**ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD**

# THE ANCHOR INN, UPPER STREET, STRATFORD ST MARY, SUFFOLK

## AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION


| Authors: Kerrie Bull (Fieldwork and Report)<br>Peter Thompson (Background)<br>Kathren Henry (Graphics) | |
|---|---|
| NGR: TM 047 344 | Report No: 5635 |
| District: Babergh | Site Code: SSM 040 |
| Approved: Claire Halpin MCIfA | Project No: P7582 |
| | Date: 23 August 2018 |

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| Project dates (fieldwork) | *August 2018* | | |
| Previous work (Y/N/?) | *N* | *Future work* | *TBC* |
| P. number | *P7582* | *Site code* | |
| Type of project | *Archaeological evaluation* | | |
| Site status | - | | |
| Current land use | *Former PH car park* | | |
| Planned development | *Residential* | | |
| Main features (+dates) | *Undated ditch and ditch terminal. Brick walls and modern features* | | |
| Significant finds (+dates) | *None* | | |
| ***Project location*** | | | |
| County/ District/ Parish | *Suffolk* | *Babergh* | *Stratford St Mary* |
| HER/ SMR for area | *Suffolk County Council Historic Environment Record (SHER)* | | |
| Post code (if known) | - | | |
| Area of site | *0.34ha.* | | |
| NGR | *Tm 047 344* | | |
| Height AOD (min/max) | *c.6m AOD* | | |
| ***Project creators*** | | | |
| Brief issued by | *Suffolk County Council* | | |
| Project supervisor/s (PO) | *Archaeological Solutions Ltd* | | |
| Funded by | *Ponder Construction* | | |
| Full title | *The Anchor Inn, Upper Street, Stratford St Mary, Suffolk. An Archaeological Evaluation* | | |
| Authors | *Bull, K.* | | |
| Report no. | *5635* | | |
| Date (of report) | *August 2018* | | |

# THE ANCHOR INN, UPPER STREET, STRATFORD ST MARY, SUFFOLK

## AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION


## SUMMARY

*In August 2018 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation on land at The Anchor PH, Upper Street, Stratford St Mary, Suffolk (NGR TM 047 344; Figs. 1 - 2). The evaluation was undertaken in compliance with the initial requirements of a planning condition attached to planning approval for the proposed construction of five new dwellings (Babergh District Council Planning Reference DC/17/05887). It was required based on the advice of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCC AS-CT)*

*The Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER) notes that the site is an area of archaeological potential. A rare prehistoric (Neolithic) cursus monument is believed to run through the site (SSM 003) on a SE-NW alignment (Figs. 2 – 3). The remains of Bronze Age burial mounds are also located close to the north and south east (HER SSM 002, 004, 005 and 016).*

*The site thus had a potential for significant evidence of prehistoric and later activity associated with the core of the village.*

*The evaluation revealed an undated ditch and undated ditch terminal. Brick walls and demolition debris associated with a structure/s depicted on the 1898 and 1904 OS maps (Figs.8 & 9) were recorded, and also a modern pit, post hole and services.*

*Despite the fact that the site was relatively undisturbed there was no evidence of the cursus monument traversing the site, and no residual finds were present.*


## 1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In August 2018 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation on land at The Anchor PH, Upper Street, Stratford St Mary, Suffolk (NGR TM 047 344; Figs. 1 - 2). The evaluation was undertaken in compliance with the initial requirements of a planning condition attached to planning approval for the proposed construction of five new dwellings (Babergh District Council Planning Reference DC/17/05887). It was required based on the advice of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCC AS-CT)

1.2 The evaluation was undertaken in accordance with a brief issued by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCC AS-CT) (James Rolfe, dated 19th June 2018), and a Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by AS (dated June 2018) and approved by SCC AS-CT. It followed the procedures outlined in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluation* (2014). It also adhered to the relevant sections of *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003).

1.3 The principal objectives for the evaluation included:

- 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.

*Planning Policy Context*

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

1.5 The NPPF aims to conserve England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance, with substantial harm to designated heritage assets (i.e. listed buildings, scheduled monuments) only permitted in exceptional circumstances when the

public benefit of a proposal outweighs the conservation of the asset. The effect of proposals on non-designated heritage assets must be balanced against the scale of loss and significance of the asset, but non-designated heritage assets of demonstrably equivalent significance may be considered subject to the same policies as those that are designated. The NPPF states that opportunities to capture evidence from the historic environment, to record and advance the understanding of heritage assets and to make this publicly available is a requirement of development management. This opportunity should be taken in a manner proportionate to the significance of a heritage asset and to impact of the proposal, particularly where a heritage asset is to be lost.

## 2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE

2.1 It is proposed to erect five new dwellings on land to the rear of the Anchor PH, Upper Street, Stratford St Mary. The site is currently a rear garden area.

## 3 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND SOILS

3.1 The site is located in the Stour valley with the river 500m to the west. The local soils are characterised as deep well-drained fine loamy over clayey, coarse loamy over clayey and fine loamy soils, some with calcareous clayey subsoils. The superficial geology is river terrace deposits which overlied the solid geology of Thanet formation and Thanet Group comprising clay, sand and silt

## 4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

**Fig. 10**

4.1 The Suffolk Historic Environment Record (SHER) notes that the site is an area of archaeological potential as the location for a rare Neolithic cursus placed on a SE to NW alignment (SSM 003; Figs. 2 & 3). The cursus commences approximately 100m east of the Ipswich Road and runs north-west crossing the proposed development site to finish 60m to its north-west, and north-west of Drum Field. There are also cropmarks of three possible Bronze Age ring ditches around its eastern end (SSM 002, 004, 016), and another such ring ditch at its western end (SSM 005). The latter is given a central grid reference 80m north-west of the proposed development, and suggests the group as a whole may form a small ritual landscape.

4.2 A possible post-medieval quarry pit was excavated at Hunts Meadow approximately 65m south of the proposed development (SSM 031).

## 5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 SCC AS-CT required a programme of archaeological trial trenching and stipulated that 170m of trenching at 1.8m width should be excavated on a grid array. Five trenches of 15m x 1.80m were proposed (Fig. 3).

5.2 The archaeological evaluation comprised the inspection of the subsoil and natural deposits for archaeological features, the examination of spoil heaps and the recording of soil profiles. Encountered features and deposits were cleaned by hand and recorded using *pro-forma* recording sheets, drawn to scale and photographed as appropriate.

5.3 Open trenches and excavated spoil were manually / visually searched and scanned by metal detector to enhance the recovery of archaeological finds.

## 6 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

6.1 The individual trench descriptions are presented below:

**Trench 1** Figs. 3 - 4

| Sample section 1A<br>0.00 = 6.51m AOD | | |
|---|---|---|
| 0.00 - 0.20m | L1000 | Topsoil. Firm, dark grey brown sandy silt with very occasional small sub-angular flints. |
| 0.20 - 0.29m | L1007 | Tarmac. Compact/Solid, black tarmac. |
| 0.29 - 0.49m | L1001 | Subsoil. Friable, mid grey brown silty sand with occasional small to medium sub-angular and sub-rounded flints and very occasional CBM flecks |
| 0.49 - 0.81m | L1002 | Colluvium. Compact, pale to mid grey/brownish orange silty sand with frequent small to medium sub-angular and sub-rounded flints. |
| 0.81m + | L1003 | Natural deposits. Friable, mid brownish orange to pale grayish orange silty gravelly sand with moderate to frequent small sub-angular flints. |

| Sample section 1B<br>0.00 = 6.59m AOD | | |
|---|---|---|
| 0.00 - 0.23m | L1000 | Topsoil. As above |
| 0.23 - 0.56m | L1001 | Subsoil. As above. |
| 0.56 – 0.92m | L1002 | Colluvium. As above. |
| 0.92m+ | L1003 | Natural. As above. |

*Description: Trench 1 contained two modern service trenches, F1008 and F1010. Both contained ceramic land drains. A linear construction cut for modern Wall M1013 was also present in Trench 1.*

*A potential feature was tested through hand excavation; this showed it to be a natural depression.*

Service F1010 (1.80+ x 0.55 x 0.87m) had vertical sides and a flat base, and was orientated WNW / ESE. F1010 had a concrete base, L1011, on which was a ceramic drainage pipe. The fill of F1010, L1012, was a firm, dark greyish brown sandy silt deposit with moderate small sub-angular flints.

Service F1008 (1.50+ x 0.72 x 0.65) had vertical sides and a flat base, and was orientated NW / SE. At the base of F1008 was a ceramic drainage pipe. The fill of F1008, L1009, was a firm, mid to dark greyish brown deposit containing occasional small sub-angular gravel and flint with occasional CBM flecks.

Brick Wall M1014 (2.25 x 0.4 x 0.45m) was located within Construction Cut F1013 (2.25 x 0.45 x 0.5) and was orientated NW / SE. The wall was constructed using, mid brownish orange bricks, with mortar present. The fill of F1013 (2.25 x 0.45 x 0.5m), L1015, was friable, mid to dark yellowish brown sandy silt with occasional small sub-angular flints and CBM. A crisp packet was recovered from L1015, indicating a modern date for the feature. The CBM (5598g) is modern.

**Trench 2** Figs. 3 & 5

| Sample section 2A<br>0.00 = 6.51m AOD | | |
|---|---|---|
| 0.00 - 0.25m | L1000 | Topsoil. As above |
| 0.25 - 0.45m | L1001 | Subsoil. As above |
| 0.45 - 0.82m | L1002 | Colluvium. As above |
| 0.82m + | L1003 | Natural. As above |

| Sample section 2B<br>0.00 = 6.44m AOD | | |
|---|---|---|
| 0.00 - 0.21m | L1000 | Topsoil. As above |
| 0.21 - 0.43m | L1001 | Subsoil. As above |
| 0.43 - 0.77m | L1002 | Colluvium. As above |
| 0.77m + | L1003 | Natural. As above |

*Description: Trench 2 contained undated Ditch F1025 and modern Post Hole F1027.*

Ditch F1025 was linear in plan (5.00+ x 1.21 x 0.22m), orientated NW / SE. Its fill, L1026, which was friable, light brownish grey sandy silt. No finds were present in the fill.

