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19 CALLIS STREET, CLARE, SUFFOLK CO10 8PX

**CONTINUOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL
MONITORING AND RECORDING**

Authors:	Joseph Locke (Fieldwork and report) Peter Thompson (Background)	
NGR: TL 770 457	Report No: 5746	
District: St Edmundsbury	Site Code: CLA 126	
Approved: Claire Halpin MCIfA	Project No: P7869	
	Date: 30 January 2019	

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PROJECT SUMMARY SHEET

Project details			
Project name	19 Callis Street, Clare, Suffolk CB10 8PX		
<p>In January 2019 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out continuous archaeological monitoring and recording at 19 Callis Street, Clare, Suffolk CB10 8PX (NGR TL 770 457; Figs. 1-2). The monitoring was undertaken in fulfilment of a planning condition attached to planning approval for the construction of a new annexe (St Edmundsbury Council Approval Ref. DC/18/1078/HH), based on the advice of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCC AS-CT).</p> <p>The site lies within an area of archaeological potential recorded on the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER CLA 058; the historic core of Clare). The site has a potential for remains of the early settlement and development of the town, and early Ordnance Survey maps suggest that the site has been relatively clear of later buildings which may mean any remains are well-preserved and not affected by later disturbance.</p> <p>The recorded archaeological features may have been truncated by development or landscaping, as indicated by made ground deposit, L1002, which occurred up to a depth of 0.48m.</p> <p>The made ground overlay Foundation Trench F1010 and its later cut, F1009, at the eastern and 'lower' end of the site. Pits F1003 and F1005 were recorded in the north-western corner. The foundation trench contained a range of early post-medieval pottery including sherds from the frilled base of a Raeren stone ware jug, which indicate a date in the 16th – early 17th centuries. Limited quantities of contemporary brick and tile were associated with the pottery, and include a glazed fragment, potentially from a crested ridge tile. The latter suggests that a former structure contemporary with extant buildings on the High Street may have been present on the site, consistent with the site's location in the historic nucleus of the town. The pits also contained post-medieval pottery, residual medieval pottery, including cooking pots and a Hedingham war jug, suggesting that the post-medieval redevelopment in and around the site, may have represented a continuation of medieval activity in the core of the town. This evidence is similar to pits previously recorded at 9 Callis Street.</p>			
Project dates	January 2019		
Previous work (Y/N)	N	Future work	N
P. number	7438	Site code	CLA 126
Type of project	Archaeological Monitoring		
Site status	-		
Current land use	Garden		
Planned development	Annexe		
Main features (dates)	Pits, foundation trench (post-medieval)		
Significant finds	Residual medieval pottery and post-medieval pottery (16 th – mid 17 th C and 17 th – 18 th C)		
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	Suffolk	St Edmundsbury	Clare
HER/ SMR for area	Suffolk HER		
Post code (if known)	CB10 8PX		
Area of site	c.500m ²		
NGR	TL 770 457		
Height AOD	c.45m AOD		
Brief issued by	Suffolk County Council Historic Environment Service		
Project supervisor (PO)	Archaeological Solutions Ltd		
Funded by	Mr G Smith		
Full title	19 Callis Street, Clare, Suffolk CB10 8PX. Continuous Archaeological Monitoring and Recording		
Authors	Locke, J. and Thompson. P.		
Report No.	5746		
Date (of report)	January 2019		

19 CALLIS STREET, CLARE, SUFFOLK CO10 8PX

CONTINUOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AND RECORDING

SUMMARY

In January 2019 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out continuous archaeological monitoring and recording at 19 Callis Street, Clare, Suffolk CB10 8PX (NGR TL 770 457; Figs. 1-2). The monitoring was undertaken in fulfilment of a planning condition attached to planning approval for the construction of a new annexe (St Edmundsbury Council Approval Ref. DC/18/1078/HH), based on the advice of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCC AS-CT).

The site lies within an area of archaeological potential recorded on the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER CLA 058; the historic core of Clare). The site has a potential for remains of the early settlement and development of the town, and early Ordnance Survey maps suggest that the site has been relatively clear of later buildings which may mean any remains are well-preserved and not affected by later disturbance.

The recorded archaeological features may have been truncated by development or landscaping, as indicated by made ground deposit, L1002, which occurred up to a depth of 0.48m.

The made ground overlay Foundation Trench F1010 and its later cut, F1009, at the eastern and 'lower' end of the site. Pits F1003 and F1005 were recorded in the north-western corner. The foundation trench contained a range of early post-medieval pottery including sherds from the frilled base of a Raeren stone ware jug, which indicate a date in the 16th – early 17th centuries. Limited quantities of contemporary brick and tile were associated with the pottery, and include a glazed fragment, potentially from a crested ridge tile. The latter suggests that a former structure contemporary with extant buildings on the High Street may have been present on the site, consistent with the site's location in the historic nucleus of the town. The pits also contained post-medieval pottery, residual medieval pottery, including cooking pots and a Hedingham war jug, suggesting that the post-medieval redevelopment in and around the site, may have represented a continuation of medieval activity in the core of the town. This evidence is similar to pits previously recorded at 9 Callis Street.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In January 2019 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out continuous archaeological monitoring and recording at 19 Callis Street, Clare, Suffolk CB10 8PX (NGR TL 770 457; Figs. 1-2). The monitoring was undertaken in fulfilment of a planning condition attached to planning approval for the construction of an annexe (St Edmundsbury Council Approval Ref. DC/18/1078/HH), based on the advice of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCC AS-CT).

1.2 The monitoring was undertaken in accordance with a brief prepared by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCC AS-CT) (Hannah Cutler, 28th November 2018), and a written scheme of investigation (specification) prepared by AS (dated 29th November 2018), and approved by SCC AS-CT. It conformed to the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) *Code of Conduct and Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief* (2014), and the document *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003).

1.3 The principal objectives of the archaeological monitoring and recording were:

- The detailed archaeological monitoring of all groundworks associated with the scheme, with the recording of any significant archaeology thereby revealed, and analysis of the results with provision for report and/or publication of the results, and the production of an archive

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 The site is located on the western side of Callis Street within the historic settlement core of Clare. The site contains the residential dwelling of 19 Callis Street and it is proposed to construct a new annexe in the rear garden area of the site.

3 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND SOILS

3.1 Clare is located in the Stour Valley with the site located 600m north of the river, at approximately 45m AOD. It is also adjacent to the Chilton Stream which runs parallel with Bridewell Street and Callis Street to join the Stour. The local soils are of the Hanslope series which are largely slowly permeable calcareous clayey soils with some that are non-calcareous clayey soils. The drift geology is head comprising sand, silt and gravel. The solid geology is Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation, Seaford Chalk Formation, Newhaven Chalk Formation and Culver Chalk Formation (Undifferentiated).

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

4.1 The medieval town of Clare, along with Eye, was one of the two centres that formed the largest feudal honours in Suffolk in 1086 (CLA 058). It was Richard, son of count Gilbert, who founded the honour of Clare principally out of one of the estates of the Saxon Whitgar son of Aelfric. By 1080 the market was already in existence and by 1090 the castle, which was located down by the river and is a Scheduled Monument site, was mentioned in a grant to the monks of *Becre* (CLA 008). The church of St Peter and St Paul, located 200m south of the site, was built by Richard de Clare in 1250 (CLA 023). The Schedule Monument site of Clare Priory located south of the river (CLA 001), is believed to be the first house of the Austin friars, and was founded and built in 1248 by the same Richard de Clare. There was a medieval bridge to the south-west of the priory, while Stone Hall (CLA 042) opposite the castle was documented in 1307.

