |
| PREHISTORIC POTTERY          | Ms K Henry   |
| ROMAN POTTERY                | Mr A Peachey   |
| SAXON & MEDIEVAL POTTERY     | Mr A Peachey   |
| POST-MEDIEVAL POTTERY        | Mr P Thompson  |
| FLINT                        | Mr P Thompson  |
| GLASS                        | Mr A Peachey   |
| COINS                        | H Cool   |
| METALWORK & LEATHER          | British Museum, Dept of Coins & Medals   |
| SLAG                         | Ms Q Mould, Ms N Crummy  |
| ANIMAL BONE                  | Mr A Newton  |
| HUMAN BONE:                  | Dr J Cussans   |
| ENVIRONMENTAL CO-ORDINATOR   | Ms S Anderson  |
| POLLEN AND SEEDS:            | Dr J Summers   |
| CHARCOAL/WOOD                | Dr R Scaife  |
| SOIL MICROMORPHOLOGY         | Dr J Summers   |
| CARBON-14 DATING:            | Dr R MacPhail, Dr C French   |
| CONSERVATION                 | Historic England Ancient Monuments Laboratory (for advice).<br>University of Leicester |

**APPENDIX 5 OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM**

# OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

[List of Projects](#) | [Manage Projects](#) | [Search Projects](#) | [New project](#) | [Change your details](#) | [HER coverage](#) | [Change country](#) | [Log out](#)

[Printable version](#)

**OASIS ID: archaeo17-266156**

## Project details

|  |  |
|--|--|
| Project name                           | Phase 1 and 2, Land East of Moreton Hall, Mount Rd, Bury St Edmunds, (EXC)   |
| Short description of the project       | In December 2014 and August 2017 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) conducted an archaeological trial trench evaluation at Areas 1 and 2, Land East of Moreton Hall, Suffolk (NGR TL 8855 6430; Figs. 1 - 2). The initial phase of evaluation (December 2014) was carried out as part of a requirement for further information to be provided prior to the determination of a planning application (DC/14/1881/HYB) for residential development. The second phase of the evaluation (August 2017) was carried out in order to provide further information for the initial requirement of a planning condition attached to St Edmundsbury Council Planning Approval DC/14/1881/HYB) requiring a programme of archaeological work. The evaluation was required by the Local Planning Authority, based on advice from SCC AS-CT. This evaluation was conducted over two phases (December 2014 and August 2017) and comprised the trial trench evaluation of Areas 1 and 2. A geophysical survey has been carried out on Areas 2 and 3 of the proposed development (Stratascan 2014). Anomalies of potential archaeological interest were recorded within Area 2, which may be associated with the edge of the medieval Catshall Green. Thirty two features were recorded, principally ditches. An undated pit (F1008 (Tr.3)) and an undated posthole (F1062 (Tr.24)) were recorded. The other discrete features (Pits F1006 (Tr.3) and F1025 (Tr.7) and Quarry Pit F1014 (Tr.3)) were modern. Three dated, medieval, features were recorded (Ditch F1022 (Tr. 15), Ditches F1049 and F1057 (Tr. 24). The ditches in Trench 24 were associated with a series of ditches traceable in Trenches 24, 25, 27, 32 and 33. These boundary ditches were identified by the geophysical survey. Settlement evidence associated with the medieval Catshall Green was recorded and the features in Trenches 15 and 30 have the most potential in this respect. |
| Project dates                          | Start: 01-12-2014 End: 09-08-2017  |
| Previous/future work                   | Yes / Yes  |
| Any associated project reference codes | P4383 - Contracting Unit No.   |
| Any associated project reference codes | BRG077 - Sitecode  |
| Type of project                        | Field evaluation   |
| Site status                            | None   |
| Current Land use                       | Other 15 - Other   |
| Monument type                          | DITCHES Medieval   |
| Monument type                          | KILN/OVEN Uncertain  |
| Monument type                          | GULLY Modern   |

|                                  |                                       |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Monument type                    | QUARRY PIT Modern                     |
| Monument type                    | PIT Modern                            |
| Monument type                    | DITCHES Uncertain                     |
| Monument type                    | PIT Uncertain                         |
| Monument type                    | POSTHOLE Uncertain                    |
| Monument type                    | GULLY Medieval                        |
| Significant Finds                | POTTERY Medieval                      |
| Significant Finds                | STRUCK FLINT Neolithic                |
| Significant Finds                | CBM Post Medieval                     |
| Significant Finds                | POTTERY Modern                        |
| Significant Finds                | STRUCK FLINT Medieval                 |
| 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 BURY ST EDMUNDS Phase 1, Land East of Moreton Hall, Mount Road, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk |
| Postcode          | IP31 2QU  |
| Study area        | 91.04 Hectares  |
| Site coordinates  | TL 8855 6430 52.244066543843 0.762100867572 52 14 38 N 000 45 43 E Point  |
| Height OD / Depth | Min: 50m Max: 60m   |

### Project creators

|                              |  |
|------------------------------|--|
| Name of Organisation         | Archaeological Solutions Ltd               |
| Project brief originator     | Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service |
| Project design originator    | Jon Murray                                 |
| Project director/manager     | Jon Murray                                 |
| Project supervisor           | Vincent Monahan                            |
| Project supervisor           | Niomi Edwards                              |
| Type of sponsor/funding body | Taylor Wimpey                              |