Post Hole F1027 had a single fill, L1028. This feature was not bottomed due to its depth (0.42 x 0.44 x 0.45m+). It was sub circular

in plan with vertical edges. Its fill, L1028, was dark grey silty clay and contained fragments of CBM and glass.

**Trench 3** Figs. 3 & 6

| Sample section 3A<br>0.00 = 6.40m AOD | | |
|---|---|---|
| 0.00 - 0.20m | L1000 | Topsoil. As above |
| 0.20 - 0.35m | L1001 | Subsoil. As above |
| 0.35 - 0.41m | L1016 | Demolition layer |
| 0.41- 0.76 | L1002 | Colluvium. As above |
| 0.76m + | L1003 | Natural. As above |

| Sample section 3B<br>0.00 = 6.51m AOD | | |
|---|---|---|
| 0.00 - 0.21m | L1000 | Topsoil. As above |
| 0.21 - 0.44m | L1001 | Subsoil. As above |
| 0.44 - 0.89m | L1002 | Colluvium. As above |
| 0.89m + | L1003 | Natural. As above |

*Description: Trench 3 contained a demolition layer, L1016, which consisted of brick, tile, and mortar fragments, and Brick Walls M1017, M1018 and M1019.*

Demolition Layer L1016 (1.80+ x 1.21 x 0.08m) was a compact layer of brick, tile, and mortar. It may have derived from a building recorded on the 1880s OS map. It contained early 19$^{th}$ – 20$^{th}$ century pottery (4; 30g) and CBM (2392g).

Brick Wall M1017 (5.20 x 0.42 x 0.32m) was orientated NNE / SSW and was abutted by Wall M1018. The latter (5.2 x 0.42 x 0.32m) was situated at 90 degrees to M1018, and orientated WNW – ESE. It was of slight construction; only one brick deep. M1018 was bonded with M1019 forming a 90 degree corner. M1019 (2.2 x 0.45m) was more substantial than M1017 and M1018. These walls appear to belong to a buildings recorded on the 1898 and 1904 OS maps (Figs.8 & 9).

**Trench 4** Fig. 3

| Sample section 4A<br>0.00 = 6.57m | | |
|---|---|---|
| 0.00 - 0.24m | L1000 | Topsoil. As above. |
| 0.24 - 0.49m | L1001 | Subsoil. As above |
| 0.49 - 0.90m | L1002 | Colluvium. As above. It contained CBM (31g) |
| 0.90m + | L1003 | Natural. As above |

| Sample section 4B<br>0.00 = 6.55m | | |
|---|---|---|
| 0.00 - 0.19m | L1000 | Topsoil. As above. |
| 0.19 - 0.51 | L1001 | Subsoil. As above. |
| 0.51 - 1.00 | L1002 | Colluvium. As above |
| 1.00m + | L1003 | Natural. As above. |

*Description: No archaeological features or finds were present*

**Trench 5** Figs. 3 & 6

| Sample section 5A<br>0.00 = 6.69m AOD | | |
|---|---|---|
| 0.00 - 0.3m | L1000 | Topsoil. As above. |
| 0.30 - 0.60m | L1001 | Subsoil. As above |
| 0.60 - 0.90m | L1002 | Colluvium. As above |
| 0.90m + | L1003 | Natural. As above |

| Sample section 5B<br>0.00 = 6.76m AOD | | |
|---|---|---|
| 0.00 - 0.28m | L1000 | Topsoil. As above. |
| 0.28 - 0.59m | L1001 | Subsoil. As above. |
| 0.59 - 0.90m | L1002 | Colluvium. As above |
| 0.90m + | L1003 | Natural. As above. |

*Description: Trench 5 contained Tree Hollow F1005, Ditch Terminal F1020 and Pit F1023. The latter contained modern (early 19$^{th}$ – 20$^{th}$ century) pottery.*

Tree hollow F1005 (2.05+ x 1.81 x 0.43m) had shallow then steep sides with a flattish base. Its fill, L1006, was a firm, light greyish brown sandy silt with frequent gravel and sub-angular flints.

Ditch Terminal F1020 (1.75+ x 1.31 x 0.32m) was orientated W / E. It had a concave base and moderately sloping sides. Its basal fill, L1021, was a friable, light yellowish grey sandy gravel. The upper fill, L1022, was a soft, mid greyish brown silty sand. None of the fills contained finds.

Pit F1023 was sub circular (0.53 x 0.51 x 0.39m). It had irregular sides and a flat base. Its fill, L1024, which was friable, mottled mid brownish grey clayey silt. L1024 contained modern (early 19$^{th}$ – 20$^{th}$ century) pottery (1; 3g) and CBM (1219g).

**Trench 6** Figs. 3 & 7

| Sample section 6A<br>0.00 = 6.61m AOD | | |
|---|---|---|
| 0.00 - 0.19m | L1000 | Topsoil. As above. |
| 0.19 - 0.46m | L1001 | Subsoil. As above |
| 0.46 - 0.70m | L1002 | Colluvium. As above |
| 0.70m + | L1003 | Natural. As above |

| Sample section 6B<br>0.00 = 6.65m AOD | | |
|---|---|---|
| 0.00 - 0.19m | L1000 | Topsoil. As above. |
| 0.19 - 0.35m | L1001 | Subsoil. As above. |
| 0.35 - 0.65m | L1002 | Colluvium. As above |
| 0.65m + | L1003 | Natural. As above. |

*Description: No archaeological features or finds were present. A potential feature was tested through hand excavation; this showed it to be a natural depression.*

**Trench 7** Figs. 3 & 7

| Sample section 7A<br>0.00 = 6.76m AOD | | |
|---|---|---|
| 0.00 - 0.30m | L1000 | Topsoil. As above. |
| 0.30 - 0.55m | L1001 | Subsoil. As above |
| 0.55 - 0.80m | L1002 | Colluvium. As above |
| 0.80m + | L1003 | Natural. As above |

| Sample section 7B<br>0.00 = 6.69m AOD | | |
|---|---|---|
| 0.00 - 0.33m | L1000 | Topsoil. As above. |
| 0.33 - 0.38m | L1004 | Made ground. Loose, mid brownish yellow coarse sand with occasional small sub-rounded flints. |
| 0.38 - 0.65m | L1001 | Subsoil. As above. |
| 0.65 - 0.90m | L1002 | Colluvium. As above |
| 0.90m + | L1003 | Natural. As above. |

*Description: No archaeological features or finds were present. A potential feature was tested through hand excavation; this showed it to be a natural depression.*

## 7 CONFIDENCE RATING

7.1 It is not felt that any factors restricted the identification of archaeological features or finds.

## 8 DEPOSIT MODEL

8.1 Uppermost Topsoil L1000 was a firm, dark grey brown sandy silt with very occasional small sub-angular flints.

8.2 L1000 overlay Subsoil L1001, a friable, mid grey brown silty sand with occasional small to medium sub-angular and sub-rounded flints and very occasional CBM flecks. Subsoil L1001, overlay Colluvium L1002, a compact, pale to mid grey/brownish orange silty sand with frequent small to medium sub-angular and sub-rounded flints.

8.3 At the base of the sequence the natural, L1003, was a friable, mid brownish orange to pale grayish orange silty gravelly sand with moderate to frequent small sub-angular flints.

## 9 DISCUSSION

9.1 The recorded features are tabulated:

| Trench | Context | Description | Date |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | F1008 | Service Trench | Modern |
| | F1010 | Service Trench | Modern |
| | M1013 | Brick Wall | Late 18th – 19th / 20th C |
| 2 | F1025 | Ditch | - |
| | F1027 | Post Hole | Modern |
| 3 | L1016 | Demolition Layer | Late 18th – 19th / 20th C |
| | M1017 | Brick Wall | Late 18th – 19th / 20th C |
| | M1018 | Brick Wall | Late 18th – 19th / 20th C |
| | M1019 | Brick Wall | Late 18th – 19th / 20th C |
| 5 | F1005 | Tree Hollow | - |
| | F1020 | Ditch Terminal | - |
| | F1023 | Pit | Modern |

9.2 The Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER) notes that the site is an area of archaeological potential. A rare prehistoric (Neolithic) cursus monument is believed to run through the site (SSM 003) on a SE-NW alignment. The remains of Bronze Age burial mounds are also located close to the north and south east (HER SSM 002, 004, 005 and 016).

9.3 The site thus had a potential for significant evidence of prehistoric and later activity associated with the core of the village.

9.4 The evaluation revealed an undated ditch and undated ditch terminal. Brick walls and demolition debris associated with a structure/s depicted on the 1898 and 1904 OS maps (Figs.8 - 9) were recorded, and also a modern pit, post hole and services.

9.5 Despite the fact that the site was relatively undisturbed there was no evidence of the cursus monument traversing the site.

## DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

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

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Solutions would like to thank Mr Nigel Ponder of Ponder Construction for funding the works and for their assistance.

AS would also like to acknowledge the input and advice of Mr James Rolfe of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCC AS-CT), and Ms Grace Campbell for providing the HER info.

