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**LAND SOUTH OF PRETYMAN AVENUE,
BACTON, SUFFOLK**

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

HER Invoice No. 9212827

Authors: Gareth Barlow (Fieldwork and report)	
NGR: TM 05632 66991	Report No: 5959
District: Mid Suffolk	Site Code: BAC050
Approved: Claire Halpin MCIfA	Project No: P7551
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PROJECT SUMMARY SHEET

Project details			
Project name	Land south of Pretyman Avenue, Bacton, Suffolk		
<p>In November and December 2019 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation on Land South of Pretyman Avenue, Bacton, Suffolk (NGR TM 05632 66991; Figs. 1 - 2). The evaluation was undertaken in compliance with the initial requirements of a planning condition attached to planning approval for a proposed residential development (Mid Suffolk Planning Ref DC/18/05514). It was required based on the advice of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCC AS-CT).</p> <p>The Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER) notes that this site is in an area of archaeological potential, close to a medieval moated site (BAC 006), south east of the medieval parish church (BAC 014), and in an area where multi-period finds scatters have been found (BAC 027).</p> <p>The earliest finds were two pieces of residual struck flint (Trenches 28 and 31).</p> <p>Roman features were present in the eastern sector of the site – the area which could not be surveyed during the geophysical survey. The dated features were present in Trenches 23, 25 and 31, and these trenches were in close proximity. The features were predominantly ditches; an undated pit (F1074) was present in Trench 31. The pottery assemblages generally consisted of 6 or more sherds: F1117 (6 sherds); F1113 (7); F1012 (9); F1053 (14); F1016 (24) and F1115 (79). Ditch F1053 was in Trench 23 and the other dated features were in Trench 31. The pottery was associated with animal bone and fired clay. The area of Roman features is on the highest and slightly sandier, part of the site.</p> <p>The alignment of undated ditches in the centre of the southern edge of the site (Trench 16) oblique to the post-medieval and modern boundaries, suggest they are of some age; possibly medieval or Roman.</p> <p>The post-medieval / modern field boundary ditches depicted on the 1st edition ordnance survey map (Fig. 14) were detected during the geophysical survey and trial trench evaluation (Trenches 2 – 3 , 10, 13, 15 and 17). The area of the site which was cropped and could not be surveyed (Fig. 3) contained a post-medieval / modern ditch in Trenches 28 – 29, 30 and 32.</p>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	18 th November – 3 rd December 2019		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	Y	Future work	TBC
P. number	P7551	Site code	BAC 050
Type of project	Archaeological evaluation		
Site status	-		
Current land use	Arable		
Planned development	Residential		
Main features (+dates)	Roman and post medieval/modern ditches		
Significant finds (+dates)	Roman		
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	Suffolk	Mid Suffolk	Bacton
HER/ SMR for area	Suffolk Historic Environment Record (CHER)		
Post code (if known)	-		
Area of site	4.77ha		
NGR	TM 05632 66991		
Height AOD (min/max)	c.58m AOD		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	Archaeological Solutions Ltd		
Funded by	Esco Developments Ltd		
Full title	Land south of Pretyman Avenue, Bacton, Suffolk. An Archaeological Evaluation		
Authors	Barlow, G.		
Report no.	5959		
Date (of report)	December 2019; revised 5 February 2020		

LAND SOUTH OF PRETYMAN AVENUE, BACTON, SUFFOLK

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

SUMMARY

In November and December 2019 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation on Land South of Pretyma Avenue, Bacton, Suffolk (NGR TM 05632 66991; Figs. 1 - 2). The evaluation was undertaken in compliance with the initial requirements of a planning condition attached to planning approval for a proposed residential development (Mid Suffolk Planning Ref DC/18/05514). It was required based on the advice of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCC AS-CT).

The Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER) notes that this site is in an area of archaeological potential, close to a medieval moated site (BAC 006), south east of the medieval parish church (BAC 014), and in an area where multi-period finds scatters have been found (BAC 027).

The earliest finds were two pieces of residual struck flint (Trenches 28 and 31).

Roman features were present in the eastern sector of the site – the area which could not be surveyed during the geophysical survey. The dated features were present in Trenches 23, 25 and 31, and these trenches were in close proximity. The features were predominantly ditches; an undated pit (F1074) was present in Trench 31. The pottery assemblages generally consisted of 6 or more sherds: F1117 (6 sherds); F1113 (7); F1012 (9); F1053 (14); F1016 (24) and F1115 (79). Ditch F1053 was in Trench 23 and the other dated features were in Trench 31. The pottery was associated with animal bone and fired clay. The area of Roman features is on the highest and slightly sandier, part of the site.