### Project archives

|                            |  |
|----------------------------|--|
| Physical Archive recipient | Suffolk County Archaeological Store              |
| Physical Contents          | "Animal Bones","Ceramics","Worked stone/lithics" |

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

### Project bibliography 1

|                               |   |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Publication type              | Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)                                   |
| Title                         | Land East of Moreton Hall, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk                                 |
| Author(s)/Editor(s)           | Edwards, N  |
| Other bibliographic details   | Archaeological Solutions Report no. 5415  |
| Date                          | 2017  |
| Issuer or publisher           | Archaeological Solutions Ltd  |
| Place of issue or publication | Bury St Edmunds   |
| Entered by                    | Sarah Powell ( <a href="mailto:info@ascontracts.co.uk">info@ascontracts.co.uk</a> ) |
| Entered on                    | 19 October 2017   |

## OASIS:

Please e-mail [Historic England](#) for OASIS help and advice

© ADS 1996-2012 Created by [Jo Gilham and Jen Mitcham](#), email Last modified Wednesday 9 May 2012

Cite only: <http://www.oasis.ac.uk/form/print.cfm> for this page

## PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



1  
View N of the north-western corner of site (pre-excavation), with Mount Road and the driveway to the Flying Fortress in the foreground



2  
View N of the road from Mount Road to Cattishall (pre-excavation), with the railway in the background



3  
View NW of the fields to the north of Cherry Tree Cottages (pre-excavation), with the Moreton Hall East development in background



4  
View E from the road to Cattishall of fields to the north of Mount Road (pre-excavation)



5  
Ditch 1011 in Trench 3 looking west



6  
Unexcavated kiln in Trench 15 looking north-west





7  
Ditch 1020 in Trench 17 looking west



8  
Ditch 1020 in Trench 18 looking south-east



9  
Ditch 3006 in Trench 32 looking north



10  
Ditch 3008 in Trench 32 looking north



11  
Ditch 3010 in Trench 32 looking north



12  
Ditch 3012 in Trench 32 looking north



10  
Gully 3004 in Trench 42 looking south



Sheet IX. The Farm in Barton, &c.