4.2 The irregular double banked earthwork roughly 250m by 210m known as Clare Camp is located across Callis Street from the site, and is also a Scheduled Monument (CLA 010). It has been suggested as the remains of an Iron Age fort, although there is no evidence to support this other than the banks and ditches. However, it appears to have been used as a manorial compound for the Manor of Clare and there is a record of repairs to barns, dovehouse, granary and the servant's houses '*apud Erdebir*' for the year 1309-1310.

4.3 A watching brief 150m north-north-west of the site identified an undated ditch which was suggested as possibly forming part of Clare Camp (NHER 067). In 1978 a 15th century iron dagger was found in a back garden circa 100m south of Clare Camp and approximately 130m south-west of the site (CLA 020). In 1900 a Roman coin was found in a garden some 60m south of the site (CLA 015). A bulla or seal of lead of Pope Innocent VI (AD 1352-1362) was found in the churchyard at Clare (CLA 017).

4.4 The site therefore has a potential for remains of the early settlement and development of Clare, and early Ordnance Survey maps suggest that the site has been relatively clear of later buildings which may mean any remains are well-preserved and not affected by later disturbance. The prehistoric Clare Camp earthwork lies close by to the north-west suggesting remains of earlier activity could also extend into this area.

5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 The monitoring encompassed the ground reduction and excavation of the foundation trenches for the new annexe (Figs. 2 & 4).

5.2 The overburden was removed under close archaeological supervision and control, and was excavated by hand.

5.3 Exposed sections were cleaned and examined for archaeological features. Deposits were recorded using *pro forma* recording sheets, drawn to scale and photographed as appropriate. 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 Figs. 2, 4 - 5

Sample Section 1

0.00m = 49.16m AOD		
0.00 – 0.27m	L1000	Topsoil. Friable, dark grey brown, sandy silt with occasional small CBM fragments and gravel
0.27m+	L1002	Made Ground. Compact, light yellow brown sandy silty with frequent crushed CBM and chalk

Sample Section 2

0.00m = 49.35m AOD		
0.00 – 0.2m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.2m+	L1001	Natural deposits. Compact, pale reddish yellow clay.

Sample Section 3

0.00m = 49.16m AOD		
0.00 – 0.38m	L1000	Topsoil. As above
0.38 – 0.48m	L1002	Made Ground. As above.
0.48m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As above.

Description: Pits F1003 and 1005 were located towards the NW edge of excavation. Neither was fully exposed in plan. F1009 and F1010 were located close to the eastern limits of excavation.

Pit F1003 was sub-rectangular in plan (0.90+ x 0.80+ x 0.98m). It had near vertical sides and a flat base. Its fill, L1004, was a compact, mottled, mid greenish brown clayey silt with occasional small sub-angular gravel. It contained post-medieval (17th – 18th century) pottery (5; 174g), animal bone (594g) and oyster shell (5g). F1003 was cut by Pit F1005.

Pit F1005 was sub-circular in plan (0.90+ x 1.50 x 0.90m+). It had vertical sides and its base was unseen. At the depth excavated (0.90m) the water table was reached. The lowest excavated fill, L1006, was a loose, dark brown clayey silt with occasional small and sub-angular gravel. It contained no finds. The upper fill, L1007, was a compact, mid-dark grey brown sandy clay with frequent small and medium chalk fragments and CBM (298g).

Foundation Trench F1010 was linear in plan (5.00+ x 1.10 x 0.80m), orientated N/S. It had near vertical sides and a slightly stepped flattish base. The latter was just below the water table. It contained several fills:

Context	Description	Finds
L1015 Upper	Compact, light – mid grey brown silty clay with moderate crushed CBM and small angular flints.	-
L1014	Loose, dark bluish black silt	-
L1013	Compact, mid reddish grey clay and crushed CBM.	CBM (4660g)
L1012	Friable, mid grey brown clayey silt with occasional small and medium sub-angular flint and CBM	-
L1011 Basal	Loose, dark bluish black silty clay	Animal bone (80g), oyster shell (31g)

F1009 appeared to be separate from F1010, and cut F1010. It was linear in plan (5.00+ x 1.15 x 0.55m). It had vertical sides, undercut in part, and a flat base. Its fill, L1008, was a compact, mid grey brown silty clay with moderate small and medium sub-angular flint and crushed CBM. It contained 16th – mid 17th century pottery (4; 213g), CBM (63g), animal bone (53g) and oyster shell (28g)

7 CONFIDENCE RATING

7.1 The hand cutting of the ground reduction enhanced the recording of the archaeological features and finds.

8 DISCUSSION

8.1 The recorded archaeological features may have been truncated by development or landscaping, as indicated by made ground deposit, L1002, which occurred up to a depth of 0.48m.

8.2 The made ground overlay Foundation Trench F1010 and its later cut, F1009, at the eastern and 'lower' end of the site. Pits F1003 and F1005 were recorded in the north-western corner. The foundation trench contained a range of early post-medieval pottery including sherds from the frilled base of a Raeren stone ware jug, which indicate a date in the 16th – early 17th centuries. Limited quantities of contemporary brick and tile were associated with the pottery, and include a glazed fragment, potentially from a crested ridge tile. The latter suggests that a former structure contemporary with extant buildings on the High Street may have been present on the site, consistent with the site's location in the historic nucleus of the town. The pits also contained post-medieval pottery, residual medieval pottery, including cooking pots and a Hedingham war jug, suggesting that the post-medieval redevelopment in and around the site may have represented a continuation of medieval activity in the core of the town. This evidence is similar to pits previously recorded at 9 Callis Street.

DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

Archive records, with an inventory, will be deposited at Suffolk County Museum. The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross referenced and checked for internal consistency.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) would like to thank Mr Gary Smith for funding the project and for all his assistance.

