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LAND BETWEEN 19 & 23 RAVENSMERE, BECCLES, SUFFOLK

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Authors: Gareth Barlow (Fieldwork and report) Liam Podbury (Background research)	
NGR: TM 42226 90698	Report No: 5943
District: East Suffolk	Site Code: BCC140
Approved: Claire Halpin MCIfA	Project No: P8180
	Date: 27 November 2019; Revised 17 February 2020

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Project name	*Land between 19 & 23 Ravensmere, Beccles, Suffolk*		
In November 2019 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation on land between 19 & 23 Ravensmere, Beccles, Suffolk (NGR TM4222690698; Figs. 1 - 2). The evaluation was undertaken in compliance with the initial requirements of a planning condition attached to planning approval for proposed demolition of an existing workshop and shop, and the construction of 4 dwellings with associated access and parking (East Suffolk Planning Ref DC/18/4543/FUL). It was required based on the advice of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team. *The site is in an area of archaeological potential, within the historic settlement core of the town. Medieval and post-medieval remains have been recorded to the immediate north of the site (HER BCC018 & Misc), and historic cartographic sources show a series of terraces of buildings of unknown date but pre-dating the current ones.* *The site thus had a potential for archaeological remains associated with the medieval and post-medieval settlement of Beccles.* *The evaluation revealed a large medieval, and two post-medieval, possible quarry pits, a modern (19th century) wall footing, and modern services.*		
Project dates (fieldwork)	*11th & 12th November 2019*		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	*N*	*Future work*	*TBC*
P. number	*P8180*	*Site code*	*BCC140*
Type of project	*Archaeological evaluation*		
Site status	*-*		
Current land use	*Vacant*		
Planned development	*Residential*		
Main features (+dates)	*Medieval and post-medieval pits*		
Significant finds (+dates)	*Pottery, CBM, clay pipe*		
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	*Suffolk*	*East Suffolk*	*Beccles*
HER/ SMR for area	*Suffolk Historic Environment Record (CHER)*		
Post code (if known)	*-*		
Area of site	*0.1ha*		
NGR	*TM 4222690698*		
Height AOD (min/max)	*c.8m AOD*		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	*Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team*		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	*Archaeological Solutions Ltd*		
Funded by	*Ryden Developments Ltd*		
Full title	*Land between 19 & 23 Ravensmere, Beccles, Suffolk . An Archaeological Evaluation*		
Authors	*Barlow, G.*		
Report no.	*5943*		
Date (of report)	*November 2019; revised February 2020*		

LAND BETWEEN 19 & 23 RAVENSMERE, BECCLES, SUFFOLK

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

SUMMARY

In November 2019 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation on land between 19 & 23 Ravensmere, Beccles, Suffolk (NGR TM42226 90698; Figs. 1 - 2). The evaluation was undertaken in compliance with the initial requirements of a planning condition attached to planning approval for proposed demolition of an existing workshop and shop, and the construction of 4 dwellings with associated access and parking (East Suffolk Planning Ref DC/18/4543/FUL). It was required based on the advice of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team.

The site is in an area of archaeological potential, within the historic settlement core of the town. Medieval and post-medieval remains have been recorded to the immediate north of the site (HER BCC018 & Misc), and historic cartographic sources show a series of terraces of buildings of unknown date but pre-dating the current ones.

The site thus had a potential for archaeological remains associated with the medieval and post-medieval settlement of Beccles.

The evaluation revealed a large medieval, and two post-medieval, possible quarry pits, a modern (19th century) wall footing, and modern services.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In November 2019 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation on land between 19 & 23 Ravensmere, Beccles, Suffolk (NGR TM42226 90698; Figs. 1 - 2). The evaluation was undertaken in compliance with the initial requirements of a planning condition attached to planning approval for proposed demolition of an existing workshop and shop, and the construction of 4 dwellings with associated access and parking (East Suffolk Planning Ref DC/18/4543/FUL). It was required based on the advice of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team.

1.2 The evaluation was undertaken in accordance with a brief issued by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCC AS-CT) (Abby Antrobus, dated 18th September 2019), and a Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by AS (dated 23rd September 2019) and approved by SCC AS-CT. It followed the procedures outlined in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation* (2014), and adhered to the relevant sections of *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003).

1.3 The objectives of the evaluation were to determine the location, date, extent, character, condition significance and quality of any archaeological remains liable to be threatened by the proposed development.

Planning Policy Context

1.4 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2019) states that those parts of the historic environment that have significance because of their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest are heritage assets. The NPPF aims to deliver sustainable development by ensuring that policies and decisions that concern the historic environment recognise that heritage assets are a non-renewable resource, take account of the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits of heritage conservation, and recognise that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term. The NPPF requires applications to describe the significance of any heritage asset, including its setting that may be affected in proportion to the asset's importance and the potential impact of the proposal.

1.5 The NPPF aims to conserve England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance, with substantial harm to designated heritage assets (i.e. listed buildings, scheduled monuments) only permitted in exceptional circumstances when the public benefit of a proposal outweighs the conservation of the asset. The effect of proposals on non-designated heritage assets must be balanced against the scale of loss and significance of the asset, but non-designated heritage assets of demonstrably equivalent significance may be considered subject to the same policies as those that are designated. The NPPF states that opportunities to capture evidence from the historic environment, to record and advance the understanding of heritage assets and to make this publicly available is a requirement of development management. This opportunity should be taken in a manner proportionate to the significance of a heritage asset and to impact of the proposal, particularly where a heritage asset is to be lost.

2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE

2.1 The site lies on the western side of Ravensmere in the historic core of Beccles. It extends to some 0.1ha. It is proposed to demolish an existing workshop and shop and construct 4 new dwellings, with associated access, landscaping and parking.

3 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND SOILS

3.1 The site lies at approximately 8m AOD, in an area of relative low elevation within the valley of the River Waveney. To the north the land remains at low elevation before rising towards the village of Toft Monks, beyond the river. To the south the land also gradually slopes upwards towards Beccles Cemetery.

3.2 The solid geology in the area consists of Aldeby Sand and Gravel member with superficial deposits of Crag Group sand. These deposits are overlain by a freely draining slightly acidic sandy soil.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Prehistory and Romano-British

4.1 There is a general paucity of known prehistoric archaeological remains in the area; several stone tools or worked flints including an Acheulian hand-axe from Lotman's Carr (BCC 010) have been found, but these are largely un-provenanced. A socketed bronze spearhead has also been found in The Avenue in Beccles (BCC 011). A small quantity of Iron Age pottery located within subsoil approximately 220m north of the site represent the only prehistoric find in proximity to the site (BCC 077). More substantial evidence comprises an oval earthwork to the east of Beccles that may represent an Iron Age 'hillfort' (BCC 023); timber piles that once formed a trackway which are also thought to have linked with the supposed hillfort are also suggested as Iron Age (BCC 043).

4.2 Romano-British archaeological remains are not known in close proximity to the site, with no HER entries within a 500m radius.

Medieval

4.3 The site is located within the historic settlement core of Beccles, an area which was urbanised by 1086 (BCC 018). Numerous extant and non-extant ecclesiastical structures have been recorded in the area. These structures include the site of a hermitage and chapel, which deteriorated after the Dissolution and is now occupied by the 19th century Hermitage Inn (BCC 009). The site of the now demolished 12th century St Peter's Chapel is also documented (BCC 031), while the 15th century Church of St Michael is also located south-west of the site (BC 013).

4.4 Approximately 350m north-east of the site, by the River Waveney, two groups of regularly arranged timber piles were recorded in 1994; the piles are thought to be part of a medieval bridge constructed in the area in 1296 (BCC 022), which was subsequently replaced by the wrought iron Beccles Bridge in 1884 (BCC 022). A series of pits containing pottery dating from the 12th century to the 19th century to the north of the site have been reported, suggesting domestic occupation in the area from the early medieval period onwards (BCC 030). An archaeological evaluation south-west of the site also revealed dumped deposits of material containing a variety of artefacts, including medieval Thetford ware pottery (BCC 035).

4.5 Numerous archaeological investigations in the surrounding area have revealed further evidence of medieval occupation (BCC 069; 077; 087). Of particular interest are a series of medieval extraction pits located *c.*25m west

of the site; coarseware (11th/12th century) and later brick, lime mortar and daub (14-15th century) were present suggesting a late medieval date (BCC 113).

Post-medieval

4.6 Post-medieval flood defences have been identified in the area from aerial photography, and may have their origins in the medieval period (BCC 66). Other causeways and water management earthworks are also known around Beccles Marsh and Beccles Common, some are possibly of medieval origin (BCC 057, 060 and 060). In the very early post-medieval period sites along the Waveney Valley were production centres for a late medieval transitional pottery industry. Medieval and post-medieval pottery has been dredged from the river at Beccles (NHER 51564), while circumstantial evidence suggests the town was the centre for a brick industry.

4.7 Historic cartographic sources show a series of terraces of buildings of unknown date, but pre-dating the current structures (Figs. 4 - 8). Multiple extant and non-extant post-medieval structures are known in the area surrounding the site, including a 16th century domestic building (BCC 139); a 17th century coaching inn (BCC 082); two 17th century windmills (BCC 116); an 18th century Friends Meeting House (BCC 095); the 19th century Beccles Railway Station (BCC 040); a 19th century printing works (BCC 041); a 19th century gasworks (BCC 042); a 19th century brewery (BCC 070); a 19th century blacksmiths (BCC 101); a 19th century stable block (BCC 137); and a 19th century domestic structure (BCC 104).

4.8 Numerous archaeological investigations in the surrounding area have revealed further evidence of post-medieval occupation (BCC 032; 083; 085; 091). Of particular importance is the site of a post-medieval lime kiln, cartographically recorded approximately 80m to the west of the site (BCC 017).

5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 SCC AS-CT required a programme of archaeological trial trenching and its was agreed that a trench of 15m x 1.8m width should be excavated along the line of proposed new drainage within the street frontage Block A (Fig. 3). The trench was excavated using a 3T 360º mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket.

5.2 The archaeological evaluation comprised the inspection of the soils 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 The open trench 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 Fig. 3

Sample section 1A 0.00 = 8.42m AOD		
0.00 – 0.25m	L1000	Concrete yard surface.
0.25 – 0.35m	L1006	Modern made ground. Compact, dark grey brown silty sand with occasional small and medium sub-rounded flint and CBM rubble.
0.35 – 1.15m	L1002	Possible buried soil. Firm, mid orange brown silty sand with occasional small and medium sub-rounded and rounded flint. It contained mid 18th-19th century) pottery (3; 5g), CBM (314g) and coal (2g).
1.15m +	L1005	Upper fill of ?Pit F1003.

