
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD

**LAND ADJACENT TO WOODLANDS, MAIN ROAD,
CHELMONDISTON, SUFFOLK**

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Authors: Keeley-Jade Diggons (Fieldwork and report) Peter Thompson (background)	
NGR: TM 199 375	Report No: 5749
District: Babergh	Site Code: CHL 106
Approved: Claire Halpin MCIfA	Project No: P7831
	Date: 28 January 2019 Revised 14 February 2019

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

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

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

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD

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

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

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



twitter.com/ArchaeologicalS



www.facebook.com/ArchaeologicalSolutions



CONTENTS

PROJECT SUMMARY SHEET

SUMMARY

- 1 INTRODUCTION**
 - 2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE**
 - 3 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND SOILS**
 - 4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL & HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**
 - 5 METHODOLOGY**
 - 6 RESULTS**
 - 7 CONFIDENCE RATING**
 - 8 DEPOSIT MODEL**
 - 9 DISCUSSION**
- ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**
BIBLIOGRAPHY

- | | |
|-------------------|--|
| APPENDIX 1 | CONCORDANCE OF FINDS |
| APPENDIX 2 | SPECIALIST REPORTS |
| APPENDIX 3 | WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION |

Project details			
Project name	<i>Land Adjacent to Woodlands, Main Road, Chelmondiston, Suffolk</i>		
<i>In January 2019 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation on land adjacent to Woodlands, Main Road, Chelmondiston, Suffolk IP9 1DW (NGR TM 199 375; Figs. 1-2). The evaluation was undertaken in compliance with the initial requirements of a planning condition attached to planning approval for residential development (Babergh Council Planning Ref. DC/18/00236). It was required based on the advice of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCC AS-CT)</i>			
<i>In the northern sector of the site the trial trench evaluation recorded single finds of residual struck flint in Pit F1004 (Trench 2) and Ditch F1129 (Trench 4). In the centre of the site Ditch F1038 (Trench 10) contained ten sherds derived from an early Bronze Age Beaker vessel. Close to Trench 10 discrete feature Post Hole F1101 (Trench 9) contained three sherds of Late Bronze Age / Early Iron Age pottery; and adjacent to Trenches 9 and 10, Ditch F1064 (Trench 7) contained a sherd of Late Bronze Age / Early Iron Age pottery. Ditch F1034 (Trench 10) contained two sherds of medieval (mid 12th – 15th century) pottery which may date the feature. In the northern sector of the site, Ditch F1006 (Trench 2) contained late medieval transitional ware of mid 16th – early 17th century date. The same trench and adjacent trenches contained features of possibly slightly later (late 17th – 18th century) and later (18th – 19th century) date: Pit F1004 and Ditch F1012 (Trench 2); Ditch F1126 (Trench 5); and Ditch F1113 (Trench 3). The majority of features were ditches. The discrete features were not always co-incident with the areas of dated features, for example Trenches 8 and 15, but the density of features was co-incident with the areas of dated features i.e. Trenches 7, 9 and 10 (prehistoric and medieval features) and Trenches 2, 3 and 5 (late medieval transitional and post-medieval).</i>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	<i>January 2019</i>		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	<i>N</i>	Future work	<i>Y</i>
P. number	<i>P7831</i>	Site code	<i>CHL 106</i>
Type of project	<i>Archaeological evaluation</i>		
Site status	<i>-</i>		
Current land use	<i>Grass field and allotments</i>		
Planned development	<i>Residential</i>		
Main features (+dates)	<i>Ditches (post-medieval), pits (prehistoric)</i>		
Significant finds (+dates)	<i>Prehistoric, medieval and post-medieval assemblages</i>		
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	<i>Suffolk</i>	<i>Babergh</i>	<i>Chelmondiston</i>
HER/ SMR for area	<i>Suffolk County Council Historic Environment Record (SCC CHER)</i>		
Post code (if known)	<i>IP9 1DW</i>		
Area of site	<i>1.9 hectares</i>		
NGR	<i>TM 199 375</i>		
Height AOD (min/max)	<i>c.28-30m AOD</i>		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	<i>Suffolk County Council</i>		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>		
Funded by	<i>Birch Homes Ltd</i>		
Full title	<i>Land Adjacent to Woodlands, Main Road, Chelmondiston, Suffolk An Archaeological evaluation</i>		
Authors	<i>Diggons, K-J., and Thompson, P.</i>		
Report no.	<i>5749</i>		
Date (of report)	<i>January 2019; revised February 2019</i>		

LAND ADJACENT TO WOODLANDS, MAIN ROAD, CHELMONDISTON, SUFFOLK

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

SUMMARY

In January 2019 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation on land adjacent to Woodlands, Main Road, Chelmondiston, Suffolk IP9 1DW (NGR TM 199 375; Figs. 1-2). The evaluation was undertaken in compliance with the initial requirements of a planning condition attached to planning approval for residential development (Babergh Council Planning Ref. DC/18/00236). It was required based on the advice of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCC AS-CT)

In the northern sector of the site the trial trench evaluation recorded single finds of residual struck flint in Pit F1004 (Trench 2) and Ditch F1129 (Trench 4). In the centre of the site Ditch F1038 (Trench 10) contained ten sherds derived from an early Bronze Age Beaker vessel. Close to Trench 10 discrete feature Post Hole F1101 (Trench 9) contained three sherds of Late Bronze Age / Early Iron Age pottery; and adjacent to Trenches 9 and 10, Ditch F1064 (Trench 7) contained a sherd of Late Bronze Age / Early Iron Age pottery. Ditch F1034 (Trench 10) contained two sherds of medieval (mid 12th – 15th century) pottery which may date the feature. In the northern sector of the site, Ditch F1006 (Trench 2) contained late medieval transitional ware of mid 16th – early 17th century date. The same trench and adjacent trenches contained features of possibly slightly later (late 17th – 18th century) and later (18th – 19th century) date: Pit F1004 and Ditch F1012 (Trench 2); Ditch F1126 (Trench 5); and Ditch F1113 (Trench 3). The majority of features were ditches. The discrete features were not always co-incident with the areas of dated features, for example Trenches 8 and 15, but the density of features was co-incident with the areas of dated features i.e. Trenches 7, 9 and 10 (prehistoric and medieval features) and Trenches 2, 3 and 5 (late medieval transitional and post-medieval).

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In January 2019 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation on land adjacent to Woodlands, Main Road, Chelmondiston, Suffolk IP9 1DW (NGR TM 199 375; Figs. 1-2). The evaluation was undertaken in compliance with the initial requirements of a planning condition attached to planning approval for the construction of 24 dwellings (including 8 affordable dwellings) (Babergh Council Planning Ref. DC/18/00236). 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) (Rachael Abraham, dated 26th September 2018), and a Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by AS (dated 28th November 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 2018) 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 Chelmondiston is a village situated on the Shotley Peninsular between Harwich and Ipswich. The site comprises an irregularly-shaped grassed over field on the north-west edge of the village which is accessed from Main Road.

3 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND SOILS

3.1 Most of the site is located on a small plateau at approximately 30m AOD, but has the northern part sloping down towards the Orwell estuary some 650m to the north. The local soils are predominantly deep well-drained fine loamy, coarse loamy and sandy soils which can be locally flinty and in places are over gravel. The superficial geology is predominantly Lowestoft sand and gravel and the underlying solid geology is Red Crag Formation sand

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

4.1 A Gallo-Belgic Gold Stater of Ambiani, and an Anglo Saxon cut half-penny of Aethelred II were found on the east side of the site (CHL 016). An Early Bronze Age flat axe was found 270m south of the site (CHL 009).

4.2 There are numerous cropmarks including possible Iron Age or Roman field systems, a rectangular enclosure and double ditched trackways visible on aerial photographs in Woolverstone Park, which covers a large area reaching close to the western boundary of the site. The cropmarks are centred on 500m to the west, but as stated potentially might continue to the edge of the site (WLV 024; WLV 024; CHL 004). Fieldwork undertaken in Woolverstone Park ahead of a new sewage pipeline produced a finds scatter which included 2 sherds of Middle Saxon Ipswich ware and 5 sherds of Late Saxon Thetford ware, as well as several more dated to the 13th-14th centuries (WLV 012).

4.3 The medieval parish church of St Andrew is located 500m to the east (CHL 026), and a 14th century jetton was found close to it in Hollow Lane (CHL 007). The findspots of a medieval lead church token (Miscii) and an undated bronze finger ring (CHL Misc) are recorded in the north-western corner of the site, and a medieval bronze spout from an aquamanile in the form of an animal head was located some 50-60m beyond them to the north (CHL Misci).

4.4 There are further possible rectilinear earthworks and linear banks visible on aerial photographs to the south of the common near Pin Mill which reach to within approximately 180m north of the site (CHL 030). and there are further undated cropmarks south of Main Road (CHL 043), which include a ring ditch approximately 400m south of the site (CHL 019). The site of post-medieval Elmers Mill which was a large post mill with roundhouse is located 150m south of the site (CHL 025). It was pulled down in 1913/1914 but there are still remains extant including the large steam mill building adjacent to the site.

5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 SCC AS-CT required a programme of archaeological trial trenching and stipulated that 530m of trenching at 1.8m width should be excavated on a grid array. Eighteen trenches each 30m x 1.80m were excavated (Figs. 2 & 4). Trench 1 was moved due to the presence of overgrown vegetation and shrubs.

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. 2, 4 & 5

Sample Section 1A 0.00 = 28.48m AOD		
0.00 – 0.31m	L1000	Topsoil. Firm, dark grey brown silty sand with moderate small to medium sub-rounded and sub-angular flint.
0.31 – 0.92m	L1001	Subsoil. Friable to firm, mid grey brown sandy silt with occasional small sub-rounded flint.
0.92m+	L1002	Natural Deposits. Variable across site. From a friable, brown red sandy gravel to a pale grey silt with occasional small rounded stones.

Sample Section 1B 0.00 = 28.85m AOD		
0.00 – 0.43m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.43 – 0.86m	L1001	Subsoil. As above.
0.86m +	L1002	Natural Deposits. As above.

Description: Trench 1 contained undated Pits F1028 and F1030.

Pit F1028 was sub circular in plan (0.78 x 0.44 x 0.09m). It had gentle to moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1029, was a firm, pale grey brown silt with occasional small sub-rounded flint. It contained no finds.

Pit F1030 was sub-circular in plan (0.8 x 1.2 x 0.28m). It had a gently sloping SW side and an uneven concave base. Its fill, L1031, was a friable, mid brown grey silty sand with occasional small sub-rounded stones and sub-angular flint. It contained no finds.

Trench 2 Figs. 2, 4 & 5

Sample Section 2A 0.00 = 30.03m AOD		
0.00 – 0.41m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.41m +	L1002	Natural Deposits. As above

Sample Section 2B 0.00 = 29.14m AOD		
0.00 – 0.52m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.52m +	L1002	Natural Deposits. As above

Description: Trench 2 contained Ditches F1006, F1008, F1010, F1012, F1113, F1115, F1132, F1134, and F1136, and Pits F1004 and F1138. The three features with finds were post-medieval: Pit F1004 contained late 16th – early 18th century pottery; Ditch F1006 contained late 15th – 17th century pottery; and Ditch F1012 contained late 16th- 18th century pottery. Ditch F1113 was also present in Trench 3 where it contained 18th – 19th century pottery.

Ditch F1006 was linear in plan (60.0+ x 0.76 x 0.4m), orientated N/S. It had steep sides and a narrow concave base. Its fill, L1007, was a friable, dark grey brown sandy silt with occasional small sub-rounded flint. It contained late 15th – 17th century pottery (37; 1830g), CBM (2983g), animal bone (627g) and shell (284g). Ditch F1006 was cut by Ditch F1012 and cut Ditches F1008 and F1010.

Ditch F1008 was linear in plan (1.15 x 0.67 x 0.24m), orientated NW/SE. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1009, was a friable, mid grey brown sandy silt with occasional small sub-rounded and sub-angular flint. It contained no finds. Ditch F1008 was cut by Ditch F1006.

Ditch F1010 was linear in plan (1.7 x 0.6 x 0.19m), orientated NW/SE. It had moderately sloping sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1011, was a friable, mid grey brown sandy silt with occasional small sub-rounded and sub-angular flint. It contained no finds. Ditch F1010 was cut by Ditch F1006.

Ditch F1012 was linear in plan (1.8+ x 2.4 x 0.3m), orientated E/W. It had gently sloping sides and a flattish base. Its primary fill, L1013, was a friable, mid brown sandy silt with frequent CBM and moderate medium flints. It contained late 16th – 17th / 18th century pottery (6; 137g), CBM (1626g), animal bone (46g), shell (76g), cu. alloy bell (1; 3g) and a cu. alloy strip (1g). Its secondary and upper fill, L1031, was a friable, mid grey brown sandy silt. It contained late 17th – 18th century pottery (13; 205g), CBM (9600g), animal bone (279g), and clay pipe (13; 106g). Ditch F1012 cut Ditch F1006 and was cut by Pit F1004.

Ditch F1113 was linear in plan (1.8+ x 0.76 x 0.12m), orientated E/W. It had gently sloping sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1114, was a friable, mid grey brown silty sand with moderate small sub-angular flint. It contained no finds. Ditch F1113 was also present in Trench 3 where it contained 18th – 19th century pottery.

Ditch F1115 was linear in plan (1.8+ x 0.27 x 0.15m), orientated E/W. It had moderately sloping sides and a narrow concave base. Its fill, L1116, was a friable, mid brown grey sandy silt with occasional small sub-angular flint. It contained no finds. Ditch F1115 was also present in Trench 3.

Ditch F1132 was linear in plan (5.0+ x 0.45 x 0.3m), orientated NE/SW. It had steep sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1133, was a friable, mid grey brown sandy silt with occasional small sub-rounded flint. It contained no finds. Ditch F1132 was cut by Ditches F1134 and F1136.

Ditch F1134 was linear in plan (1.8+ x 0.55 x 0.29m), orientated E/W. It had steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1135, was a friable, mid brown grey silty sand with occasional small sub-rounded flint. It contained no finds. Ditch F1134 cut Ditch F1132.

Ditch F1136 was linear in plan (1.8+ x 0.58 x 0.3m), orientated E/W. It had gently sloping sides and an uneven concave base. Its fill, L1137, was a friable, mid grey brown silty sand with occasional small sub-rounded flint. It contained no finds. Ditch F1136 cut Ditch F1132.

Pit F1004 was sub-circular in plan (3.68 x 1.52 x 0.35m+). It had steep to moderately sloping sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1005, was a firm, mid grey brown clayey silty sand with frequent small sub-angular flint and frequent CBM. It contained late 16th – early 18th century pottery (20; 943g), CBM (2340), animal bone (52g), Fe. Nails (2; g), shell (16g), struck flint (1; 5g) and clay pipe (2; 9g). Pit F1004 cut Ditch F1012.

Pit F1138 was sub-circular in plan (0.92 x 1.19 x 0.27m). It had steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1139, was a friable, pale grey brown sandy silt with moderate small to medium sub-angular flint. It contained no finds.

Trench 3 Figs. 2, 4 & 6

Sample Section 3A 0.00 = 29.49m AOD		
0.00 – 0.36m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.36m +	L1002	Natural Deposits. As above

Sample Section 3B 0.00 = 28.69m AOD		
0.00 – 0.35m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.35 – 0.63m	L1001	Subsoil. As above.
0.63m +	L1002	Natural Deposits. As above.

Description: Trench 3 contained Ditches F1113, F1115, F1117 and F1119, and Post Hole F1121. Only Ditch F1113 contained finds and it contained 18th – 19th century pottery.

Ditch F1113 was linear in plan (1.8+ x 0.7 x 0.2m), orientated E/W. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1114, was a firm, mid grey brown silty sand with moderate small sub-angular flint. It contained 18th – 19th century pottery (13; 351g), CBM (449g), Fe. knife (1; 26g), shell (2g), glass (2g) and a cu alloy pin (1g). Ditch F1113 was also present in Trench 2.

Ditch F1115 was linear in plan (1.8+ x 0.9 x 0.1m), orientated E/W. It had gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1116, was a friable, mid brown grey sandy silt with occasional small sub-angular flint. It contained no finds. Ditch F1115 was also present in Trench 2.

Ditch F1117 was linear in plan (1.8+ x 0.73 x 0.22m), oriented E/W. It had moderately sloping sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1118, was a friable, mid red brown silty sand with moderate sub-rounded flint. It contained no finds.

Ditch F1119 was linear in plan (1.8+ x 1.32 x 0.51m), orientated E/W. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1120, was a firm, mid grey brown silty sand with occasional small sub-angular flint. It contained no finds.

Post Hole F1121 was circular in plan (0.35 x 0.37 x 0.22m). It had steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1122, was a firm, mid brown grey silty sand with occasional small sub-rounded flint. It contained no finds.

Trench 4 Figs. 2, 4 & 6

Sample Section 4A 0.00 = 28.90m AOD		
0.00 – 0.42m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.42m +	L1002	Natural Deposits. As above

Sample Section 4B 0.00 = 29.21m AOD		
0.00 – 0.38m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.38 – 0.75m	L1001	Subsoil. As above.
0.75m +	L1002	Natural Deposits. As above.

Description: Trench 4 contained undated Ditch F1129.

Ditch F1129 was linear in plan (3.5+ x 0.62+ x 0.55m), orientated WSW/ENE. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1130, was a firm, mid grey brown silty sand with moderate small sub-angular flint. It contained animal bone (24g) and struck flint (1; 21g).

Trench 5 Figs. 2, 4 & 7

Sample Section 5A 0.00 = 29.93m AOD		
0.00 – 0.43m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.43 – 0.5m	L1001	Subsoil. As above.
0.5m +	L1002	Natural Deposits. As above.

Sample Section 5B 0.00 = 29.82m AOD		
0.00 – 0.31m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.31 – 0.44m	L1001	Subsoil. As above.
0.44m +	L1002	Natural Deposits. As above.

Description: Trench 5 contained Ditches F1109, F1123 and F1126. The latter contained a 16th – 18th century pottery sherd.

Ditch F1109 was linear in plan (1.8+ x 0.6 x 0.2m), orientated NW/SE. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1110, was a mid grey brown sandy silt with frequent sub-rounded flint. It contained no finds.

Ditch F1123 was linear in plan (1.8+ x 1.02 x 0.52m), orientated E/W. It had steep sides and a concave base. Its upper fill, L1124 was a friable, dark red brown silt with occasional medium sub-angular flint. Its basal fill, L1125, was a compact, light brown grey sand with frequent small sub-rounded flint. It contained no finds.

Ditch F1126 was linear in plan (1.8+ x 3.2 x 0.5m), orientated NE/SW. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its upper fill, L1127, was a friable, mid grey brown sandy silt with frequent small sub-angular flint. It contained no finds. Its basal fill L1128, was a compact, light brown grey sand. It contained 16th – 18th century pottery (1; 62g) and animal bone (27g).

Trench 6 Figs. 2, 4 & 7

Sample Section 6A		
0.00 = 29.46m AOD		
0.00 – 0.30m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.30 – 0.52m	L1001	Subsoil. As above.
0.52m +	L1002	Natural Deposits. As above.

Sample Section 6B		
0.00 = 29.38m AOD		
0.00 – 0.24m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.24 – 0.4m	L1001	Subsoil. As above.
0.4m +	L1002	Natural Deposits. As above.