The alignment of undated ditches in the centre of the southern edge of the site (Trench 16) oblique to the post-medieval and modern boundaries, suggest they are of some age; possibly medieval or Roman.

The post-medieval / modern field boundary ditches depicted on the 1st edition ordnance survey map (Fig. 14) were detected during the geophysical survey and trial trench evaluation (Trenches 2 – 3 , 10, 13, 15 and 17). The area of the site which was cropped and could not be surveyed (Fig. 3) contained a post-medieval / modern ditch in Trenches 28 – 29, 30 and 32.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In November and December 2019 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation on Land South of Pretyma Avenue, Bacton, Suffolk (NGR TM 05632 66991; Figs. 1 - 2). The evaluation was undertaken in compliance with the initial requirements of a planning condition

attached to planning approval for a proposed residential development (Mid Suffolk Planning Ref DC/18/05514). It was required based on the advice of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCC AS-CT).

1.2 The evaluation was undertaken in accordance with a brief issued by SCC AS-CT (Mathew Baker, dated 1st November 2019), and a Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by AS (dated 7th November 2019), and approved by SCC AS-CT. It followed the procedures outlined in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluation* (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 village of Bacton is located approximately 5 miles north of Stowmarket. The proposed development site is on the south side of the village and comprises a field to the south (rear) of the houses that front Pretyman Lane and Cedar Close. The site is bordered by the Stowmarket to Norwich railway line on its eastern side, and has open fields to its south and west. There is a moated enclosure just beyond the southern end of the site, however, the portion of the site proposed for development is in the northern half approximately 200m away from the moated enclosure.

3 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND SOILS

3.1 The proposed development site is located at approximately 58m AOD on a low plateau cut at intervals by small streams. The Suffolk Historic Land Characterisation Survey identifies the land on which the proposed development lies as Sub-type 3.4 post-1950 agricultural landscape, where there has been modern boundary loss from earlier irregular co-axial fields that pre-date the 18th century (SCC 2008).

3.2 The local soils are of the Ashley association characterised as fine loamy over clayey soils with slowly permeable subsoils and slight seasonal waterlogging, associated with similar but wetter soils. There are also some calcareous and non-calcareous slowly permeable clayey soils. The superficial geology consists of chalky till of the Lowestoft Formation. The solid bedrock geology comprises Crag Group Sand made up of a range of shallow-water marine and estuarine sands, gravels, silts and clays deposited over 1.8 million years ago on the south west flank of the North Sea Basin.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

4.1 The Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER) notes that this site is an area of archaeological potential, close to a medieval moated site (BAC 006), south east of the medieval parish church (BAC 014), and in an area where multi-period finds scatters have been found (BAC 027).

4.2 An archaeological desk-based assessment has been undertaken (Thompson 2018). In summary:

Evidence for possible Iron Age roundhouses and a Roman villa has been identified to the north-west of Bacton (BAC 010a BAC 010b). However, there has been little archaeological investigation carried out on, or within, the immediate environs of the proposed development site, other than metal detecting surveys in the surrounding fields. These areas are all further than 200m from the site and produced sparse multi-period finds including Iron Age coins, Romano-British brooches and finger rings, and a Middle Saxon brooch and a medieval brooch (BAC 027, BAC 032 & BAC 048).

The site is located between the medieval village core of Bacton centred on St Mary's Church to the north-west (BAC 014), and an area of secondary settlement to the east at Carter's Green (BAC 020). A medieval moated enclosure abuts the south end of the site at Pulham's Farm (BAC 006), 200m from the part proposed for development. Pulham's Farm is shown on the 1819 Tithe map and all the successive OS maps up until at least 1950 (Fig. 14).

Based on the known archaeological evidence, the overall potential for significant archaeological deposits is therefore deemed low with the exception of possible medieval settlement associated with the moated site. Previous ground disturbance is likely to be minimal and limited to agricultural activity. The proposed development will have a high impact on archaeological remains, if they are present.