Sample section 1B 0.00 = 8.52m AOD		
0.00 – 0.25m	L1000	Concrete yard surface. As Sample Section 1A.
0.25 – 0.65m	L1016	Modern made ground. Firm, mid reddish brown sandy silt with occasional small and medium sub-rounded and rounded flint. It contained modern CBM (frogged brick) (not retained).
0.65 – 0.90m	L1011	Upper fill of Pit F1009.
0.90 – 1.30m	L1010	Lower fill of Pit F1009.
1.30m+	L1017	Natural deposits. Areas of friable mid brown orange silty sand with very frequent small and medium rounded flint, and firm pale brown yellow silty sand.

Sample section 1C 0.00 = 8.73m AOD		
0.00 – 0.25m	L1000	Concrete yard surface. As Sample Section 1A.
0.25 – 0.80m	L1016	Modern made ground. As Sample Section 1B.
0.80 – 1.22m	L1013	Fill of Pit F1012.
1.22m+	L1017	Natural deposits. As Sample section 1A.

Description: Trench 1 contained three large post-medieval pits (F1003, F1009, & F1012), a modern (19th) century wall footing (M1001), and modern services.

M1001 was a pale grey concrete wall footing (2.40+ x 0.60 x 0.10m), orientated WNW/ESE, perpendicular to the road. It had the remnants of a single brick-width wall running along its centre line constructed with unfrogged red brick (230 x 120mm). The brick sample is 19th century (CBM Report). The single brick width, and the shallowness of the footing suggests this was possibly either a dividing wall or a garden wall.

F1003 was a possible pit of unknown dimensions extending beyond the confines of the trench. A test pit was excavated to a depth of 0.35m. As this depth was now 1.20m below the top of the trench, excavation ceased here. Augering revealed the depth to be a further 1.40m below this level. The lower fill (L1004) was a firm, mid grey brown silty sand with occasional small and medium sub-rounded and rounded flint, and patches of pale grey green sandy clay and pale yellow brown silty clay with occasional small sub-rounded chalk. It contained 17th – 18th century pottery (35; 705g), animal bone (344), CBM (1529g), shell (42g), burnt bone (11g) and clay pipe fragments (10; 28g). The upper fill (L1005) was a firm, dark brown grey clay silt with occasional small and medium sub-rounded and rounded flint, and occasional small patches of pale yellow brown silty sand. It contained animal bone (90g), CBM (122g) and glass (1; 11g).

F1007 was a service trench (0.70+ x 0.20+ x 0.12m) orientated NNE/SSW. It had steep sides and a concave base. It contained a metal pipe.

F1009 was a sub-circular pit (2.60+ x 1.40+ x 0.65m). It had steep sides and a flat base. It was cut by an electrical cable trench and a ceramic drainage pipe trench. Its lower fill (L1010) was a friable, dark grey brown silty sand with moderate small and medium sub-angular flint. It contained 13th – 14th century pottery (4; 32g) and animal bone (30g). Its upper fill (L1011) was a friable, mid reddish brown silty sand with moderate small and medium, and occasional large, sub-angular flint. It contained 13th – 14th century pottery (3; 82g) and animal bone (184g).

F1012 was a sub-rectangular pit (2.70 x 1.60+ x 0.50m). It had gently sloping sides and a flat base. It truncated Pit F1014 and was cut by an electrical cable trench two ceramic drainage pipe trenches. Its fill (L1013) was a firm, mid yellow brown silty sand with occasional small, medium and large sub-angular flints. It contained 18th – 19th century pottery (2; 50g) and animal bone (5g).

F1014 was a sub circular pit (0.55 x 0.17+ x 0.23m). It had moderate sloping to steep sides and a concave base. It was truncated by Pit F1012. Its fill (L1015) was a friable, dark grey brown silty sand. It contained no finds.

7 CONFIDENCE RATING

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

8 DEPOSIT MODEL

8.1 The site was commonly overlain by a 0.25m thick layer of pale yellow grey concrete.

8.2 In the eastern two thirds of the trench a 0.40 – 0.55m thick Made Ground Layer L1016 directly overlay the natural deposits (L1017). L1016 comprised a firm, mid reddish brown sandy silt with occasional small and medium sub-rounded and rounded flint. The natural deposits, L1017, comprised areas of friable mid brown orange silty sand with very frequent small and medium rounded flint, and firm pale brown yellow silty sand, and were encountered between 0.65m and 0.80m below the current ground surface.

8.3 At the western end the concrete yard surface (L1000) overlay a 0.10m thick Made Ground Layer L1006 of compact, dark grey brown silty sand with occasional small and medium sub-rounded flint and CBM rubble. Below this was a 0.80m thick layer (L1002) of possible buried soil consisting of firm, mid orange brown silty sand with occasional small and medium sub-rounded and rounded flint. Below L1002 were the fills of possible Pit F1003. The natural deposits were encountered at 2.90m below the current ground surface.

9 DISCUSSION

9.1 The recorded features are tabulated:

Trench	Context	Description	Spot Date
1	M1001	Wall footing	Modern
	F1003	?Pit	17th – 18th C
	F1007	Service trench	Modern
	F1009	Pit	13th – 14th C
	F1012	Pit	18th – 19th C
	F1014	Pit	-

9.2 The Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER) notes that this site is an area of archaeological potential, within the historic settlement core of the town. Medieval and post-medieval remains have been recorded to the immediate north of the site (HER BCC018 & Misc), and historic cartographic sources show a series of terraces of buildings of unknown date, but pre-dating the current structures. Thus the site had a potential for archaeological remains associated with the medieval and post-medieval settlement of Beccles.

9.3 The trial trench revealed a large medieval pit (F1009) and two large post-medieval pits (F1003 and F1012). A modern (19th - 20th century) wall footing and a large number of modern services were also present.

9.4 The large size and paucity of finds in the two easternmost pits (F1009 and F1012) suggest they may have been quarry pits. The presence of small

quantities of medieval pottery in Pit F1009, including local coarse ware jars, cooking pots and a bowl, as well as heavily butchered sheep/goat bones and a background scatter of carbonised/burnt cereal grains, suggests the accumulation of domestic debris even if the pit was not a primary rubbish pit. The domestic detritus appears consistent with the location of the site within the core of the former medieval town, and the presence of a medieval quarry pit is consistent with comparable evidence for medieval extraction recorded very close to the west. It suggests the immediate vicinity of the site contained raw materials that were systematically exploited to support the construction of the medieval town.

9.5 Possible Pit F1003 to the west was much deeper at 1.75m. This may possibly also have been a quarry pit, however, it does appear to have been used for waste disposal as it contained many sherds (35) of post-medieval (17th-18th century) pottery, CBM, animal bone including mallard duck and teal, clay pipe fragments, as well as charcoal fragments and patches of what may have been cess material. The finds are collectively potentially associated with the former occupation of terraces of buildings on, and close to, the site.

9.6 Wall M1001 revealed at the western end of the trench was perpendicular to the road. It had a shallow concrete footing with a single-brick width wall built on top. The single-brick suggests that it was either a garden wall or a partition wall within a building. The bricks used were unfrogged suggesting it may be old enough to be associated with any buildings that appear on the 1st edition OS map (Fig. 4), and the brick sample is spot dated to the 19th century.

9.7 As the made ground layer (L1016) directly overlies the natural it would appear that the front (eastern) part of the site has undergone some ground reduction and rebuild, while further back, to the west, this does not appear to be the case. Preservation of any archaeological remains is, therefore, likely to be better away from the street frontage.

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 Ryden Developments Ltd for funding the works and for all assistance and Mr Robert Burr of Paul Robinson Partnership for all his assistance.

AS would also like to acknowledge the input and advice of Dr Abby Antrobus, Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team.

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Appendix 1 - Concordance of Finds

BCC140 - P8180, Land Between 19 and 23 Ravensmere, Beccles

Feature	Context	Segment	Trench	Description	Spot Date (Pot Only)	Pot Qty	Pottery (g)	CBM (g)	A.Bone (g)	Other Material	Other Qty	Other (g)
	1001			Wall Footing				1781				
	1002		1	Layer	Mid 18th-19th C	3	5	314		Coal		2
1003	1004		1	Lower Fill of ?Pit	17th-18th C	35	705	1529	344	Shell		42
										B.Bone		11
										Clay Pipe	10	28
	1005		1	Upper Fill of ?Pit				122	90	Glass	1	11
1009	1010		1	Lower Fill of Pit	13th-14th C	4	32		30			
	1011		1	Upper Fill of Pit	13th-14th C	3	82		184			
1012	1013		1	Fill of Pit	18th-19th C	2	50		5			

APPENDIX 2 SPECIALIST REPORTS

The Pottery

Peter Thompson

The archaeological evaluation recovered 47 sherds weighing 874g from three features and a layer. There are seven medieval sherds generally in fairly good condition, of which six are coarsewares including three rims, while the seventh contained splashes of glaze. Pit F1009 contained four medieval sherds including the upper profile of a cooking pot with an expanded rim, as well as the splash glazed sherd, indicating a 13th or possibly 14th century date. The remaining medieval sherds are residual.

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:

MCW1 (3.20): Medieval Coarseware 1 – fine and occasionally medium grey and white sub-angular to sub-rounded quartz sand with occasional voids burnt organics. Greyware

MCW2: Medieval Coarseware 2 – Abundant quartz sand with occasional re iron ore and black inclusions. Pale grey

UPG1 (4.00) – Unprovenanced glazed ware- similar fabric to MCW1 but more vesicles and some clear sparkly quartz. Mid grey with oxidised outer surface and splashes of yellow-green glaze

PMR (6.10): Post-medieval red earthenware 16th+

GRE (6.120: Glazed red earthenware mid 16th+

TGW (6.22): Tin Glazed Ware mid 16th-18th

RWE (8.53): Refined White Earthenware mid 18th+

Feature	Context	Quantity	Date	Comment
Layer	1002	2x4g TGW 1x1g RWE	mid 18th-19th	
Pit 1003	1004	34x700g GRE 1x5g PMR	17th-18th	GRE: mainly sherds from two jars
Pit 1009	1010	2x23g MCW1 2x9g MCW2	13th-14th	MCW1: E5 jar rim 26cm diam (0.1 reve) MCW2: x1 sooting
	1011	2x73g MCW1 1x9g UPG1	13th-14th	MCW1: upper profile of a cooking pot including small patches of sooting. Everted rim E2, almost hammerhead, 24cm diam (reve 0.15)
Pit 1012	1013	1x27g MCW1 1x23g PMR	18th-19th	MCW1: E5 bowl rim 46cm diam (0.05 reve)

Table 1: Quantification of pottery by context

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

The Ceramic Building Materials

Andrew Peachey

The evaluation recovered a total of nine fragments (3746g) of late post-medieval CBM, including brick and peg tile in a moderately fragmented condition. Ditch F1004 contained a fragment of red brick with partial dimensions of ?x115x50mm and a flat base that suggest it was manufactured in the late 17th to mid 18th centuries. One stretcher face is sooted, suggesting it formed part of a hearth or chimney; while it is also associated with fragments of peg tile. A near complete un-frogged 19th century soft red brick was recovered from Subsoil L1001; while small fragments of red brick rubble in Layer L1002 could conceivably derive from either type of brick identified.