AS is also pleased to acknowledge the advice of Dr Hannah Cutler of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team and the Suffolk County Historic Environment Record

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

APPENDIX 1 HER DATA

HER	NGR TM	Description
Prehistoric		
Mesolithic		
Neolithic		
Bronze Age		
CLA 014	TL 765 456	Findspot of an incomplete Bronze-Age bronze socketed gouge
CLA 022	TL 766 454	Findspot of a Bronze-Age blade end of palstave and an Iron-Age pottery sherd.
Iron Age		
CLA 059	TL 7670 4554	Clare Primary School, Clare: A small-scale excavation identified features of Late Bronze Age/Middle Iron Age date and a large ditch of post-medieval or modern date
Romano-British		
CLA 003	TL 7740 4546	Findspot of a Roman upper stone of puddingstone quern, with groove for iron band
CLA 015	TL 7705 4566	Findspot of a Roman Denarius of Donatus coin
CLA 022	TL 76616 45458	Church Farm 'Bottom' 1993: series of metal detected finds - thin scatter?
CLA 035	TL 77101 45368	Clare Castle - Children's Playground: Scheduled Monument - A layer of large flints, possibly a dump of building material, within the topsoil. Medieval pottery and Roman ceramic building material found also
CLA 045	TL 770 453	Findspot of a sherd of Medieval pottery identified during monitoring at The Old Bear and Crown
Anglo-Saxon		
CLA 008	TL 770 452	Clare Castle - N Bailey (?); Collegiate Church of St John Baptist
CLA 089	TL 770 454	Late Saxon/Medieval occupation at Burlington House, Cavendish Road - Late Saxon to high medieval occupation in the form of large pits, a property boundary and structure at Burlington House
Medieval		
CLA 008	TL 771 452	Clare Castle: Scheduled Monument - A large motte and bailey castle probably founded by Richard Fitz Gilbert first of the 'de Clares' . First recorded in 1090
CLA 009	TL 7728 4528	Silver groat of Edward IV (or should this be Edward III?)
CLA 010	TL 768 458	Scheduled Monument - Clare Camp, formerly Erbury Appears to have been used as a manorial compound for the Manor of Clare. Mention of repairs to barns, dovehouse, granary and the servants houses 'apud Erdebir', 1309-1310
CLA 017	TL 769 454	Church of St Peter and St Paul: a bulla or seal of lead of Pope Innocent VI (AD 1352-1362) found in the churchyard at Clare.
CLA 020	TL 7692 4564	Findspot of a Medieval iron dagger: C15(?) iron dagger found in back garden in 1978 circa 100m S of Clare Camp
CLA 022	TL 766 454	Church Farm 'Bottom' 1993: large amount of Med (& PMed) metal detected finds
CLA 023	TL 7695 4547	Church of St Peter & St Paul church & churchyard, Clare
CLA 025	TL 76940 45619	9 Callis Street: Undated pit noted in footing trench and four sherds medieval coarse ware from unstratified spoil.
CLA 031	TL 7686 4544	Old Coal Yard: Evaluation of an area within town ditch and to rear of road frontage, in advance of redevelopment of the Old Coal Yard opposite the church showed truncation of subsoil surface in eastern two thirds of site and possible town ditch/bank deposits surviving at the west
CLA 032	TL 7691 4540	The Vicarage; Sickles House: October 1997: Funded monitoring of building works located various features etc, from C12 to Late Med.

CLA 034	TL 76999 45277	Saddlers Cottage: C14th timber framed building containing original tiled hearth in former open hall (within Castle bailey). Grade II listed building
CLA 035	TL 77099 45368	Clare Castle - Children's Playground: Within Scheduled Monument - A layer of large flints, possibly a dump of building material, within the topsoil. Medieval pottery and Roman ceramic building material found also
CLA 039	TL 76961 45698	The Old Bakery: Single large steep-sided feature, probably pit, with Med coarseware sherd
CLA 044	TL 77057 45291	9 Station Road: Archaeological monitoring of footing trenches revealed, three features of medieval or post medieval date of uncertain function
CLA 056	TL 7696 4573	Monitoring, The Old Vicarage: Monitoring of groundworks identified a large E-W aligned ditch from which a small sherd of possible Iron Age pottery was recovered a medieval pit and a large undated pit
CLA 058	TL 7693 4542	Clare: Medieval town of Clare. Clare was the centre of one of two (along with Eye) of the largest feudal honours in Suffolk in 1086
CLA 072	TL 7698 4542	The Auction Rooms, Church Street, Clare: Monitoring identified truncation and disturbance caused by previous building work, one medieval feature, a small pit or ditch, two post-medieval pits and an undated feature were found.
CLA 074	TL 7694 4541	Ancient House, Clare: 15th C jettied hall house Grade I listed
CLA 121	TL 7702 4528	Late medieval finger ring, Saddlers Cottage: LMed/Early PMed finger ring from back garden of Saddlers Cottage (also see CLA 034). Formerly recorded as CLA MISC
CLA 122	TL 7692 4538	Post-medieval pit, Gosford House, High Street
Post-medieval		
CLA 046	TL 7678 4557	Maples, Erbury Place: 2006: monitoring of footing trenches for extension revealed Post Medieval infill of pond mapped in earlier C ^o and late C19. No earlier archaeology identified.
CLA 049	TL 7705 4543	Former Quaker burial ground in garden on east side of 3 Cavendish Road
CLA 050	TL 771 460	Clare Brick Works (and kilns), 1892-1916, marked on early 20th century maps. Now partly built over
CLA 051	TL 7 4	Post Medieval gas works: Clare town gas works (privately owned, which was unusual). Mainly open ground, though one building may survive
CLA 052	TL 768 455	Dovecote of Church Farm, Clare
CLA 068	TL 7689 4542	Land to rear of 18 High Street, Clare: Monitoring identified an undated former boundary ditch together with three large pits of post-medieval date
CLA 073	TL 7694 4525	1 High Street, Clare: Monitoring of the groundworks revealed a single late medieval / post medieval well
CLA 075	TL 769 452	Scatter of Late Post Medieval ceramic material at Well House
CLA 084	TL 7697 4592	Scatter of 19th century and modern bricks at 26 Bridwell Street
CLA 115	TL 7707 4535	Fire Station, Station Road: Archaeological evaluation demonstrating all early levels stripped away, only recent survivals. Formerly recorded as CLA MISC
Undated		
CLA 010	TL 768 458	Lower Common, Clare Camp; Erbury: Scheduled Monument - Clare Camp, formerly Erbury. Irregular quadrangular in plan, 250m E-W. 210m N-S. Earthwork consists of a double bank and ditch
CLA 067	TL 7699 4588	Undated ditch, at 22 Bridewell St, Clare: Watching Brief identified an undated ditch, possibly part of Clare Camp
CLA 069	TL 773 455	OUTLINE RECORD: CLARE MIDDLE SCHOOL –TEST PITS
CLA 081	TL 768 452	Undated buried soil layer, Jacaranda House, High Street, Clare: Archaeological monitoring identified a buried

		topsoil layer that has been interpreted as a possible plough soil
CLA 090	TL 7704 4567	OUTLINE RECORD: Archaeological test pit excavations in
CLA 123	TL 7717 4533	OUTLINE RECORD: Clare Castle
CLA 124	TL 7695 4564	OUTLINE RECORD: 13 Callis Street (CAT) EVL
Negative		
CLA 048	TL 76810 45570	Land Adjacent to Clare Police Station: Monitoring of groundworks revealed no archaeological features or finds

Appendix 2 - Concordance of Finds

CLA126 - P7869, 19 Callis Street, Clare

Feature	Context	Segment	Trench	Description	Spot Date (Pot Only)	Pot Qty	Pottery (g)	CBM (g)	A.Bone (g)	Other Material	Other Qty	Other (g)
1003	1004			Fill of Pit	17th-18th C	5	174		594	O.Shell		5
1005	1007			Fill of Pit				298				
1009	1008			Cut of Foundation Trench	16th-mid 17th C	4	213	63	53	O.Shell		28
1010	1011			Fill of Foundation Trench					80	O.Shell		31
	1013			Fill of Foundation Trench				4660				

APPENDX 3 SPECIALIST REPORTS

The Pottery Report

Peter Thompson

The archaeological monitoring recovered sherds nine of medieval and early post-medieval pottery weighing 387g from two features.