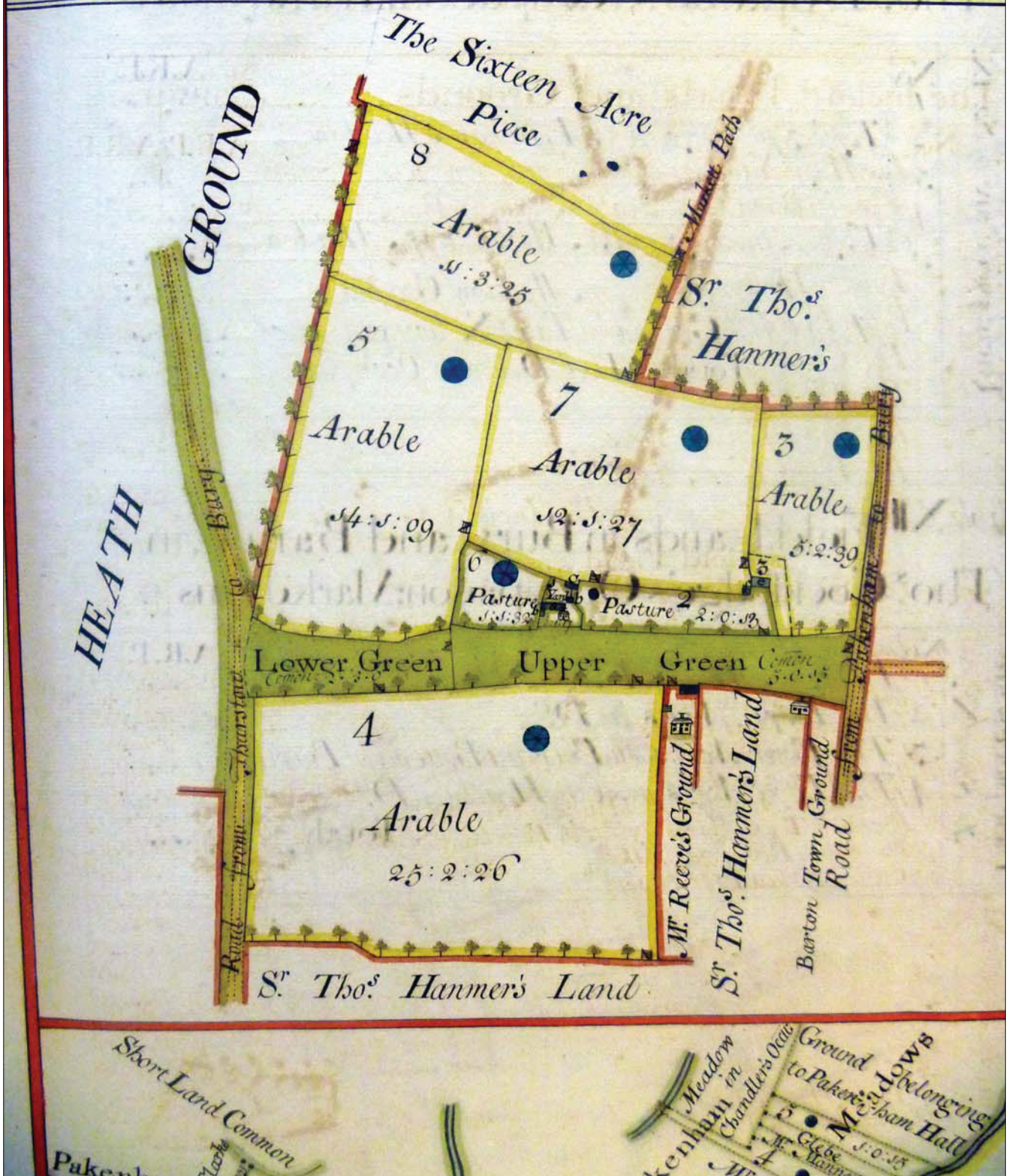
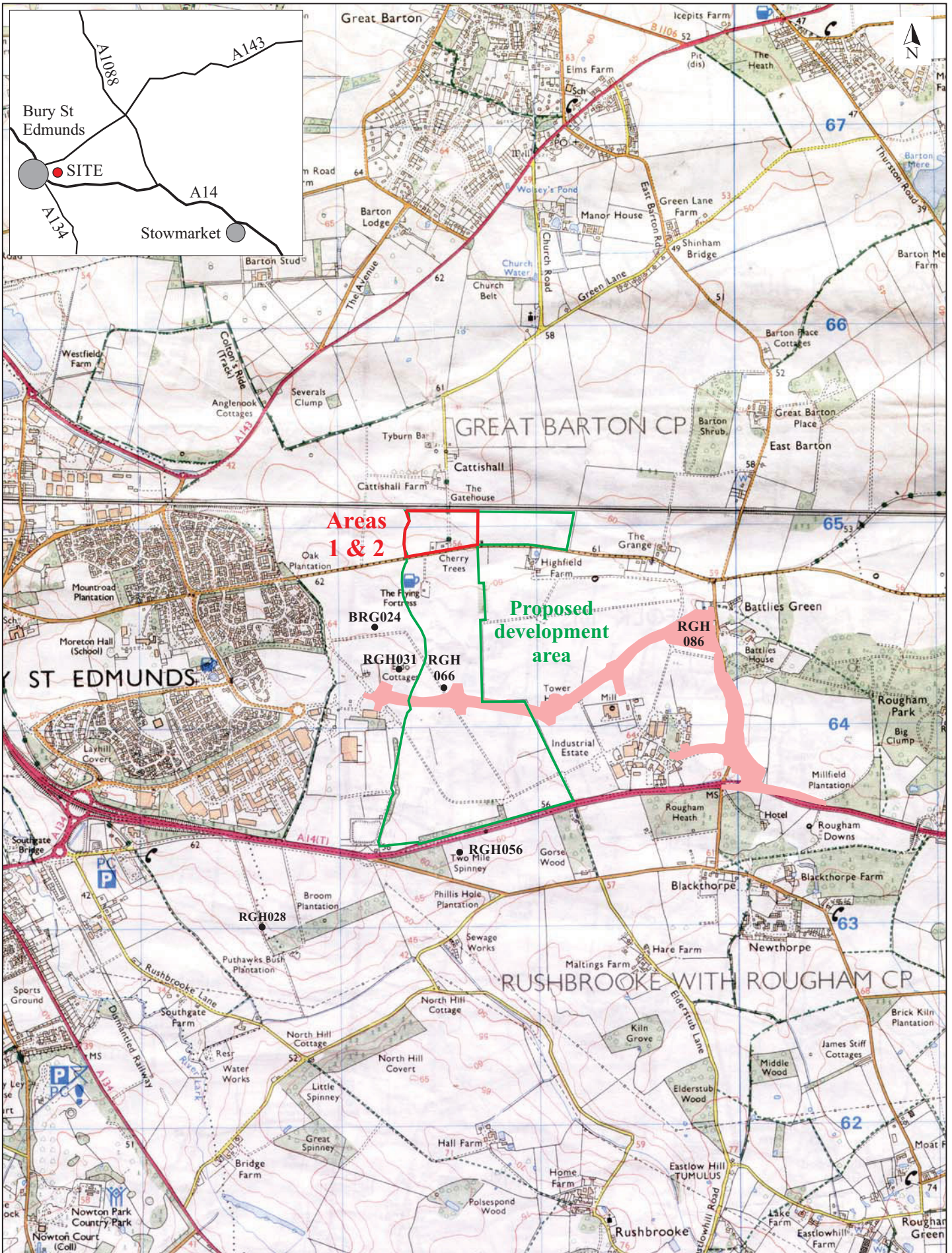