THE ANIMAL BONE

Julie Curl

Methodology

The 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 and a tooth record following Hillson, 1996. 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'. Attempts were made, where possible, to refit possible fragments in the same bag and these were included in NISP counts. As this is a small assemblage, the information was recorded directly into an appendix in this report.

The bone assemblage

Quantification, provenance and preservation
A total of 664g of bone, consisting of 38 elements, was recovered from this site, with the assemblage quantified by species, NISP, feature type and trench in Table 2.

Bone was recovered from five fills, with all from pits. Two fills are of a medieval date, one fill was undated and two are of a post-medieval date.

Bone is in good condition, although fragmented from butchering, which was seen throughout the assemblage. Two fragments of a large mammal limb bone shaft from Pit fill 1004 were quite heavily burnt, leaving them white in colour on the surfaces. A cattle metapodial from Pit fill 1004 showed some canid gnawing at both ends of the bone and another cattle metapodial from Pit fill 1005 was slightly gnawed by a dog.

Invertebrate (insect, isopod, mollusc) damage was low, which would suggest meat waste was buried rapidly and not exposed for invertebrate scavengers.

Species range and modifications and other observations
Five species were positively identified in the assemblage. The assemblage is quantified by species, feature and NISP in Table 2. Of these, two were main meat mammals, three are bird.

Cattle were seen in three fills, with metatarsals from adult and juvenile cattle in Pit F1003, Fills L1004 and L1005 and adult pelvis and tibia in the Fill L1004, A cattle short-horn type horncore and a distal humerus was found in the Pit F1009, Fill L1011. All of the cattle bone had been butchered, with skinning cuts on metatarsals, a cut close to the base of the horncore and chops and cuts on the pelvis, humerus and metatarsals from meat production and accessing marrow.

Sheep/goat were seen Pit Fills L1004, L1010 and L1011. The remains in Fill L1004 include a scapula, pelvis, tibia, two humeri and a metacarpal, all heavily butchered. An upper molar was seen from Pit F1009, lower Fill L1010 and in the upper Fill L1011 from the same pit there was a mandible from a young adult sheep and a chopped radius.

Three birds were seen in this assemblage, all from Pit F1003. The Lower fill L1004 produced a tarsometatarsus from a juvenile **Teal** and a humerus from a larger adult **duck** of a Mallard size (Mallard, Shoveler, Gadwall and Pintail all similar). The upper fill 1005 produced part of a humerus from a **goose**.

The remaining bone could not be identified to species, only as '**mammal**' and included chopped and cut sections of rib.

Ctxt	Type	Date	Ctxt Qty		Wt (g)	Species	NISP
1004	Lower fill of Pit 1003	17th – 18th	2		11	Mammal (burnt)	2
1004	Lower fill of Pit 1003	17th – 18th	21		344	Cattle	3
						Sheep/goat	7
						Bird – Duck (Mallard size)	1
						Bird - Teal	1
						Mammal	9
1005	Upper fill of Pit 1003	Undated	2		90	Cattle	1
						Bird - Goose	1
1010	Lower fill of Pit 1009	13th – 14th	4		30	Sheep/goat	1
						Mammal	3
1011	Upper fill of Pit 1009	13th – 14th	8		184	Cattle	2
						Sheep/goat	2
						Mammal	4
1013	Fill of Pit 1012	18th – 19th	1		5	Mammal	1

Table 2. Quantification of the faunal remains by feature, species and NISP.

Discussion and conclusions

This is a small assemblage of mixed date. The medieval pit, F1009, produced a mixture of primary and secondary processing and meat waste, while the post-medieval Pit F1003 yielded a range of meat waste from the cattle, sheep/goat and three birds, with some of the marrow bones being gnawed by dogs. The gnawing on two of the metapodials in this assemblage might suggest they were obtained for a dog to gnaw on and eat the marrow.

The remains are typical of small assemblage in being dominated by the waste from cattle and sheep/goat. Three species of bird in one fill suggest a special meal with a range of meats or a local source for wild birds nearby.

THE MOLLUSC ASSEMBLAGE

Julie Curl

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.

The mollusc assemblage
A total of 42g of shells, consisting of 6 pieces, was recovered from this site, with the remains quantified by context in Table 3. Shell was recovered from fill 1004 from the lower fill of Pit 1003.

The assemblage was all identified as the common marine oyster (*Ostera edulis*), with four complete base shells and two fragments of top shell. The shells are quite small, with the maximum size of the largest base shell measuring 60mm. One base shell shows a small knife cut on the ventral side from being opened with a knife and the removal of the flesh.

Some traces of sponges suggest they are of marine origin, rather than from farmed shells.

Context	Type and trench	Date	Ctxt Qty	Weight	Freshwater	Marine	Land	Fossil	Species	NISP
1004	Lower fill in Pit 1003	17th – 18th	6	42g	-	6	-	-	Oyster	6

Table 3. Quantification of the mollusc assemblage.

Discussion and conclusions
This is a very small shell assemblage and in a fragmented state, it consists of the remains of the most frequent food species on archaeological sites. Common Oyster are found all around the British coast, even in quite shallow waters. These shells are likely to represent food waste, which is supported by the presence of a cut mark on one shell. Such molluscs could be collected by individuals, but are perhaps more likely to be sold at local markets. The dominance of flat base shells might suggest that the complete curved, dish-like top shells were kept for use, perhaps as dishes or painter's palettes.

Bibliography (for bone/shell reports)
Baker, P. and Worley, F. 2014. *Animal Bones and Archaeology, Guidelines for best practice*. English Heritage.

Davis, S. 1992. *A rapid method for recording information about mammal bones from archaeological sites.* English Heritage AML report 71/92

Hillson, S. 1992. *Mammal bones and teeth.* The Institute of Archaeology, University College, London.

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Teeble, N. 1966. *British Bivalve shells: Handbook for identification*. British Museum (Natural History), London.
Winder, J.M. 2011. *Oyster shells from archaeological sites. A brief guide to basic processing and recording.*

Tables 4 and 5

4 Summary catalogue of the animal bone.
5 Catalogue of the mollusc assemblage.

Table 4

Catalogue of the animal bone recovered from BCC140
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

Ctxt	Type	Date	Ctxt Qty	Wt (g)	Species	NISP	Ad	Juv	Neo	Element range	Count	Butchering	Comments
1004	Lower fill of Pit 1003	17th – 18th	2	11	Mammal (burnt)	2				Shaft and rib fragments			?cattle humerus frags. Heavily burnt .
1004	Lower fill of Pit 1003	17th – 18th	21	344	Cattle	3	2	1		Adult pelvis and tibia, juv metatarsal	2	All Cut, chopped	Juv MT with canid gnawing both ends
1004	Lower fill of Pit 1003	17th – 18th			Sheep/goat	7	7			Scapula, pelvis, tibia, 2 humerus, metacarpal	4	All cut and chopped	Iron adhering to one humerus
1004	Lower fill of Pit 1003	17th – 18th			Bird – Duck (Mallard size)	1	1			humerus	1	cut	
1004	Lower fill of Pit 1003	17th – 18th			Bird - Teal	1		1		tarsometatarsus	1		
1004	Lower fill of Pit 1003	17th – 18th			Mammal	9							
1005	Upper fill of Pit 1003	Undated	2	90	Cattle	1	1			Metatarsal		chopped	Proximal end.

													Slight canid gnawing.
1005	Upper fill of Pit 1003	Undated			Bird - Goose	1	1			Humerus fragment		chopped	Proximal end
1010	Lower fill of Pit 1009	13th – 14th	4	30	Sheep/goat	1	1			Upper molar			
1010	Lower fill of Pit 1009	13th – 14th			Mammal	3				Rib frags			Large mammal
1011	Upper fill of Pit 1009	13th – 14th		184	Cattle	2	2			Distal humerus, horncore	1	cut, chopped	Short-horn type (90mm GL), cut on skull near base, humerus chopped at distal shaft
1011	Upper fill of Pit 1009	13th – 14th			Sheep/goat	2	2			Mandible, radius shaft	1	Cut, chopped	Mandible has third molar in low wear
1011	Upper fill of Pit 1009	13th – 14th			Mammal	4							
1013	Fill of Pit 1012	18th – 19th	1	5	Mammal	1				Shaft fragment			

Table 5. Catalogue of the mollusc remains from BCC140

Context	Type and trench	Date	Ctxt Qty	Weight	Freshwater	Marine	Land	Fossil	Species	NISP	Top	Base	MNI	Apex	Fragment	Distort	Worms	Sponge	Barnacles	Attached	Cuts	Burnt	Gnaw	Condition	Pigment?
1004	Lower fill in Pit 1003	17th – 18th	6	42		6			Oyster	6	2	4	4	4	2			2			1b			Good / frags	

The Environmental Samples
Dr John Summers

Introduction

During the archaeological evaluation of land between 19 and 23 Ravensmere, Beccles, three bulk samples for environmental archaeological assessment were taken and processed. The sampled deposits dated to the 13th-14th century (L1010) and post-medieval period (L1004 and L1013).

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 sorted under a low power stereomicroscope (x10-x30 magnification). Botanical and molluscan remains were identified and recorded using reference literature (Cappers *et al.* 2006; Jacomet 2006; Kerney and Cameron 1979; Kerney 1999) 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 6. Preservation of plant macrofossils was by carbonisation, with no evidence of anaerobic waterlogging or mineralisation.