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

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SSEW 1983 *Soil Survey of England and Wales: Soils of South East England (sheet 4).* Harpenden, Rothamsted Experimental Station/Lawes Agricultural Trust

SSEW 1983 *Soil Survey of England and Wales: Legend for the 1:250,000 Soil Map of England and Wales* Harpenden, Rothamsted Experimental Station/Lawes Agricultural Trust

## APPENDIX 1 HER info for an approximate 500m radius

| HER No. | Grid Reference | Description |
|---|---|---|
| **Prehistoric** | | |
| SSM013 | 0513 3480 | scatter of Neolithic flint flakes and pot boilers |
| **Medieval** | | |
| SSM014 | 0520 3459 | St Mary's Church |
| **Post-medieval** | | |
| SSM 030 | 0479 3464 | The Old School, post-medieval quarry pits and two undated features |
| SSM 031 | 0473 3434 | Possible post-medieval quarry |
| SSM 032 | 0427 3396 | The Maltings 19th century |
| **Undated** | | |
| SSM 002 | 0499 3428 | Ring ditch 90m across, at end of cursus |
| SSM 003 | 0483 3436 | Cursus, rectangular, ditches 50m apart |
| SSM 004 | 0492 3427 | Ring ditch or small circular enclosure 200m across at end of the cursus |
| SSM 005 | 0466 3452 | Ring ditch 30m across |
| SSM 016 | 0491 3438 | Ring ditch 25m across |
| SSM 018 | 0466 3425 | Double ring ditch or circular enclosure and attached single ring ditch 30-40m diameter |
| SSM 020 | 0467 3423 | Ring ditch, approx 20m diameter |
| SSM 026 | 0516 3483 | Ditch parallel with and close to Billy's Lane, a few fragments of peg tile on spoil heap |
| SSM 035 | 0488 3461 | Possible pit recorded during evaluation |

## APPENDIX 2 - Concordance of Finds

## SSM 040 - P7582, Anchor Inn, Upper street, Stratford St Mary

| Feature | Context | Segment | Trench | Description | Spot Date (Pot Only) | Pot Qty | Pottery (g) | CBM (g) | A.Bone (g) | Other Material | Other Qty | Other (g) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1002 | | 4 | Colluvium | | | | 31 | | | | |
| 1008 | 1009 | | 1 | Fill of Service Trench | Modern | | | 213 | | | | |
| 1010 | 1012 | | 1 | Fill of Service Trench | 19th-20th C | 2 | 50 | 80 | 43 | | | |
| 1013 | 1015 | | 1 | Fill of Construction Cut | 19th-20th C | 4 | 35 | | | | | |
| 1014 | | | 1 | Wall | Modern | | | 5598 | | | | |
| 1016 | | | 3 | Demolition Layer | Early 19th-20th C | 4 | 300 | 2392 | | | | |
| 1017 | | | 3 | Wall | Late 18th-19th C | | | 3008 | | | | |
| 1018 | | | 3 | Wall | Modern | | | 1266 | | | | |
| 1023 | 1024 | | 5 | Fill of Pit | Early 19th to 20th C | 1 | 3 | 1219 | | | | |

## APPENDIX 3 SPECIALIST REPORTS

### The Pottery
*Peter Thompson*

The archaeological evaluation recovered 11 moderately to heavily abraded 19th-20th century sherds weighing 388g from four contexts.

### Methodology
The sherds were examined according to the Medieval Pottery Research Group Guidelines (Slowikowski et al 2001).

| Feature | Context | Quantity | Date | Comment |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Service trench 1010 | 1012 | 2x50g early modern to modern | 19th-20th | Transfer Printed ware, modern stoneware |
| Construction cut 1013 | 1015 | 4x35g early modern to modern | 19th-20th | Transfer Printed ware in two colours, factory made white earthenware |
| Demolition Layer | 1016 | 4x300g Early Post-medieval to Modern | early 19th-20th | Kitchen ware, Transfer Printed ware in two colours, factory made white earthenware |
| Pit 1023 | 1024 | 1x3g Early modern to modern | early 19th to 20th | factory made white earthenware |

*Table 1: Quantification of pottery by context*

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

**The Ceramic Building Materials**
*Andrew Peachey*

The evaluation recovered a total of 27 fragments (13807g) of Victorian to modern CBM (Table 2).

| CBM type | Date | Fragment Count | Weight (g) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Red brick | L18th-19th C | 8 | 6928 |
| Salt-glazed white earthen ware sewer pipe | Mid 19th-Mid 20th C | 13 | 1070 |
| Red brick | Modern (20th C) | 3 | 5598 |
| Pantile | | 3 | 211 |
| *Total* | | *27* | *13807* |

Table 2: Quantification of CBM

The most common CBM types comprised red bricks typically associated with salt-glazed sewer pipe; the former characteristic of common construction materials in the late 18th to 19th centuries, while the latter was introduced in the mid 19th century as the industrial innovations of the Victorians took effect. The red bricks have dimensions of 225x110x60mm with a flat base and regular faces/arrises; including a near complete example sampled from Wall S1017, with further fragments recovered from Wall M1018, Demolition Layer L1016 and Pit F1023. Relatively highly-fragmented pieces of sewer pipe were contained in Colluvium L1002, Service Trench F1008, Demolition Layer L1016, Wall M1017 and Pit F1023. Further modern red brick (smooth-based, extruded manufacture) was sampled from Wall M1014, with pantile in Service Trench F1010 and Pit F1023, both indicative of 20th century building materials.

# APPENDIX 4 SPECIFICATION

**PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT, THE ANCHOR INN, UPPER STREET, STRATFORD ST MARY, SUFFOLK**

**WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

**28th June 2018**

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*
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*Trial trench evaluations*
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*Post excavation analysis*
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**PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT, THE ANCHOR INN, UPPER STREET, STRATFORD ST MARY, SUFFOLK**
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

## 1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 This specification has been prepared in response to a brief issued by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCC AS-CT) (James Rolfe, dated 19th June 2018). It provides for an archaeological trial trench evaluation to be carried out in advance of the proposed construction of five new dwellings on land at The Anchor PH, Upper Street, Stratford St Mary, Suffolk (NGR TM 047 344), in order to provide for the initial requirements of a planning condition imposed on approval by Babergh District Council (DC/17/05887). 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. Further archaeological works may be required by SCC AS-CT following the evaluation, should remains be present.

## 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 five new dwellings on land to the rear of the Anchor PH, Upper Street, Stratford St Mary. The site is currently a rear garden area.

3.2 The Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER) notes that the site is an area of archaeological potential. A rare prehistoric (Neolithic) cursus monument is believed to run through the site (SSM 003) on a SE-NW alignment. The remains of Bronze Age burial mounds are also located close to the north and south east (HER SSM 002, 004, 005 and 016).

3.3 The site thus has a potential for significant evidence of prehistoric and later activity associated with the core of the village.

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 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 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.

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

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

4.2.5 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).

4.2.6 As set out above, the principal research objectives will be to identify any significant evidence of prehistoric and later activity associated with the core of the village.

**References**

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

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

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

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

## 5 SPECIFICATION
## TRENCHED EVALUATION

### 5.1 Details of Senior Project Staff

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

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

A Method Statement is presented
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* 2017.

5.1.4 SCC AS-CT require a programme of archaeological evaluation by trial trenching and require a 5% sample of the proposed development area to be targeted. Five trenches each 15m x 1.8m and two trenches each 10m x 1.8m are 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.

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*.5-10 Days

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

5.1.7 In advance of the field work AS will liaise with the Suffolk Archaeological 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, 2017). 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/waterlogged ground/alluvium are encountered (which is possible on this site) the upper levels of the trench 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 1.8m 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 co-ordinator as requested.

**Waterlogged Deposits/Remains**

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

**Scientific/Absolute Dating**

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

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

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

**FINDS PROCESSING**

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

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

## APPENDIX 2

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

### DIRECTOR
### Claire Halpin BA MCIfA

*Qualifications*: Archaeology & History BA Hons (1974-77). Oxford University Dept for External Studies In-Service Course (1979-1980). Member of Institute of Archaeologists since 1985: IFA Council member (1989-1993)
*Experience*: Claire has 25 years' experience in field archaeology, working with the Oxford Archaeological Unit and English Heritage's Central Excavation Unit (now the Centre for Archaeology). She has directed several major excavations (e.g. Barrow Hills, Oxfordshire, and Irthlingborough Barrow Cemetery, Northants), and is the author of many excavation reports e.g. St Ebbe's, Oxford: *Oxoniensia* 49 (1984) and 54 (1989). Claire moved into the senior management of field archaeological projects with Hertfordshire Archaeological Trust (HAT) in 1990, and she was appointed Manager of HAT in 1996. From the mid 90s HAT has enlarged its staff complement and extended its range of skills. In July 2003 HAT was wound up and Archaeological Solutions was formed. The latter maintains the same staff complement and services as before. AS undertakes the full range of archaeological services nationwide.

### DIRECTOR
### Tom McDonald BSc MCIfA

*Qualifications*: Member of the CIfA
*Experience*: Tom has over 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 (ACCOUNTS)**
**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 MANAGER (LOGISTICS)**
**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.

**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**
**Janet Frary**
*Experience:* Janet's professional experience has involved a variety of administrative, curatorial and management level posts with institutions/organisations including West Suffolk Hospital and Marlows Home & Garden Ltd. Her duties have included professional and public relations, the preparation of correspondence, health and safety checks and various elements of day-to-day office management.

**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

**SENIOR PROJECTS MANAGER**
**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)). This background has provided Vincent with a 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. Since joining Archaeological Solutions Ltd, Vincent has managed various large and complex excavation projects including a number of sites associated with the onshore element of the East Anglia One project (ScottishPower Renewables). His duties include overall project management (fieldwork), the management of staff and timescales, and professional liaison with clients, local authority representatives and other organisations as necessary.

Vincent also assists in the dissemination of project outcomes through contributions to 'grey' and published literature, and through the organisation and delivery of site open days. He is CSCS qualified (expires June 2020) and has successfully completed the Emergency First Aid at Work course (January 2018).

**SENIOR PROJECT OFFICER**
**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. Since joining Archaeological Solutions Ltd, Kerrie has gained enhanced experience of commercial archaeological practice, and has managed the fieldwork elements of various large projects, including the excavation of Chilton Leys, Stowmarket. Kerrie's other responsibilities include the training and management of field staff, and professional liaison with clients and local authority representatives. Kerrie has contributed towards the dissemination of project outcomes through the production of 'grey' literature and published works. She is CSCS qualified (expires February 2019).

**PROJECT OFFCICER**
**Gareth Barlow MSc**

*Qualifications:* University of Sheffield, MSc Environmental Archaeology & Palaeoeconomy (2002-2003)
King Alfred's College, Winchester, Archaeology BA (Hons) (1999-2002)
*Experience:* Gareth worked on a number of excavations in Cambridgeshire before pursuing his degree studies, and worked on many archaeological projects across the UK during his university days. Gareth joined AS in 2003 and has worked on numerous archaeological projects throughout the South East and East Anglia with AS. Gareth was promoted to Supervisor in the Summer 2007. Gareth is qualified in the Construction Skills Certification Scheme (CSCS) and is a qualified in First Aid at Work (St Johns Ambulance).