Plate 1 Warren's map of 1741 from Anthony Breen's documentary research

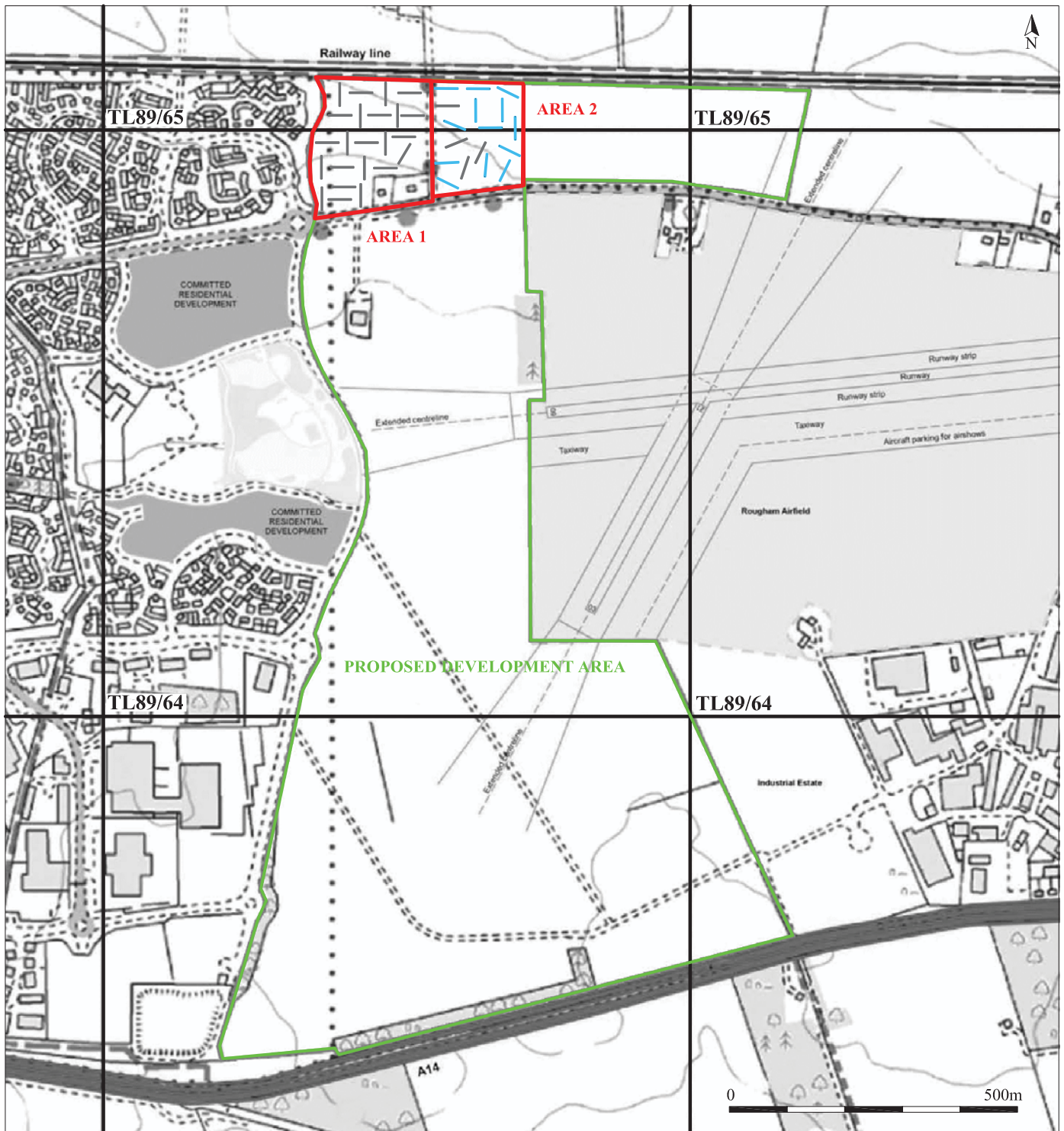




Reproduced from the 1999 Ordnance Survey 1:25000 map with the permission of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown copyright Archaeological Solutions Ltd Licence number 100036680

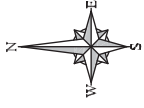
*Archaeological Solutions Ltd*  
**Fig. 1 Site location plan**  
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4  
 Moreton Hall, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk (P4383)





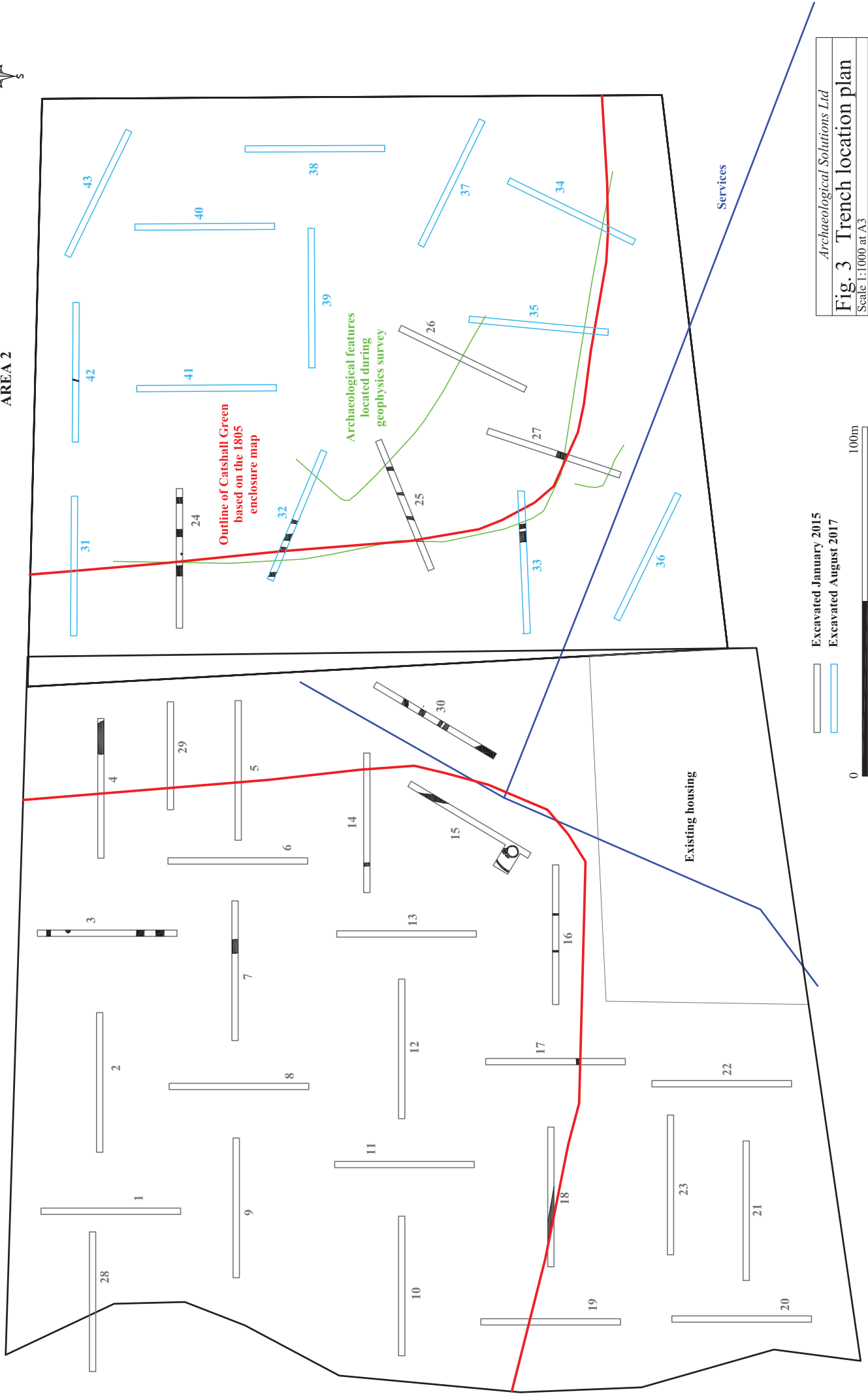
Reproduced from the 2009 Ordnance Survey 1:25000 map with the permission of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. Crown copyright Archaeological Solutions Ltd. Licence No. 100036680