Sample <1> of medieval pit fill L1010 (F1009) contained carbonised grains of hulled barley (*Hordeum* sp.) and oat (*Avena* sp.), accompanied by a small number of non-cereal seeds (indeterminate Caryophyllaceae and *Carex* sp.). This material is relatively low density and likely to represent background scatters of burnt material from activity in the vicinity of the feature.

Post-medieval pit fill L1013 (F1012) contained hulled barley, free-threshing type wheat (*Triticum aestivum/ turgidum* type) and oat (*Avena* sp.). It also contained a single pea/ bean (large Fabaceae) and a small range of probable arable weed taxa (*Agrostemma githago*, *Lithospermum arvense* and *Bromus* sp.). The 17th-18th century pit fill L1004 (F1003) was dominated by clinker generated from coal fires.

A small number of burnt shells of *Vertigo* sp. were present in L1010 (F1009) but no other mollusc shells were identified from the samples.

Conclusions

The samples from the evaluation have demonstrated the preservation of carbonised plant macrofossils in deposits dating to the medieval and post-medieval periods. The medieval material is likely to have been generated by domestic activity in the vicinity, although it is not possible to make a detailed interpretation of diet and economy from a single sample.

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

Kerney, M.P. 1999, *Atlas of the Land and Freshwater Molluscs of Britain and Ireland*, Harley Books, Colchester

Kerney, M.P. and Cameron, R.A.D. 1979, *A Field Guide to Land Snails of Britain and North-West Europe*, Collins, London

Sample number	Context	Feature	Description	Spot date	Volume (litres)	Cereals			Non-cereal taxa		Hazelnut shell	Charcoal		Molluscs		Contaminants					Other remains
						Cereal grains	Cereal chaff	Notes	Seeds	Notes		Charcoal>2mm	Notes	Molluscs	Notes	Roots	Molluscs	Modern seeds	Insects	Earthworm capsules	
1	1010	1009	Fill of Pit	13th-14th C	40	XX	-	HB (5), Hord (2), Oat (1), NFI (5)	X	Caryophyllaceae (1), *Carex* sp. (1)	-	X	-	X	*Vertigo* sp. (burnt)	X	X	X	-	-	-
2	1013	1012	Fill of Pit	18th-19th C	40	XX	-	HTB (1), HB (3), Hord (1), FTW (2), Trit (3), Oat (1), NFI (3)	X	Large Fabaceae (1), *Agrostemma githago* (1), *Lithospermum arvense* (1), *Bromus* sp. (1)	-	X	-	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	Fuel ash slag (X)
3	1004	1003	Fill of Pit	17th-18th C	40	X	-	Hord (1), Trit (1)	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	Fish scale (X), Clinker (XXX)

Table 6: Results from the assessment of bulk sample light fractions from land between 19 and 23 Ravensmere, Beccles. Abbreviations: HTB = hulled twisted barley grain (*Hordeum vulgare* var. *vulgare*); HB = hulled barley (*Hordeum* sp.); Hord = barley (*Hordeum* sp.); FTW = free-threshing type wheat (*Triticum aestivum/ turgidum*); Trit = wheat (*Triticum* sp.); Oat (*Avena* sp.); NFI = not formally identified (indeterminate cereal grain).

APPENDIX 3

LAND BETWEEN 19 & 23 RAVENSMERE, BECCLES, SUFFOLK

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

23rd September 2019

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

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LAND BETWEEN 19 & 23 RAVENSMERE, BECCLES, SUFFOLK
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, Abby Antrobus, dated 18th September 2019) for archaeological evaluation of land between 19-23 Ravensmere, Beccles, Suffolk (NGR 642236 290699). The work is required on advice to East Suffolk Council from SCC AS-CT, and is required to comply with the initial requirements of a planning condition on approval for demolition of existing workshop and shop and construction of 4 new dwellings, with associated access, landscaping and parking on the site (East Suffolk Planning Ref DC/18/4543/FUL). The WSI has been prepared for the approval of SCC AS-CT. This WSI alone will not fully discharge the planning condition.

1.2 It is understood that the programme of archaeological investigation should comprise an archaeological field evaluation (on advice from SCC AS-CT). This WSI for archaeological evaluation has been prepared for the approval of SCC AS-CT and the LPA. Further archaeological works may be required by SCC AS-CT following the evaluation, should remains be present, 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 western side of Ravensmere in the historic core of Beccles. It extends to some 0.1ha. It is proposed to demolish and existing workshop and shop and construct 4 new dwellings, with associated access, landscaping and parking. A programme of archaeological work is required as part of a condition of planning approval, and is to commence with an archaeological trial trench evaluation.

3.2 The Suffolk Historic Environment Record notes that this is an area of archaeological potential, within the historic settlement core

area of the town Medieval and post-medieval archaeological remains have been recorded to the immediate north of the site (HER BCC 018 & Misc), and historic cartographic sources show a series of terraces of buildings on the site before the current ones were built. Their date is unknown. The site thus has a potential for remains of the medieval and post-medieval settlement of Beccles, where not truncated by later activity.

3.3 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). 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. Ayers (in Brown & Glazebrook, 2000) discusses more 'urban' research topics in more detail. For demography, issues include assessment of population structures, density and mobility, urban sustainability, immigration and rural colonisation and housing/provisioning. For social organisation, issues include assessment of the impact of royal vills, major institutions and the Church on urban settlement, territorial boundaries in proto-urban and urban settlements, the effect of national political developments, ranking and status in settlements, spatial analysis, wealth distribution, specialism, acquisition of raw materials, building form and function, markets and commercial/corporate activity. Economic issues of the above also need to be considered, particularly with regard to industrial zoning. The impact of culture and religion could include issues such as identifying characteristics of urban culture, its growth, complexity and values. The Church and its influence on the burgeoning towns must also be addressed. As Murphy notes in Brown and Glazebrook (2000, 31), urban environmental archaeology should be approached by analysis of environmental 'events', processes and study of relationships with producing sites in the rural hinterland.

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

4.2.3 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).

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

4.2.5 As set out above, the principal research objectives will be to identify any further evidence of activity associated with the medieval and post-medieval settlement of this part of Beccles.

References

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

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

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

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

5 SPECIFICATION
TRENCHED EVALUATION

5.1 Details of Senior Project Staff

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

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

A Method Statement is presented
Trial Trench Evaluation Appendix 1

5.1.3 The evaluation will conform with the guidelines set down in the brief and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluations (revised 2014) and Standard and Guidelines for Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment* (revised 2017). 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 the development area and require a sample of the site to be subject to trial trenching.

5.1.5 It is understood that, where not to be affected by the new build, the existing concrete slab across the site is to be retained in-situ and resurfaced as part of the final landscaping, thus sealing any remains in these areas in-situ.

5.1.6 A trench of 15m x 1.8m is proposed along the line of proposed new drainage within the street frontage Block A. A trench plan is appended. AS is happy to review the scale/location of the trench/es following comment from the client and/or SCC AS-CT. A programme of metal detecting will also be undertaken as part of the evaluation.

5.1.7 The environmental strategy will adhere to the guidelines of the 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 (revised 2011). An environmentalist, Dr David Bescoby/Dr John Summers, will visit the

site and appropriate column/bulk sampling will be undertaken and the samples processed and assessed. 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.

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

Trial Excavation
Processing, Cataloguing and Conservation of Finds
Preparation of Report and Archive *c*.10 Days

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

5.1.9 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.

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

5.1.11 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.

5.1.12 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 (10 days is required)

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 prior to and on conclusion of the topsoil stripping, and thereafter during the course of the excavation. It is proposed that Graham Brandejs will undertake the metal detecting. The spoil tips will also be surveyed. Regular metal detector surveys of the excavation area and spoil tips will reduce the loss of finds to unscrupulous users of metal detectors (treasure hunters). All non-

archaeological staff working on the site should be informed that the use of metal detectors is forbidden.

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

WORKED FLINT

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

POTTERY

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

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

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

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

HUMAN BONE

Any human remains present would not normally be excavated at the stage of an evaluation, but would be protected and preserved in situ, on advice from SCC AS-CT. Should human remains be discovered and be required to be removed, the coroner will be informed and a licence from the Ministry of Justice sought immediately; both the client and the monitoring officer will also be informed. Any excavation of

human remains at the stage of an evaluation would only be carried out following advice from SCC AS-CT. Excavators would be made aware, and comply with, provisions of Section 25 of the Burial Act of 1857 and pay due attention to the requirements of Health & Safety.

ANIMAL BONE

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

ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLING

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The nature of the environmental evidence

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

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

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

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

Domestic mammalian stock, domestic birds and harvest fish

The domestic animal bone will provide insight into the different phases of development of any occupation and how the population dealt with

the everyday aspect of managing and utilising all aspects of the animal resource.

Small animal bones

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

analyses such as loss on ignition and particle size may also be undertaken. A geoarchaeologist will be invited to visit the site as necessary to advise on sampling.

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

Sampling strategies

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

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

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

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

d) Bones: Predicting exactly how much of what will be yielded by the excavation is clearly very difficult prior to excavation and it is proposed that in order to efficiently target animal bone recovery there should be a system of direct feedback from the archaeozoologist to the site staff

during the excavation, allowing fine tuning of the excavation strategy to concentrate on the recovery of animal bones from features which have the highest potential. This will also allow the faunal remains to materially add to the interpretation as the excavation proceeds. Liaison with other environmental specialists will need to take place in order to produce a complete interdisciplinary study during this phase of activity. In addition, this feedback will aid effective targeting of the post-excavation analysis.

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

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

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

Waterlogged Deposits/Remains

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

Scientific/Absolute Dating

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

Provision will be made for the sampling of appropriate materials for specialist and/or scientific analysis (e.g. radiocarbon dating, environmental analysis). The location of samples will be 3-dimensionally recorded and they will also be shown on an appropriate

plan. AS has its own environmental sampling equipment (including a pump and transformer) and, if practical, provision will be made to process the soil samples during the fieldwork stage of the project.