**SUPERVISOR**
**Keeley-jade Diggons**

*Qualifications:*University of Southampton, BA Archaeology and Geography (2014-2017)
*Experience:* Keeley's higher education at the University of Southampton provided her with a good, working understanding of archaeological fieldwork method and theory through the completion of

modules including *Archaeological Survey*, *Geophysics* and *Advanced GIS*. She also gained valuable excavation and finds administration experience through participation on British and overseas field projects. Since joining Archaeological Solutions Ltd, Keeley has participated on a number of fieldwork projects, including elements of the East Anglia One infrastructure project (ScottishPower Renewables), and has coordinated geophysical survey projects, including cart-based surveys. Keeley has also contributed to the production of archaeological reports through the collation and assessment of site data and she holds a qualification in Remote Outdoor First Aid.

**SUPERVISOR**
**Niomi Edwards BSc (Hons) MSc**

*Qualifications:* Bridgend College (2010 - 2012) BTEC National Diploma in Applied Science (Forensics)
Bournemouth University (2012 - 2015) BSc Archaeology, Anthropology and Forensic Science
Bournemouth University (2015 - 2016) MSc Forensic Anthropology

*Experience:* Niomi's higher education has provided her with a solid foundation in archaeological theory and practice. With Bournemouth University she undertook 16 weeks of archaeological fieldwork training as part of the Professional Archaeological Studies and Training Project, and also participated in the simulated excavation of a mass grave. Professionally, Niomi has worked as a trainee with Cotswold Archaeology, where she furthered her practical knowledge of fieldwork skills on a number of commercial projects. Niomi holds a CSCS accreditation.

**SUPERVISOR**
**Craig Jones BA MSc**

*Qualifications:* BA (Hons) Prehistoric and Roman Archaeology (Bournemouth University 2010–13)
MSc Osteoarchaeology (Bournemouth University 2015–16)

*Experience:* Craig's higher education has provided him with a good, practical knowledge of archaeological theory and method, through the completion of modules including *Archaeological Management*, *Later Prehistoric Britain* and *Practical Skills.* Craig's past participation on a number of research projects, including the *Durotriges Project* (2011 and 2013) and the *Wiggold Farm Excavation* (2012) has provided a firm grounding in archaeological fieldwork techniques, including excavation, recording, resistivity and magnetometer survey, and environmental sampling/processing. In a voluntary capacity with Corinium Museum, he also gained valuable experience of professional curation and outreach, including the provision of educational activities. Since joining Archaeological Solutions Ltd, Craig has undertaken a variety of commercial fieldwork across the East of England, including participation on the East Anglia One

infrastructure project (ScottishPower Renewables). Craig is CSCS certified.

**SUPERVISOR**
**Samuel Thomelius BA MA**

*Qualifications:* Bachelor Programme in Archaeology and Ancient History, Archaeology (Uppsala University 2012–15)
Master Programme in the Humanities, Archaeology (Uppsala University 2015–17)

*Experience:* Samuel's higher education has provided him with a good, practical understanding of the archaeology of northern Europe and a firm grounding in various vocational skills. Samuel's practical experience encompasses archaeological excavation duties and post-excavation curation, including a lead role in digital documentation at Uppsala University (2016). His principle research interests are landscape archaeology and digital methods in archaeology. Since joining Archaeological Solutions Ltd, Samuel has worked on a variety of commercial fieldwork projects, developing his practical skills and gaining a good understanding of various archaeological periods across the East of England. Samuel is CSCS certified.

**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 (1999-2003)
University of Bradford, Dip Professional Archaeological Studies (2002)

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

**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 15 years' experience in field archaeology, gained during his higher education and in the professional sector. Commercially in the UK, Antony has worked for Archaeology South-East (2003), York Archaeological Trust (2004) and Special Archaeological Services (2003). He has also undertaken a six-month professional placement as Assistant SMR Officer/ Development Control Officer with Kent County Council (2001-2002). Antony's academic interests have led to his gaining considerable research excavation experience across the North Atlantic region. He has worked for projects and organisations including the Old Scatness & Jarlshof

Environs Project, Shetland (2000-2003), the Viking Unst Project, Shetland (2006-2007), the Heart of the Atlantic Project (Føroys Fornminnissavn), Faroe Islands (2006-2008) and City University New York/ National Museum of Denmark/ Greenland National Museum and Archives, Greenland (2006 & 2010). Shortly before Joining Archaeological Solutions in November 2011, Antony spent three years working for the Independent Commission for the Location of Victims Remains. Antony has a broad experience of fieldwork and post-excavation practice including specialist (archaeofauna), teaching, supervisory and directing-level posts. In his current role, Antony is responsible for the post-excavation management of large excavation projects, from the assessment, interpretation and synthesis of site data to the production of archaeological reports from assessment to publication level. Antony has successfully published in a variety of regional and national peer reviewed journals including *Medieval Settlement Research* and *Anglo-Saxon Studies in Archaeology and History*.

**POTTERY, LITHICS AND CBM RESEARCHER**
**Andrew Peachey BA MCIfA**

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

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

**POTTERY RESEARCHER**
**Peter Thompson MA**

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

*Experience:* As a student, Peter participated in a number of projects, including the excavation of a Cistercian monastery cemetery in

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

**PROJECT OFFICER (OSTEOARCHAEOLOGY)**
**Dr Julia Cussans**

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

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

**ENVIRONMENTAL ARCHAEOLOGIST**
**Dr John Summers**

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

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

**SENIOR GRAPHICS OFFICER**
**Kathren Henry**

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

**GRAPHICS OFFICER**
**Juan Palomeque-Gonzalez**

*Qualifications:* University Alfonso X (Madrid), MSc post-graduate certificate in education (2014-2015)
University Complutense of Madrid, BSc Archaeology (2010-2014)

*Experience:* Juan's higher education provided him with a good, working understanding of archaeological theory and practice, including specialist knowledge of the archaeological application of micro-photogrammetry. He is an author on a number of technical academic papers, including 'On applications of micro-photogrammetry and

geometric morphometrics to studies of tooth mark morphology: The modern Olduvai Carnivore Site (Tanzania)', *Palaeogeography*, *Palaeoclimatology, Palaeoecology* (2017), and 'Micro-photogrammetric characterization of cut marks on bones', *Journal of Archaeological Science* (2015). Juan's academic interests have led to his involvement on a number of international research projects including the OLDUVAI Project (Tanzania) and The Ulaca Research Project, Avila (Spain). He has gained good experience of archaeological excavation and post-excavation practice through voluntary and professional participation on a number of field projects and has worked commercially for LURE ARCHAEOLOGY S.L. (Madrid). Since joining Archaeological Solutions Ltd, Juan has worked on various projects across East Anglia and has received training in the use of AutoCAD. He has passed the Health, Safety and Environment Test for Managers and Professionals (October 2017) and has been awarded a certificate in Emergency First Aid at Work (November 2017).

**HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING**
**Tansy Collins BSc**

*Qualifications:* University of Sheffield, Archaeological Sciences BSc (Hons) (1999-2002)
University of Cambridge, MSt Building History (2013-2015)

*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 16th century chapel. As part of her Masters dissertation, Lauren worked with the Historic Property Manager of Middleham Castle, North Yorkshire, gaining a good practical knowledge of public outreach and events planning. Since joining Archaeological Solutions Ltd, Lauren has contributed to complex historic buildings recording projects at Landens Farm, Horley (Surrey) and the Ostrich Inn, Colnbrook (Berkshire). She also conducts background research and contributes to archaeological report writing.

**ARCHIVES CO-ORDINATOR**
**Luke Harris**

*Qualifications*:Northampton College, A-Level History, English Literature and Language and AS-Level Government and Politics (2006)

*Experience*: Since completing his advanced education, Luke has held a number of professional administrative roles with companies and institutions including Nationwide Building Society (2007–2011) and Civica (2013–2014). His duties and responsibilities in these posts included the supervision and coordination of co-workers, the handling of customer enquiries and the categorisation, collation and digitalisation of paper records. Luke has also gained valuable clerical experience through voluntary roles and work experience. Since joining Archaeological Solutions Ltd, Luke has received training in finds recognition, finds and environmental processing/ storage, archiving and the deposition of archaeological archives.

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS: PRINCIPAL SPECIALISTS**

| | |
|---|---|
| GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS | David Bescoby<br>Dr John Summers |
| AIR PHOTOGRAPHIC ASSESSMENTS | Air Photo Services |
| PHOTOGRAPHIC SURVEYS | K Henry |
| PREHISTORIC POTTERY | A Peachey MCIfA |
| ROMAN POTTERY | A Peachey MCIfA |
| SAXON & MEDIEVAL POTTERY | P Thompson |
| POST-MEDIEVAL POTTERY | P Thompson |
| FLINT | A Peachey MCIfA |
| GLASS | H Cool |
| COINS | British Museum, Dept of Coins & Medals |
| SMALL FINDS | R Sellwood |
| SLAG | A Newton |
| ANIMAL BONE | Dr J Cussans |
| HUMAN BONE: | S Anderson |
| ENVIRONMENTAL CO-ORDINATOR | Dr J Summers |
| POLLEN AND SEEDS: | Dr R Scaife |
| CHARCOAL/WOOD | Dr J Summers |
| SOIL MICROMORPHOLOGY | Dr R MacPhail, Dr C French |
| CARBON-14 DATING: | Historic England Ancient Monuments Laboratory (for advice). |
| CONSERVATION | University of Leicester |

# OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England



## Printable version

## OASIS ID: archaeol7-325121

### Project details

| | |
|---|---|
| Project name | The Anchor, Stratford St Mary, Suffolk (TT) |
| Short description of the project | In August 2018 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation on land at The Anchor PH, Upper Street, Stratford St Mary, Suffolk (NGR TM 047 344; Figs. 1 - 2). The evaluation was undertaken in compliance with the initial requirements of a planning condition attached to planning approval for the proposed construction of five new dwellings (Babergh District Council Planning Reference DC/17/05887). It was required based on the advice of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCC AS-CT) The evaluation revealed an undated ditch and undated ditch terminal. Brick walls and demolition debris associated with a structure/s depicted on the 1898 and 1904 OS maps (Figs. 8 and 9) were recorded, and also a modern pit, post hole and services. Despite the fact that the site was relatively undisturbed there was no evidence of the cursus monument traversing the site, and no residual finds were present. |
| Project dates | Start: 01-08-2018 End: 30-08-2018 |
| Previous/future work | No / Not known |
| Any associated project reference codes | P7582 - Contracting Unit No. |
| Type of project | Field evaluation |
| Site status | Area of Archaeological Importance (AAI) |
| Current Land use | Other 15 - Other |
| Monument type | DITCH Uncertain |
| Monument type | WALLS Modern |
| Significant Finds | NONE None |
| Methods & techniques | "Targeted Trenches" |
| Development type | Rural residential |
| Prompt | Planning condition |
| Position in the planning process | Not known / Not recorded |