|  |
|--|
| <i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>            |
| <b>Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan</b>      |
| Scale 1:10,000 at A4                           |
| Moreton Hall, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk (P4383) |



AREA 1

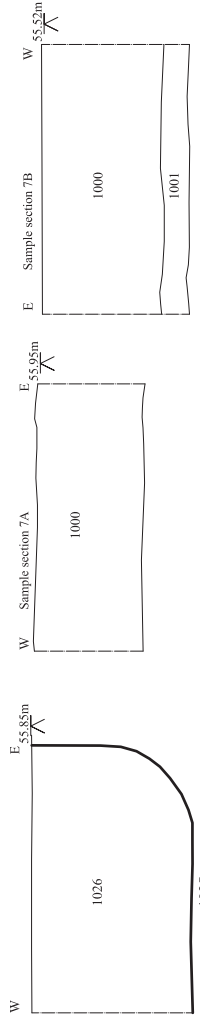
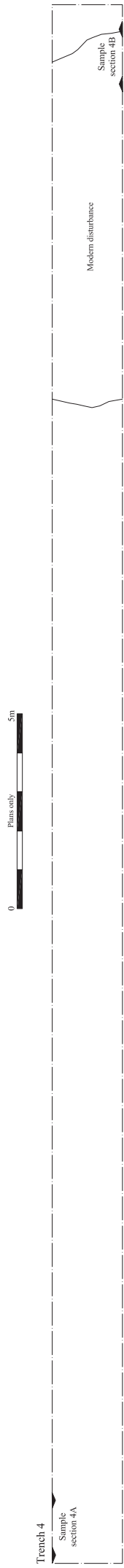
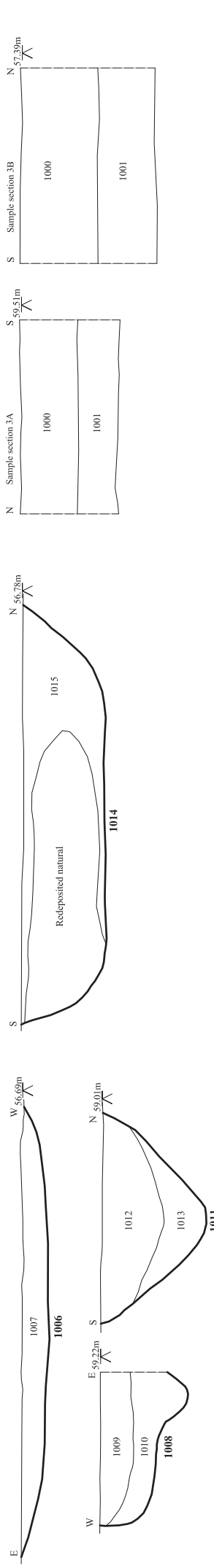
AREA 2