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

FINDS PROCESSING

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

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

APPENDIX 2

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LIMITED: PROFILES OF STAFF & SPECIALISTS

DIRECTOR
Claire Halpin BA MCIfA

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

DIRECTOR
Tom McDonald BSc MCIfA

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

OFFICE MANAGER (ACCOUNTS)
Rose Flowers

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

OFFICE MANAGER (LOGISTICS)
Jennifer O'Toole

Experience: Jennifer's professional career has included a variety of roles such as PA to the 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 (Scottish Power 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 BA

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 (Scottish Power 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
Isak Ekberg BA MA

Qualifications: Lund University (2009–11), BA (Hons) Archaeology
Lund University (20011–13), MA (Hons) Archaeology

Experience: Isak's higher education at the Lund University has provided him with a good practical understanding of the archaeology of northern Europe and a firm grounding in various vocational skills, through the completion of modules including *GIS in Archaeology* and *Virtual Reality in Archaeology.* Isak has also gained valuable and extensive experience in digital archaeology through his participation in the *Skånes Hembygsdörening Project*, *Ygdrasil Project* and the *Siena University Spatial Analysis Project*. Since joining Archaeological Solutions Ltd, Isak 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. Isak is CSCS certified.

SUPERVISOR
John Haygreen

Experience: John has extensive experience of working within the construction sector, including as a company director of a landscaping business. His duties and responsibilities in these posts included the supervision and coordination of co-workers, liaising with stakeholders to determine specific project design elements and managing projects to ensure deadlines were realised. Since joining Archaeological Solutions Ltd John has worked on a variety of commercial fieldwork projects, developing his knowledge and excavation, surveying and supervisory skills. John is a CPCS trained operator of 360 Excavators. John is also CSCS certified, passed the CITB Health and Safety Awareness Course and is trained in Emergency First Aid.

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
Becky Randall BA MA

Qualifications: University of Wales Trinity St David (2013–16), BA (Hons) Mediterranean Archaeology
University of Wales Trinity St David (2016–17), MA Mediterranean Archaeology

Experience: Becky's education at the University of Wales Trinity St David provided her with a good, working understanding of archaeological fieldwork method and theory. During her time at university she gained valuable excavation, archiving and finds administration experience through participation in the *Tell es-Safi Archaeological Project* and as a volunteer with numerous British fieldwork projects. Since joining Archaeological Solutions Ltd, Becky has participated on a number of fieldwork projects, including elements of the East Anglia One infrastructure project (Scottish Power Renewables). Becky has also contributed to the production of archaeological reports through the collation and assessment of site data. Becky is CSCS certified.

SUPERVISOR
Alice Short BSc MSc

Qualifications: University of Exeter (2010-13) BSc (Hons) Archaeology with Forensic Science
University of Exeter (2013-15) MSc Bioarchaeology (Human Osteology)

Experience: With fieldwork experience in both academic and professional settings, Alice has gained a broad understanding of the archaeology across southern Britain. Her higher education provided her with a thorough understanding of archaeological methods and practices, with particular attention to the excavation, analysis and preservation of human remains. Alice's involvement with numerous archaeological projects with universities and other contracting units, have provided her with invaluable fieldwork and post-excavation experience. She is the co-author of *'A bone grease processing station at the Mitchell Prehistoric Indian Village: Archaeological evidence for*

the exploitation of bone fats' Environmental Archaeology (2015), and also completed the post-excavation analysis for an early Saxon cemetery in Ipplepen for her postgraduate thesis. Her principle research interests lie in dating methodologies for prehistoric human populations and prehistoric landscape archaeology. Since joining Archaeological Solutions Ltd, Alice has worked on a variety of commercial fieldwork projects, developing her knowledge and excavation, surveying and supervisory skills.

SUPERVISOR
Daniel Ryan BA

Qualifications: University of Leicester (2014-17) BA (Hons) History

Experience: Dan's higher education at the University of Leicester has provided him with a good understanding of the history of Britain, researching the interaction between the Britons and the Saxons (500-830 AD) for his dissertation project. In 2018 Dan became a trustee of the *Burwell Museum and Windmill Trust*, assisting with management of finances while contributing to the general upkeep of the site and improving visitor experience. Since joining Archaeological Solutions Ltd Dan has worked on a variety of commercial fieldwork projects, developing his knowledge and excavation, surveying and supervisory skills. Dan is CSCS certified.

SUPERVISOR
Samuel Thomelius BA MA

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

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

PROJECT OFFICER (DESK-BASED ASSESSMENTS)
Kate Higgs MA (Oxon)

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

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

ASSISTANT PROJECTS MANAGER (POST-EXCAVATION)
Andrew Newton MPhil PCIFA

*Qualifications:*University of Bradford, MPhil (2002-04)
University of Bradford, BSc (Hons) Archaeology (1999-2003)
University of Bradford, Dip Professional Archaeological Studies (2002)

Experience: Andrew has carried out geophysical surveys for GeoQuest Associates on sites throughout the UK and has worked as a site assistant with BUFAU. During 2001 he worked as a researcher for the Yorkshire Dales Hunter-Gatherer Research Project, a University of Bradford and Michigan State University joint research programme, and has carried out voluntary work with the curatorial staff at Beamish Museum in County Durham. Andrew is a member of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne and a Practitioner Member of the Institute for Archaeologists. Andrew joined AS in 2005 as Project Officer writing desk-based assessments, he has since gained considerable experience in post-excavation work and his principal role is conducting post-excavation research and authoring site reports for publication. Significant post-excavation projects he 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, the high status Anglo-Saxon cemetery at Burwell Road, Exning, Suffolk. Andrew's work on the Iron Age settlement at Black Horse Farm, Sawtry, Cambridgeshire was recently published by BAR and he co-authored the recent *East Anglian Archaeology* monograph on the Romano-British industrial site at East Winch, Norfolk. 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 has been working as a specialist across East Anglia and adjacent regions since 2002, with a particular interest in prehistoric and Roman pottery and ceramic building materials, as well as in the prehistoric technology and use of struck flint. Working as an internal specialist for Archaeological Solutions and accepting work as an external specialist for other contracting archaeological units has afforded Andrew a diverse and wide-ranging portfolio of projects and experience. Projects have included Neolithic pit groups at Coxford and flint assemblages from Blakeney Norfolk, extensive Neolithic to Iron Age assemblages from a riverside site at Dernford, Cambs and an important fenland occupation and ritual site at Sawtry, Cambs. Significant Roman pottery and CBM assemblages have included a large farmstead complex and pottery production site at Stowmarket, Suffolk and a Roman villa at Bottisham, Cambs; as well as from intensive agro-industrial sites at Soham, Cambs; Beck Row and Newmarket, Suffolk. A large pottery production and industrial site at East Winch Norfolk has recently been published as an East Anglian Archaeology monograph, while other kiln sites have included early Roman production at Snape, Suffolk (published in the Journal of Roman Pottery Studies) and Horningsea, Cambs (published in the Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society). Andrew is a long-standing committee member and contributor to the Study Group for Roman Pottery.

POTTERY RESEARCHER
Peter Thompson MA

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

Experience: Peter has over two years commercial site excavation experience mainly with Bristol and Region Archaeological Services and the Bath Archaeological Trust. Peter joined HAT (now AS) in 2002 to specialise in Anglo-Saxon and Medieval pottery research covering East Anglia and the Greater London areas, and also has good knowledge of Prehistoric pottery identification. Publications include pottery assemblages from a Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age

enclosure and Early Saxon cemetery at Heybridge, Essex (*Essex Archaeology and History 2008, Vol 39);* Saxon and Medieval settlement at Marham, Norfolk (*Norfolk Archaeology 2012, Vol 46*); Iron Age settlement and burials and Early Anglo-Saxon settlement from Harston Mills, Cambs (*East Anglian Archaeology 2016 Vol 157*); two rural Suffolk Anglo-Saxon sites at Snape and Oulton (*Anglo-Saxon Studies in Archaeology and History 2018, Vol 21*); A Medieval Grimston ware pottery assemblage at Pott Row, Norfolk *(Norfolk Archaeology 2014 Vol 48*); a medieval rural landscape at Stone, Bucks (*Records of Buckinghamshire 2018, Volume 58 part 1*); and a late medieval kiln site at Stowmarket, Suffolk (*forthcoming*). Peter has also written more than 100 Desk-Based Assessments primarily for commercial developers in both rural and urban locations. These include particularly archaeologically sensitive sites such as a double Scheduled Ancient Monument site at Kings Langley, Herts, and The Great Hospital in Norwich.

ENVIRONMENTAL ARCHAEOLOGIST
Dr John Summers PhD

*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. He has undertaken archaeobotanical analyses for numerous excavations, mainly in the Eastern region, including assemblages from a number of large Romano-British, medieval and multi-phased sites. In addition to work on AS projects, John undertakes archaeobotanical assessment and analysis for a number of other archaeological units. He also maintains a connection with research projects in Scotland, including recent work with the University of Bradford's Covesea Caves Project. In addition to archaeobotanical investigations, John is responsible for co-ordinating field survey with GPS and total station, as well as in house magnetic gradiometer surveys. With AS, he has co-ordinated and written up a number of gradiometer surveys, including a number of large areas (up to 140ha) and cart-based surveys, in conjunction with our external consultant.

HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING
Tansy Collins BSc MSt

*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
Liam Podbury BA

Qualifications: Newcastle University (2013-16) BA (Hons) Archaeology

Experience: Throughout his higher education, Liam has gained extensive practical archaeological experience, assisting in the excavation of the Hasting Hill Neolithic Monument Complex in Sunderland and the excavation of an early Bronze Age metallurgy site in Sicily with the *Case Bastione Project*. After graduating Liam trained in the practical conservation of historic structures with the *National Heritage Training Group* and went on to work as a project manager, restoring and renovating numerous listed historic buildings. Liam joined Archaeological Solutions as a field archaeologist, working 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. In 2019 he joined the historic buildings team, since then Liam has authored reports for a wide range of building types; both timber-framed and brick-built buildings with date ranges varying from the medieval period to the 20th century. Liam also

conducts background research and contributes to archaeological report writing. He is CSCS certified and is trained in Emergency First Aid at Work.

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 MA

*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.

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.

ARCHIVES ADMINISTRATOR
Sam Bellotti

Qualifications: BA Hons degree American Studies (UEA)
Experience: Sam is a highly organised and dedicated archivist and has extensive experience of working in the heritage sector. He has an affinity for working with large volumes of information and collections throughout his previous roles with the Norfolk Museums Service. He is trained in curatorial practices that include data and collections management, exhibition development, and project management. He has trained and worked with volunteers on many collection and digitisation projects. Sam gained valuable experience when creating and managing an archive for the Edith Cavell Collection owned by The Church of St Mary the Virgin, Swardeston. He has a good overall knowledge of archiving, administration, as well as maintaining databases.