Description: Trench 6 contained Ditches F1067 and F1077, Ditch Terminal F1069, Pits F1071, F1073 and F1075. None contained finds. Ditch F1067 was linear in plan (1.8+ x 0.95 x 0.4m), orientated N/S. It had moderately sloping sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1068, was a friable, mid grey brown sandy silt with occasional small sub-angular flint and sub-rounded stones. It contained no finds. Ditch F1067 cut Ditch F1077 and was cut by Ditch Terminal F1069.

Ditch Terminal F1069 was linear in plan (1.05 x 0.4 x 0.1m), orientated E/W. It had moderately sloping sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1070, was a friable, mid brown grey sandy silt with moderate small sub-rounded stones and sub-angular flint. It contained no finds. Ditch Terminal F1069 cut Ditch F1067.

Ditch F1077 was linear in plan (1.8+ x 0.3 x 0.12m), orientated E/W. It had moderately sloping sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1078, was a friable, mid grey brown sandy silt with occasional small sub-rounded flint. It contained no finds. Ditch F1077 was cut by Ditch F1067.

Pit F1071 was sub-circular in plan (0.64+ x 0.41+ x 0.32m). It had steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1072, was a friable, mid brown grey sandy silt with occasional small sub-angular flint. It contained no finds.

Pit F1073 was sub-circular in plan (0.75+ x 0.3+ x 0.3m). It had steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1074, was a friable, mid brown grey silty sand with occasional to moderate sub-angular flint. It contained no finds.

Pit or Ditch Terminal F1075 was not defined in plan due to the limits of the trench (1.06+ x 0.36+ x 0.28m). It was possibly orientated NE/SW. It had steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1076 was a friable, pale brown grey silt with occasional small sub-rounded flint. It contained no finds.

Trench 7 Figs. 2, 4 & 8

Sample Section 7A		
0.00 = 29.05m AOD		
0.00 – 0.36m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.36 – 0.84m	L1001	Subsoil. As above.
0.84m +	L1002	Natural Deposits. As above.

Sample Section 7B		
0.00 = 28.55m AOD		
0.00 – 0.40m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.4 – 0.62m	L1001	Subsoil. As above.
0.62m +	L1002	Natural Deposits. As above.

Description: Trench 7 contained Ditches F1048, F1050, F1060 and F1064. The latter contained a late Bronze Age / early Iron Age sherd. The ditches were approximately parallel but their profiles varied.

Ditch F1048 was linear in plan (1.8+ x 2.2 x 0.3m), orientated NE/SW. It had moderately sloping sides and an uneven concave base. Its fill, L1049, was a friable mid brown sandy silt with frequent sub-angular flint. It contained no finds.

Ditch F1050 was linear in plan (1.8+ x 0.84 x 0.37m), orientated NE/SW. It had steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1051, was a loose, mid grey brown sand with moderate to frequent sub-rounded flint. It contained no finds.

Ditch F1060 was linear in plan (1.8+ x 0.96 x 0.18m), orientated NE/SW. It had gently sloping sides and a shallow concave base. Its fill, L1061, was a friable, light grey brown sand with moderate small sub-angular stones. It contained no finds.

Ditch F1064 was linear in plan (3.0+ x 1.4 x 0.5m), orientated NE/SW. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its upper fill, L1065, was a friable, mid grey brown sandy silt with frequent sub-angular flint. It contained no finds. Its basal fill, L1066, was a compact, mid brown grey silt with occasional small to medium sub-angular flint. It contained a late Bronze Age – early Iron Age pottery sherd (1; 24g).

Trench 8 Figs. 2, 4 & 8

Sample Section 8A		
0.00 = 29.97m AOD		
0.00 – 0.18m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.18 – 0.32m	L1001	Subsoil. As above.
0.32m +	L1002	Natural Deposits. As above.

Sample Section 8B		
0.00 = 29.65m AOD		
0.00 – 0.22m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.22 – 0.58m	L1001	Subsoil. As above.
0.58m +	L1002	Natural Deposits. As above.

Description: Trench 8 contained Ditches F1085, F1087, F1089 and F1097; Pit F1093 and Post Hole F1091. None contained finds.

Ditch F1085 was linear in plan (1.8+ x 1.3 x 0.3m), orientated E/W. It had gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1086, was a friable, mid grey brown sandy silt with frequent sub-angular stones and flint. It contained no finds.

Ditch F1087 was linear in plan (1.8+ x 1.11 x 0.2m), orientated N/S. It had gently sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1088, was a loose, red brown silt with frequent small sub-angular flint and gravel. It contained no finds. Ditch F1087 cut Ditch F1089.

Ditch F1089 was linear in plan (1.8+ x 0.75 x 0.52m), orientated N/S. It had steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1090, was a firm, mid grey brown sandy silt with moderate small sub-rounded flint. It contained no finds. Ditch F1089 was cut by Ditch F1087.

Ditch F1097 was an irregular linear in plan (1.8m+ x 1.14 x 0.21m), orientated NE/SW. It had gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1098, was a loose red brown sandy silt with moderate small sub-rounded flint. It contained no finds

Pit F1093 was sub-circular in plan (1.40 x 1.0 x 0.4m). It had moderate to gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1094, was a friable, light brown grey silt with moderate small sub-rounded stones. It contained no finds.

Post Hole F1091 was circular in plan (0.3 x 0.3 x 0.2m). It had steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1092, was a friable sandy silt with moderate sub-rounded stones. It contained no finds.

Trench 9 Figs. 2, 4 & 9

Sample Section 9A		
0.00 = 28.97m AOD		
0.00 – 0.22m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.22 – 0.58m	L1001	Subsoil. As above.
0.58m +	L1002	Natural Deposits. As above.

Sample Section 9B		
0.00 = 29.57m AOD		
0.00 – 0.2m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.2 – 0.4	L1001	Subsoil. As above.
0.4m +	L1002	Natural Deposits. As above.

Description: Trench 9 contained Ditch F1081 and Ditch Terminal F1105, Pits F1079 and F1083, Post Holes F1101 and F1103, and Gully F1099. Post Hole F1101 contained late Bronze Age – early Iron Age pottery.

Ditch F1081 was linear in plan (1.8+ x 0.9 x 0.2m), orientated N/S. It had moderate to gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1082, was a friable, mid grey brown sandy silt with frequent sub-rounded stones and sub-angular flint. It contained no finds. Ditch F1081 cut Pit F1083.

Ditch Terminal F1105 was linear in plan (1.9+ x 0.75 x 0.25m), orientated N/S. It had moderately sloping sides and a narrow concave base. Its fill, L1106, was a friable, mid brown grey silty sand with occasional small sub-rounded flint. It contained no finds.

Pit F1079 was sub-circular in plan (1.5 x 0.99+ x 0.3m). It had moderate to gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1080, was a firm, light grey brown sand with moderate sub-angular to angular flint. It contained no finds.

Pit F1083 was sub-circular in plan (0.5 x 0.4 x 0.3m). It had steep sides and a narrow concave base. Its fill, L1084, was a friable, mid brown grey sandy silt with occasional small sub-angular flint. It contained no finds. Pit F1083 was cut by Ditch F1081.

Post Hole F1101 was sub-circular in plan (0.46 x 0.35 x 0.3m). It had steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1102, was a friable, mid grey brown silty sand with moderate sub-angular to angular flint. It contained late Bronze Age – early Iron Age pottery (3; 35g).

Post Hole F1103 was sub-circular in plan (0.32 x 0.35 x 0.11m). It had steep to moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1104, was a friable, mid grey brown silty sand with occasional to moderate sub-angular flint. It contained no finds.

Gully F1099 was linear in plan (1.8+ x 0.4 x 0.13m), orientated NW/SE. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1100, was a friable, mid grey brown sand with frequent small sub-angular flint. It contained no finds.

Trench 10 Figs. 2, 4 & 6

Sample Section 10A		
0.00 = 28.76m AOD		
0.00 – 0.34m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.34m +	L1002	Natural Deposits. As above

Sample Section 10B		
0.00 = 28.09m AOD		
0.00 – 0.34m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.34m +	L1002	Natural Deposits. As above

Description: Trench 10 contained Ditches F1032, F1034, F1036, F1038, F1040, F1042, F1052, F1054 and F1062; Pits F1044 and F1058; Post Hole F1046 and Tree Hollow F1056.m Ditch F1034 contained two sherds of mid 12th – 15th century pottery, Ditch F1036 contained CBM, and Ditch F1038 contained 10 sherds of early Bronze Age pottery.

Pit F1044 was sub-circular in plan (0.32 x 0.64 x 0.14m). It had gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1045, was a friable, mid grey brown sandy silt with moderate small sub-rounded and sub-angular flint. It contained no finds. Pit F1044 was cut by Ditch F1042.

Pit F1058 was sub-circular in plan (1.4 x 0.8 x 0.3m). It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1059, was a friable, mid grey brown sandy silt with occasional small sub-rounded stones. It contained no finds.

Post Hole F1046 was sub-circular in plan (0.24 x 0.35 x 0.12m). It had steep to moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1047, was a friable, mid grey brown sandy silt with moderate small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint. It contained no finds. Post Hole F1046 was cut by Ditch F1042.

Tree Hollow F1056 was sub-circular in plan (0.9+ x 0.8 x 0.31m). It had irregular sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1057, was a friable, pale to mid brown grey sandy silt with occasional small to medium sub-rounded stones. It contained no finds.

The ditches are tabulated:

The ditches present in trench 10 are tabulated below:

Feature	Plan/ profile (dimensions)	Fill description	Relationships	Findings
F1032	Linear in plan (2.0+ x 0.31 x 0.12m), orientated N/S. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base.	L1033: Friable, mid brown grey sandy gravel with frequent sub-angular flint.	-	-
F1034	Linear in plan (2.0+ x 0.62 x 0.15m), orientated E/W. It had moderately sloping sides and a flattish base.	L1035: Friable, mottled mid red grey sand with moderate sub-rounded to sub-angular flint.	Cut by Ditch F1036	Mid 12 th – 15th C pottery (2; 14g)
F1036	Linear in plan (2.0+ x 0.48 x 0.38m), orientated N/S. It had steep to moderately sloping sides and a flattish base.	L1037: Loose, light grey brown sand with moderate to frequent sub-rounded flint.	Cut Ditches F1036 and F1062	CBM (56g)
F1038	Linear in plan (1.8+ x 0.85 x 0.3m), orientated N/S. It had steep to moderately sloping sides and a concave base.	L1039: Friable, mid brown grey sandy silt with frequent small sub-angular flint.	-	Early Bronze Age (10; 79g)
F1040	Linear in plan (1.8+ x 1.7 x 0.15m), orientated NW/SE. It had moderately sloping sides and a flattish base.	L1041: Friable, pale brown grey sandy silt with occasional small sub-angular flint.	-	-
F1042	Linear in plan (2.0+ x 0.9 x 0.24m), orientated NW/SE. It had moderately sloping sides and an uneven flattish base.	L1043: Friable, mid grey brown sandy silt with occasional to moderate small sub-angular flint.	Cut Pit F1044 and Post Hole F1046.	-
F1052	Linear in plan (2.0+ x 1.2 x 0.21m), orientated NW/SE. It had gently sloping sides and a concave base.	L1053: Friable, mid grey brown silty sand with moderate small sub-angular flint.	-	-
F1054	Linear in plan (2.0+ x 1.13 x 0.22m), orientated NW/SE. It had gentle to moderately sloping sides and a concave base.	L1055: Friable, mid grey brown silty sand with occasional small sub-angular flint.	-	-
F1062	Linear in plan (3.0+ x 1.0+ x 0.11m), orientated N/S. It had gently sloping sides and a flattish base.	L1063: Friable, mid grey brown sandy silt with occasional small sub-angular flint.	Cut by Ditch F1036	-

Trench 11 Figs. 2, 4 & 10

Sample Section 11A 0.00 = 29.27m AOD		
0.00 – 0.34m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.34 – 0.6m	L1001	Subsoil. As above.
0.6m +	L1002	Natural Deposits. As above.

Sample Section 11B 0.00 = 27.89m AOD		
0.00 – 0.28m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.28 – 0.6m	L1001	Subsoil. As above.
0.6m +	L1002	Natural Deposits. As above.

Description: Trench 11 contained parallel Gullies F1024 and F1026, and Ditch F1140. None contained finds.

Gully F1024 was linear in plan (1.8+ x 0.38 x 0.14m), orientated NE/SW. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1025, was a firm, pale grey brown silt with occasional small sub-rounded flint. It contained no finds.

Gully F1026 was linear in plan (1.8+ x 0.36 x 0.16m), orientated NE/SW. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1027, was a firm, pale grey brown silt with occasional small sub-rounded flint. It contained no finds.

Ditch F1140 was linear in plan (1.8+ x 1.49 x 0.1m), orientated NE/SW. It had gently sloping sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1141, was a firm, pale brown grey clayey sand with occasional small sub-rounded flint with CBM

Trench 12 Figs. 2, 4 & 10

Sample Section 12A 0.00 = 27.68m AOD		
0.00 – 0.34m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.34m +	L1002	Natural Deposits. As above

Sample Section 12B 0.00 = 26.44m AOD		
0.00 – 0.32m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.32 – 0.72m	L1001	Subsoil. As above.
0.72 – 1.02m	L1003	Colluvium. Friable, mottled pale to mid grey silt with red-brown mottling and very occasional small rounded stones.
1.02m +	L1002	Natural Deposits. As above.

Description: Trench 12 contained undated Ditch F1022.

Ditch F1022 was linear in plan (1.8+ x 0.6 x 0.21m), orientated E/W. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1023, was a firm, mid

brown grey clay silt with occasional to moderate small sub-rounded flint. It contained no finds.

Trench 13 Figs. 2 & 4

Sample Section 13A 0.00 = 27.23m AOD		
0.00 – 0.34m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.34m +	L1002	Natural Deposits. As above

Sample Section 13B 0.00 = 27.88m AOD		
0.00 – 0.38m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.38 – 0.58m	L1001	Subsoil. As above.
0.58m +	L1002	Natural Deposits. As above.

Description: Trench 13 contained no archaeological features or finds.

Trench 14 Figs. 2 & 4

Sample Section 14A 0.00 = 27.81m AOD		
0.00 – 0.37m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.37 – 0.7m	L1001	Subsoil. As above.
0.7m +	L1002	Natural Deposits. As above.

Sample Section 14B 0.00 = 27.51m AOD		
0.00 – 0.31m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.31 – 0.53m	L1001	Subsoil. As above.
0.53 – 0.79m	L1003	Colluvium. As above.
0.79m +	L1002	Natural Deposits. As above.

Description: Trench 14 contained no archaeological features or finds.

Trench 15 Figs. 2, 4 & 11

Sample Section 15A 0.00 = 27.33m AOD		
0.00 – 0.34m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.34 – 0.56m	L1001	Subsoil. As above.
0.56 – 0.88m	L1003	Colluvium. As above.
0.88m +	L1002	Natural Deposits. As above.

Sample Section 15B 0.00 = 27.77m AOD		
0.00 – 0.31m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.31 – 0.64m	L1001	Subsoil. As above.
0.64 – 0.92m	L1003	Colluvium. As above.
0.92m +	L1002	Natural Deposits. As above.

Description: Trench 15 contained Ditch F1020, Post Hole F1016 and Pit F1018. None contained finds.

Ditch F1020 was linear in plan (1.8+ x 1.18 x 0.28m), orientated SE/NW. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1021, was a firm, mid greyish red-brown silt with occasional sub-angular to sub-rounded flint. It contained no finds.

Post Hole F1016 was circular in plan (0.25 x 0.25 x 0.32m). It had steep, near vertical sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1017, was a firm, dark grey brown sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecks. It contained no finds. Post Hole F1016 cut Pit F1018.

Pit F1018 was sub-circular in plan (0.7 x 0.65 x 0.15m+). It had moderately sloping sides but its base was truncated by Post Hole F1016. Its fill, L1019, was a firm, mid grey brown sandy silt with occasional small sub-angular flint. It contained no finds. F1018 was cut by Post Hole F1016.

Trench 16 Figs. 2, 4 & 11

Sample Section 16A		
0.00 = 28.49m AOD		
0.00 – 0.30m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.30 – 0.66m	L1001	Subsoil. As above.
0.66m +	L1002	Natural Deposits. As above.

Sample Section 16B		
0.00 = 27.86m AOD		
0.00 – 0.24m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.24 – 0.66m	L1001	Subsoil. As above.
0.66 – 1.0m	L1003	Colluvium. As above.
1.0m +	L1002	Natural Deposits. As above.

Description: Trench 16 contained undated Ditch F1042.

Ditch F1042 was linear in plan (1.8+ x 1.1 x 0.1m), orientated E/W. It had gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1145, was a friable, mid grey brown silt with occasional small sub-rounded stone. It contained no finds.

Trench 17 Figs. 2 & 4

Sample Section 17A 0.00 = 4.94m AOD		
0.00 – 0.32m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.32 – 0.54m	L1001	Subsoil. As above.
0.54m +	L1002	Natural Deposits. As above.

Sample Section 17B 0.00 = 4.82m AOD		
0.00 – 0.36m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.36 – 0.64m	L1001	Subsoil. As above.
0.64 +	L1002	Natural Deposits. As above.

Description: Trench 17 contained no archaeological features or finds.

Trench 18 Fig. 2 & 4

Sample Section 18A 0.00 = 4.74m AOD		
0.00 – 0.31m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.31 – 0.46m	L1001	Subsoil. As above.
0.46m +	L1002	Natural Deposits. As above.

Sample Section 18B 0.00 = 4.98m AOD		
0.00 – 0.36m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.36 – 0.84m	L1001	Subsoil. As above.
0.84 – 1.03m	L1003	Colluvium. As above.
1.03m +	L1002	Natural Deposits. As above.

Description: Trench 18 contained no archaeological features or finds. Two coins were found within the topsoil (2; 4g).

8 CONFIDENCE RATING

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

9 DEPOSIT MODEL

9.1 Uppermost was Topsoil L1000, a firm, dark grey brown silty sand with moderate small to medium sub-rounded and sub-angular flint. Below Topsoil L1000 was Subsoil L1001. The latter was a firm to friable, mid grey brown sandy silt with occasional small sub-rounded flint. Subsoil L1001 was absent from Trenches 2 and 10. Below Subsoil L1001 was a colluvium layer, L1003.

9.2 Colluvium L1003 was a friable, mottled pale to mid grey with red brown mottling and very occasional small sub-rounded stones. L1003 was only present in the southern trenches of the site (Trenches 12, 14 - 16 and 18).