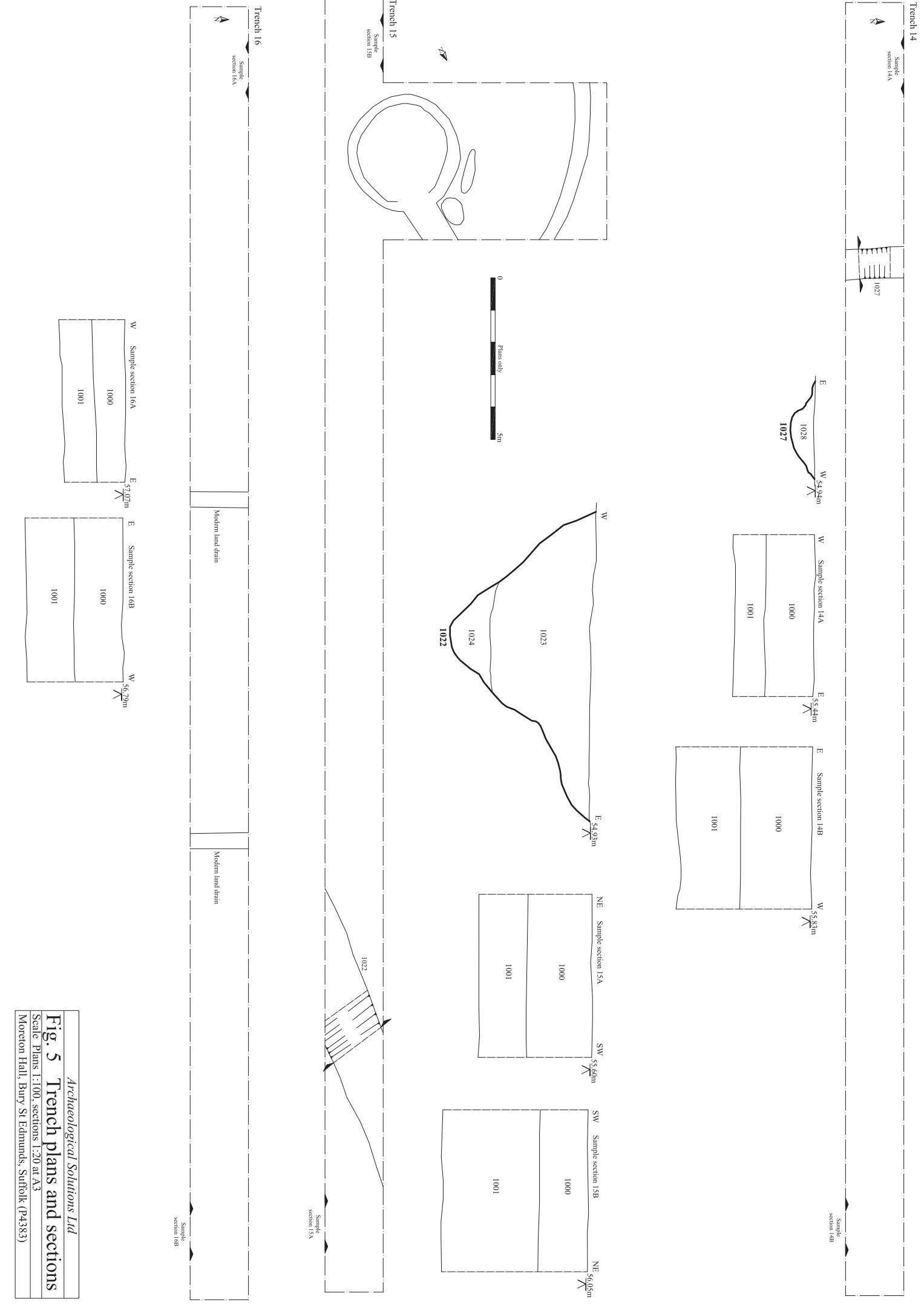
Excavated January 2015  
Excavated August 2017

100m

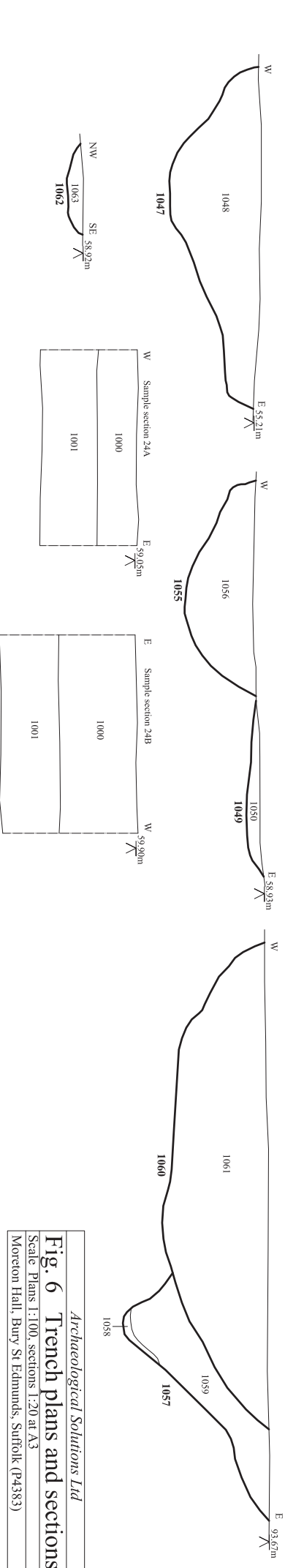
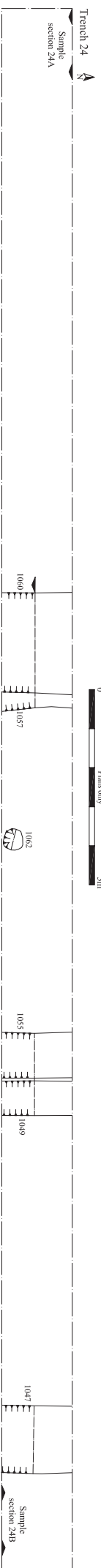
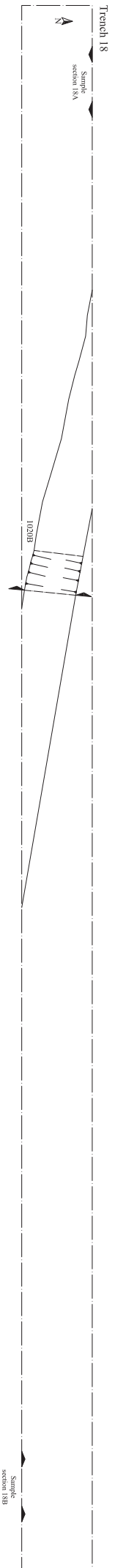
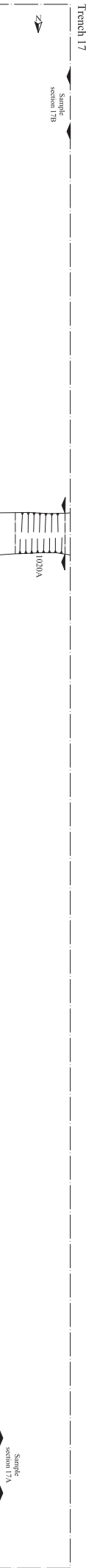
Archaeological Solutions Ltd  
**Fig. 3 Trench location plan**  
Scale 1:1000 at A3  
Moreton Hall, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk (P4383)