ASSISTANT ARCHIVES ADMINISTRATOR
Suzanne Fletcher

Qualifications: University of Central Lancashire - BSc (Hons) Degree in Archaeology

Experience: Throughout her higher education, Suzanne has gained extensive practical and theoretical archaeological experience, excelling in a range of excavations and report writing; resulting in her gaining her first class degree. Such University projects included excavating an Anglo-Saxon settlement/graveyard complex at Oakington, Cambridgeshire, a Roman fort at Ribchester, Lancashire and a Prehistoric enclosure at Whitewell, Lancashire. After University, Suzanne dedicated a year to volunteering full-time at a variety of historic establishments in order to further broaden her knowledge of archaeological processes. Such establishments included: Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team; Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service; Norfolk Museums Service; The Museum of Technology, Cambridgeshire; Norfolk Record Office, Felixstowe Museum and more. Since joining Archaeological Solutions Ltd, Suzanne has contributed primarily to archiving and depositing projects by county, as well as reports; producing tabulations for projects to further report writing processes and assisting further through proof-reading, editing and final checks of tabulations and reports.

ADMINISTRATOR
Hollie Wesson

Qualifications:Stowmarket High School, A Level Applied Business Studies and OCR
Cambridge Technical Diploma Health and Social Care Level 3

Experience: Hollie is an effective administrator with a broad range of skills gained from her previous experience of working in a busy office and customer service environment with Thrifty car and van rental and variety of employers within the retail sector. She is hardworking and reliable and pays great attention to detail whilst setting up project files and disseminating reports to clients and maintaining office supplies. Amongst other things, Hollie also tracks metrics for success including customer satisfaction; overall she is a very efficient member of the team and contributes to an improved service for our clients.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS: PRINCIPAL SPECIALISTS

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS	Dr David Bescoby Dr John Summers
AIR PHOTOGRAPHIC ASSESSMENTS	Aerial-Cam Ltd – SUMO Aerial Surveys
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 Sillwood
SLAG	A Newton
ANIMAL BONE	J Curl
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:	SUERC Radiocarbon Laboratory
CONSERVATION	Drakon Heritage and Conservation

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

Printable version

OASIS ID: archaeol7-372717

Project details

Project name	19 - 23 Ravensmere, Beccles (TT)
Short description of the project	In November 2019 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation on land between 19 and 23 Ravensmere, Beccles, Suffolk (NGR TM4222690698; Figs. 1 - 2). The evaluation was undertaken in compliance with the initial requirements of a planning condition attached to planning approval for proposed demolition of an existing workshop and shop, and the construction of 4 dwellings with associated access and parking (East Suffolk Planning Ref DC/18/4543/FUL). It was required based on the advice of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team. The site is in an area of archaeological potential, within the historic settlement core of the town. Medieval and post-medieval remains have been recorded to the immediate north of the site (HER BCC018 and Misc), and historic cartographic sources show a series of terraces of buildings of unknown date but pre-dating the current ones. The site thus had a potential for archaeological remains associated with the medieval and postmedieval settlement of Beccles. The evaluation revealed large medieval and post-medieval possible quarry pits, a modern (19th century) wall footing, and modern services.
Project dates	Start: 11-11-2019 End: 12-11-2019
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	P8180 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	BCC140 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 15 - Other
Monument type	PITS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	CBM Medieval
Significant Finds	CLAY PIPE Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	"'Targeted Trenches'"
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 WAVENEY BECCLES 19 – 23 Ravensmere, Beccles
Study area	0.1 Hectares
Site coordinates	TM 42226 90698 52.459837659572 1.56598972193 52 27 35 N 001 33 57 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 8m Max: 8m

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 Ltd

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	SCCAS
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Glass","other"
Digital Archive recipient	SCCAS
Digital Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Glass","other"
Digital Media available	"Database","Images raster / digital photography","Spreadsheets","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	SCCAS
Paper Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Glass","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 between 19 and 23 Ravensmere, Beccles, Suffolk . An Archaeological Evaluation
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Barlow, G
Other bibliographic details	5943
Date	2019
Issuer or publisher	Archaeological Solutions
Place of issue or publication	Bury St Edmunds

Entered by	Hollie Wesson (hollie.wesson@ascontracts.co.uk)
Entered on	2 December 2019

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PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX (P8180)

1
Trench 1 looking west

2
Trench 1 looking south-east

3
Wall M1001 and ?Pit F1003 in Sample section 1A looking south

4
Pits F1012 and F1014 in Sample section 1B looking north

5
Pit F1009 in Sample section 1C looking south

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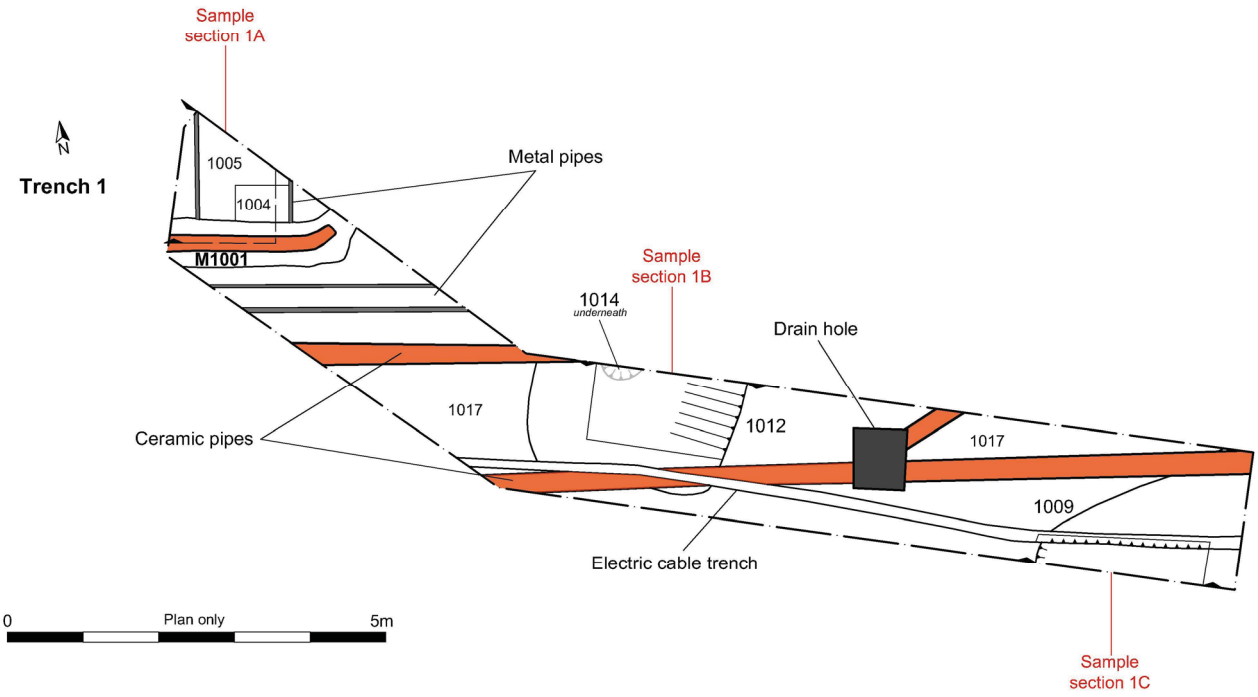
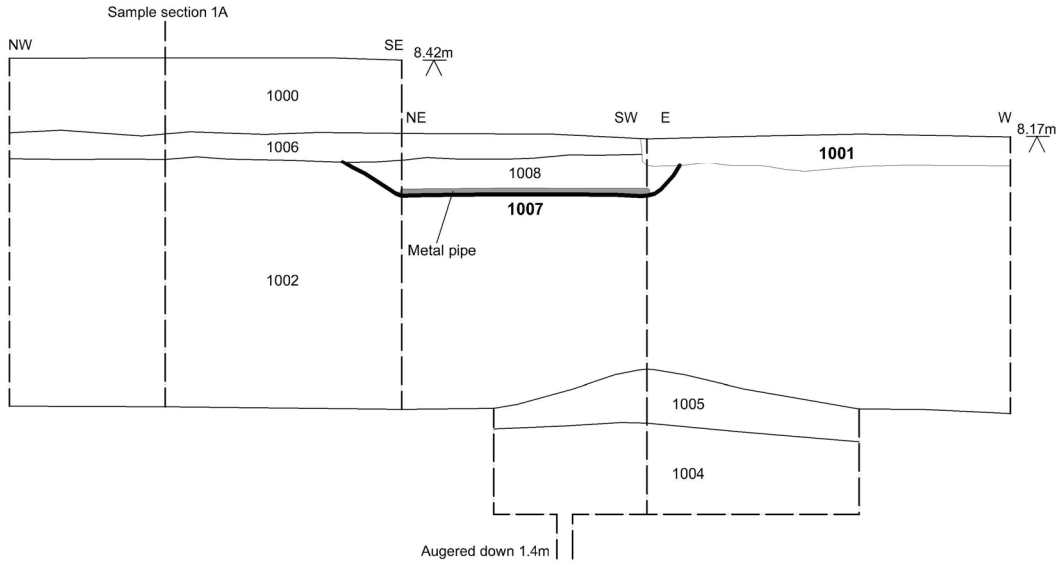
Fig. 1 Site location plan

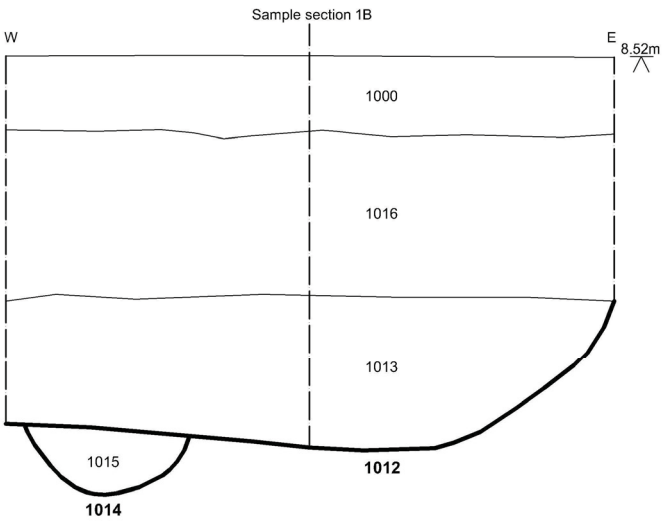
Scale 1:25,000 at A4

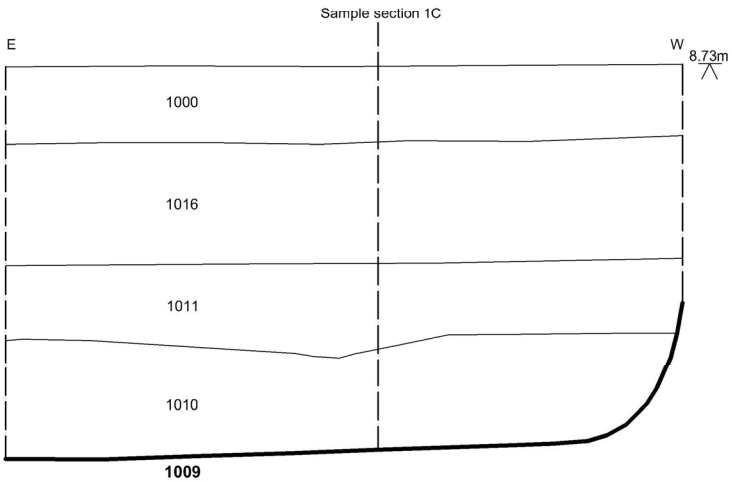
19-23 Ravensmere, Beccles (P8180)

Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan
Scale 1:1000 at A4
19-23 Ravensmere, Beccles (P8180)









0 Sections only 2m

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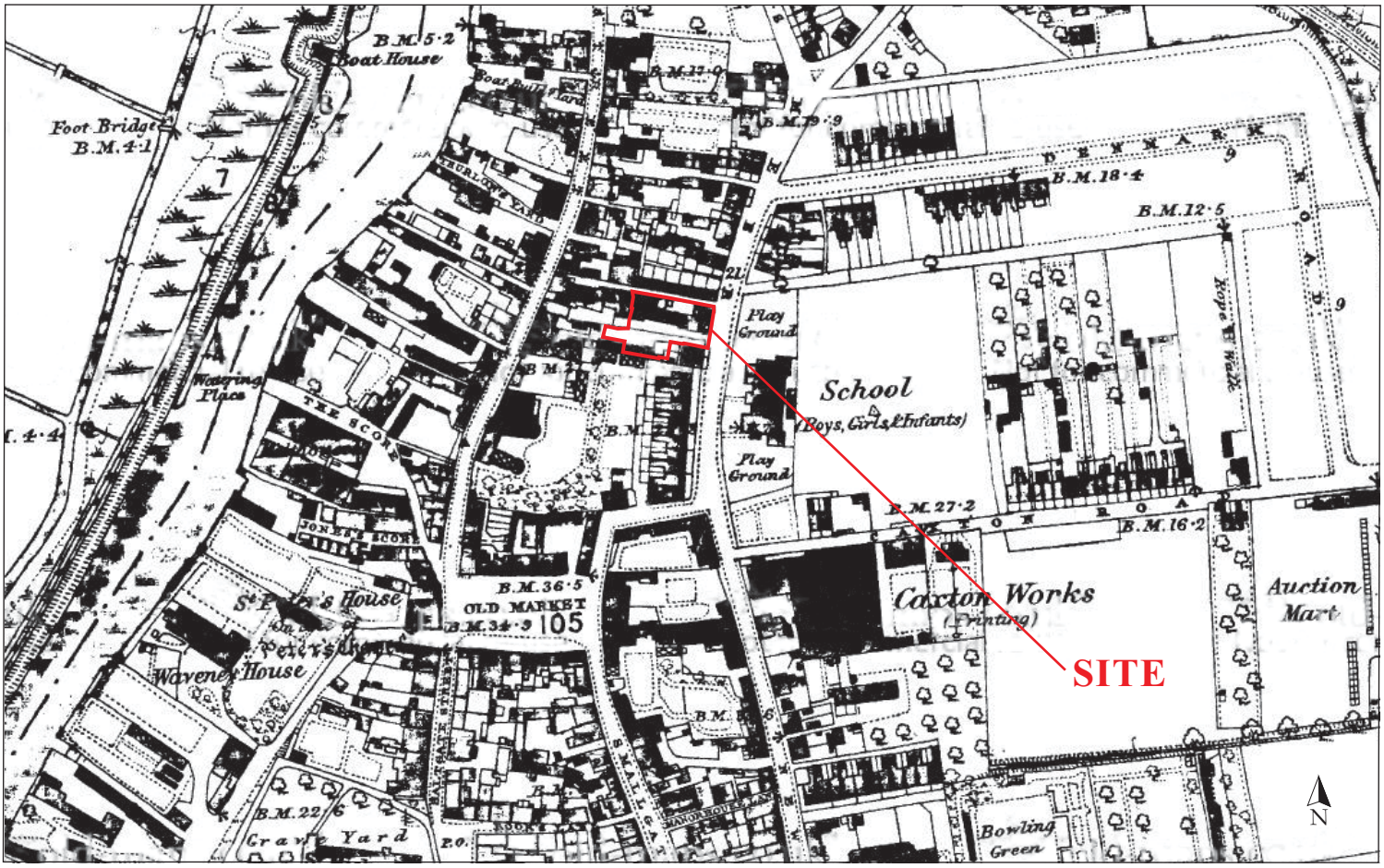
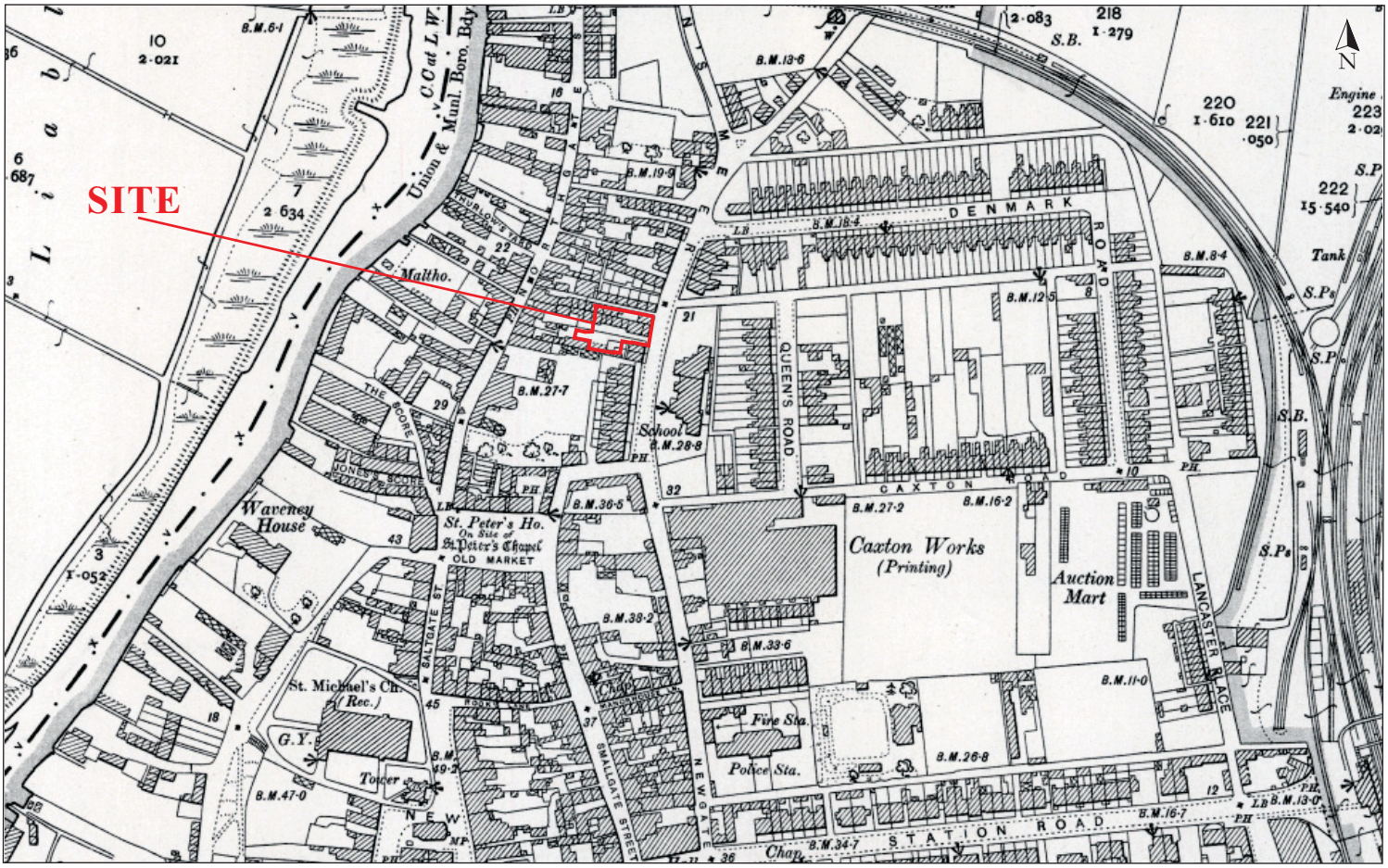
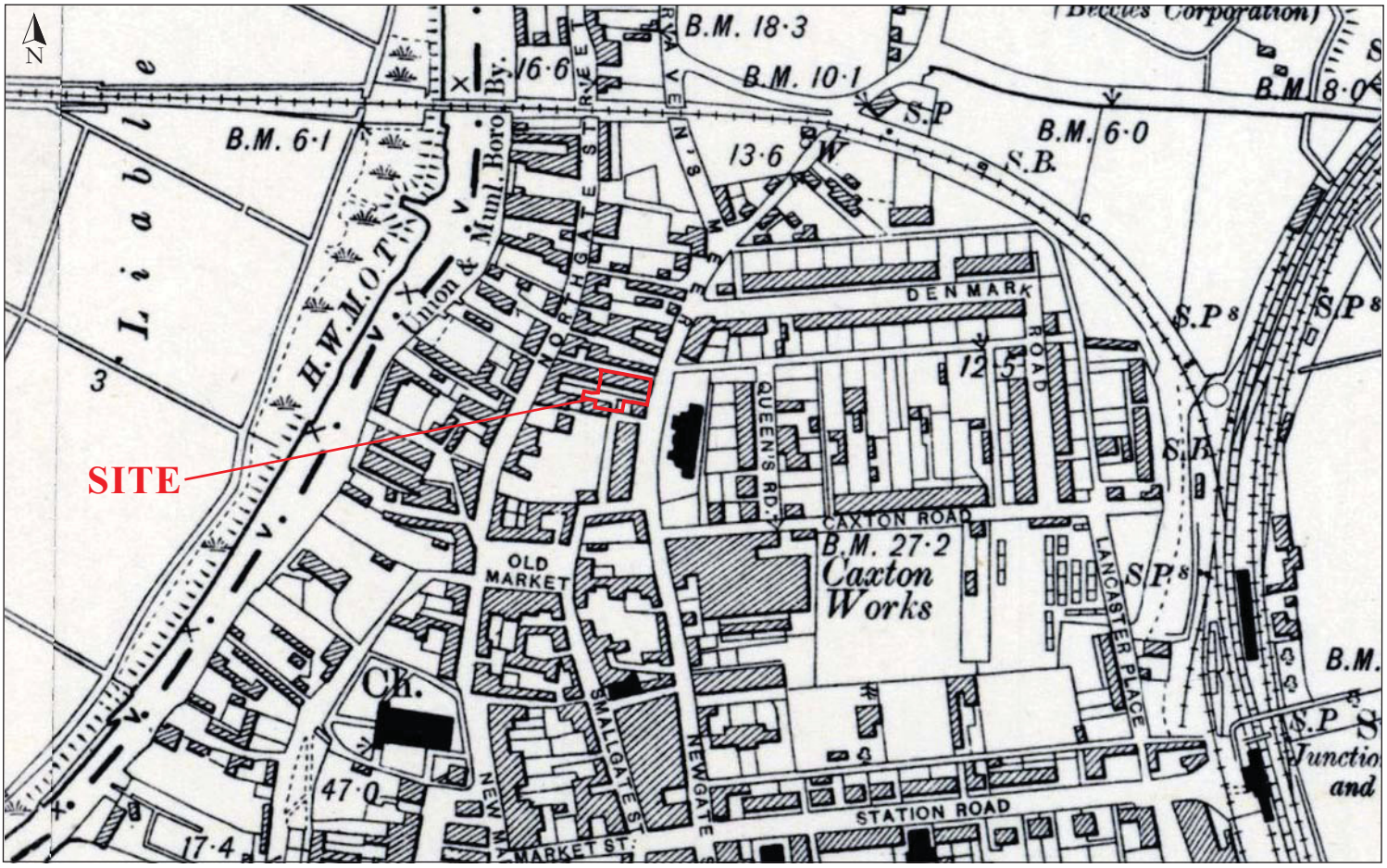
Fig. 3 Trench plan and sections
Scale - Plan 1:100; sections 1:25 at A4
19-23 Ravensmere, Beccles (P8180)