Pit F1003 contained three greyware cooking pot sherds of Hedingham coarseware, and an oxidised twisted jug rod handle with clear and copper speckled splash glaze, probably from a Hedingham fine ware stamped strip jug of early 13th-early 14th centuries date (Cotter 2000, 80). However, despite being large fragments in quite good condition they are probably residual as a sherd of post-medieval tin glazed ware was also present.

Wall Foundation Trench F1008 contained a sherd of Late Medieval Transitional ware, two sherds of Raeren stoneware including a frilled jug base, and a sherd of glazed red earthenware which appears early having a glossy glaze and well fired fabric reminiscent of Cistercian ware. This pottery assemblage would fit a 16th-early 17th centuries date.

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.

Key:

(3.43) HCW: Hedingham coarse ware mid 12th-mid 14th

(4.23) HFW: Hedingham fine ware mid 12th-mid 14th

(5.10) LMT: Late medieval transitional 15th-16th

(6.12) GRE: Glazed red earthenware 16th-18th

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

(6.30) TGW: Tin glazed ware late 16th-18th

Feature	Context	Quantity	Date	Comment
Pit 1003	1004	3x111g HCW 1x57g HFW 1x6g TGW	17 th -18 th	HCW: x1 rounded base; x2 sooting to body sherds HFW: twisted rod handle, probably from a stamped strip jug
wall foundation trench 1009	1008	1x116g LMT 2x89g RAER 1x8g GRE	16 th - mid 17 th	LMT: strap handle to large vessel RAER: frilled jug base, slightly overfired

Table 1: Quantification of pottery by context

Bibliography

Cotter, J. 2000 'Hedingham ware' COLCHESTER ARCHAEOLOGICAL REPORT 7: *Post-Roman pottery from excavations in Colchester, 1971-85* English Heritage

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 archaeological monitoring recovered a total of 20 fragments (5021g) of post-medieval CBM in a moderately fragmented condition. The bulk of the CBM (12 fragments, 4660g) was contained in F1010 (L1011) and entirely comprises orange-brown brick (?x115x50mm) with a sanded base, heavily striated upper face and creased arrises; traits that suggest the bricks were probably manufactured in the 17th-early 18th century. Pit F1005 and F1009 contained low quantities of orange-red flat tile; probably peg tile contemporary with the bricks, but the latter includes a single fabric with a thick green lead glaze on its upper surface, which does not discount it being peg tile, but equally it may have formed part of a hearth tile or finial/crested tile of the same date.

Although of limited quality, the likely origin of the CBM in the early post-medieval period and the potential that it may inform of the construction of a previous building on a site in the historic nucleus of Clare dictates that it should be retained as part of the site archive.

APPENDIX 4 SPECIFICATION

PROPOSED ANNEXE, 19 CALLIS STREET, CLARE, SUFFOLK CO10 8PX

**WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR
CONTINUOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING/RECORDING**

29th 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

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**PROPOSED ANNEXE, 19 CALLIS STREET, CLARE, SUFFOLK
CO10 8PX
ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING & RECORDING**

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, Hannah Cutler, dated 5th September 2018). It provides for continuous archaeological monitoring/recording during groundworks associated with the construction of a new annexe at 19 Callis Street, Clare, Suffolk CB10 8PX (NGR TL 770 457). The works are required to comply with a condition of planning approval (St Edmundsbury Council Approval Ref. DC/18/1078/HH), based on advice from SCC AS-CT, and this WSI has been prepared for their approval.

2 COMPLIANCE

2.1 The brief has been read and understood. If AS carried out the programme of archaeological works, AS would comply with SCC AS-CT's requirements.

**3 SITE & DEVELOPMENT DESCRIPTION
ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND**

3.1 The site is located on the western side of Callis Street within the historic settlement core of Clare. The site contains the residential dwelling of 19 Callis Street and it is proposed to construct a new annexe in the rear garden area of the site.

3.2 The site lies within an area of archaeological potential recorded on the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER CLA 058; the historic core of Clare). The site has a potential for remains of the early settlement and development of the town, and early Ordnance Survey maps suggest that the site has been relatively clear of later buildings which may mean any remains are well-preserved and not affected by later disturbance. The prehistoric Clare Camp earthwork also lies close by to the north west (HER CLA 010) suggesting remains of earlier activity may also extend into this area.

3.3 The detailed project background will be presented in the project report, with reference to the Suffolk Historic Environment Record which will be consulted as part of the project.

4 BRIEF FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING ARRANGEMENTS FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING SPECIFICATION FOR MONITORING OF GROUNDWORKS

4.1 As set out in the brief (Sections 2 -4). The brief requires the continuous monitoring of all groundworks in order to provide a record of any archaeological deposits which might be damaged or removed by any development permitted by the current planning consent. Any ground works, and also the upcast soil, are to be closely monitored during and after stripping in order to ensure no damage occurs to any heritage assets. Adequate time is to be allowed for archaeological recording of archaeological deposits during excavation, and of soil sections following excavation.

4.2 Research Design

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

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

4.2.3 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).

4.2.4 As set out above, the principal research objectives will be to identify any archaeological remains associated with the medieval and post-medieval town and any remains associated with the large prehistoric earthwork enclosure close by to the north west which may be revealed during the groundworks for the current proposals.

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

Gurney, D, 2003, *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 14

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 ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING

5.1 The brief requires the recovery of a record of archaeological deposits that may be damaged or removed by any development. A Method Statement is provided (Appendix 2). The main objective

surrounds the potential for the groundworks for the development to produce surviving evidence of early activity. The principal groundworks to be monitored will be the ground reduction/foundations for the proposed new annexe along with any other proposed groundworks (eg new service trenching, landscaping etc).

5.2 the continuous monitoring of all groundworks in order to provide a record of any archaeological deposits which might be damaged or removed by any development permitted by the current planning consent. Any ground works, and also the upcast soil, are to be closely monitored during and after stripping in order to ensure no damage occurs to any heritage assets. Adequate time is to be allowed for archaeological recording of archaeological deposits during excavation, and of soil sections following excavation.

5.3 The programme of work will overall include the following stages:

- Initial clearance of site/previous foundations/slabs and soil/overburden under archaeological observation;
- Inspection of sub-soil deposits for archaeological features and environmental deposits;
- The rapid excavation and recording of any archaeological features/deposits;
- Sub-soil stripping under archaeological supervision;
- Examination of new service and foundation trenches and subsequent recording of any exposed archaeological deposits;
- Metal detecting throughout the groundworks programme
- Rapid examination of spoil-heaps for archaeological material;
- A programme of post-fieldwork analysis, archiving and publication, as appropriate to the results of the project.

5.4 All of the above stages and operations will be carried out in accordance with MoRPHE (2015).

Stage Details

5.5 **Site clearance:** under archaeological observation

5.6 **Excavation and recording:** of those features which cannot be preserved and will be substantially disturbed. In accordance with the following standards:

- excavation of all discrete features
- all industrial features to be sampled for appropriate scientific analysis
- full written records of each context and all contexts to be planned
- sampling will adhere to the guidelines prepared by Historic England (*Environmental Archaeology; A guide to the theory and*

practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation, rev 2011).