*Archaeological Solutions Ltd*  
**Fig. 4 Trench plans and sections**  
 Scale Plans 1:100, sections 1:20 at A3  
 Moreton Hall, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk (P4383)



*Archaeological Solutions Ltd*  
**Fig. 5 Trench plans and sections**  
 Scale Plans 1:100, sections 1:20 at A3  
 Moreton Hall, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk (P4383)



Archaeological Solutions Ltd

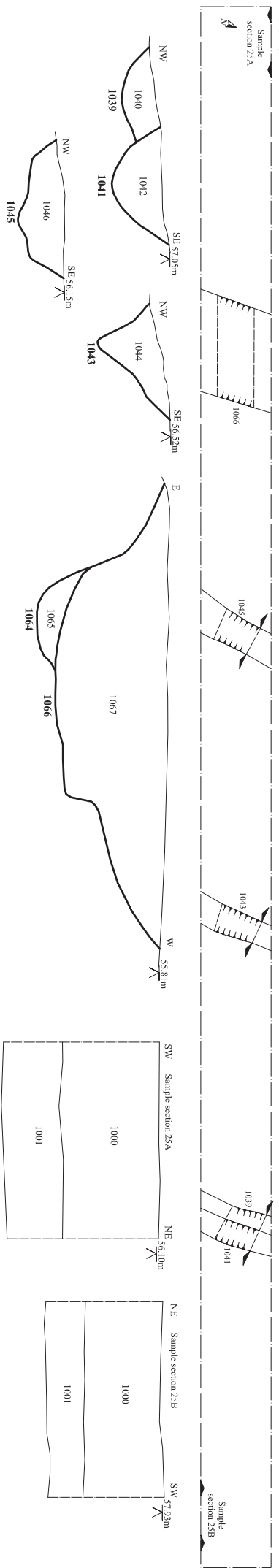
**Fig. 6 Trench plans and sections**

Scale: Plans 1:100, sections 1:20 at A3

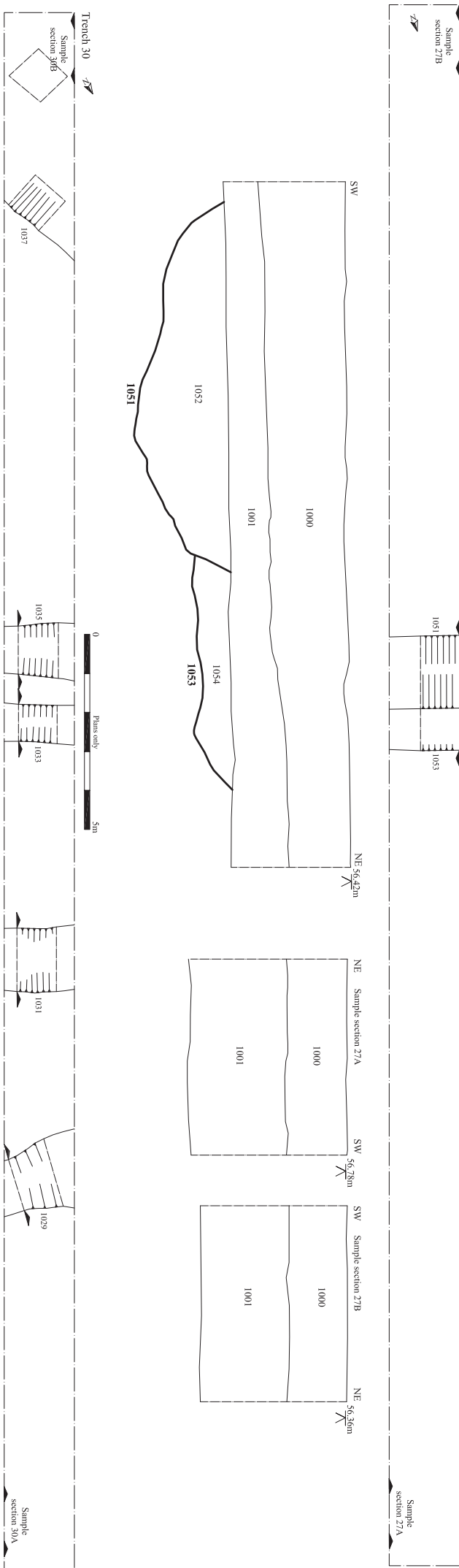
Moreton Hall, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk (P4383)