### Project location

| | |
|---|---|
| Country | England |
| Site location | SUFFOLK BABERGH STRATFORD ST MARY PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT, THE ANCHOR INN, UPPER STREET, STRATFORD ST MARY, SUFFOLK |
| Postcode | CO7 6LW |

| | |
|---|---|
| Study area | 0.34 Hectares |
| Site coordinates | TM 047 344 51.969791149314 0.980380537804 51 58 11 N 000 58 49 E Point |
| Height OD / Depth | Min: 6m Max: 6m |

## Project creators

| | |
|---|---|
| Name of Organisation | Archaeological Solutions Ltd |
| Project brief originator | SCC |
| Project design originator | Jon Murray |
| Project director/manager | Jon Murray |
| Project supervisor | Archaeological Solutions |
| Type of sponsor/funding body | Ponder Construction |
| Name of sponsor/funding body | Ponder Construction |

## Project archives

| | |
|---|---|
| Physical Archive Exists? | No |
| Digital Archive recipient | Suffolk County Archaeological Store |
| Digital Contents | "none" |
| Digital Media available | "Database","Images raster / digital photography","Spreadsheets","Text" |
| Paper Archive recipient | Suffolk County Archaeological Store |
| Paper Contents | "none" |
| Paper Media available | "Context sheet","Drawing","Map","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Survey " |

## Project bibliography 1

| | |
|---|---|
| Publication type | Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript) |
| Title | The Anchor Inn, Upper Street, Stratford St Mary, Suffolk. An Archaeological Evaluation |
| Author(s)/Editor(s) | Bull,K |
| Other bibliographic details | 5635 |
| Date | 2018 |
| Issuer or publisher | Archaeological Solutions Ltd |
| Place of issue or publication | Bury St Edmunds |

| | |
|---|---|
| Entered by | Hollie Wesson (admin@ascontract.co.uk) |
| Entered on | 1 November 2018 |

# OASIS:

Please e-mail Historic England for OASIS help and advice

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

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Wall F1014 in Trench 1

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Trench 2 looking north-west

6
Ditch F1025 in Trench 2

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20
Trench 7 looking south-east

21
Test Pit through L1002 in Trench 7




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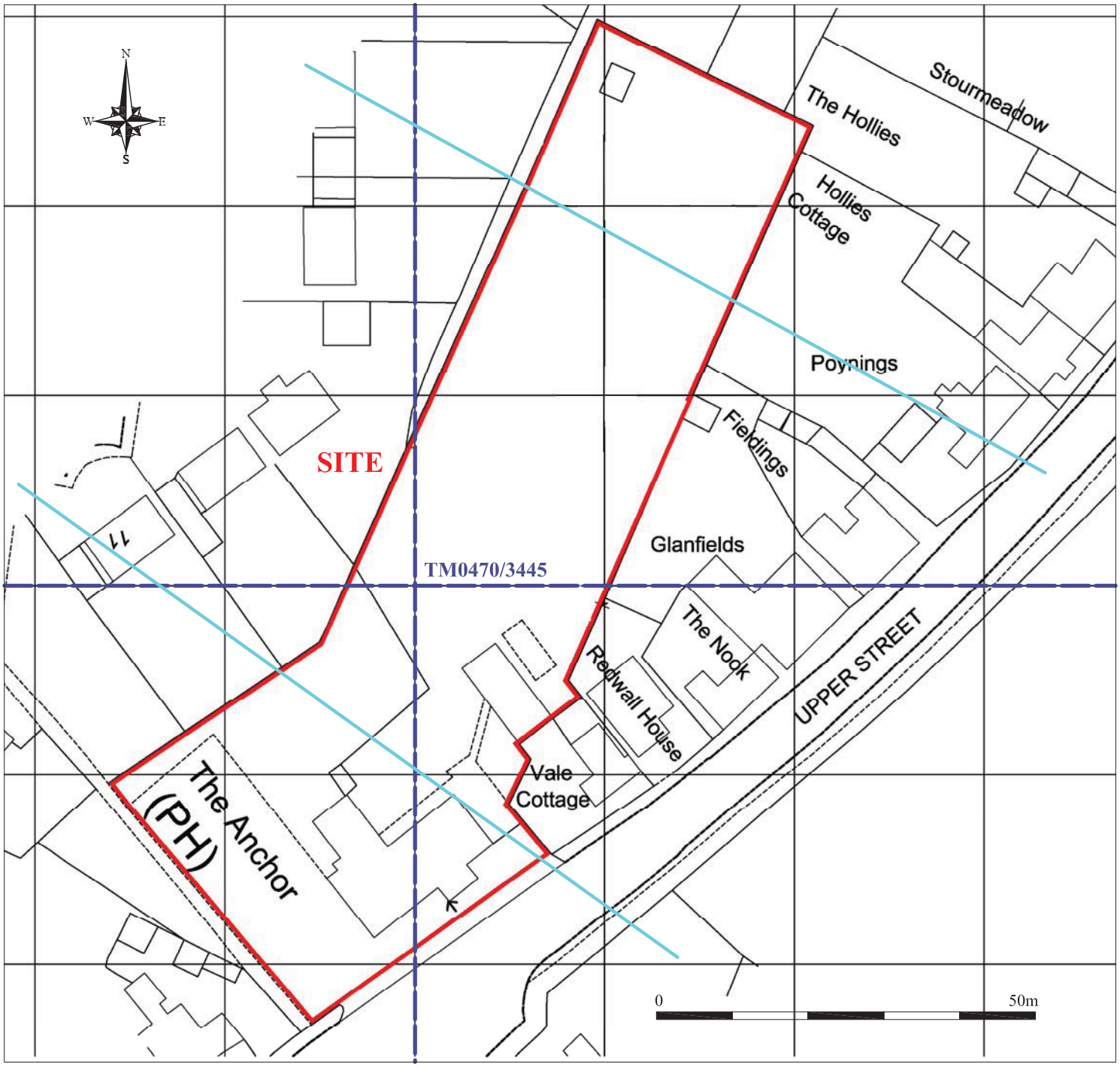
# Fig. 1 Site location plan

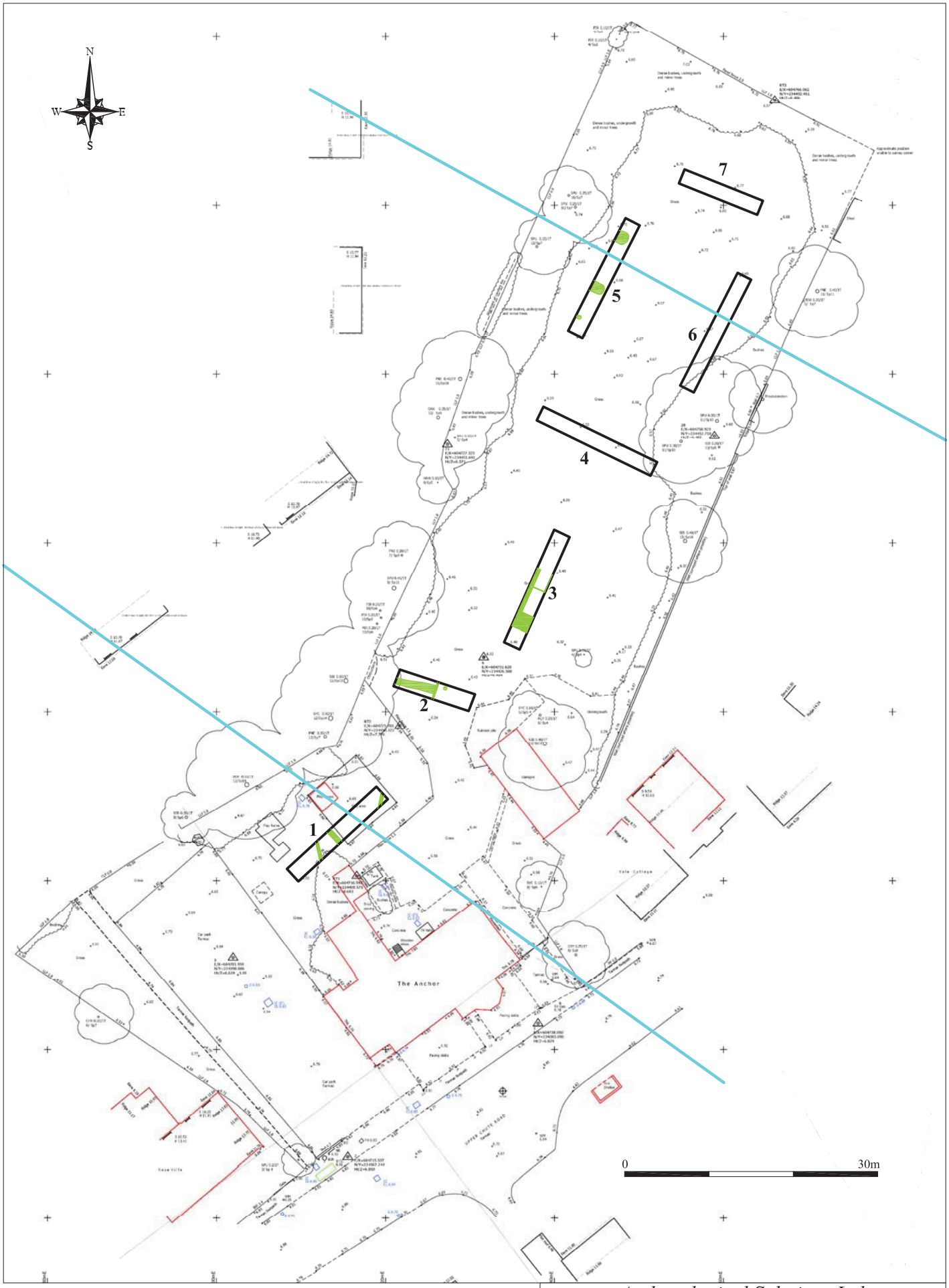
Scale 1:25,000 at A4

??? (P????)