9.3 At the base of the sequence was the natural, L1002, which varied from a friable brown red sandy gravel to a pale grey silt with occasional small rounded stones

10 DISCUSSION

10.1 The recorded features are tabulated:

Trench	Context	Description	Spot Date
1	F1028	Pit	-
	F1030	Pit	-
2	F1004	Pit	Late 16 th – early 18 th C
	F1006	Ditch	Late 15 th – 17 th C
	F1008	Ditch	-
	F1010	Ditch	-
	F1012	Ditch	Late 16 th – 17 th / 18 th C
	F1113	Ditch. Also present in Tr. 3	18 th – 19 th C
	F1115	Ditch. Also present in Tr. 3	-
	F1129	Ditch	-
	F1132	Ditch	-
	F1134	Ditch	-
	F1136	Ditch	-
F1138	Pit	-	
3	F1113	Ditch. Also present in Tr. 2	-
	F1115	Ditch. Also present in Tr. 2	-
	F1117	Ditch	-
	F1119	Ditch	-
	F1121	Post Hole	-
4	F1129	Ditch	CBM
5	F1109	Ditch	-
	F1123	Ditch	-
	F1126	Ditch	16 th – 18 th C
6	F1067	Ditch	-
	F1069	Ditch Terminal	-
	F1071	Pit	-
	F1073	Pit	-
	F1075	Pit	-
	F1077	Ditch	-
7	F1048	Ditch	-
	F1050	Ditch	-

	F1060	Ditch	-
	F1064	Ditch	Late Bronze Age – Early Iron Age
8	F1085	Ditch	-
	F1087	Ditch	-
	F1089	Ditch	-
	F1091	Post Hole	-
	F1093	Pit	-
	F1097	Ditch	-
9	F1079	Pit	-
	F1081	Ditch	-
	F1083	Pit	-
	F1099	Gully	-
	F1101	Post Hole	Late Bronze Age – Early Iron Age
	F1103	Post Hole	-
	F1105	Ditch Terminal	-
10	F1032	Ditch	-
	F1034	Ditch	2 mid 12 th – 15 th C sherds
	F1036	Ditch	CBM
	F1038	Ditch	Early Bronze Age
	F1040	Ditch	-
	F1042	Ditch	-
	F1044	Pit	-
	F1046	Post Hole	-
	F1052	Ditch	-
	F1054	Ditch	-
	F1056	Tree Hollow	-
	F1058	Pit	-
	F1062	Ditch	-
11	F1024	Gully	-
	F1026	Gully	-
	F1140	Ditch	-
12	F1022	Ditch	-
15	F1016	Post Hole	-
	F1018	Pit	-
	F1020	Ditch	-
16	F1142	Ditch	-

10.2 In the northern sector of the site single finds of residual struck flint were contained in Pit F1004 (Trench 2) and Ditch F1129 (Trench 4). The find from the latter is a distinctive blade-like flake consistent with core reduction technology employed in the early Neolithic period.

10.3 In the centre of the site Ditch F1038 (Trench 10) contained ten sherds derived from an early Bronze Age rusticated Beaker vessel, potentially contemporary with a Bronze flat axe found to the south of the site. The ditch did not yield any carbonised cereal remains indicative of domestic activity.

10.4 Close to Trench 10 discrete feature Post Hole F1101 (Trench 9) contained three sherds of Late Bronze Age / Early Iron Age pottery; and adjacent to Trenches 9 and 10, Ditch F1064 (Trench 7) contained a sherd of Late Bronze Age / Early Iron Age pottery. Neither feature yielded carbonised cereal remains indicative of domestic activity.

10.5 Ditch F1034 (Trench 10) contained two sherds of medieval (mid 12th – 15th century) pottery which may date the feature. The ditch is potentially broadly contemporary with the cropmarks recorded to the west (Fig. 4a). Ditch F1034 is on a comparable alignment (WNW/ESE) to the cropmark system to the west, and when the cropmarks were investigated they were found to include medieval enclosure systems. The cropmarks were not limited to the medieval period, and also included a myriad of post-medieval enclosures.

10.6 In the northern sector of the site, Ditch F1006 (Trench 2) contained late medieval transitional ware of mid 16th – early 17th century date. The same trench and adjacent trenches contained features of possibly slightly later (late 17th – 18th century) and later (18th – 19th century) date: Pit F1004 and Ditch F1012 (Trench 2); Ditch F1126 (Trench 5); and Ditch F1113 (Trench 3). These ditches only contained a sparse distribution of pottery, mainly red earthen wares and stone wares, associated with contemporary post-medieval brick and metalwork including nails, a corroded knife blade, a small copper alloy bell, and two illegible small copper alloy coins. They may also represent a continuation of the enclosure systems identified as cropmarks to the west (Fig.4a), and although neither the recorded ditches or the cropmarks correspond with any of the extant field boundaries depicted on 1881 and 1924 Ordnance Survey maps (Figs.12 - 13), some are almost entirely aligned with them (SSE/NNE and WNW/ESE). Others are aligned NW/SE on a near parallel alignment to Church Lane, suggesting that there were earlier arrangements of strip or smaller fields that were likely in-filled during the process of enclosure or the subsequent expansion of fields in response to developments in cultivation practice. Carbonised cereal grains from these ditches include rye and barley, consistent with low status subsistence farming on poor, free-draining soils. Small quantities of animal bone including cattle, sheep and horse further support the presence of a rural economy that depended on subsistence and local meat and milk production, including the use of skins. The oyster shell represents a common food stuff from a local market.

10.7 The majority of features were ditches. The discrete features were not always co-incident with the areas of dated features, for example Trenches 8 and 15, but the density of features was co-incident with the areas of dated features i.e. Trenches 7, 9 and 10 (prehistoric and medieval features) and Trenches 2, 3 and 5 (late medieval transitional and post-medieval).

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 Ben Allen of Birch Homes Ltd for funding the works and all his assistance, and Mr Leslie Short of Artisan Planning & Property Services for his assistance.

Mr Graham Brandeys metal detected the site.

AS would also like to acknowledge the input and advice of Ms Rachael Abraham and Dr Hannah Cutler of Suffolk County Council, and to Ms Grace Campbell for supplying the HER information.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

British Geological Survey 1991 *East Anglia Sheet 52°N-00° 1:250,000 Series Quaternary Geology*. Ordnance Survey, Southampton

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2014 *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluation*, Reading, ClfA

Gurney, D. 2003 *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper no. 14

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 - Concordance of Finds

CHL106 - P7831, Land Adj Woodlands, Main Road, Chelmondiston

Feature	Context	Segment	Trench	Description	Spot Date (Pot Only)	Pot Qty	Pottery (g)	CBM (g)	A.Bone (g)	Other Material	Other Qty	Other (g)
	1000		18	Topsoil						Coin Coin	1 1	2 2
1004	1005		2	Fill of Pit	Late 16th-early 18th C	20	943	2340	52	Shell S.Flint Fe Nails Clay Pipe	1 2 2	16 5 12 9
1006	1007	A B	2	Fill of Ditch	Late 15th-17th C Mid 16th-17th C Late 15th-early 17th C	11 14 12	663 359 808	214 1147 1622	9 192 426	Shell Shell Shell		16 106 162
1012	1013		2	Fill of Ditch	Late 16th-17th/18th C	6	137	1626	46	Shell Cu Alloy Bell Cu Alloy Strip	1 1	76 3 1
	1131		2	Fill of Ditch	Late 17th-18th C	13	205	9600	279	Clay Pipe	13	106
1034	1035		10	Fill of Ditch	Mid 12th-15th C	2	14					
1036	1037		10	Fill of Ditch				56				
1038	1039		10	Fill of Ditch	Early Bronze Age	10	79					
1064	1065		7	Fill of Ditch	Late Bronze Age-Early Iron Age	1	24					
1101	1102		9	Fill of Post Hole	Late Bronze Age-Early Iron Age	3	35					
1113	1114	B	3	Fill of Ditch	18th-19th C	13	351	449		Cu Alloy Pin Fe Knife Shell Glass	1 1 1	1 26 2 2
1126	1128		5	Fill of Ditch	16th-18th C	1	62		27			
1129	1130		4	Fill of Ditch				24		S.Flint	1	21

APPENDIX 2 SPECIALIST REPORTS

The Struck Flint

Andrew Peachey

The evaluation recovered two pieces (26g) of struck flint in an un-patinated but residual condition. Ditch F1129 (L1130) contained a blade-like un-corticated flake; removed from a well-maintained (trimmed) striking platform and with extensive dorsal scars of similar blade-like removals, indicative of core reduction strategies employed in the early Neolithic. Pit F1004 (L1005) contained a tertiary debitage flake (5g) of dark brown-grey flint with white cortex. It was removed from a multi-directional core and has a corticated butt, which suggest origins in the late Neolithic to Bronze Age, but based on a single small flake this remains a very tentative conclusion.

The Pottery Report

Peter Thompson

There are 107 sherds weighing 3.680 kg recovered from nine archaeological features. The pottery assemblage is multi-period including prehistoric, medieval and post-medieval sherds

Methodology

The sherds were examined under x35 binocular microscope and recorded according to the Medieval Pottery Research Group Guidelines (Slowikowski et al 2001). Fabric codes (in brackets) are those used for the Suffolk County Council pottery type series.

The Pottery

Ditch F1038 contained 10 sherds all deriving from an Early Bronze Age rusticated Beaker with finger nail decoration, which were the only finds from that feature. Post Hole F1101 contained three body sherds of flint tempered pottery of probable Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age date, and Ditch F1064 contained a similar sherd, and again these were the only finds from those features and so potentially date them. This was also the same for Ditch F1034 (L1035) which contained two sherds of medieval coarseware. Ditch F1012 (L1013) contained a residual sherd of medieval coarseware, and Ditch F1126 (L1128) contained a residual sherd of Hedingham coarseware in the finer micaceous fabric.

Ditch F1006 (L1007) contained 22 sherds of Late Medieval and Transitional ware including large conjoining fragments from a round shouldered jar. It had a wavy line of white slip decoration above the girth with a thin patchy clear glaze present in places, and conjoining sherds were present in L1007 and L1007 Segment B. There was also early glazed red earthenware and a frilled base from a Raeren stoneware jug. The pottery was in good condition suggesting a primary deposit and would fit a 16th-17th centuries date, and quite possibly a mid 16th-early 17th century date. Ditch F1126 also contained a

single sherd of LMT and the residual sherd of Hedingham ware. Pit F1004 (L1005) contained a similar range of pottery to F1007, but with a small sherd of Frechen stoneware rather than Raeren and is probably of a similar date or a little later. Ditch F1012 included Staffordshire type marbled slipware indicating a late 17th-18th century date, and Ditch F1113 (L1114) contained glazed and unglazed post-medieval red earthenware and so also probably sits within a 17th-18th centuries date range.

KEY:

(0.3) BAS: Bronze Age sand tempered ware Bronze Age

(0.41) IAFT: Iron Age flint tempered ware Late Bronze Age to Iron Age

(3.20) MCW: medieval coarseware 12th-14th

(3.431) HCWF: Hedingham fine coarse ware

(5.10) LMT: Late Medieval Transitional 15th-16th

(7.13) RAER: Raeren stoneware late 15th-early 17th

(6.10) (PMRE: Post-medieval red earthenware 16th-19th

(7.14) FRECH: Frechen stoneware mid 16th-17th

(6.12) GRE: Glazed red earthenware mid 16th- 19th

(6.41) STAF: Staffordshire-type slip ware late 17th-18th

Feature	Context	Quantity	Date	Comment
Pit 1004	1005	16x894g GRE 2x34g PMRE 1x10g LMT 1x5g FRECH	Late 16 th -early 18 th	GRE: all one jar with internal brown glaze
Ditch 1006	1007	9x549g LMT 2x114g PMRE	Late 15 th -17 th	LMT: includes part of white slip deco jar below PMRE: bunghole from cistern
	1007 A	10x231g GRE 2x72g PMRE 2x56g LMT	Mid 16 th -17 th	
	1007 B	11x749g LMT 1x59g RAER	Late 15 th -early 17 th	LMT: mainly one globular jar with curvilinear white slip line near girth and occasional external sparse clear glaze RAER: frilled jug base
Ditch 1012	1013	1x6g MCW 4x127g GRE 1x4g FRECH	Late 16 th - 17 th /18 th	
	1131	10x173g GRE 1x17g LMT 2x15g STAF	Late 17 th -18 th	
Ditch 1038	1039	10x79g BAS	Early Bronze Age	BAS: body sherds with rusticated beaker with

				finger nail deco
Ditch 1064	1065	1x24g IAFT	Late Bronze Age-Early Iron Age	IAFT: flint and sand tempered body sherd, lightly abraded
Post-hole 1101	1102	3x35g IAFT	Late Bronze Age-Early Iron Age	IAFT: moderately body sherds
Ditch 1113	1114 B	11x332g GRE 2x19g PMRE	Late 17 th -early 19 th	
Ditch 1126	1128	1x5g HFW 1x57g LMT	16 th -early 17 th	HFW: coarseware but in fine micaceous fabric
Ditch 1034	1035	2x14g MCW	Mid 12 th -15 th	

Table 1: Quantification of pottery by context

Bibliography

Slowikowski, A., Nenck, 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 133 fragments (17078g) of early post-medieval CBM (Table 2), in a highly fragmented, poorly preserved condition. The CBM includes a single type of brick and peg tile, which were entirely manufactured in an orange-red fabric, often with a redder core, with inclusions of common, well-sorted medium sand, sparse-occasional rounded quartzite and voids (calcareous) (both <2mm), and occasional flint (<4mm). While sufficiently hard-fired and fully oxidized for CBM, the firing temperature combined with the silty to sandy texture of the fabric render it slightly soft and friable in the preservation conditions.

CBM type	Fragment count	Weight (g)
Brick	73	12927
Peg tile	60	4151
<i>Total</i>	<i>133</i>	<i>17078</i>

Table 2: Quantification of CBM

Modest groups of brick fragments, perhaps representing (parts of) 1-3 bricks in each context were contained in Pit F1004 (L1005), Ditches F1012 (L1013 and L1131). The bricks had consistent partial dimensions of ?x100x50mm with fairly regular faces/arrises and a rough base; technological traits indicative of bricks introduced in the Tudor period that continue to be used into the early 17th century. The peg tile was 12mm thick with slightly creased faces, a striated upper surface, sanded base and circular peg holes that tapered to the base; and are likely contemporary with the bricks. A modest quantity of peg tiles were contained in Ditch F1006 (L1007), with limited

quantities also contained in Pit F1004 (associated with brick), Ditches F1036, F1113 and F1129. The volume of CBM is not sufficient to suggest a direct association with a building on the site, but despite its fragmentary state, its consistency suggests that it may have been re-distributed into field boundaries and related features from a building nearby, such as the dispersed cottages, farms and windmills that were once detached and situated to the west of the nucleus of Chelmondiston.

The faunal remains and molluscs

Julie Curl

THE ANIMAL BONE

Methodology

The summary assessment was carried out following a modified version of guidelines by English Heritage (Davis, 1992) and Baker and Worley, 2014. All of the bone was examined to determine range of species and elements present. A record was also made of butchering and any indications of skinning, hornworking and other modifications. When possible ages were estimated along with any other relevant information, such as pathologies. Measurements were taken where appropriate following Von Den Driesch, 1976. Counts and weights were noted for each context and counts made for each species. Where bone could not be identified to species, they were grouped as, for example, 'large mammal', 'bird' or 'small mammal'.

The results were input into an Excel database for quantification and analysis. A summary catalogue and a table of measurements is included with this report and a full catalogue (with additional counts) of the faunal remains is available in the digital archive.

The bone assemblage

Quantification, provenance and preservation

A total of 1031g of bone, consisting of 68 elements, was recovered from this site. Most remains were recovered from ditch fills of a 15th to 18th century date range, with one 17th to 18th century pit fill producing animal remains. The assemblage is quantified by context, trench and date in Table 3.

Ctxt	Trench	Feature	Type	Spot date	Ctxt Qty	Weight
1005	2	1004	Pit	17th - 18th	10	52g
1005	2	1004	Pit	17th - 18th		
1005	2	1004	Pit	17th - 18th		
1007	2	1006	Ditch	15th - 17th	2	9g
1013	2	1012	Ditch	Late 16th - 17th/18th	4	46g
1013	2	1012	Ditch	Late 16th - 17th/18th		
1128	5	1126	Ditch	16th - 18th	25	27g
1128	5	1126	Ditch	16th - 18th		
1128	5	1126	Ditch	16th - 18th		
1131	2	1012	Ditch	17th - 18th	13	279g
1131	2	1012	Ditch	17th - 18th		
1007A	2	1006	Ditch	15th to 17th	5	192g

1007A	2	1006	Ditch	15th to 17th		
1007A	2	1006	Ditch	15th to 17th		
1007B	2	1006	Ditch	15th to 17th	9	426g
1007B	2	1006	Ditch	15th to 17th		
1007B	2	1006	Ditch	15th to 17th		
TOTALS					68	1031g

Table 3. Quantification of the bone assemblage

The assemblage varied in condition. Many of the remains were in good condition, although fragmented from butchering and wear. The small mammal bones in Ditch F1126, Fill L1128, are in good condition with preservation of small elements, which could indicate an intrusive later animal. Bone from Pit F1004, Fill L1005 and from Ditch F1126, Fill L1128 were more fragile, porous and showing worn surfaces, probably indicating residual remains.

No gnawing was seen on any of the remains in this assemblage and invertebrate damage was low, which suggests that bone waste was buried before scavengers had the opportunity to access the bones. No burning was seen.

Species, observations and discussion

Five species were seen in this assemblage. Attempts were made to distinguish sheep from goat where possible following Albarella and Salvagno (2017) and Halstead, *et al.* (2002) and both sheep and goat were identified. The species are quantified by context and NISP in Table 4.

Context	Species and NISP					Totals
	Cattle	Equid	Mammal	Sheep/goat	SM - Cat	
1005	1		8	1		10
1007	2					2
1007A	1		3	1		5
1007B	2	1	6			9
1013			3	1		4
1128		1	5		19	25
1131	3		10			13
Totals	9	2	35	3	19	68

Table 4. Quantification of the species identified

Of the main domestic animals, **cattle** were the most frequently seen and found in three contexts. All of the remains are from adult cattle, with a higher number of primary waste bones (metapodials, teeth) with meat remains in Ditch Fill L1007; much of the bone had been butchered and included skinning waste.

Sheep/goat were recorded from three deposits, with adult remains seen. Main meat bones were seen in pit fill 1005 and ditch fill 1013 and an elderly **goat** mandible was found in Ditch Fill L1007 Segment A. The tibia from pit fill 1005 indicates a small slender **sheep** that is typical of ancient breeds such as the Soay.

Equid were produced from two contexts. A worn metacarpal was found in ditch fill 1128. A complete metatarsal was produced from the ditch fill 1007B, with metrical data (following Von Den Driesch, 1976) from this bone indicating a large pony of around 13.5 Hands High; the bone showed fine knife cuts on the distal end from skinning.

A partial **cat** skeleton was discovered from the fill of Ditch F1126, Fill L1128. The skeletal remains are those of a small adult cat (probably a small female) and consists of mandibles, skull fragments, limb bones, metapodials, pelvic fragments and part of a sacrum. The left mandible has the 2nd and 3rd molars missing and the bone has healed over, the right mandible has a damaged and slightly infected 3rd molar. The tooth problems suggest the animal was used to eating a rough diet, perhaps scavenging for meat bones, which may have damaged the teeth resulting in their loss. The cat remains are in very good condition, with small bones surviving well, which may suggest this is a relatively late animal, perhaps a natural death that was buried by a scavenging fox or Stoat.

Conclusions

This is a small and mixed assemblage. The domestic mammals suggest sheep, goat and cattle for meat, milk and other by-products. The cattle and equid produced several probable skinning waste bones, suggesting some hide processing in the area.

The origin of the cat is uncertain. The remains of the cat do not show butchering and the animal was small and suffered with tooth problems and may have suffered sickness. It is possible that the cat was a feral animal and surviving on scavenging and catching prey and the consumption of bones may have damaged the teeth. It is possible that the cat could have died and the carcass was taken by a fox or other scavenger and buried in the ditch.