5.7 **Archaeological Observation and Recording** of all groundworks

- Observation of all groundworks, and subsequent recording of archaeological deposits
- Inspection of subsoil for archaeological features
- Investigation and recording of any exposed archaeological features/deposits
- Examination of spoil-heaps for archaeological material
- If significant remains are identified a meeting will be convened with the client and SCC AS-CT in order to agree an appropriate investigation
- A programme of post-excavation field work analysis, archiving and publication

5.8 If exceptional deposits or features are discovered, or the scope of work changes, where possible effective **mitigation measures** will be devised according to the circumstances on site, in consultation with SCC AS-CT.

5.9 The resultant project report will follow the principles of MoRPHE (2015)

5.10 *Staffing*

Details of Archaeological Solutions Limited staff and specialist contractors are provided (Appendix 1).

5.11 *Method Statement*

The investigation will adhere to the ClfA's *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavations and Watching Briefs* and (revised 2014), in addition to the ALGAO East of England *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003). A Method Statement for dealing with archaeological remains, where present, is presented (Appendix 1).

6 **HEALTH AND SAFETY**

6.1 **Risk Assessment**

A risk assessment will be completed before the work on site commences

6.2 Advice

Archaeological Solutions Limited is a member of FAME, formerly the Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers (SCAUM) and operates under the 'Health & Safety in Field Archaeology Manual'.

6.3 Insurances

Archaeological Solutions Limited is a member of the Council for British Archaeology and is insured under their policy for members.

7 REPORT REQUIREMENTS

7.1 The report will include, as appropriate:

- 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) A section/s drawing showing the depth of deposits including present ground level with Ordnance Datum, vertical and horizontal scale
- e) Excavation methodology and detailed results including a suitable conclusion and discussion
- f) Plans and sections of any recorded features and deposits
- g) Discussion and interpretation of the evidence. An assessment of the project's significance in a regional and local context and appendices
- h) All specialist reports or assessments
- i) A concise non-technical summary of the project results
- j) A HER/OASIS summary sheet as required

7.2 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.

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

7.4 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.

8 ARRANGEMENTS FOR ACCESS

8.1 Access to the site is to be arranged by the client.

9 SERVICES & CONSTRAINTS, SECURITY

9.1 The client is to advise AS of the position of any services which traverse the site and any constraints which are present e.g. Tree Preservation Orders, Rights of Way.

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

10 FINDS

10.1 As set out in the brief (Section 5) and below (Appendix 1).

11 ARCHIVE

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

11.2 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 *Archaeological Archives in Suffolk; Guidelines for Preparation and Deposition*, (SCC AS Conservation Team, 2017). A unique event number and monument number will be obtained from the County HER Officer.

11.3 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.

11.4 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.

12 MONITORING

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

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

12.3 **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.

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

13 OASIS PROJECT REPORTING

13.1 The results of the project will be reported to the OASIS Project.

APPENDIX 1

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 Thrupton 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

APPENDIX 2 METHOD STATEMENT

Method Statement for the recording of archaeological remains

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

1 Mechanical Excavation

1.1 Mechanical excavation will be monitored by an experienced archaeologist.

2 Site Location Plan

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

3 Manual Cleaning & Base Planning of Archaeological Features

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

4 Full Excavation

Excavation of Stratified Sequences

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

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

Excavation of Buildings

Building remains are likely to comprise stake holes, 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 in plan/phase where revealed, as appropriate to the project

Full Excavation

Industrial remains and intrinsically interesting features e.g. hearths, burials will clearly merit full excavation where revealed. Discrete features associated with the possible structure and/or settlement will be fully excavated, as will other discrete features as necessary.

Ditches

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

5 Written Record

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

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

6 Photographic Record

6.1 An adequate photographic record of the investigations will be made. It will include black and white prints and colour transparencies (on 35mm) illustrating in both detail and general context the principal features and finds discovered. It will also include 'working and promotional shots' to illustrate more generally the nature of the archaeological operations. Digital images will also be taken (Nikon Coolpix L29 16.1 megapixel cameras). The black and white negatives and contacts will be filed, and the colour transparencies will be mounted using appropriate cases. All photographs will be listed and indexed.

7 Drawn Record

7.1 A record of the full extent, in plan, of all archaeological deposits encountered will be drawn on A1 permatrace. The plans will be related to the site, or OS, grid and be drawn at a scale of 1:50 or 1:20, as appropriate. In addition where appropriate, e.g. recording an inhumation, additional plans at 1:10 will be produced. The sections of all archaeological contexts will be drawn at a scale of 1:10 or, where appropriate, 1:20. The OD height of all principal strata and features will be calculated and indicated on the appropriate plans and sections.

8 Recovery of Finds

GENERAL

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

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

A metal detector will be used to enhance finds recovery. The metal detector survey will be conducted before and after the topsoil stripping, and thereafter during the course of the excavation. The spoil tips will also be surveyed by the Project Officer. AS own metal detectors (C-Scope CS1220XD) and staff are trained in their use. Regular metal detector surveys of the excavation area and spoil tips will reduce the loss of finds to unscrupulous users of metal detectors (treasure hunters). All non-archaeological staff working on the site should be informed that the use of metal detectors is forbidden.

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

WORKED FLINT

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

POTTERY

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

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

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

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

HUMAN BONE

Should human remains be discovered, which is possible on this site, 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 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 Historic England (rev 2011) and the specialist will make his results known to the regional science advisor who co-ordinates environmental archaeology in the region on behalf of Historic England. If important

environmental remains are present a visit to the site by an environmental specialist will be arranged

Environmental sampling will follow guidelines outlined in *Working papers of the Association for Environmental Archaeology, No. 2: Environmental archaeology and archaeological evaluation* (1995) and *Environmental Archaeology; a guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation*, Centre for Archaeology Guidelines (rev 2011).

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 with the HER Monument Number (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.

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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OASIS ID: archaeol7-337180

Project details

Project name	19 Callis Street, Clare, Suffolk, Co10 8PX (WB)
Short description of the project	In January 2019 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out continuous archaeological monitoring and recording at 19 Callis Street, Clare, Suffolk CB10 8PX (NGR TL 770 457; Figs. 1-2). The monitoring was undertaken in fulfilment of a planning condition. The made ground overlay Foundation Trench F1010 and its later cut, F1009, at the eastern and 'lower' end of the site. Pits F1003 and F1005 were recorded in the north-western corner. The foundation trench contained a range of early post-medieval pottery including sherds from the frilled base of a Raeren stone ware jug, which indicate a date in the 16th - early 17th centuries. Limited quantities of contemporary brick and tile were associated with the pottery, and include a glazed fragment, potentially from a crested ridge tile. The latter suggests that a former structure contemporary with extant buildings on the High Street may have been present on the site, consistent with the site's location in the historic nucleus of the town. The pits also contained postmedieval pottery, residual medieval pottery, including cooking pots and a Hedingham war jug, suggesting that the post-medieval redevelopment in and around the site, may have represented a continuation of medieval activity in the core of the town. This evidence is similar to pits previously recorded at 9 Callis Street.
Project dates	Start: 01-01-2019 End: 30-01-2019
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	P7869 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	CLA126 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Area of Archaeological Importance (AAI)
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	PITS, FOUNDATION TRENCH Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK ST EDMUNDSBURY CLARE 19 Callis Street, Clare Suffolk