Orientation of Cursus Ditch

| *Archaeological Solutions Ltd* |
|---|
| Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan |
| Scale 1:750 at A4 |
| The Anchor Inn, Stratford St Mary, Essex (P7582) |



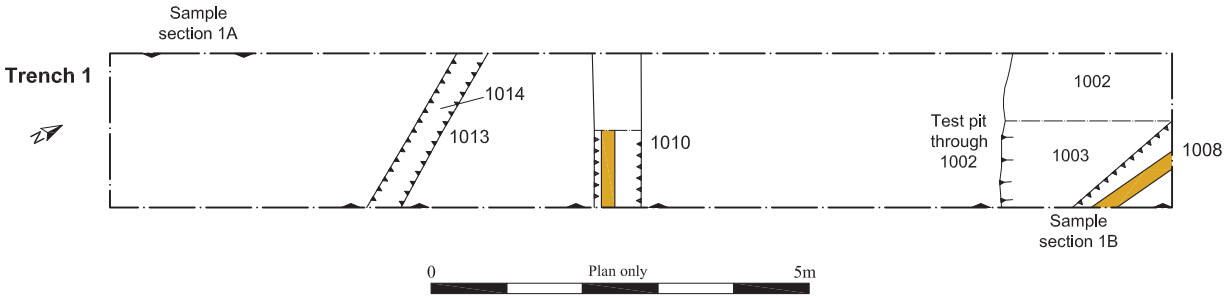

Orientation of Cursus Ditch

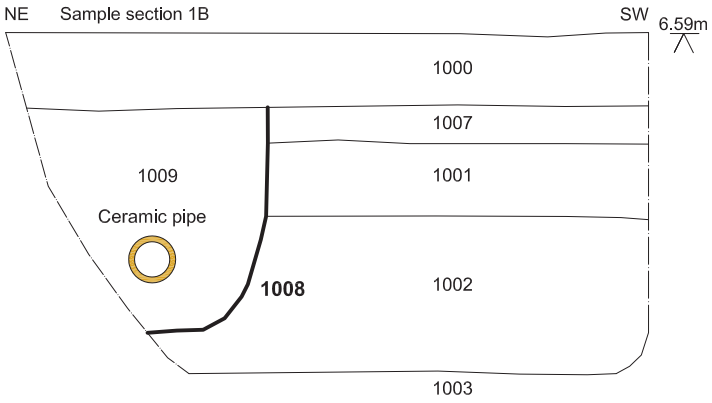
*Archaeological Solutions Ltd*

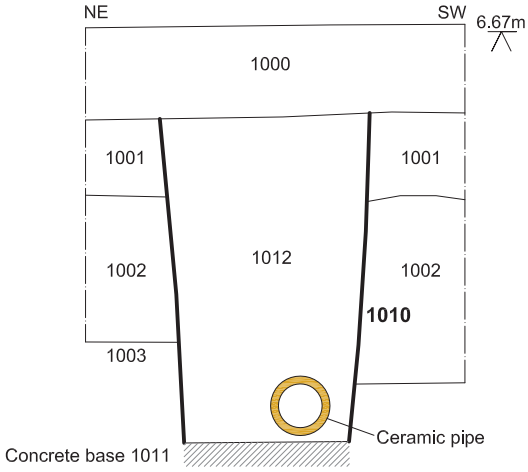
# Fig. 3 Trench location plan

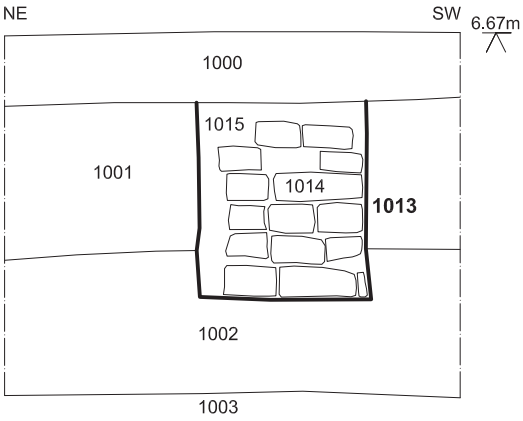
Scale 1:750 at A4

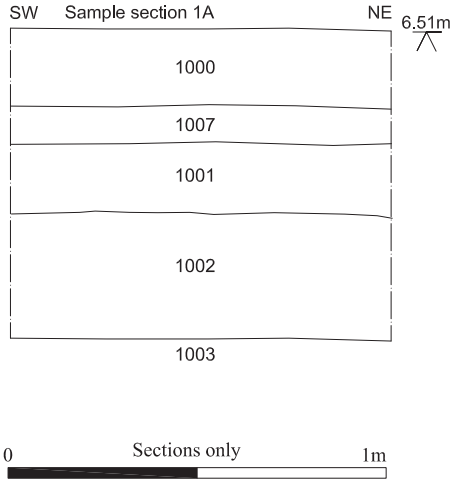
The Anchor Inn, Stratford St Mary, Essex (P7582)



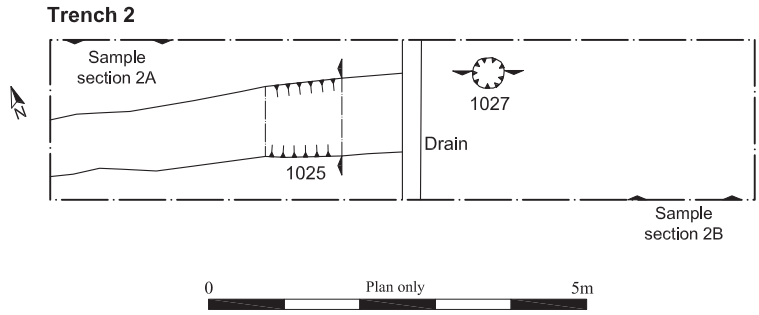



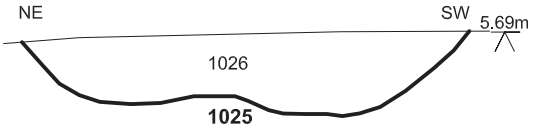



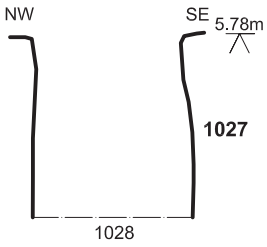



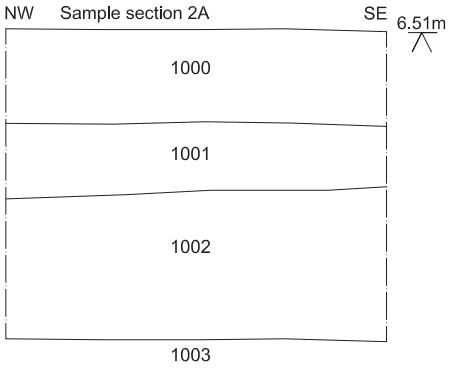



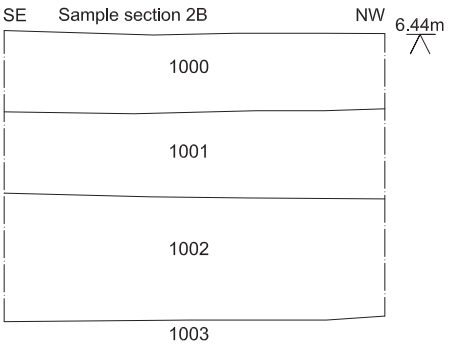

| *Archaeological Solutions Ltd* |
|---|
| Fig. 4 Trench 1 plan and sections |
| Scale Plan 1:100, sections 1:20 at A4 |
| The Anchor, Stratford St Mary, Essex (P7582) |