4.3 A geophysical survey has been undertaken (Diggons 2018). Due to ground conditions (the presence of a crop) the survey did not encompass the whole site. In summary:

The magnetic gradiometer survey at Pretymen Avenue has recorded a positive linear anomaly of probable archaeological origin (1). This anomaly is undated but is on an approximate alignment between the church in the NW and a now infilled underpass below the railway line. However, no direct relationship can be proven from the present dataset.

A large sub-circular anomaly (2) indicative of an area of infilling material or simply a spread of magnetically enhanced material, may also reflect some form of archaeological activity, although a geomorphological source should also be considered. A much smaller weakly positive circular anomaly (3) to the SW may also represent an infilled feature of some kind. From the survey data alone it is not possible to determine the origin or date of these detected features. The landowner is not aware of any recent activities that could have resulted in these anomalies. It is possible that they could be associated with railway construction activities but again this is conjectural at present.

Further strong linear anomalies (4 and 5) have been identified as historic field boundaries recorded on historic mapping.

The magnetic contrast within the data was good and indicates that the survey results are representative of sub-surface anomalies within the survey area. The archaeological and historical anomalies were clear within the processed data and the resolution of modern plough scars, which can often be faint, was also clear. Magnetic interference and disturbance was limited to a small band along the northern boundary, which has not had a significant impact on the survey.

5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 SCC AS-CT required a programme of archaeological trial trenching and stipulated that 35 trenches each 30m x 1.8m should be excavated.

Anomalies identified by the geophysical survey were targeted in addition to a general site wide grid pattern (Fig. 2). The trenches were excavated using a 13T 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket.

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

5.3 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 Figs. 3 - 4

Sample section 1A 0.00 = 56.83m AOD		
0.00 – 0.27m	L1000	Topsoil. Firm, dark, slightly orangey, brown sandy, clay silt (becoming sandier in northeast corner of site) with occasional medium and large sub-angular flints.
0.27m +	L1002	Natural deposits. Very variable. Patches of firm, pale brown yellow clay, pale brown orange sandy silt, very pale yellow brown clay silt with moderate small rounded chalk, mid very brown orange sandy silt with frequent medium and large angular and sub-angular flints, pale brown yellow silty sand with occasional large sub-angular flints, mid yellow brown very sandy silt with occasional medium and large angular and sub-angular flints, pale brown yellow very sandy silt, mid brown orange silty sand with occasional medium and large angular and sub-angular flints, pale-mid orange silty sand with occasional medium and large angular and sub-angular flints, and mottled mid brown orange silty sand and very pale yellow brown chalky silty sand with moderate small and medium sub-rounded flint and chalk.

Sample section 1B 0.00 = 57.16m AOD		
0.00 – 0.35m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.35m+	L1002	Natural deposits. As above.

Description: Trench 1 contained undated Ditch F1003 and an undated possible Post Hole F1005. A land drain traversed the trench.

Ditch F1003 was curvilinear in plan (1.80+ x 1.30 x 0.47m), orientated northwest/southeast. It had irregular moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill (L1004) was a firm, mid blue brown silty clay with moderate small and medium angular and sub-angular flints. It contained no finds.

Possible Post Hole F1005 was sub-circular (0.48 x 0.39 x 0.17m). It had irregular sides and its base was concave. Its fill (L1006) was a firm, mid brownish blue grey silty clay. It contained no finds.

Trench 2 Figs. 3 - 4

Sample section 2A 0.00 = 57.17m AOD		
0.00 – 0.30m	L1000	Topsoil. As Sample Section 1A.
0.30m +	L1002	Natural deposits. As Sample Section 1A.

Sample section 2B 0.00 = 56.84m AOD		
0.00 – 0.34m	L1000	Topsoil. As Sample Section 1A.
0.34m+	L1002	Natural deposits. As Sample Section 1A.

Description: Trench 2 contained a post-medieval / modern field boundary Ditch F1007 (= F1020 (Trench 3) and F1018 (Trench 10)). This ditch is recorded on the 1st edition OS map (Fig, 14). Undated possible Ditch Terminal F1009 was also present. The latter may have been natural.

Trench 2 overlay an anomaly (No. 4) identified during the geophysical survey, and this equated to Ditch F1007 (= F1018 (Trench 10) and F1020 (Trench 3)).

Ditch F1007 (= F1018 (Trench 10) and F1020 (Trench 3)) was linear in plan (1.80+ x 2.00 x 0.73m), orientated west north west/east south east. It had steep to moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill (L1008) was a firm, mid yellow brown sandy clay with moderate small and medium sub-angular and sub-rounded flints.