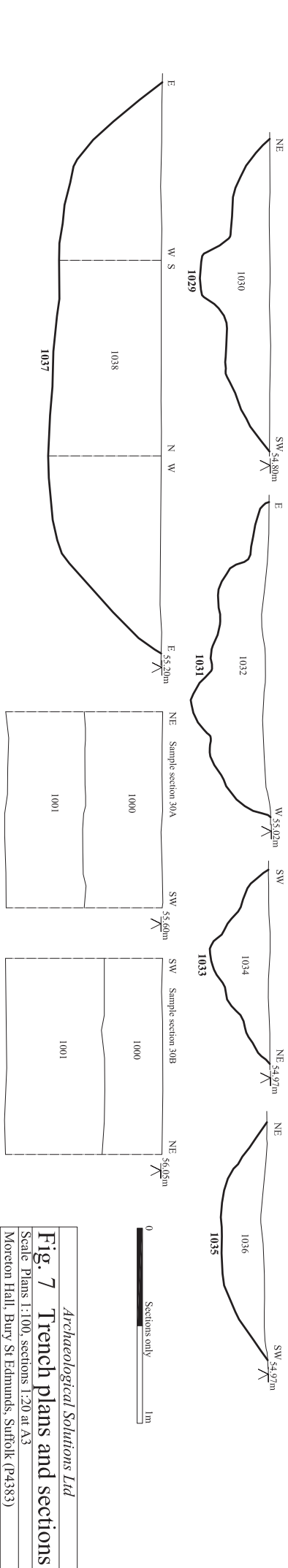
Trench 25



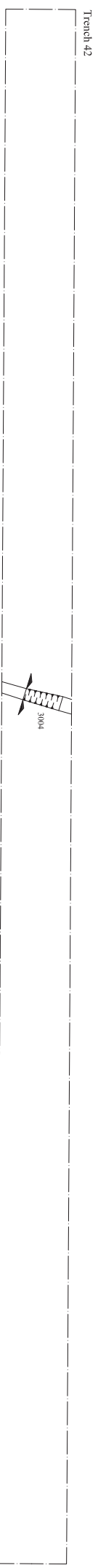
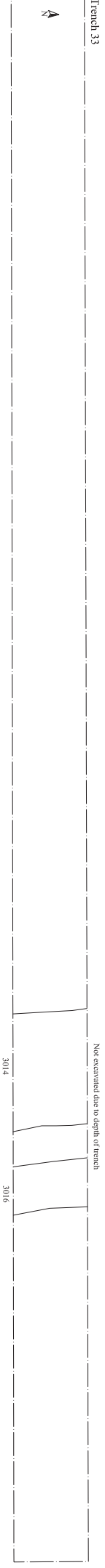
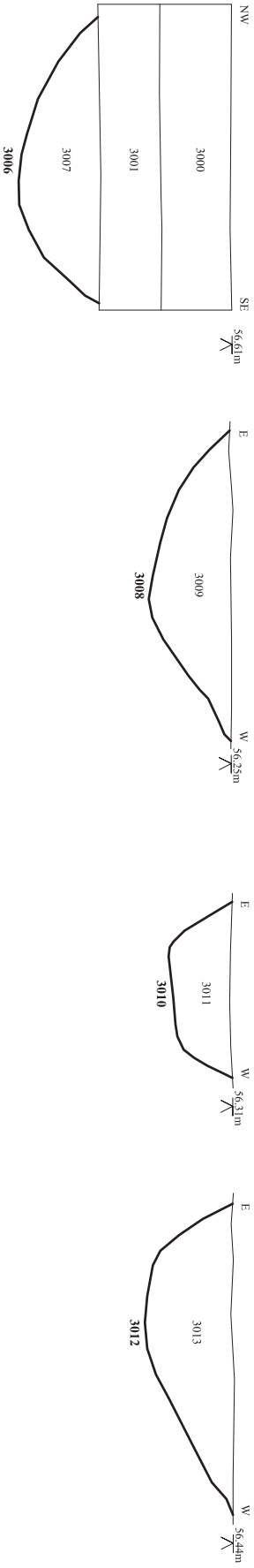
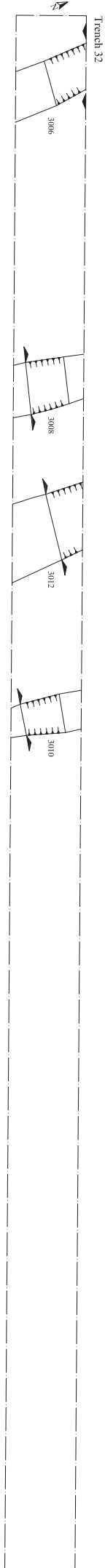
Trench 27



Trench 30



Archaeological Solutions Ltd  
**Fig. 7 Trench plans and sections**  
 Scale Plans 1:100, sections 1:20 at A3  
 Moreton Hall, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk (P4383)



*Archaeological Solutions Ltd*  
**Fig. 8 Trench plans and sections**  
 Scale Plans 1:100, sections 1:20 at A3  
 Moreton Hall, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk (T4383)