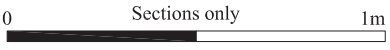


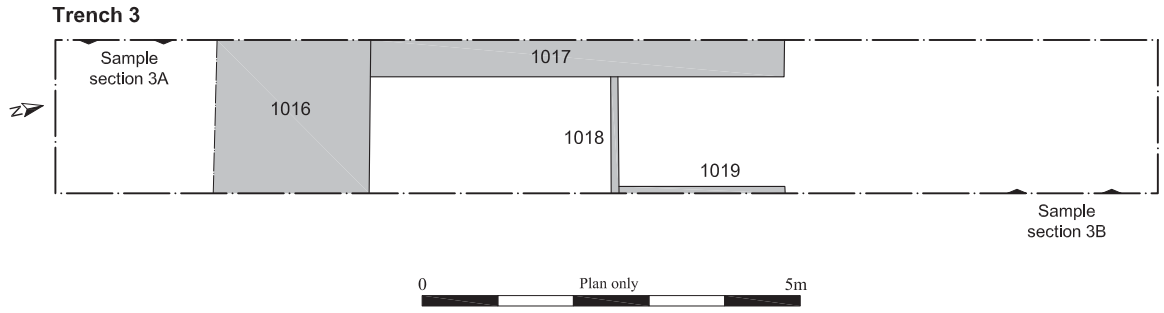



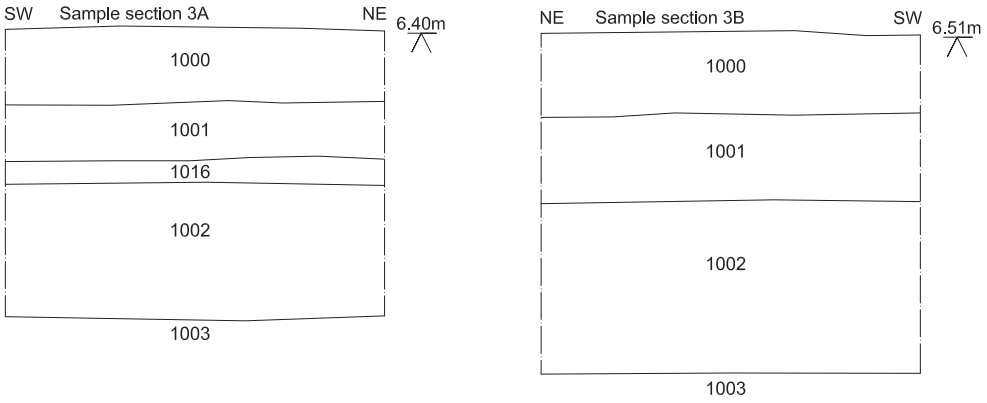



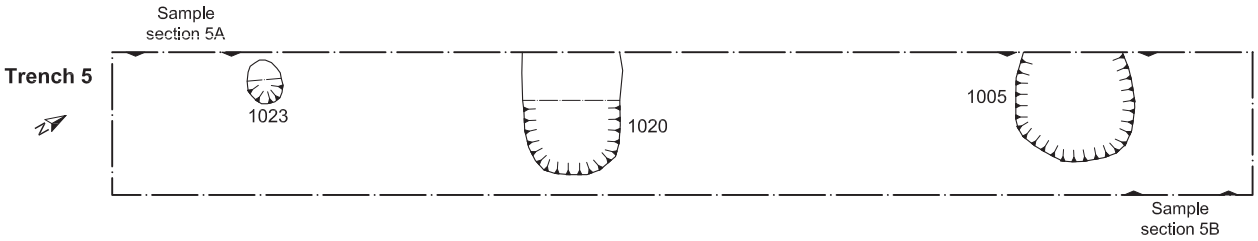



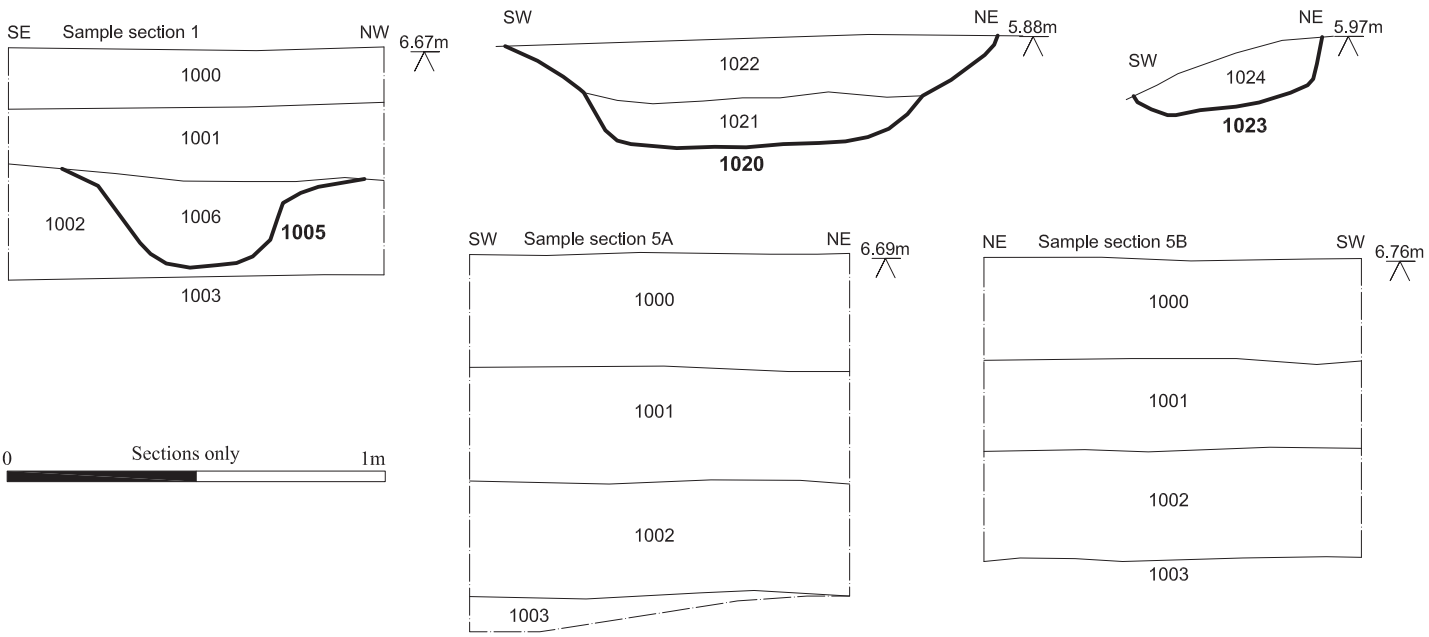




| *Archaeological Solutions Ltd* |
|---|
| Fig. 5 Trench 2 plan and sections |
| Scale Plan 1:100, sections 1:20 at A4 |
| The Anchor, Stratford St Mary, Essex (P7582) |

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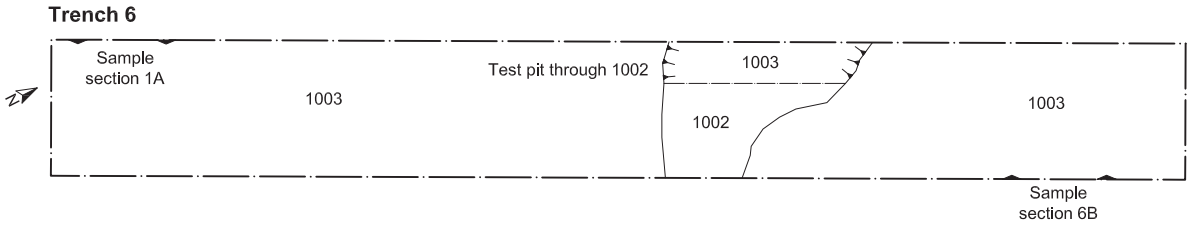
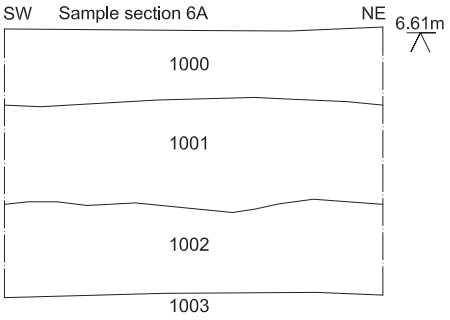
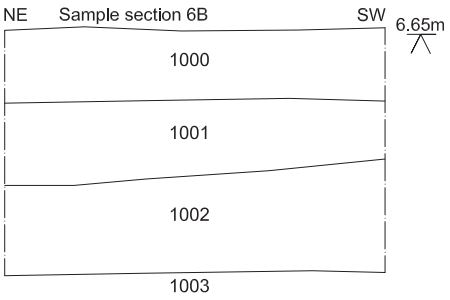
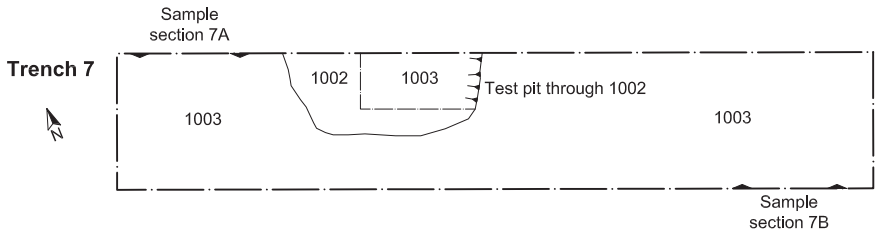
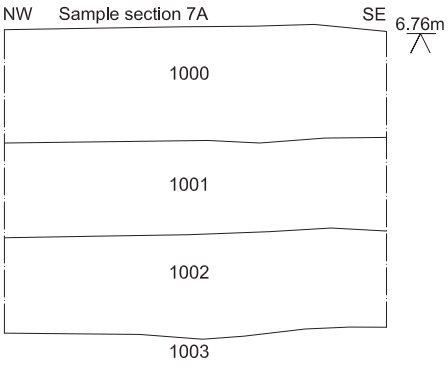
|---|
| Fig. 6 Trenches 3 & 5 plans and sections |
| Scale Plan 1:100, sections 1:20 at A4 |
| The Anchor, Stratford St Mary, Essex (P7582) |