THE MOLLUSC ASSEMBLAGE

Methodology

The molluscs were identified to species using a variety of reference material. Shells were catalogued by species and where appropriate, counts were made of the number of individual species present (NISP), counts of top and base shells and an estimate of the minimum number of individuals (MNI). Bivalve shells are known to be used as painter's palettes and the remains are examined for any traces of pigments. Shells are also examined for any cut marks that would confirm their use for food from the prising apart of the shells or removal of meat with a knife.

Quantification, provenance and preservation

A total of 9371g of shell, consisting of thirty-eight pieces, was recovered from this site, which is quantified in Table 5.

Context	Ctxt Qty	Weight	Species	NISP
1005	2	16	Oyster	2
1007	2	9	Oyster	2
1007A	11	106	Oyster	11
1007B	15	162	Oyster	15
1013	6	76	Oyster	6
1114B	2	2	Oyster	2

Table 5. Quantification of the mollusc assemblage.

The mollusc assemblage

All of the shell in this assemblage is **Common Oyster** (*Ostrea edulis*) was found in four contexts, with most remains from Ditch Fill L1007. The remains of marine sponge, worms and barnacle shows they were retrieved from a marine environment, rather than being farmed shells.

The largest group were from fills 1007, A and B, in Ditch F1006 with a minimum of eleven oysters with some cut marks seen from prising the shells open, attesting to their use for food. One cut shell as also seen in Ditch Fill L1013.

Discussion and conclusions

This is a small shell assemblage that contains the remains of the most frequent food species on archaeological sites, with the knife cut showing that these were collected for meat. Common Oyster are found all around the British coast, even in quite shallow waters. Such molluscs could be collected by individuals, but are perhaps more likely to be sold at local markets at an inland site.

Bibliography (for bone/shell reports)

- Albarella, U. and Salvagno, L. 2017. *A morphometric system to distinguish sheep and goat postcranial bones*. PLoS ONE. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0178543>
- Baker, P. and Worley, F. 2014. *Animal Bones and Archaeology, Guidelines for best practice*. English Heritage.
- Bartosiewicz, L. and Gill, E. 2013. *Shuffling Nags and Lambe Ducks. The Archaeology of Animal Disease*. Oxbow Books.
- Davis, S. 1992. *A rapid method for recording information about mammal bones from archaeological sites*. English Heritage AML report 71/92
- Halstead, P., Collins, P. and Isaakidou, V. 2002. *Sorting the Sheep from the Goats: Morphological Distinctions between the Mandibles and Mandibular Teeth of adult Ovis and Capra*. Journal of Archaeological Science 2.
- Hillson, S. 1992. *Mammal bones and teeth*. The Institute of Archaeology, University College, London.
- Janus, H. 1982. *The Illustrated Guide to Molluscs*. Harold Starke Limited.
- Teeble, N. 1966. *British Bivalve shells: Handbook for identification*. British Museum (Natural History), London.
- Von Den Driesch, A. 1976. *A guide to the measurements of animal bones from archaeological sites*. Peabody Museum Bulletin 1, Cambridge Mass., Harvard University.
- Winder, J.M. 2011. *Oyster shells from archaeological sites. A brief guide to basic processing and recording*.

Tables 6 and 7

6 Summary catalogue of the animal bone.

7 Catalogue of the mollusc assemblage.

Table 6

Catalogue of the animal bone recovered from CHL106

Listed in context order.

A full catalogue (with additional information) is available as an Excel file in the digital archive.

Key:

NISP = Number of Individual Species elements Present

Ad = adult

Juv = juvenile

Neo = neonatal

Measure = measurable following Von Den Driesch, 1976

Count = Countable following Davis, 1992

Ctxt	Ctxt Qty	Wt (g)	Species	NISP	Adult	Juv	Neo	MNI	Element range	Measure	Count	Butchering	Comments
1005	10	52	Cattle	1					upper molar				
1005			Sheep/goat	1					tibia				very worn surface, slender tibia, small ancient breed of sheep likely
1005			Mammal	8					fragments			butchered	fragmented and some wear
1007	2	9	Cattle	2					rib fragments			chopped	
1007A	5	19 2	Cattle	1	1				metatarsal	1	1	cut	small cut at proximal end from skinning
1007A			Sheep/goat	1	1				mandible		1	chopped	GOAT mandible, third molar in full wear
1007A			Mammal	3					fragments				
1007B	9	42 6	Equid	1	1				complete metatarsal	1	1	knife cuts	fine cuts on rear of distal shaft from skinning
1007B			Cattle	2	2				scapula, distal		1	chopped, cut	heavily chopped and cut scapula

													metacarpal										
1007B				Mammal	6																		
1013	4	46		Sheep/goat	1	1							femur shaft								cut, chopped		
1013				Mammal	3								fragments								chopped		
1128	25	27		SM - Cat	19								partial skeleton			6							small cat. Mandibles with pathology - left has two teeth lost and healed over, right has broken third molar. Some skull, metapodials, limb bones, sacrum, pelvis
1128				Equid	1								fragment of metacarpal										worn and porous
1128				Mammal	5								fragments										worn and porous
1131	13	27 9		Cattle	3	3					1		mandible (no teeth), proximal metacarpal fragments								chopped		
1131				Mammal	10								fragments										

Table 7. Catalogue of the mollusc remains from CHL106

Context	Trench	Ctxt Qty	Weight	Freshwater	Marine	Land	Fossil	Species	NISP	Top	Base	MNI	Apex	Fragment	Distort	Worms	Sponge	Barnacles	Attached	Cuts	Burnt	Gnaw	Condition	Pigment?	Comments	
1005	2	2	16		2			Oyster	2	1	1	1	2				1								some wear	
1007	2	2	9		2			Oyster	2	1	1	1	2			1	1				1				good	
1007 A	2	1 1	10 6		1 1			Oyster	1 1	6	4	6	1 0	1	2	1	2								good	
1007 B	2	1 5	16 2		1 5			Oyster	1 5	5	7	7	1 2	3	1	2	2	1			1				good	
1013	2	6	76		6			Oyster	6	4	2	6	5	1	1	2	1	2	1	1					good	largest 90mm GL est
1114 B	3	2	2		2			Oyster	2	1		1	1	1											poor	small individual and fragment

The Environmental Samples

Dr John Summers

Introduction

During the archaeological evaluation on land adjacent to Woodlands, Chelmondiston, 14 bulk soil samples for environmental archaeological assessment were taken and processed. Sampled deposits included early Bronze Age ditch fill L1039 (F1038) and late Bronze Age/ early Iron Age post hole fill L1102 (F1101). This report presents the results from the assessment of the bulk sample light fractions and discusses the significance and potential of any remains recovered.

Methods

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

Results

The assessment data from the bulk sample light fractions are presented in Table 8. Neither early Bronze Age ditch fill L1039 (F1038) nor late Bronze Age/ early Iron Age post hole fill L1102 (F1101) contained any identifiable macrofossil remains.

Small numbers of carbonised cereal grains were present in seven of the remaining samples, four of which were dateable to the post-medieval period. The dominant cereal was rye (*Secale cereale*), accompanied by a small number of hulled barley grains (*Hordeum* sp.). In addition was a small range of non-cereal probable arable weed taxa, including medium Fabaceae (vetch/ tare type), dock (*Rumex* sp.) and corn marigold (*Glebionis segetum*), and a small amount of charcoal, which was identifiable as oak (*Quercus* sp.) in L1017 (F1016) and a diffuse porous type in L1114 (F1113). The range of crops, incorporating rye and barley, is more commonly associated with poorer, free-draining soils and often lower status subsistence.

Conclusions

The remains recovered from the bulk sample light fractions were indicative of background scatters of carbonised material, most likely from mixed sources, including domestic activity during the post-medieval period. The prehistoric features produced no carbonised remains, suggesting that they were peripheral to core areas of occupation.

References

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

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

Site code	Sample number	Context	Feature	Description	Trench	Spot date	Volume taken (litres)	Volume processed (litres)	% processed	Cereals			Non-cereal taxa		Hazelnut shell	Charcoal		Molluscs		Contaminants						
										Cereal grains	Cereal chaff	Notes	Seeds	Notes		Charcoal >2mm	Notes	Molluscs	Notes	Roots	Molluscs	Modern seeds	Insects	Earthworm capsules	Other remains	
CHL106	1	1005	1004	Fill of Pit	2	Late 16th-early 18th C	40	20	50%	X	-	HB (1)	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	XX	-	X	-	-	-	-
CHL106	2	1007B	1006	Fill of Ditch	2	Mid 16th-17th C	40	20	50%	XX	-	Rye (4), NFI (5)	X	Medium Fabaceae (2), Caryophyllaceae (1), <i>Glebionis segetum</i> (1)	-	X	-	-	-	XXX	-	X	-	X	-	-
CHL106	3	1017	1016	Fill of Posthole	15	-	20	10	50%	-	-	-	-	-	XX	<i>Quercus</i> sp.	-	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	-	
CHL106	4	1039	1038	Fill of Ditch	10	EBA	40	20	50%	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	XX	-	X	-	-	-	
CHL106	5	1037	1036	Fill of Ditch	10	-	40	20	50%	X	-	NFI (1)	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	XXX	-	-	-	-	-	
CHL106	6	1080	1079	Fill of Pit	9	-	40	20	50%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	XX	-	XX	-	-	-	
CHL106	7	1110	1109	Fill of Ditch	5	-	40	20	50%	X	-	Trit/Rye (1)	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	XX	-	X	-	-	-	
CHL106	8	1102	1101	Fill of Posthole	9	LBA-EIA	10	10	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	XX	-	X	-	-	-	
CHL106	9	1106	1105	Fill of Ditch	9	-	30	20	67%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	XX	-	X	-	-	-	
CHL106	10	1114	1113	Fill of Ditch	3	18th-19th C	30	20	67%	X	-	Rye (3), NFI (1)	X	Medium Fabaceae (5), <i>Rumex</i> sp. (2)	-	XX	Diffuse porous	-	-	-	XXX	-	X	-	-	-
CHL106	11	1116	1115	Fill of Ditch	3	-	30	20	67%	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	XX	-	X	-	-	-	
CHL106	12	1118	1117	Fill of	3	-	30	20	67%	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	XX	-	X	-	-	-	

				Ditch																					
CHL106	13	1131	1012	Fill of Ditch	2	Late 17th-18th C	40	20	50%	X	-	Hord (1), NFI (1)	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	XX	-	X	-	-	-
CHL106	14	1124	1123	Fill of Ditch	5	-	20	10	50%	X	-	Trit (1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	XX	-	XX	-	-	-

Table 8: Results from the assessment of bulk sample light fractions from Woodlands, Chelmondiston. Abbreviations: HB = hulled barley (*Hordeum* sp.); Hord = barley (*Hordeum* sp.); FTW = free-threshing type wheat (*Triticum aestivum/ turgidum*); Trit = wheat (*Triticum* sp.); Rye (*Secale cereale*); NFI = not formally identified (indeterminate cereal grain).

APPENDIX 3 SPECIFICATION

**LAND ADJACENT TO WOODLANDS, MAIN ROAD,
CHELMONDISTON, SUFFOLK IP9 1DW**

**WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

**29th October 2018
Rev 28th November 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
Historic building recording and appraisals
Trial trench evaluations
Geophysical surveys
Archaeological monitoring and recording
Archaeological excavations
Post excavation analysis
Promotion and outreach
Specialist analysis

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD

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

**PI House, r/o 23 Clifton Road, Shefford SG17 5AF
Tel 01462 850483**

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



twitter.com/ArchaeologicalS



www.facebook.com/ArchaeologicalSolutions



**LAND ADJACENT TO WOODLANDS, MAIN ROAD, CHELMONDISTON,
SUFFOLK IP9 1DW
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 This specification (written scheme of investigation) has been prepared in response to a brief issued by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCC AS-CT, Rachael Abraham, dated 26th September 2018) for archaeological evaluation prior to the proposed construction of a new residential development of 24 dwellings (including 8 affordable dwellings) and access on land adjacent to Woodlands, Main Road, Chelmondiston, Suffolk IP9 1DW (Babergh Council Planning Ref. DC/18/00236) (NGR TL 199 375). The work is required to comply with a planning condition on approval for the development, on advice from SCC AS-CT. The WSI has been prepared for the approval of SCC AS-CT and the LPA. The WSI alone will not discharge the planning condition.

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, in order to comply with the requirements of the condition, for which an additional brief/WSI will be required.

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 The site lies on the southern side of Church Lane and east of Richardsons Lane at Chelmondiston. Main Road lies to the south. It is bounded to the east by the properties at Woodlands. It is a large grassed field of some 1.9ha. It is proposed to erect 24 new dwellings and access on the site. A condition of planning approval requires a programme of archaeological work.

3.2 The Suffolk Historic Environment Record notes that this is an area of archaeological potential on the western side of the village, and in a location overlooking the river Orwell that would have been favourable to early occupation. Surface finds scatters of Iron Age, Saxon and medieval material have been made from within the field (HER CHL016 & CHL Misc). The

western part of the site is also within the original extent of the late 18th century Woolverstone park (HER WLV024). Cropmarks have been identified by aerial photography to the immediate west. These may relate to prehistoric/Roman field systems (WLV012).

3.3 The site thus has a particular potential for evidence of activity associated with prehistoric/Roman activity and Saxon/medieval activity. There is also a potential for features associated with the post-medieval parkland of Woolverstone Park to extend into this area.

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). Further updates are available on the EAA website. The key issues for the Neolithic and Bronze Age (as set out by Brown & Murphy in Brown & Glazebrook 2000, 9-13) centre on the theme of the development of farming and the attendant development and integration of monuments, fields and settlements. Medlycott & Brown (2008) and Medlycott (2011, 13) suggest that future research on the Neolithic should include synthetic and regional studies for the region; an examination of the Mesolithic/Neolithic transition

through radiocarbon dates; the establishment of a chronology for Neolithic ring-ditches; improved understanding of the chronological development of pottery; the excavation and study of cropmark complexes; greater understanding of burial practices; a study of the inter-relationships of settlements; greater use of scientific methods of dating and modelling of the environmental conditions during this period; targeted programmes of sedimentological, palynological and macrofossil analyses of sediment sequences in valley bottoms, lakes or the intertidal zone; and the human impact on the natural landscape during this period. The nature of Neolithic burial in the region and the pattern of burial practice, including the relationship between settlement sites and burial, require further research. Settlement sites themselves also form part of an important research subject as there is a requirement to identify if a consensus exists on the subject of non-permanent settlement in the Neolithic (Medlycott 2011, 13). Further work on understanding the effects of plough damage on Neolithic sites is considered to be an important research subject for the region (Medlycott 2011, 13).

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

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

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

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

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

4.2.7 The issues identified by Ayers (in Brown & Glazebrook, 2000) and Wade (in Brown & Glazebrook, 2000) remain valid research subjects (Medlycott 2011, 70) for the medieval period. The study of landscapes is dominated by issues such as water management and land reclamation for large parts of the region, the economic development of the landscape and the region's potential to reveal information regarding field systems, enclosures, roads and trackways. Linked to the study of the landscape are research issues such as the built environment and infrastructure; the main

communication routes through the region need to be identified and synthesis needs to be carried out regarding the significance, economic and social importance of historic buildings in the region (Medlycott 2011, 70-71). Also considered to be important research subjects for the medieval period are rural settlements, towns, industry and the production and processing of food and demographic studies (Medlycott 2011, 70-71).

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

4.2.9 As set out above, the principal research objectives will be to identify any significant evidence of early activity on the high ground overlooking the river Orwell in the prehistoric/Roman periods, and evidence of Saxon and medieval activity and any remains associated with the post-medieval parkland at Woolverstone Park.

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 ClfA.

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

A Method Statement is presented
Trial Trench Evaluation Appendix 1

5.1.3 The evaluation will conform with the guidelines set down in the brief and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluations (revised 2014)* and *Standard and Guidelines for Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment (revised 2014)*. It will also adhere to the document *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003) and the requirements of the SCC document *Requirements for a Trenched Evaluation 2017*.

5.1.4 SCC AS-CT require a programme of archaeological evaluation by trial trenching of a 5% sample of the proposed development area and require 530m of 1.8m wide trenching. Eighteen trenches of 30m x 1.8m are proposed. 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.15 Days

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

5.1.7 In advance of the field work AS will liaise with the Suffolk Archaeological 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.

11.5 No trenches will be backfilled until signed off by SCC AS-CT

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 unlikely 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. Any metal finds from the metal detector survey will be located by GPS.

A metal detector will be used to enhance finds recovery. The metal detector survey will be conducted by Graham Brandeys or Geoff Stribling prior to and 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 conjoinings. 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 ClfA

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.

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 OFFICER
Gareth Barlow MSc

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

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

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

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
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.

SUPERVISOR

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).

SUPERVISOR

Joseph Locke BA MSt

Qualifications: BA (Hons) Classical and Archaeological Studies (University of Kent 2009–12)

MSt Classical Archaeology (University of Oxford 2014–15)

Experience: Joseph has been working in field archaeology across southern Britain for the last five years for a variety of contracting units, and developing an extensive repertoire of excavation, surveying and supervisory skills. Significant projects during this period have included the large-scale excavation of a complex Roman farmstead in eastern Milton Keynes, late Iron Age and Roman field systems and settlement, and Roman inhumation burials also around Milton Keynes. Other projects have included Anglo-Saxon cremations and the medieval Greyfriars Friary in Oxfordshire, Bronze Age cremations, Iron Age field systems and Saxon sunken-featured building across East Anglia, as well as overseeing watching briefs. In addition to British archaeology, Joseph's academic background has also supported research interests in Minoan Archaeology, in particular burial practices. Joseph is CSCS certified.

SUPERVISOR

Aurelian 'Ike' Rusu BA MA PHD

Qualifications: BA History and Philology (University of Sibiu 2002–6)

MS History (University of Sibiu 2008-6)

PHD History (University of Sibiu 2009-12)

Experience: Ike's archaeological career has spanned a wide-range of excavations in Romania and Great Britain, ranging from rescue and research excavations, rural and urban commercial projects, and investigations in advance of motorway and road construction. For the last two years Ike has been supervising teams working on multi-period sites along the A14 road expansion in Cambridgeshire, including prehistoric cremations, extensive Roman settlement and industry and a medieval deserted village. Prior to that, he worked on sites in London ranging from investigations into Palaeolithic gravel deposits to post-medieval charnel pits. Other projects have included Saxon burials and an Augustinian Friary in Norfolk, while projects in Romania have spanned, Mesolithic and Neolithic sites, a Roman cursus, Migration period burials, and medieval settlement and houses. Through his post-graduate studies Ike developed a strong research interest in Mesolithic sites and material culture, as well as the transition into the Neolithic. Ike is an Associate member of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, is CSCS certified, and qualified for First Aid at Work.