Postcode CO10 8PX
 Study area 500 Square metres
 Site coordinates TL 770 457 52.080848143295 0.583397286235 52 04 51 N 000 35 00 E Point
 Height OD / Depth Min: 45m Max: 45m

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 Mr G Smith
 Name of sponsor/funding body Mr G Smith

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient Suffolk County Archaeological Store
 Physical Contents "Animal Bones","Ceramics","other"
 Digital Archive recipient SCCAS
 Digital Contents "Animal Bones","Ceramics","other"
 Digital Media available "Database","Images raster / digital photography","Spreadsheets","Text"
 Paper Archive recipient SCCAS
 Paper Contents "Animal Bones","Ceramics","other"
 Paper Media available "Context sheet","Drawing","Map","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Survey "

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
 Title 19 Callis Street, Clare, Suffolk CB10 8PX. Continuous Archaeological Monitoring and Recording
 Author(s)/Editor(s) Locke, J
 Author(s)/Editor(s) Thompson, P
 Other bibliographic details 5746
 Date 2019
 Issuer or publisher Archaeological Solutions Ltd

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Entered by Hollie Wesson (Admin@ascontracts.co.uk)

Entered on 31 January 2019

OASIS:

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

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PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX (P7869)



1
General site overview looking north-west



2
Sample section 1 looking south



3
Sample section 2 looking north



4
Sample section 3 looking west



5
Pits F1003 and F1005 looking north-west



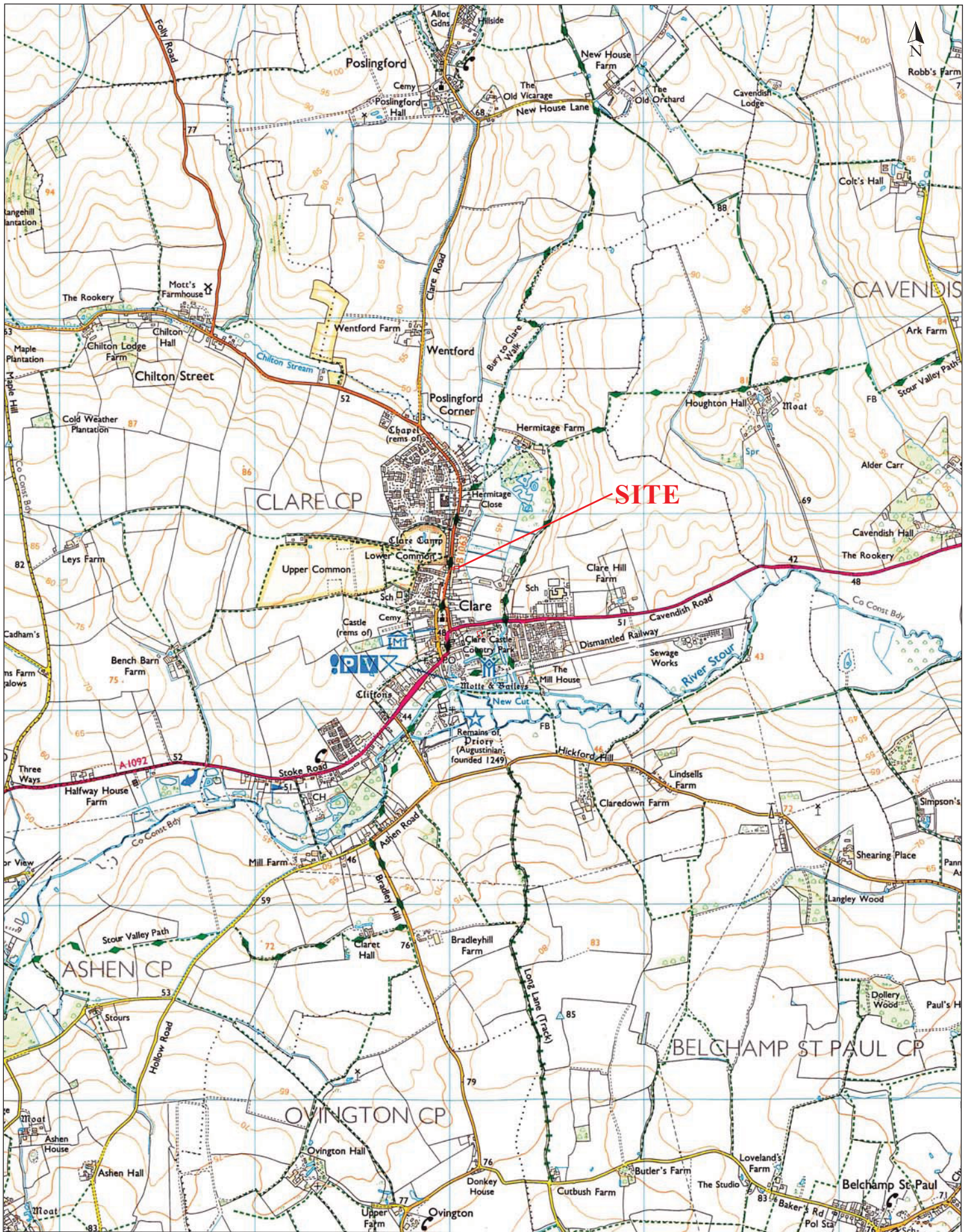
6
Pit F1003 looking west



7
Pit F1005 looking west

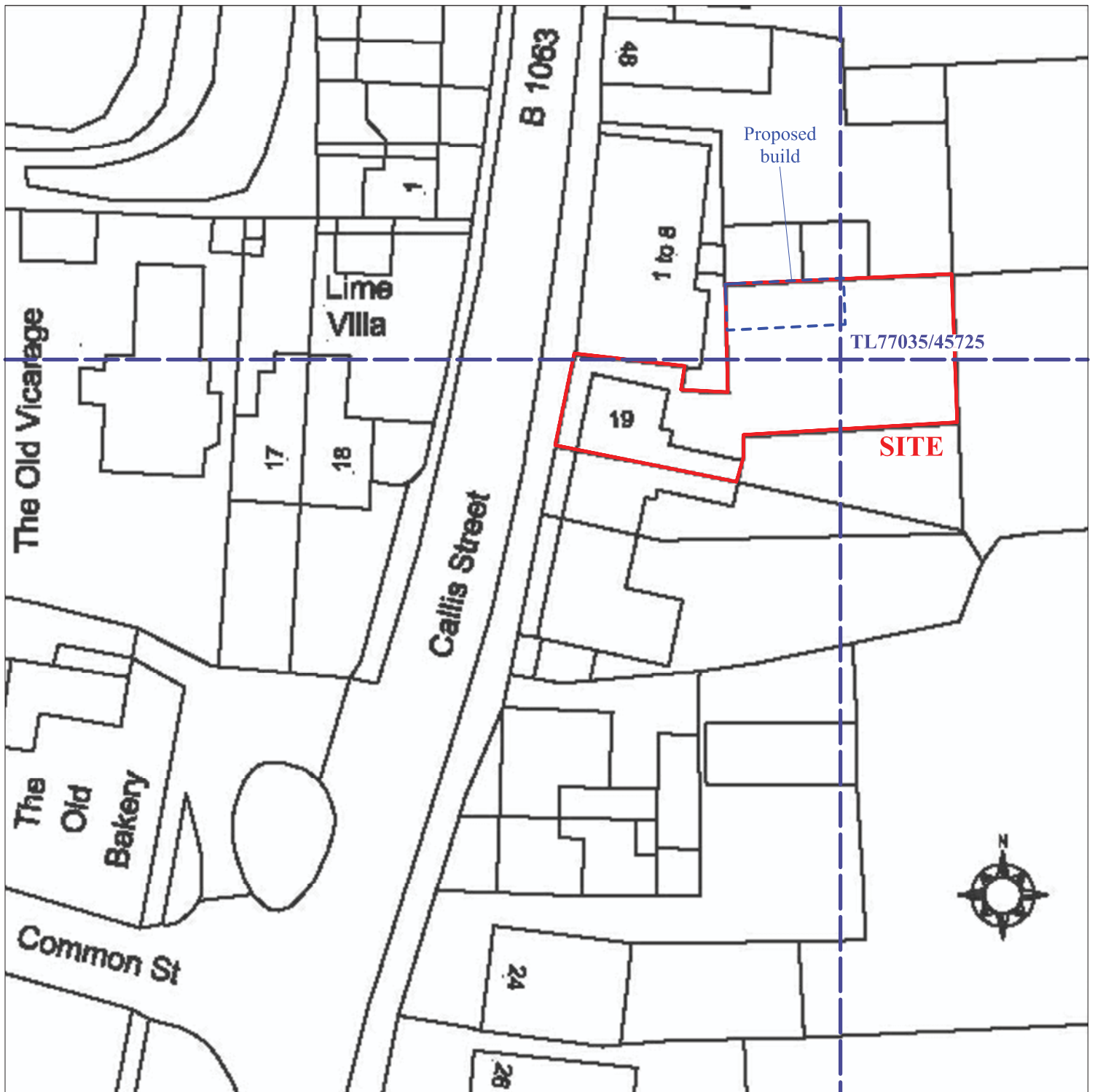


8
F1009 and Foundation F1010 looking south-west



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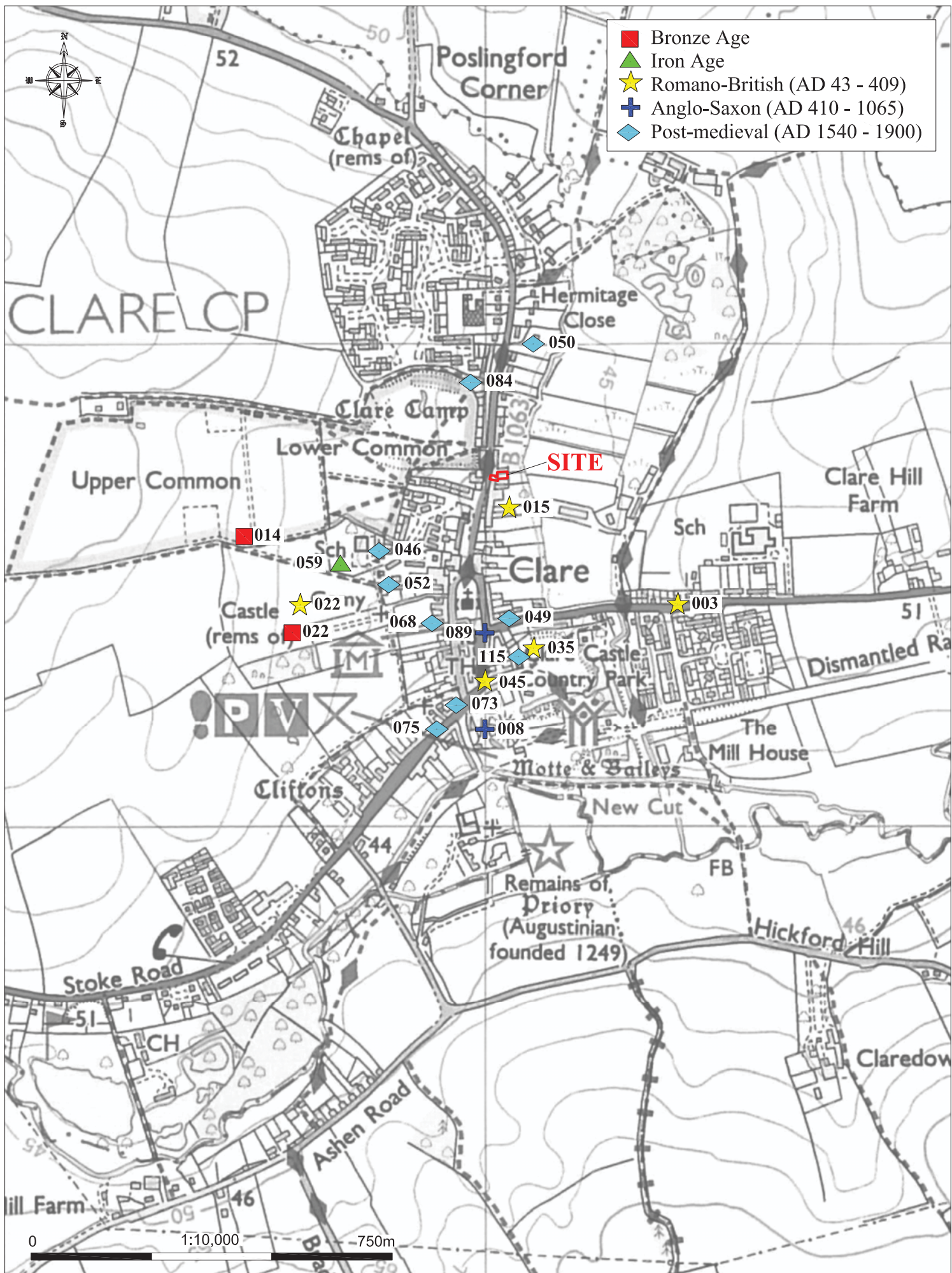
Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 1 Site location plan
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4
 19 Callis Street, Clare, Suffolk (P7869)



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0 30m

<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>
Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan
Scale 1:500 at A4
19 Callis Street, Clare, Suffolk (P7869)