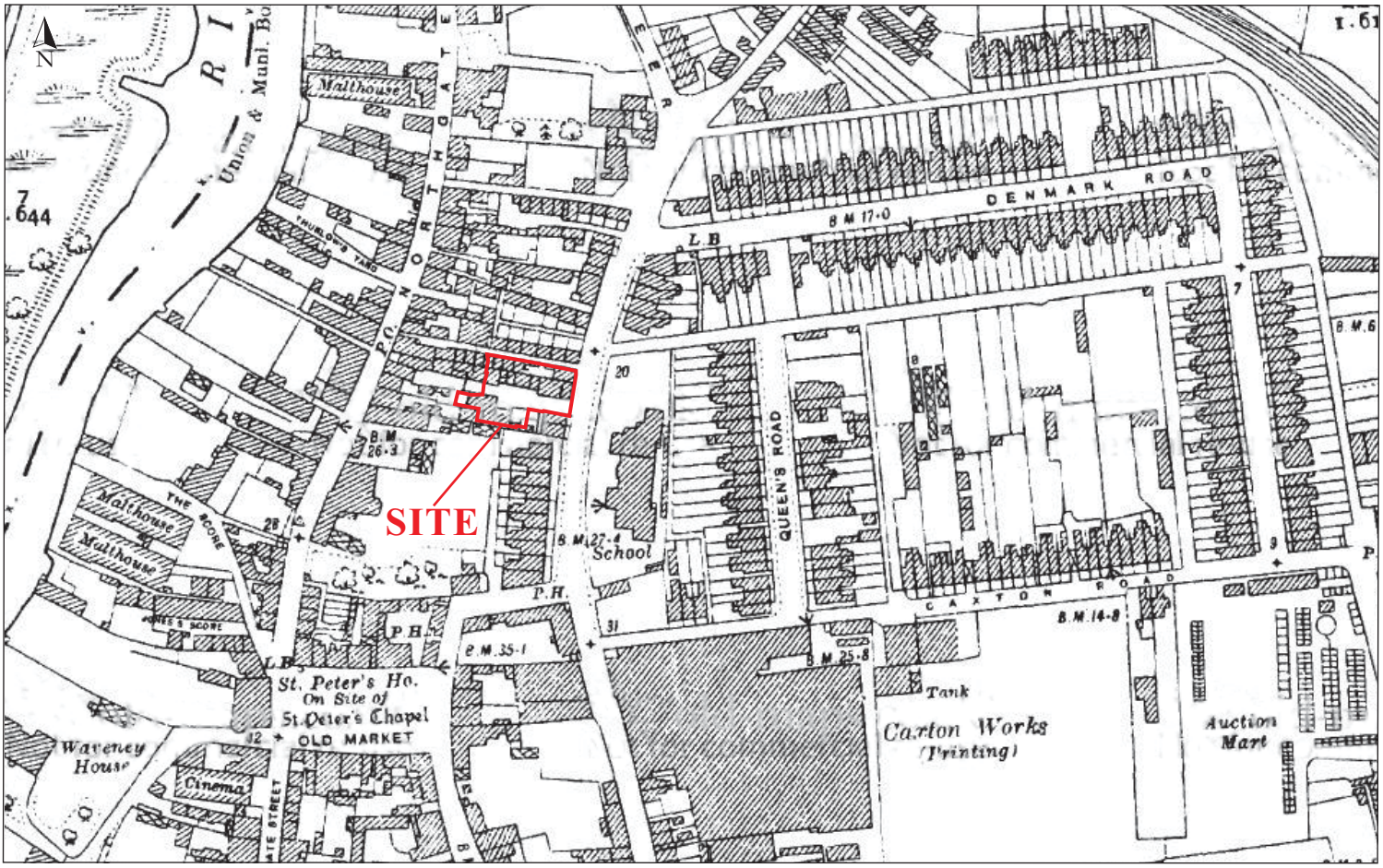
Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 4 1885 OS Map
Not to scale
19-23 Ravensmere, Beccles (P8180)



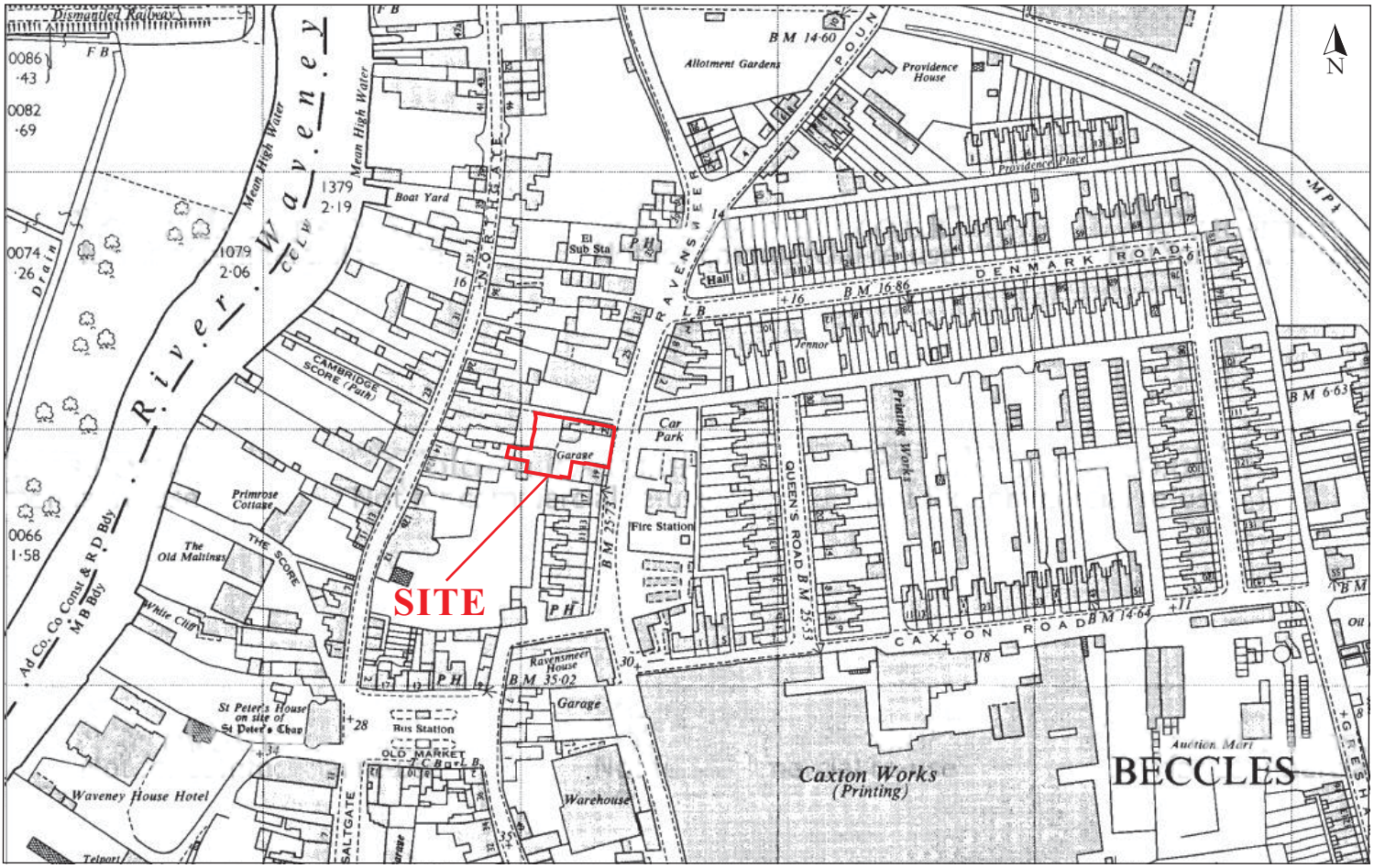
Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 5 1905 OS Map
Not to scale
19-23 Ravensmere, Beccles (P8180)



Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 6 1906 OS Map
Not to scale
19-23 Ravensmere, Beccles (P8180)



Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 7 1927 OS Map
Not to scale
19-23 Ravensmere, Beccles (P8180)



Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 8 1969 OS Map
Not to scale
19-23 Ravensmere, Beccles (P8180)