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

PROJECT OFFICER (POST-EXCAVATION)

Lindsay Lloyd-Smith BSc MPhil PhD

Qualifications: Institute of Archaeology, UoL, BSc (Hons) Archaeology (1989-1992)
University of Cambridge, MPhil Archaeological Research (2004-2005)
University of Cambridge, PhD Archaeology (2005-2008)

Experience: Lindsay has over 25 years' experience in archaeology working on a wide variety of contract and research projects. As well as working in East Anglia for the Norfolk Archaeological Unit (1992), the Cambridge Archaeology Unit (repeatedly between 1995 and 2010), and most recently for Pre-Construct Archaeology (2016-2018), Lindsay's work and research has taken him to Belize (1992), the Netherlands (1992-1995), Sweden (1997-2004), India (1996-2005), Egypt (2002-2004), Malaysia (2000-2017), the Philippines (2006), Vietnam (2009), and South Korea (2011-2015). He was a member of the Niah Caves Project, Borneo (University of Cambridge, 2000-2004), which led on to his post-graduate research (MPhil, PhD) into later prehistorical

mortuary practice in Island Southeast Asia. Following this, he was a Post-Doctoral Research Associate on the Cultured Rainforest Project, University of Cambridge (2007-2011), responsible for archaeological fieldwork investigating the prehistory of the central highlands of Borneo. He spent four years (2011-2015) working as an Assistant Professor at the Institute for East Asian Studies, Sogang University, Seoul, South Korea, where he taught Area Studies and Southeast Asian Archaeology and directed the Early Central Borneo Project (2013-2016). During this time he also was lead editor for the newly launched journal *TRANS: Trans –Regional and –National Studies of Southeast Asia* published by Cambridge University Press. Returning to the UK in 2015, Lindsay worked at Leicester University as an Associate Tutor in the School of Archaeology and Ancient History where he designed and wrote a Distance Learning Masters Module in Archaeology and Education. Lindsay joined AS in June 2018 and 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.

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

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

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

POTTERY RESEARCHER **Peter Thompson MA**

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

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

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

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

Danielle Hall

Qualifications: University of Edinburgh, Archaeology MA (Hons) (2014 - 2018)

Experience: Since joining the Graphics Department at AS, Danielle has been involved multiple tasks including digitising site records, compiling geo-physics surveys, and creating visual figures for desk-based assessments. Danielle has participated in various field excavations from Romania to Cyprus and has worked alongside the University of Edinburgh and Archaeology Scotland. She has also worked in conjunction with Historic Environment Scotland, the University of Glasgow, and the Society of Antiquaries Scotland using her designs to promote archaeology to local communities.

HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING

Tansy Collins BSc

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

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

HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING

Lauren Wilson

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

Experience: Throughout her higher education, Lauren has gained extensive practical archaeological experience, including small finds processing and cataloguing at Norton Priory, Runcorn and assisting in the excavation of a

Roman villa as part of the *Santa Marta Project*, Tuscany. Lauren also participated in a training excavation at Grovesnor Park, Chester, centred on a Roman road and 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 Dr John Summers Air Photo Services
AIR PHOTOGRAPHIC ASSESSMENTS	
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

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

Printable version

OASIS ID: archaeol7-337129

Project details

Project name	Land Adjacent Woodlands, Main Road, Chelmondiston, IP9 1DW (TT)
Short description of the project	In January 2019 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation on land adjacent to Woodlands, Main Road, Chelmondiston, Suffolk IP9 1DW (NGR TM 199 375; Figs. 1-2). The evaluation was undertaken in compliance with the initial requirements of a planning condition attached to planning approval for residential development (Babergh Council Planning Ref. DC/18/00236). It was required based on the advice of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCC AS-CT) In the northern sector of the site the trial trench evaluation recorded single finds of residual struck flint in Pit F1004 (Trench 2) and Ditch F1129 (Trench 4). In the centre of the site Ditch F1038 (Trench 10) contained ten sherds derived from an early Bronze Age Beaker vessel. Close to Trench 10 discrete feature Post Hole F1101 (Trench 9) contained three sherds of Late Bronze Age / Early Iron Age pottery; and adjacent to Trenches 9 and 10, Ditch F1064 (Trench 7) contained a sherd of Late Bronze Age / Early Iron Age pottery. Ditch F1034 (Trench 10) contained two sherds of medieval (mid 12th - 15th century) pottery which may date the feature. In the northern sector of the site, Ditch F1006 (Trench 2) contained late medieval transitional ware of mid 16th - early 17th century date. The same trench and adjacent trenches contained features of possibly slightly later (late 17th - 18th century) and later (18th - 19th century) date: Pit F1004 and Ditch F1012 (Trench 2); Ditch F1126 (Trench 5); and Ditch F1113 (Trench 3). The majority of features were ditches. The discrete features were not always co-incident with the areas of dated features, for example Trenches 8 and 15, but the density of features was co-incident with the areas of dated features i.e. Trenches 7, 9 and 10 (prehistoric and medieval features) and Trenches 2, 3 and 5 (late medieval transitional and post-medieval).
Project dates	Start: 01-01-2019 End: 31-01-2019
Previous/future work	No / Yes
Any associated project reference codes	P7831 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	CHL106 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Area of Archaeological Importance (AAI)
Current Land use	Other 15 - Other
Monument type	PITS Bronze Age
Monument type	DITCHES Post Medieval
Significant Finds	ASSEMBLAGES Bronze Age
Significant Finds	ASSEMBLAGES Post Medieval
Significant Finds	ASSEMBLAGES Medieval
Methods &	"Targeted Trenches"

techniques

Development type Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)

Prompt Planning condition

Position in the planning process Not known / Not recorded

Project location

Country England

Site location SUFFOLK BABERGH CHELMONDISTON Land Adjacent Woodlands, Main Road, Chelmondiston

Postcode IP9 1DW

Study area 1.9 Hectares

Site coordinates TM 199 375 51.991785537547 1.203315017719 51 59 30 N 001 12 11 E Point

Height OD / Depth Min: 28m Max: 30m

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 Birch Homes Ltd

Name of sponsor/funding body Birch Homes Ltd

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient SCCAS

Physical Contents "Animal Bones","Ceramics","Metal","other"

Digital Archive recipient SCCAS

Digital Contents "Animal Bones","Ceramics","Metal","other"

Digital Media available "Database","Images raster / digital photography","Spreadsheets","Text"

Paper Archive recipient SCCAS

Paper Contents "Animal Bones","Ceramics","Metal","other"

Paper Media available "Context sheet","Drawing","Map","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Survey "

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title	Land Adjacent to Woodlands, Main Road, Chelmondiston, Suffolk An Archaeological evaluation
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Diggons, KJ
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Thompson, P
Other bibliographic details	5749
Date	2019
Issuer or publisher	Archaeological Solutions
Place of issue or publication	Bury St Edmunds
Entered by	Hollie Wesson (admin@ascontracts.co.uk)
Entered on	4 February 2019

OASIS:

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

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

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

[Cookies](#) [Privacy Policy](#)

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX (P7831)



1
Trench 1 looking north-west



2
Pit F1028 in Trench 1



3
Pit F1030 in Trench 1



4
Trench 2 looking south-west



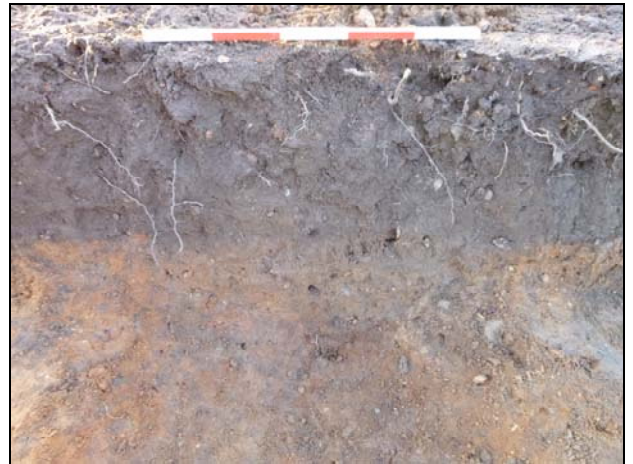
5
Pit F1004 in Trench 2



6
Ditch F1006B in Trench 2



7
Ditch F1008 in Trench 2



8
Ditch F1010B in Trench 2



9
Ditch F1113B in Trench 2



10
Ditch F1115B in Trench 2



11
Ditch F1134 in Trench 2



12
Ditch F1136B in Trench 2



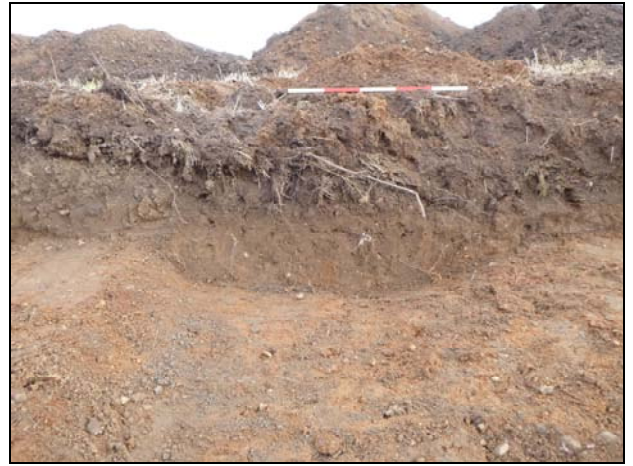
13
Pit F1138 in Trench 2



14
Trench 3 looking north-east



15
Ditch F1113A in Trench 3



16
Ditch F1115A in Trench 3



17
Ditch F1117 in Trench 3



18
Ditch F1119 in Trench 3



19
Post Hole F1121 in Trench 3



20
Trench 4 looking east



21
Ditch F1129 in Trench 4



22
Trench 5 looking north-west



23
Ditch F1109 in Trench 5



24
Ditch F1123 in Trench 5



25
Ditch F1126 in Trench 5



26
Ditch 6 looking north-east



27
Ditches F1067A and F1069 in Trench 6



28
Ditches F1067B and F1077 in Trench 6



29
Pit F1071 in Trench 6



31
Pit F1075 in Trench 6



30
Pit F1073 in Trench 6



32
Trench 7 looking north-west



33
Ditch F1048 in Trench 7



34
Ditch F1050 in Trench 7



35
Ditch F1060 in Trench 7



36
Ditch F1064 in Trench 7



37
Trench 8 looking north-west



38
Ditch F1085 in Trench 8



39
Ditches F1087 and F1089 in Trench 8



40
Post Hole F1091 in Trench 8



41
Pit F1093 in Trench 8



42
Ditch F1097 in Trench 8



43
Trench 9 looking north-east



44
Pit F1079 in Trench 9



45
Ditch F1081 and Pit F1083 in Trench 9



46
Gully F1099 in Trench 9



47
Post Hole F1101 in Trench 9



48
Post Hole F1103 in Trench 9



49
Ditch Terminal F1105 in Trench 9



50
Trench 10 looking south-west



51
Ditch F1032 in Trench 10



52
Ditches F1034 and F1036B in Trench 10



53
Ditch F1038 in Trench 10



54
Ditch F1040 in Trench 10



55
Ditch F1042, Pit F1044 and Post Hole F1046 in
Trench 10



56
Ditches F1052 and F1054 in Trench 10



57
Tree Hollow F1056 in Trench 10



58
Pit F1058 in Trench 10



59
Trench 11 looking east



60
Gullies F1024 and F1026 in Trench 11



61
Ditch F1140 in Trench 11



62
Trench 12 looking south-east



63
Ditch F1022 in Trench 12



64
Trench 15 looking south-west



65
Post Hole F1016 and Pit F1018 in Trench 15



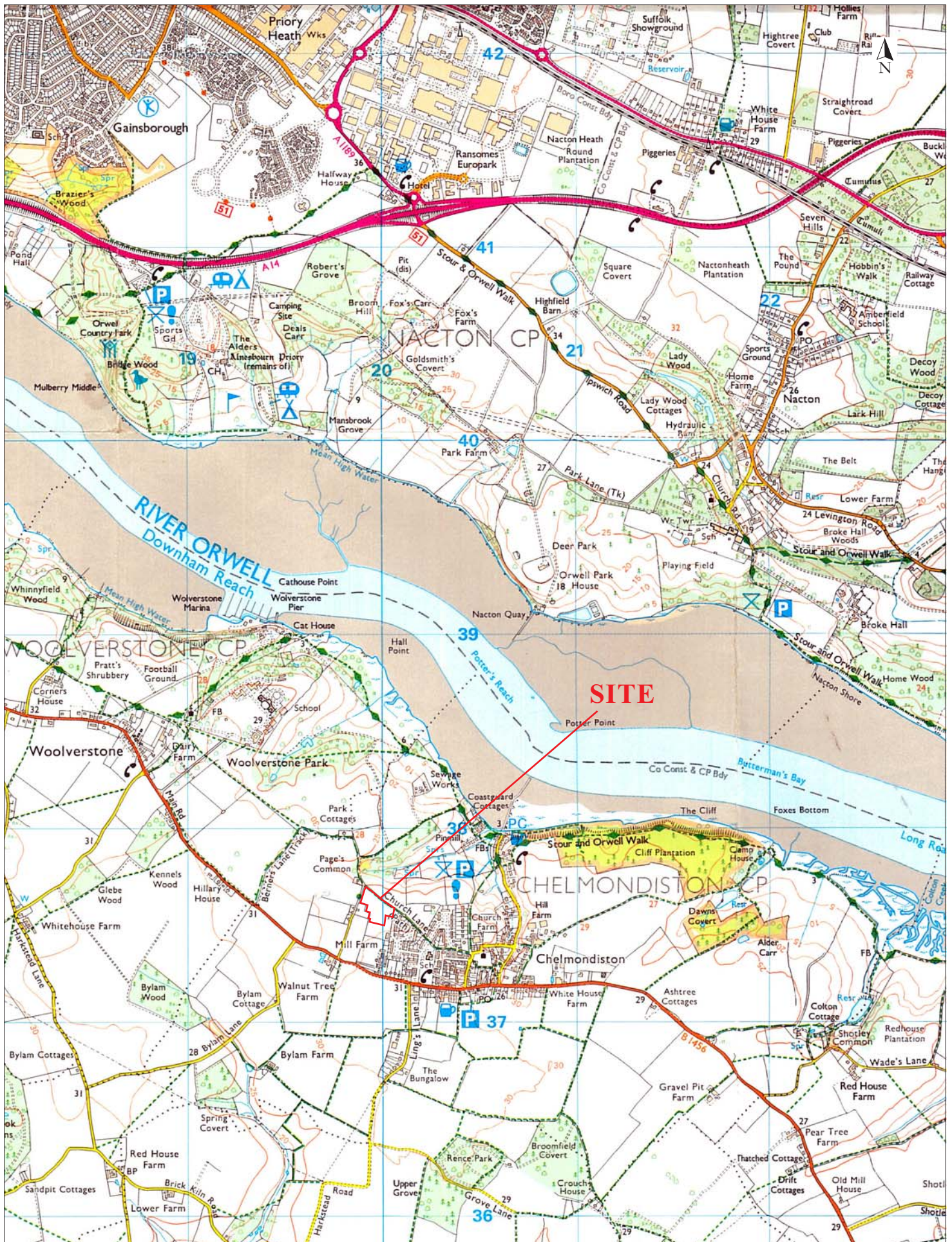
66
Ditch F1020 in Trench 15



67
Trench 16 looking south -east

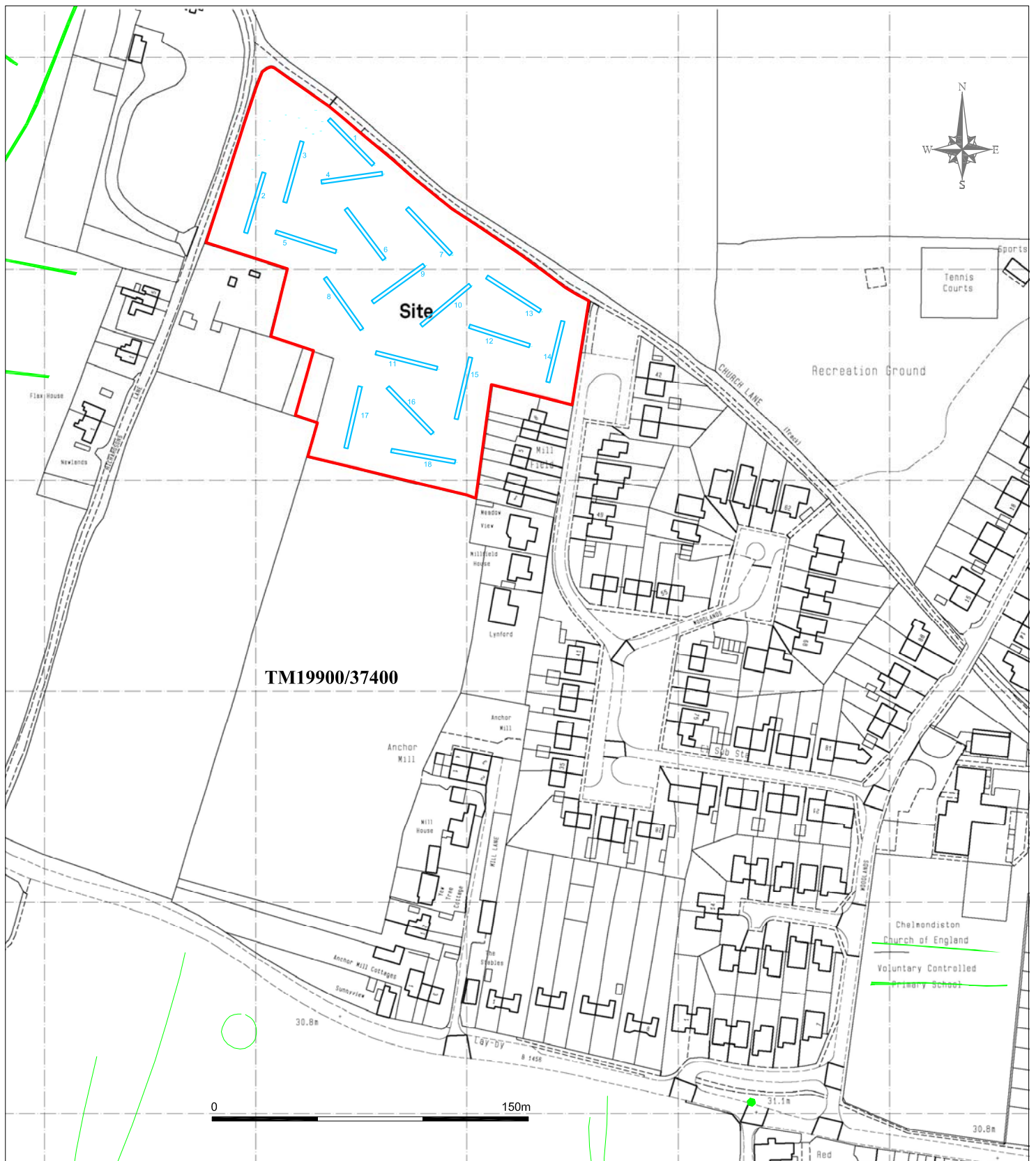


68
Ditch F1142 in Trench 16



Reproduced from the 2009 Ordnance Survey 1:25000 map with the permission of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown copyright Archaeological Solutions Ltd Licence number 100036680