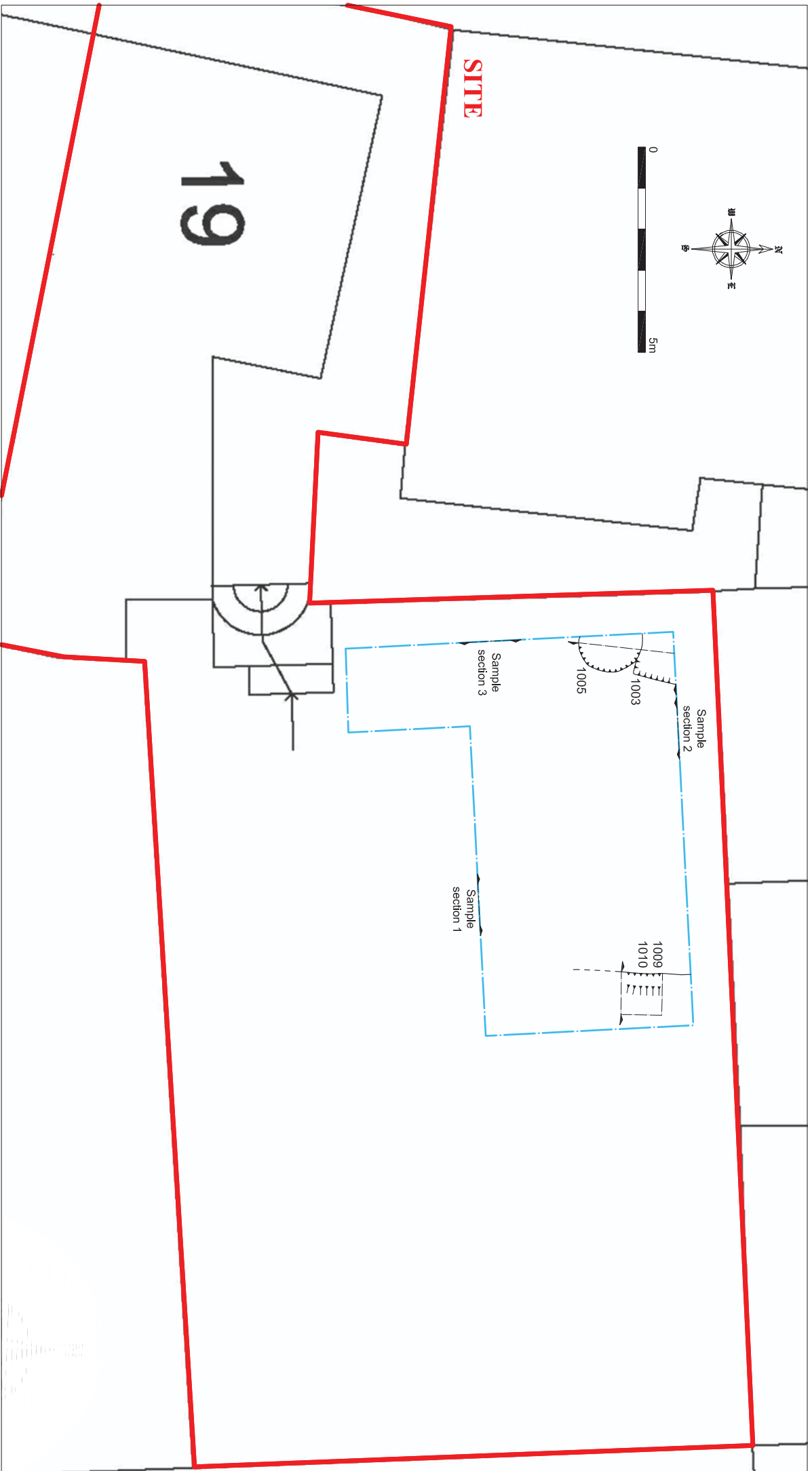
All HER points prefixed by CLA

Archaeological Solutions Ltd

Fig. 3a HER Data

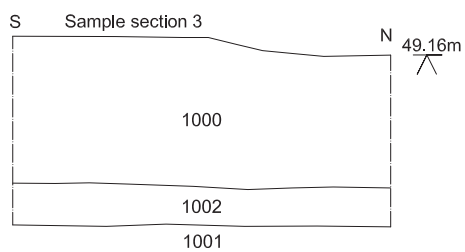
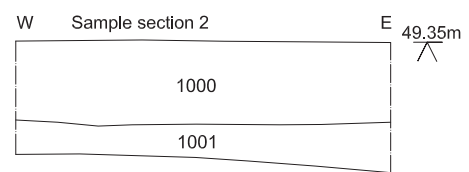
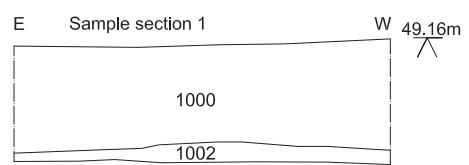
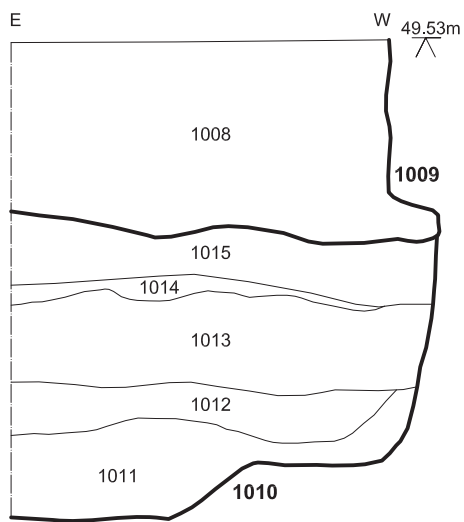
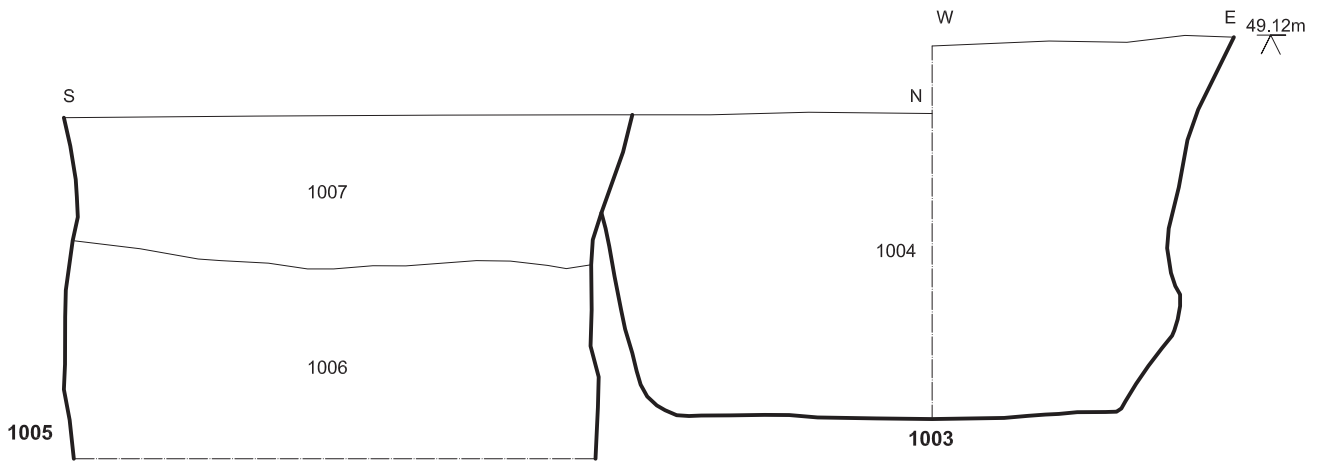
Scale 1:10,000 at A4

19 Callis Street, Clare, Suffolk (P7869)



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Fig. 4 Excavation plan
Scale 1:125 at A4
19 Callis Street, Clare, Suffolk (P7869)



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Fig. 5 Sections
Scale 1:20 at A4
19 Callis Street, Clare, Suffolk (P7869)