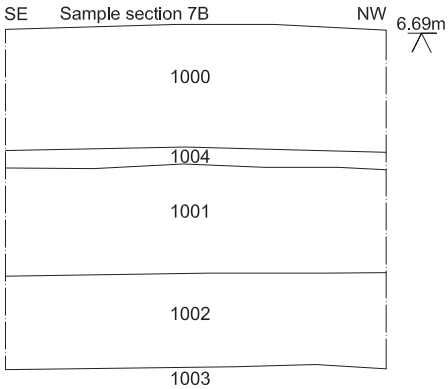


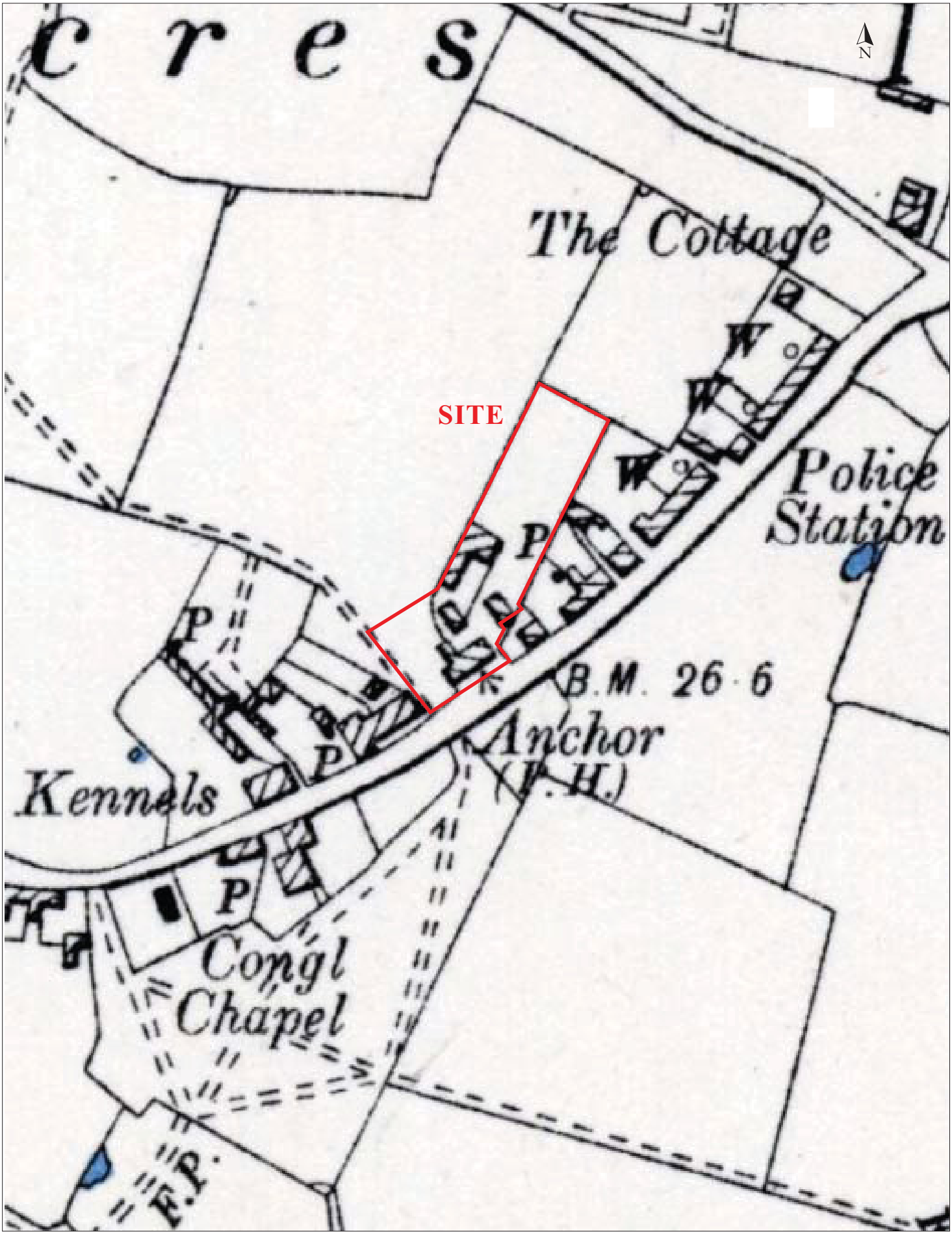



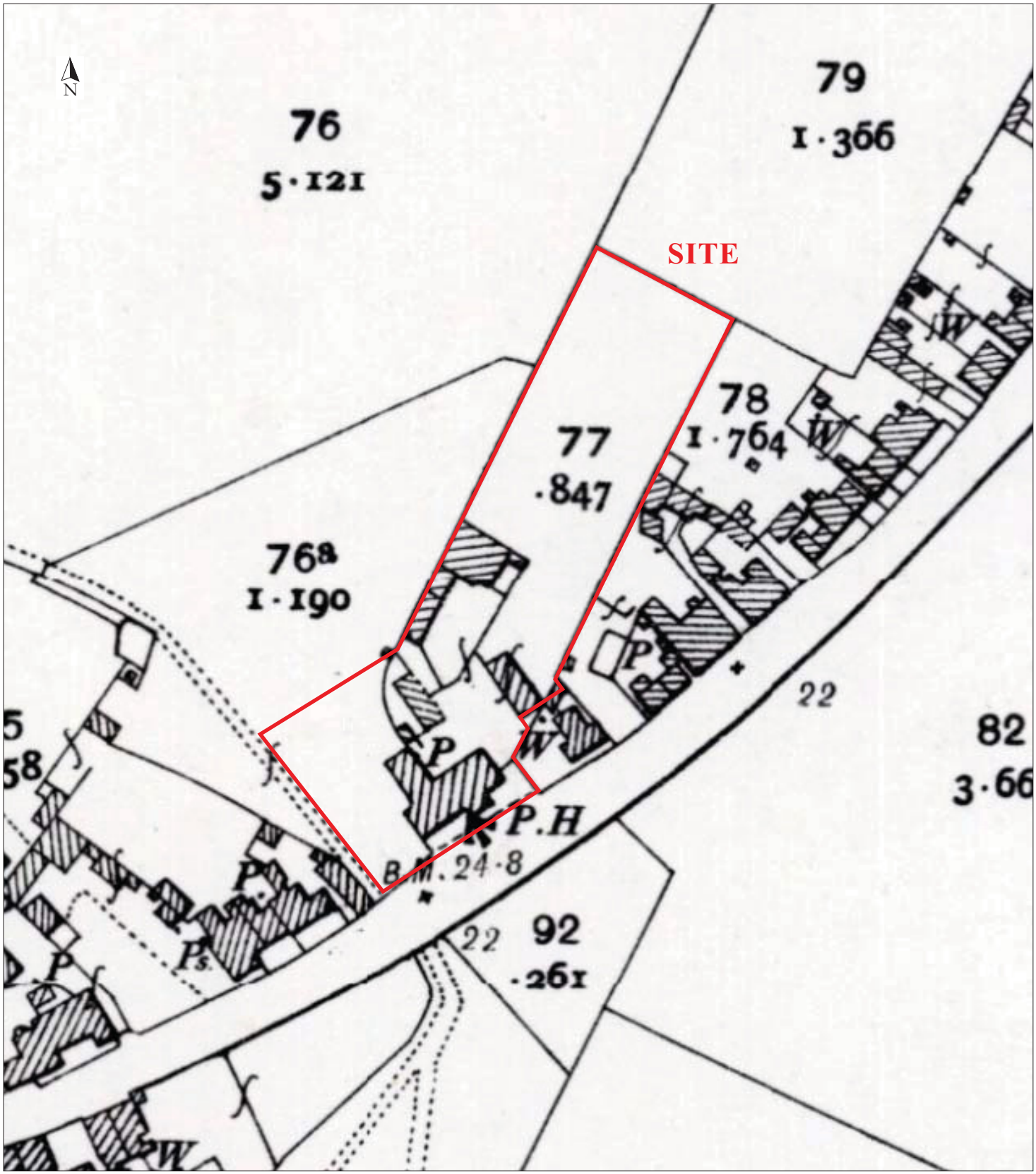



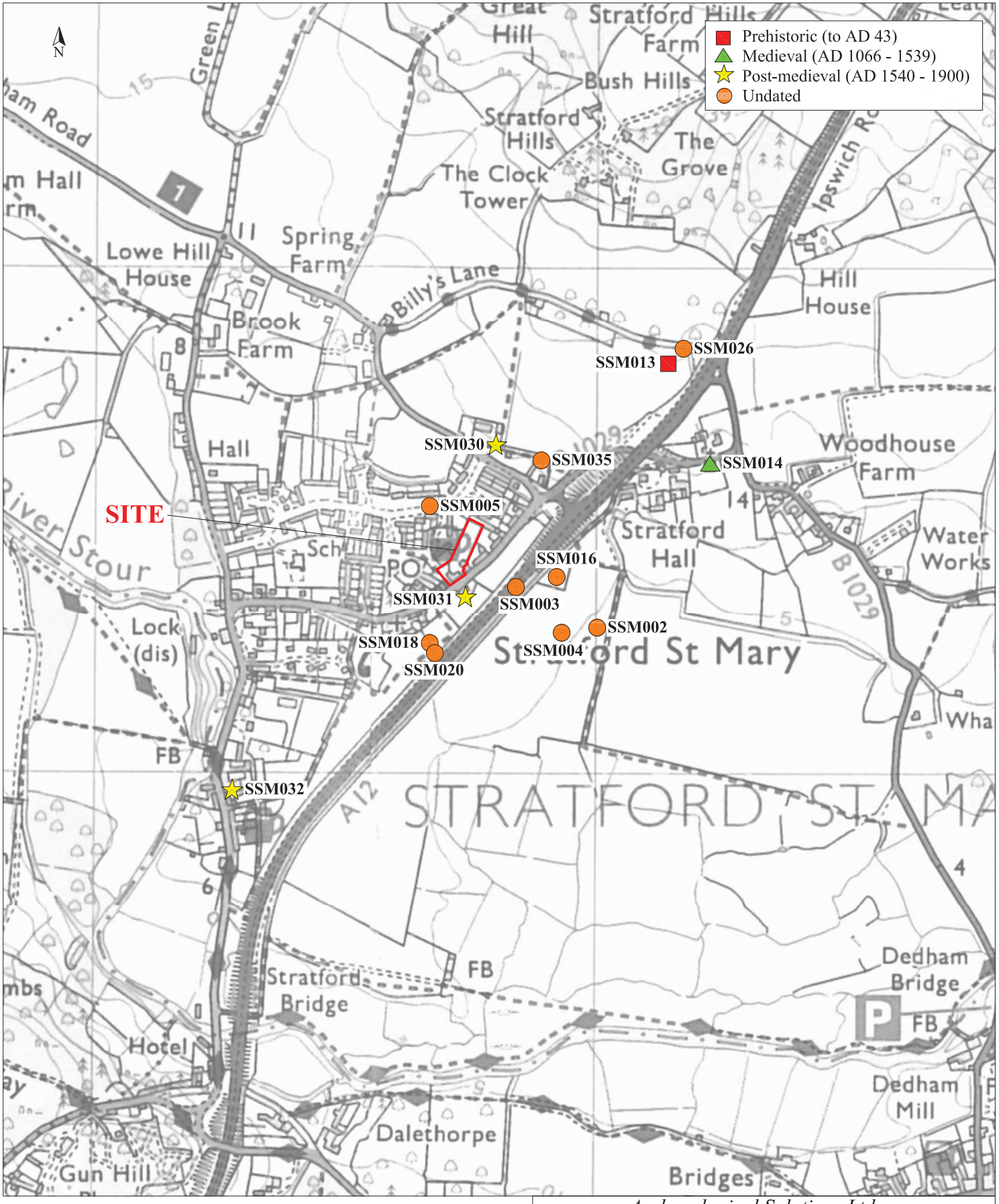

| *Archaeological Solutions Ltd* |
|---|
| Fig. 7 Trenches 6 & 7 plans and sections |
| Scale Plan 1:100, sections 1:20 at A4 |
| The Anchor, Stratford St Mary, Essex (P7582) |




| *Archaeological Solutions Ltd* |
|---|
| Fig. 8 1898 OS map |
| Not to scale |
| The Anchor, Stratford St Mary, Essex (P7582) |




| *Archaeological Solutions Ltd* |
|---|
| Fig. 9 1904 OS map |
| Not to scale |
| The Anchor, Stratford St Mary, Essex (P7582) |

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# Fig. 10 HER data

Scale 1:10,000 at A4

The Anchor Inn, Stratford St Mary, Essex (P7582)