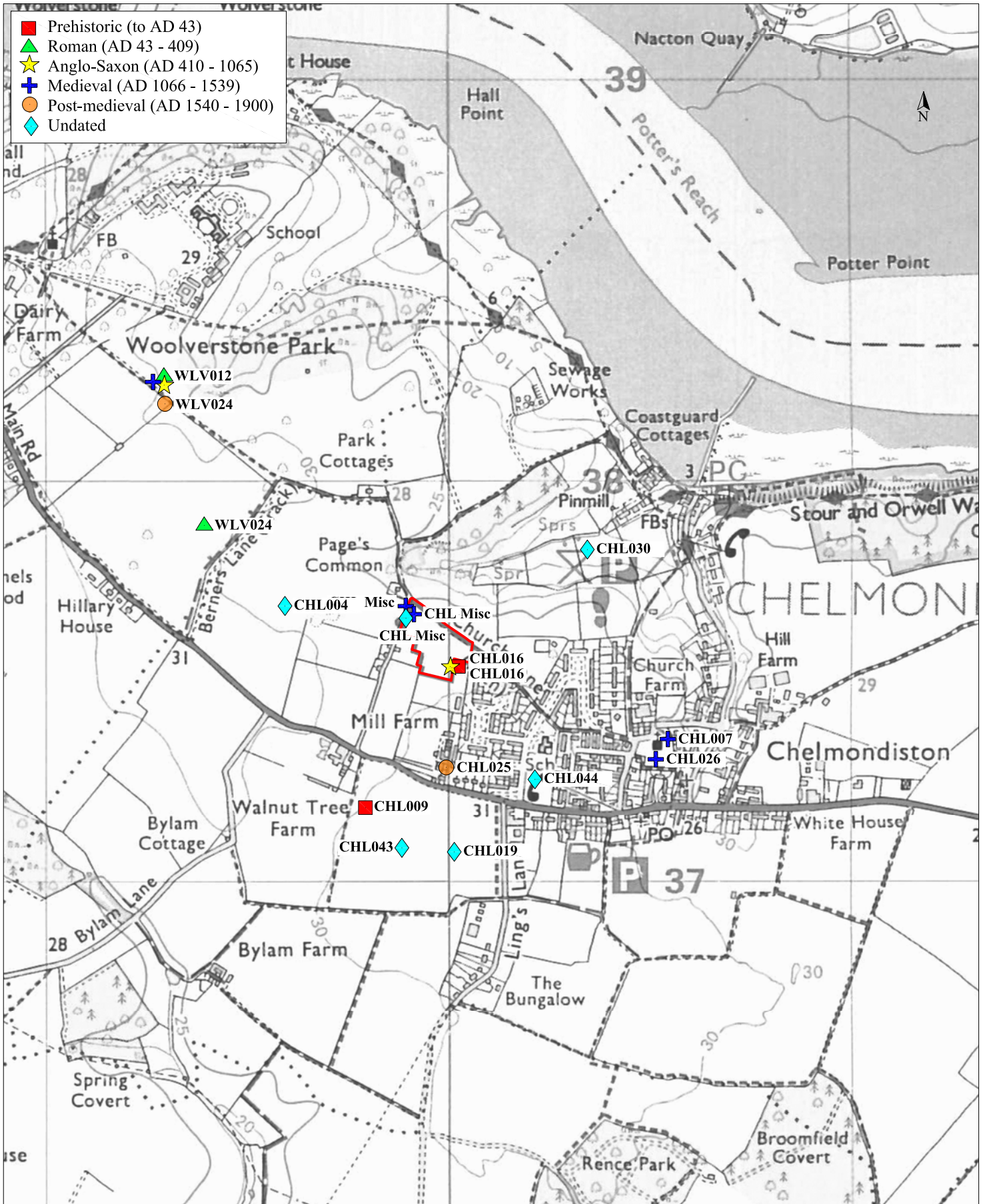
Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 1 Site location plan
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4
 Land off Woodlands, Chelmondiston, Suffolk (P7831)



Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map with the permission of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown copyright Archaeological Solutions Ltd Licence number 100036680.

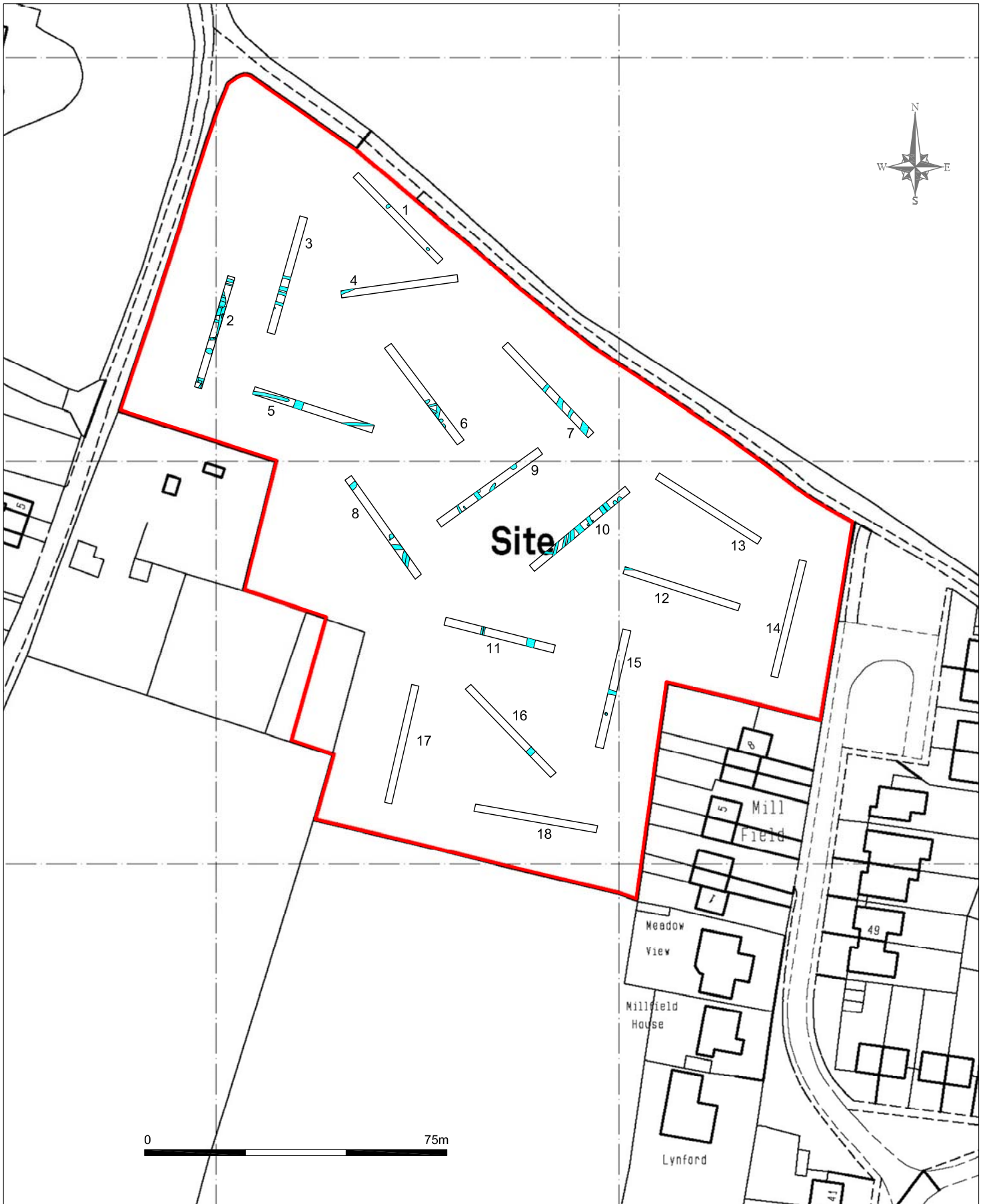
— Cropmarks

Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan
 Scale 1:2500 at A4
 Land off Woodlands, Chelmondiston, Suffolk (P7831)



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

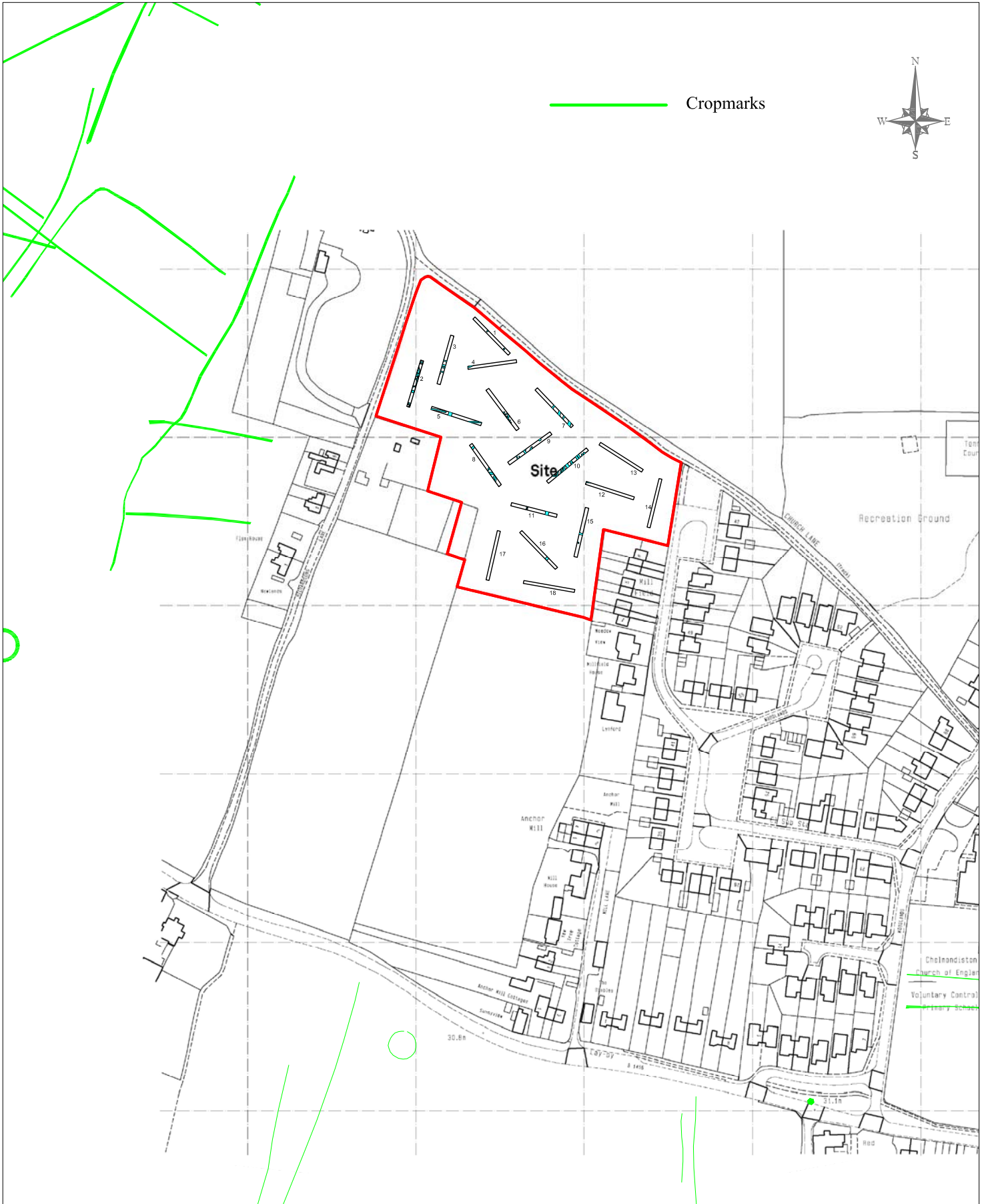
Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 3 HER information
 Scale 1:12500 at A4
 Land off Woodlands, Chelmondiston, Suffolk (P7831)



Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map with the permission of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown copyright Archaeological Solutions Ltd Licence number 100036680.

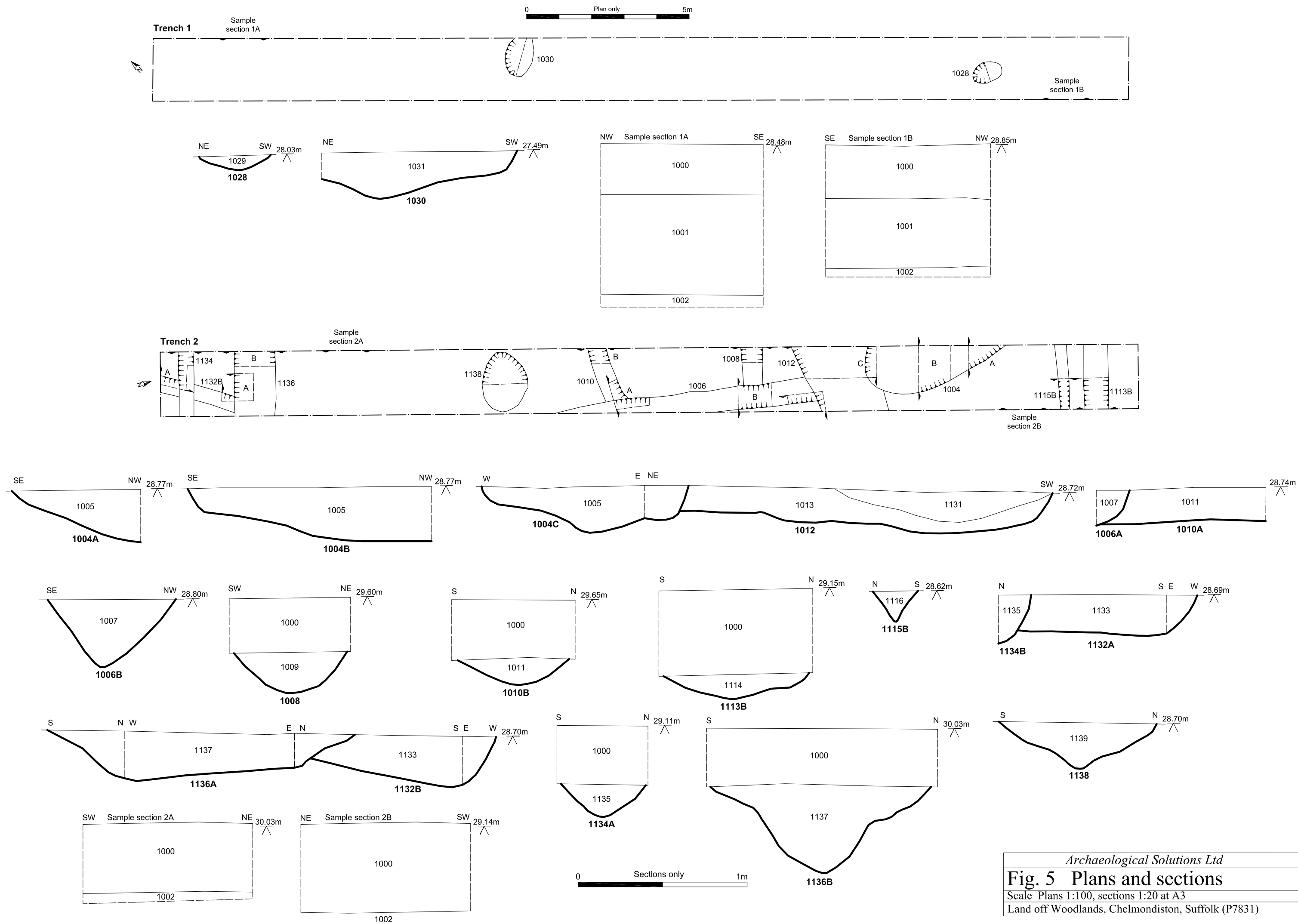
Archaeological Solutions Ltd

Fig. 4 Trench location plan
 Scale 1:1250 at A4
 Land off Woodlands, Chelmondiston, Suffolk (P7831)

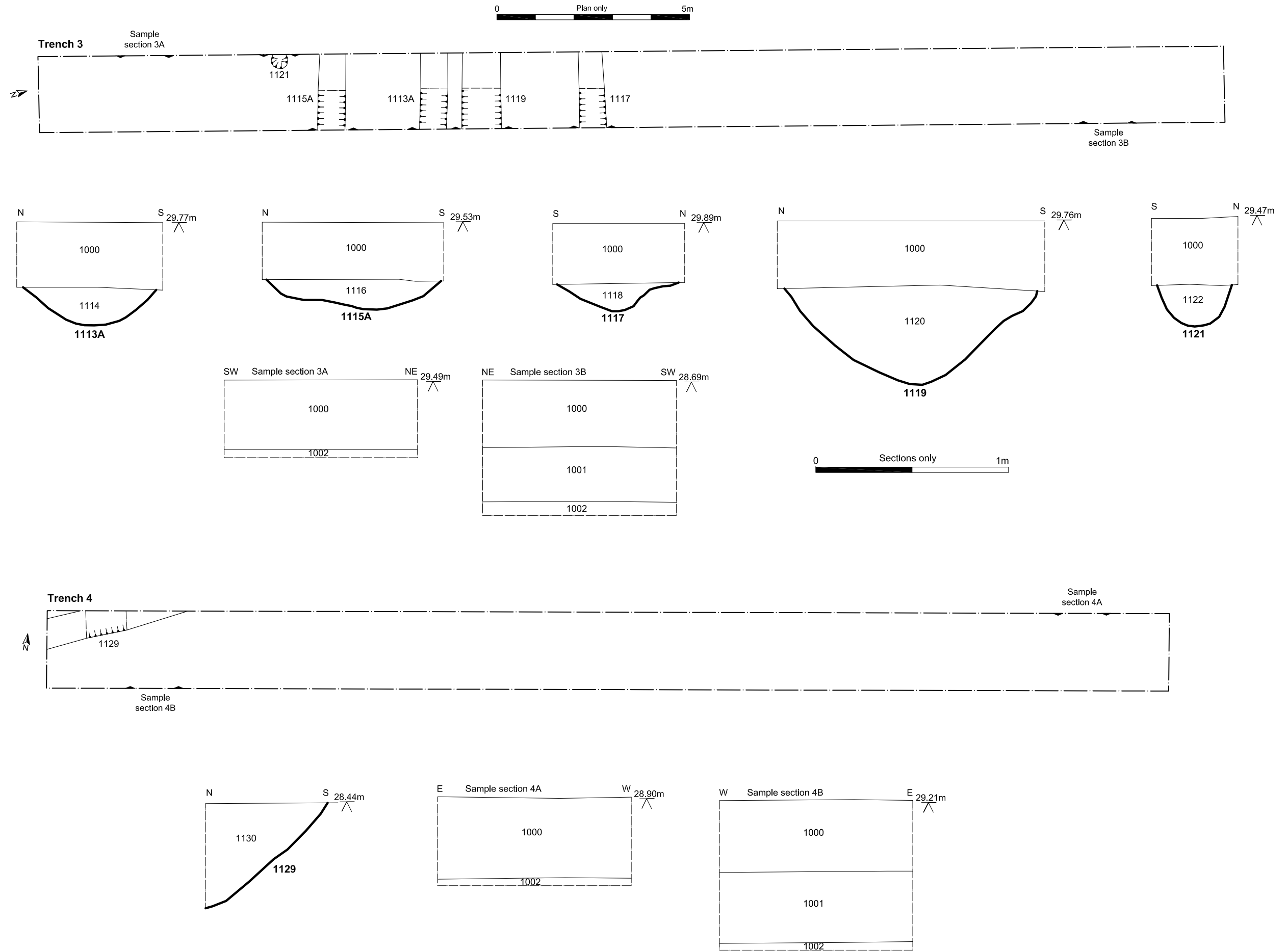


Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map with the permission of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown copyright Archaeological Solutions Ltd Licence number 100036680.

Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 4a Cropmarks
 Scale 1:3000 at A4
 Land off Woodlands, Chelmondiston, Suffolk (P7831)

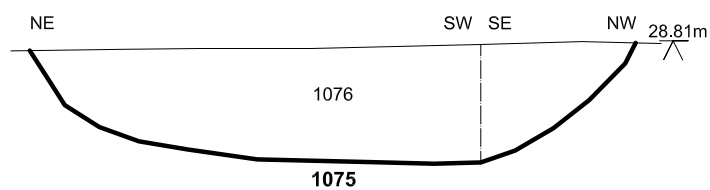
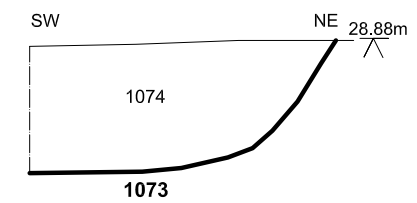
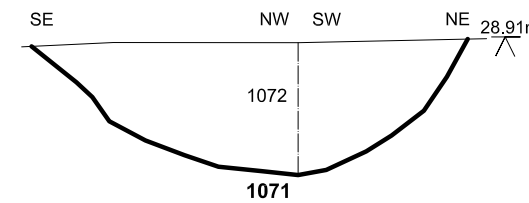
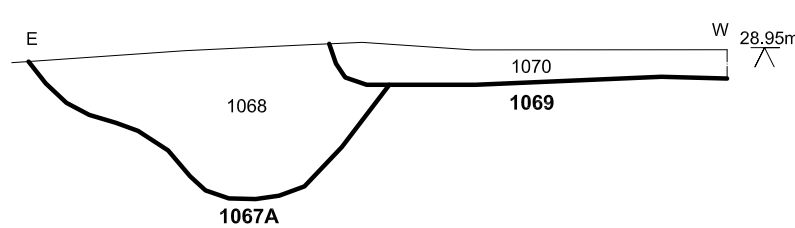
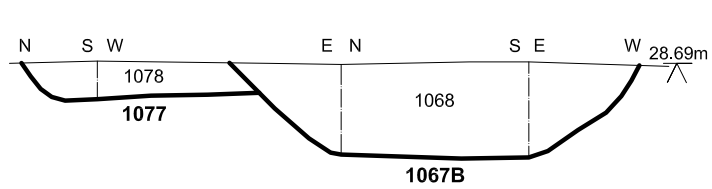
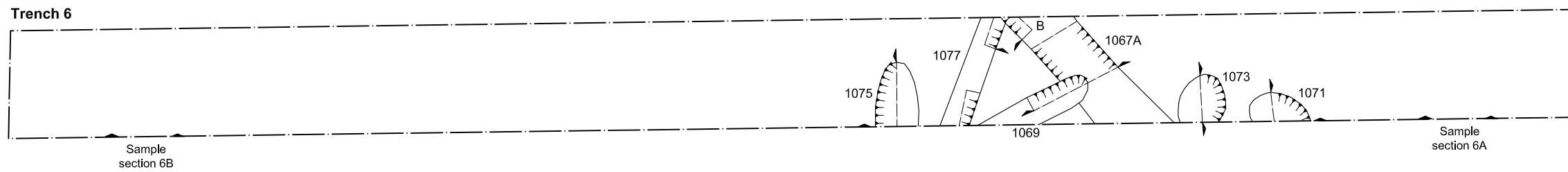
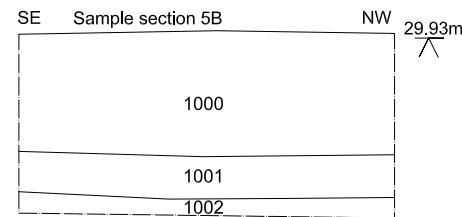
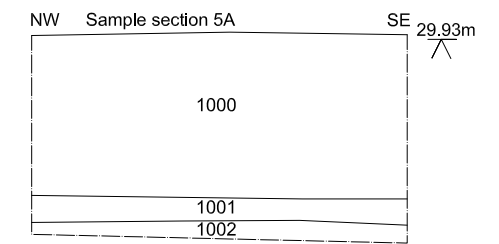
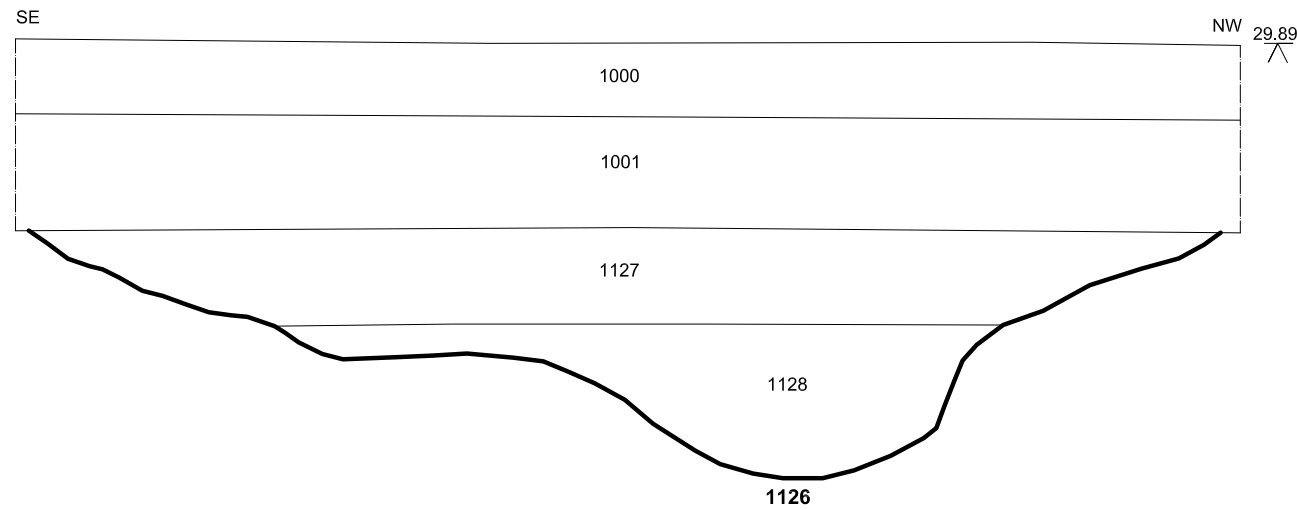
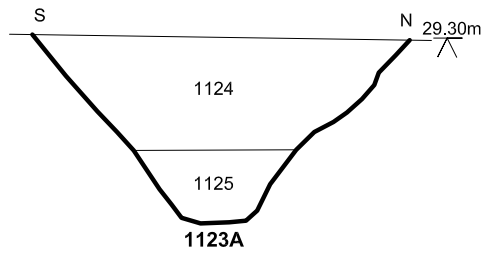
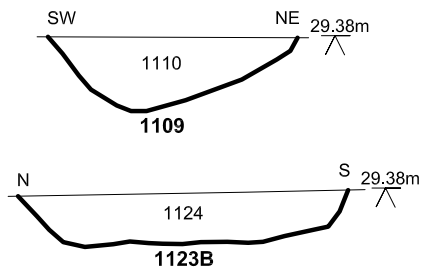
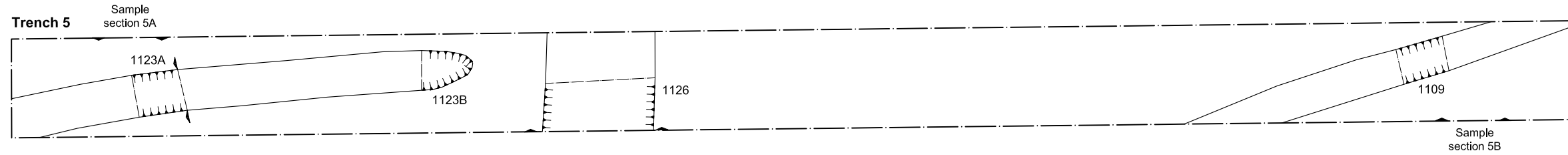


Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 5 Plans and sections
 Scale Plans 1:100, sections 1:20 at A3
 Land off Woodlands, Chelmondiston, Suffolk (P7831)

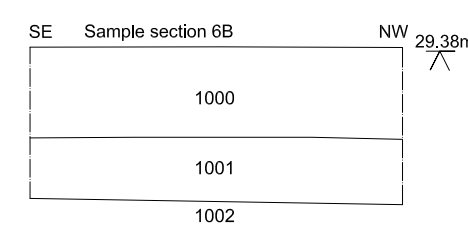
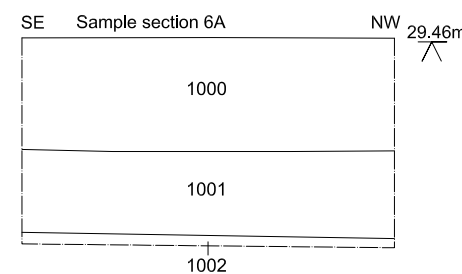


Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 6 Plans and sections
 Scale Plans 1:100, sections 1:20 at A3
 Land off Woodlands, Chelmondiston, Suffolk (P7831)

0 Plan only 5m



0 Sections only 1m

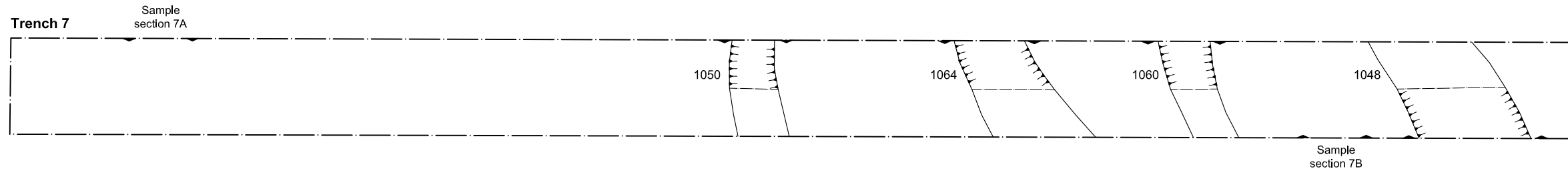


Archaeological Solutions Ltd

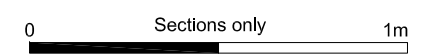
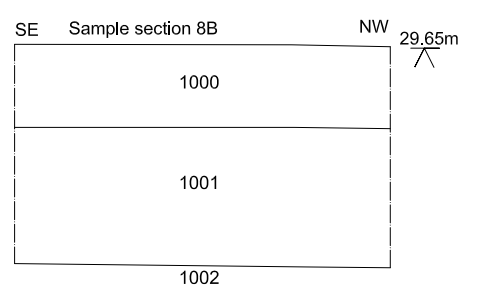
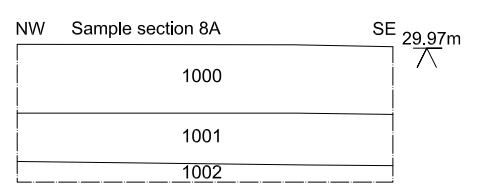
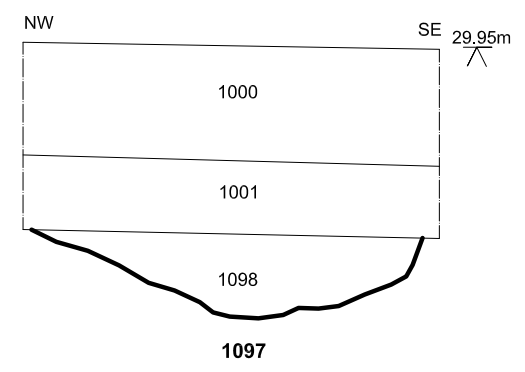
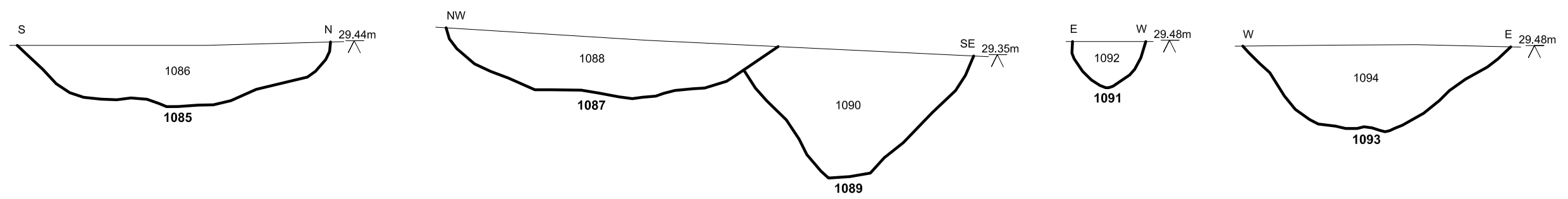
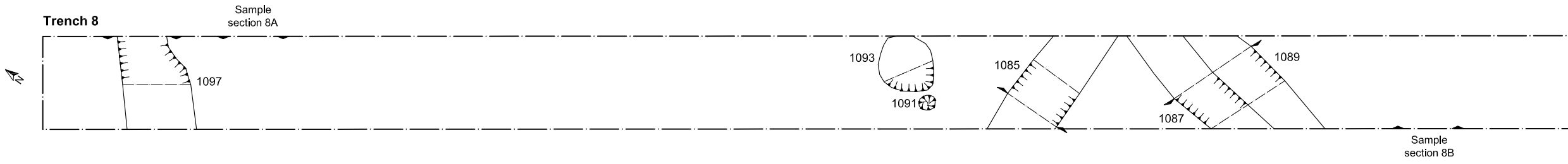
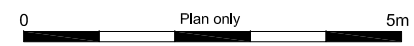
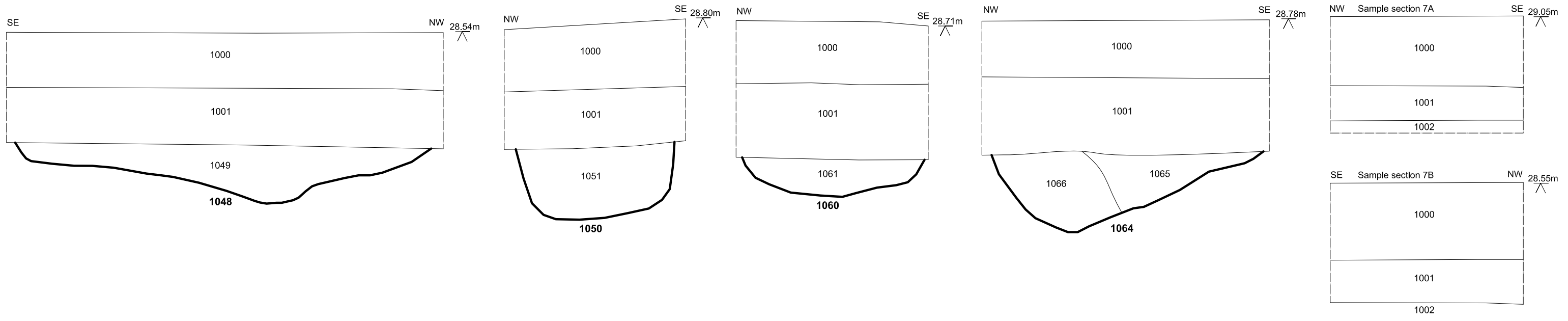
Fig. 7 Plans and sections

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

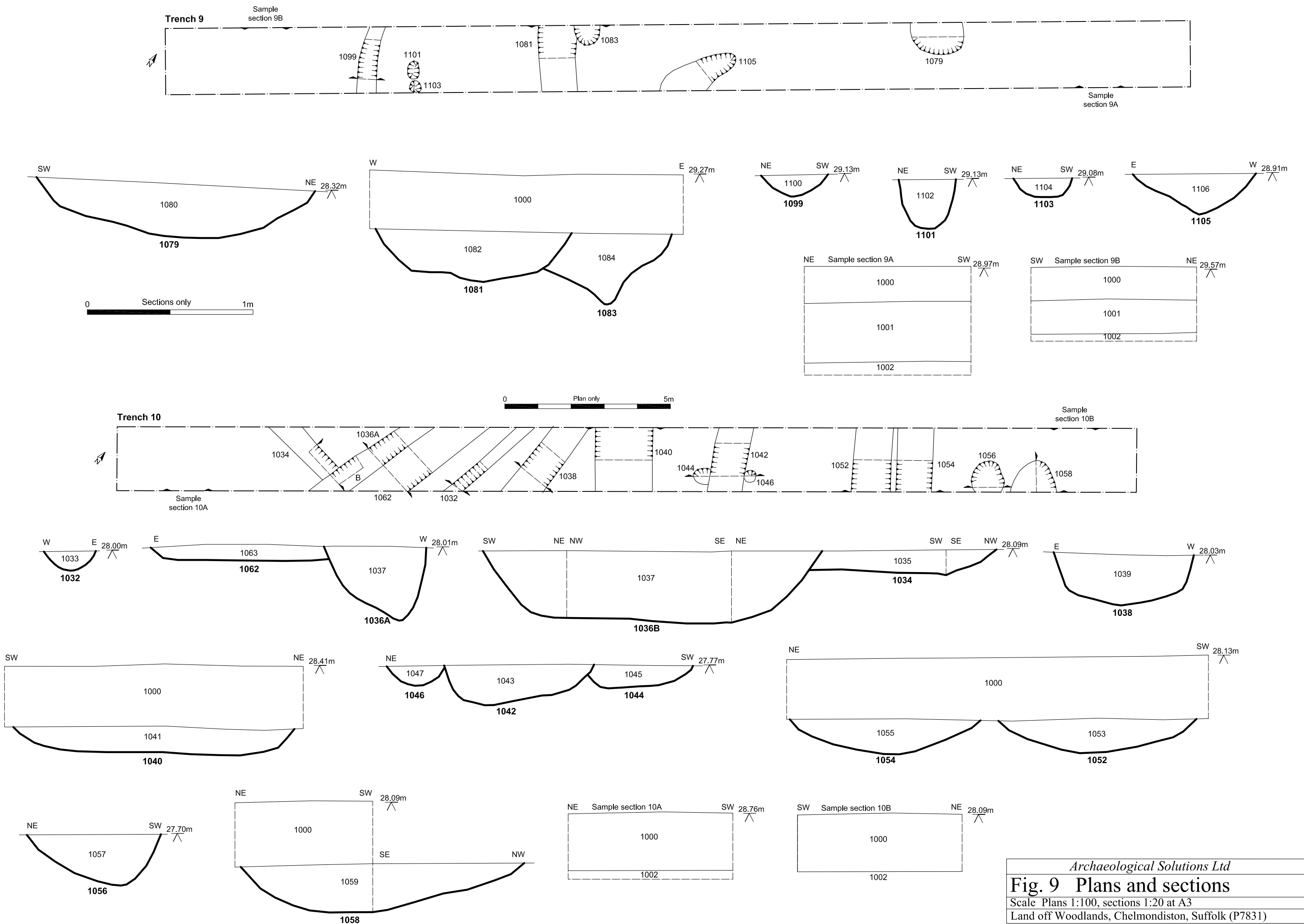
Land off Woodlands, Chelmondiston, Suffolk (P7831)



28.548



Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 8 Plans and sections
 Scale Plans 1:100, sections 1:20 at A3
 Land off Woodlands, Chelmondiston, Suffolk (P7831)

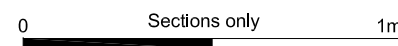
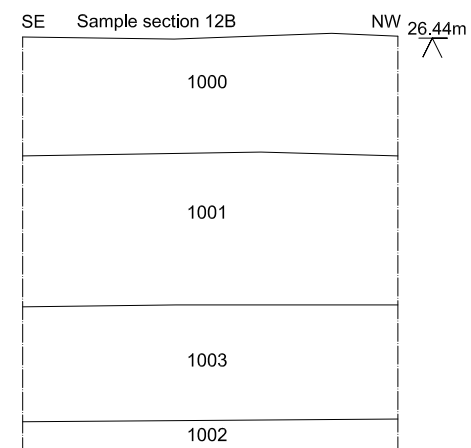
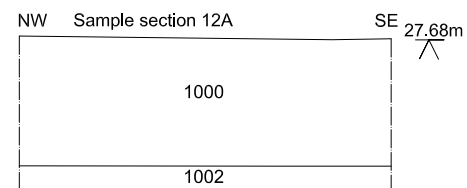
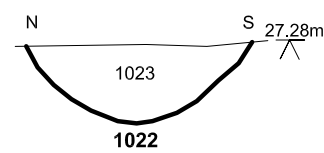
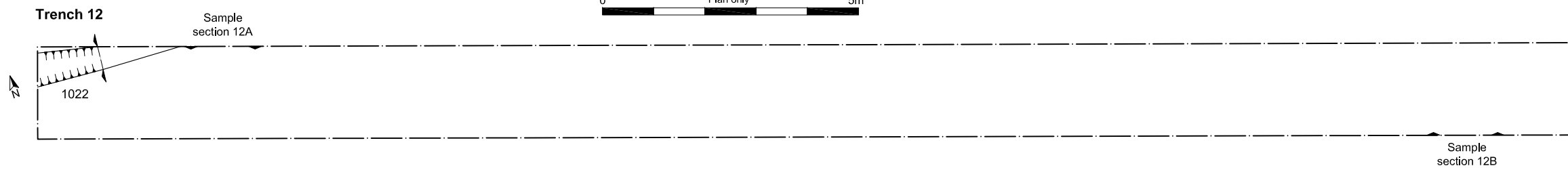
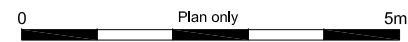
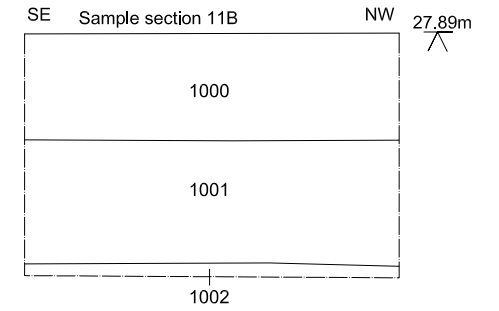
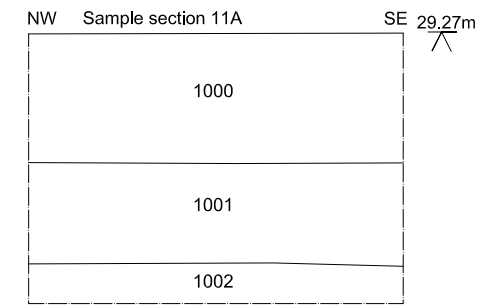
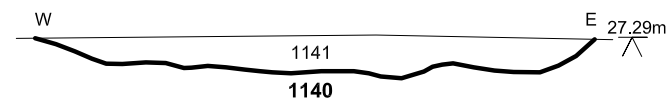
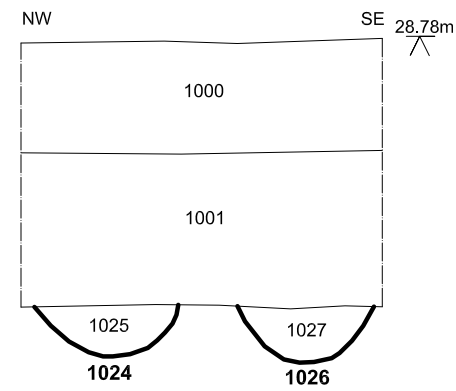
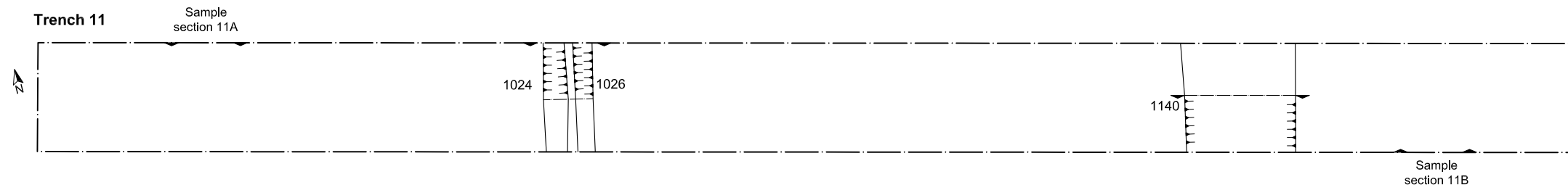


Archaeological Solutions Ltd

Fig. 9 Plans and sections

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

Land off Woodlands, Chelmondiston, Suffolk (P7831)

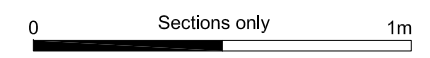
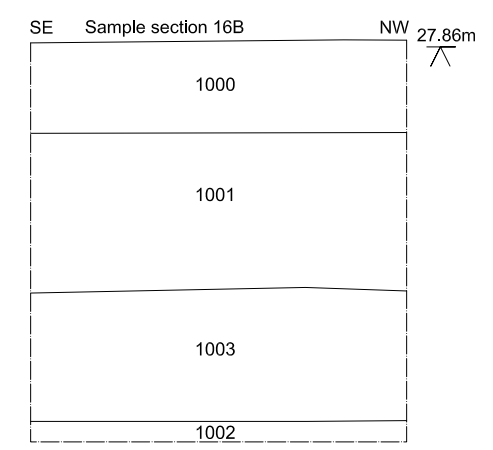
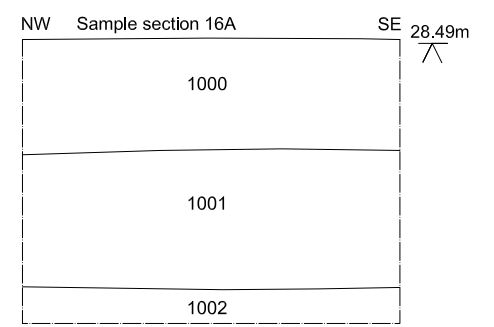
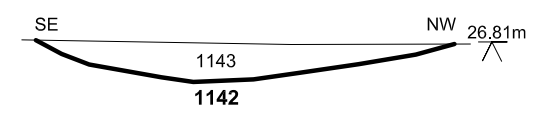
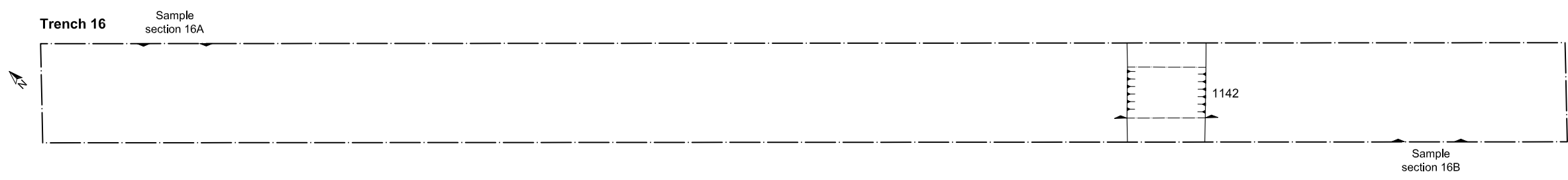
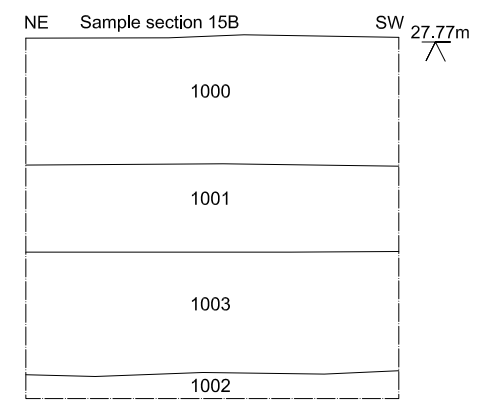
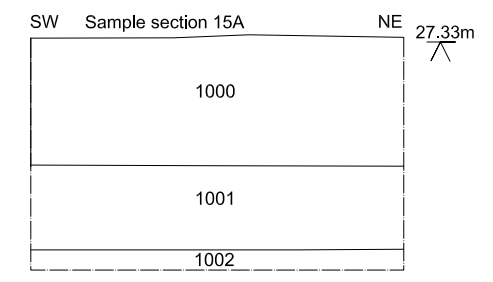
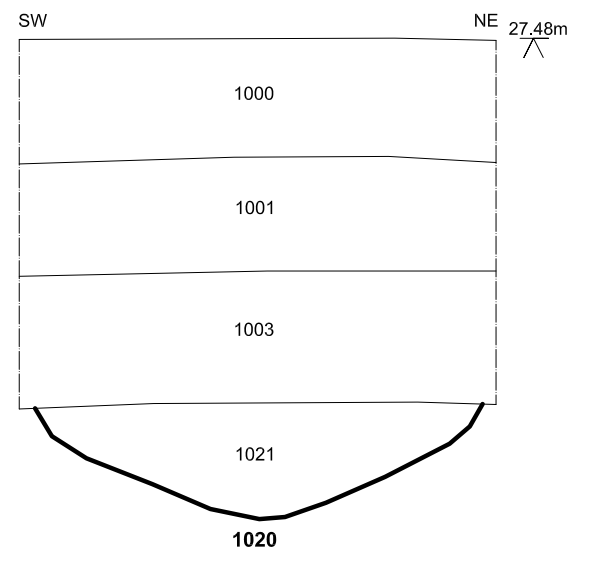
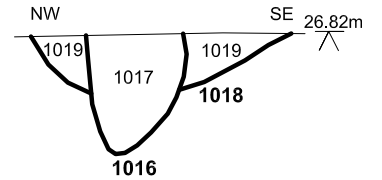
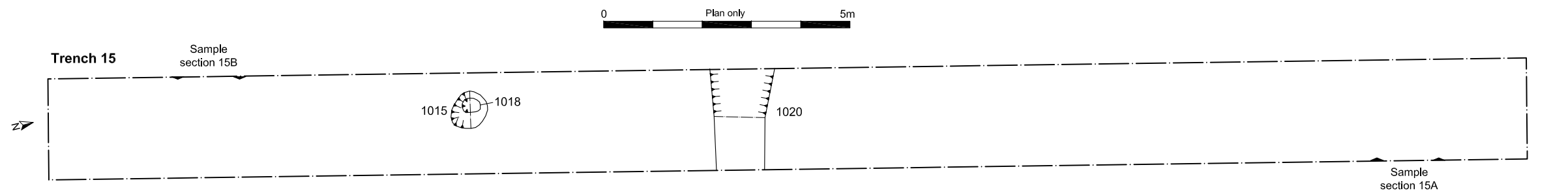


Archaeological Solutions Ltd

Fig. 10 Plans and sections

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

Land off Woodlands, Chelmondiston, Suffolk (P7831)

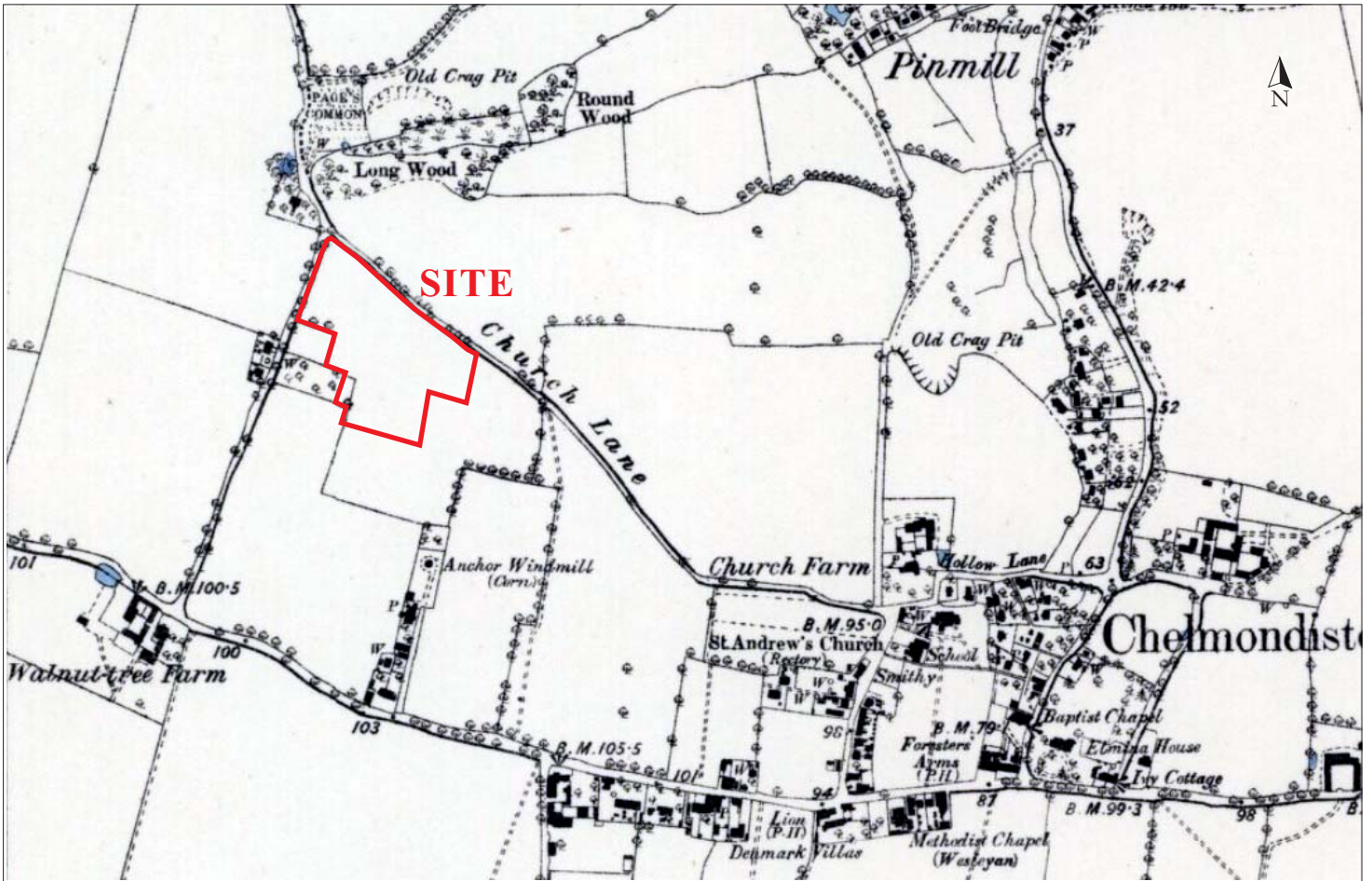


Archaeological Solutions Ltd

Fig. 11 Plans and sections

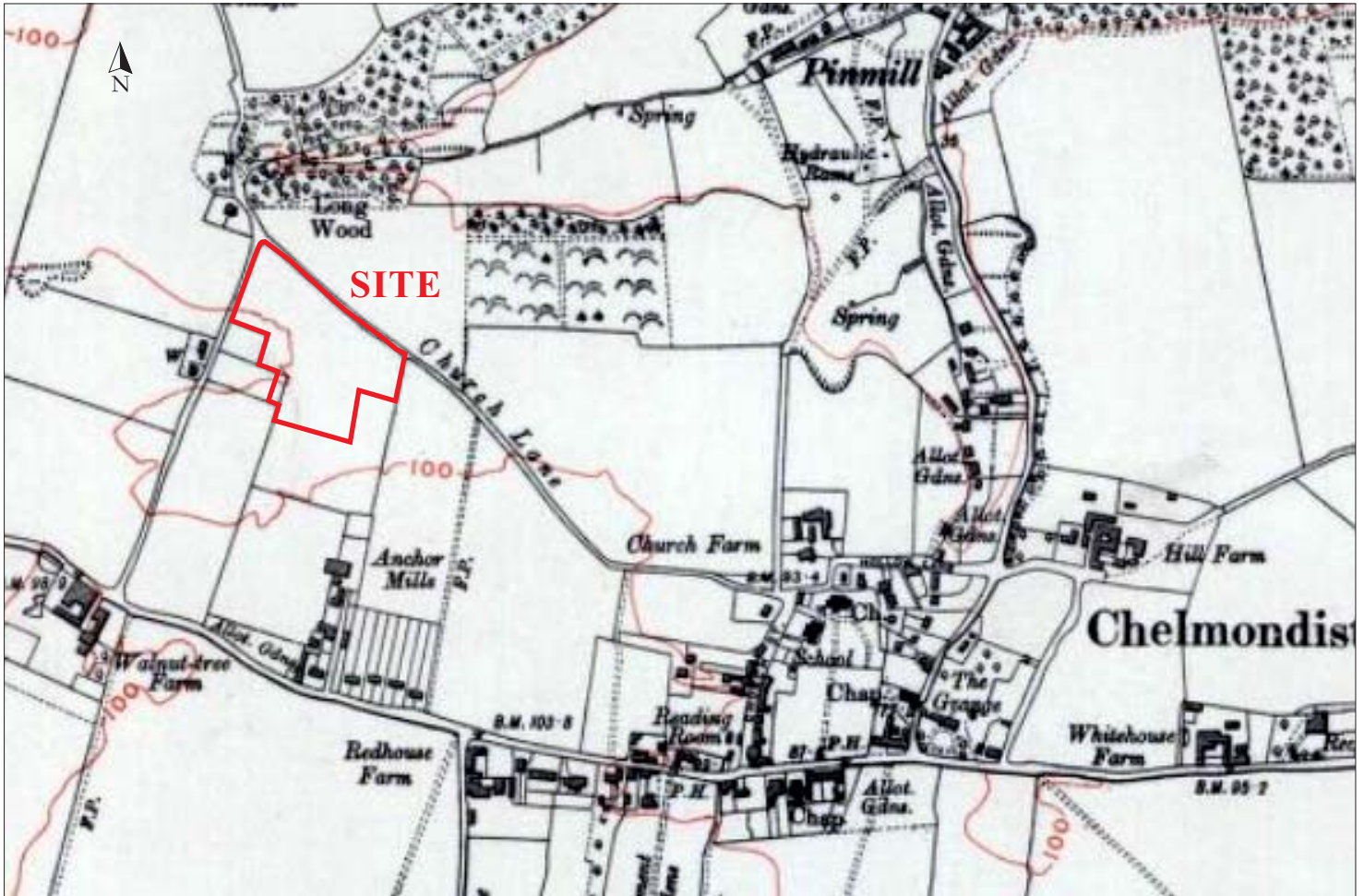
Scale Plans 1:100, sections 1:20 at A3

Land off Woodlands, Chelmondiston, Suffolk (P7831)



Reproduced from the 1881 Ordnance Survey 1:10000 map with the permission of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown copyright Archaeological Solutions Ltd Licence number 100036680

<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>
Fig. 12 OS map, 1881
Not to scale
Land off Woodlands, Chelmondiston, Suffolk (P7831)



Reproduced from the 1924 Ordnance Survey 1:10000 map with the permission of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown copyright Archaeological Solutions Ltd Licence number 100036680

<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>
Fig. 13 OS map, 1924
Not to scale
Land off Woodlands, Chelmondiston, Suffolk (P7831)