Possible Ditch Terminal F1009 was a curvilinear in plan (1.25+ x 1.26 x 0.33m). It had gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its upper fill (L1010) was a firm, mid red brown silty clay with frequent small, medium, and large sub-angular and sub-rounded flints. It contained no finds. Its lower fill (L1011) was a firm, mid yellow red silty sand with frequent small, medium, and large sub-angular and sub-rounded flints. It contained no finds.

Trench 3 Figs. 3 & 5

Sample section 3A 0.00 = 57.26m AOD		
0.00 – 0.32m	L1000	Topsoil. As Sample Section 1A.
0.32m +	L1002	Natural deposits. As Sample Section 1A.

Sample section 3B 0.00 = 57.55m AOD		
0.00 – 0.36m	L1000	Topsoil. As Sample Section 1A.
0.36m+	L1002	Natural deposits. As Sample Section 1A.

Description: Trench 3 contained a post-medieval / modern field boundary Ditch F1020 (= F1007 (Trench 2) and F1018 (Trench 10)). This ditch is recorded on the 1st edition OS map (Fig. 14).

Trench 3 overlay an anomaly (No. 4) identified during the geophysical survey, and this equated to Ditch F1020 (= F1007 (Trench 2) and F1018 (Trench 10)).

Ditch F1020 was linear (= F1007 (Trench 2) and F1018 (Trench 10)) (1.80+ x 2.19 x 0.83m), orientated west north west – east south east. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its primary fill (L1021) was a firm, dark blue brown silty clay. It contained no finds. Its upper fill (L1022) was a firm, mid yellow brown silty clay.

Trench 4 Fig. 3

Sample section 4A 0.00 = 57.24m AOD		
0.00 – 0.35m	L1000	Topsoil. As Sample Section 1A.
0.35m +	L1002	Natural deposits. As Sample Section 1A.

Sample section 4B 0.00 = 57.23m AOD		
0.00 – 0.33m	L1000	Topsoil. As Sample Section 1A.
0.33m+	L1002	Natural deposits. As Sample Section 1A.

Description: Trench 4 contained no archaeological features or finds.

Trench 5 Fig. 3

Sample section 5A 0.00 = 57.63m AOD		
0.00 – 0.32m	L1000	Topsoil. As Sample Section 1A.
0.32m +	L1002	Natural deposits. As Sample Section 1A.

Sample section 5B 0.00 = 57.10m AOD		
0.00 – 0.31m	L1000	Topsoil. As Sample Section 1A.
0.31m+	L1002	Natural deposits. As Sample Section 1A.

Description: Trench 5 contained no archaeological features or finds.

Trench 6 Figs. 3 & 5

Sample section 6A 0.00 = 58.46m AOD		
0.00 – 0.34m	L1000	Topsoil. As Sample Section 1A.
0.34m +	L1002	Natural deposits. As Sample Section 1A.

Sample section 6B 0.00 = 58.85m AOD		
0.00 – 0.22m	L1000	Topsoil. As Sample Section 1A.
0.22m+	L1002	Natural deposits. As Sample Section 1A.

Description: Trench 2 contained undated Pit F1023.

Pit F1023 was a sub-circular (1.25 x 0.53 x 0.15m). It had gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its upper fill (L1024) was a friable, mid grey brown sandy clay with moderate small sub-angular and sub-rounded flints. It contained no finds. Its lower fill (L1025) was a friable, mid yellow brown silty sand with moderate small sub-angular and sub-rounded flints. It contained no finds.

Trench 7 Fig. 3

Sample section 7A 0.00 = 58.14m AOD		
0.00 – 0.30m	L1000	Topsoil. As Sample Section 1A.
0.30m +	L1002	Natural deposits. As Sample Section 1A.

Sample section 7B 0.00 = 57.58m AOD		
0.00 – 0.31m	L1000	Topsoil. As Sample Section 1A.
0.31m+	L1002	Natural deposits. As Sample Section 1A.

Description: Trench 7 contained no archaeological features or finds.

Trench 8 Fig. 3

Sample section 8A 0.00 = 57.75m AOD		
0.00 – 0.28m	L1000	Topsoil. As Sample Section 1A.
0.28m +	L1002	Natural deposits. As Sample Section 1A.

Sample section 8B 0.00 = 57.31m AOD		
0.00 – 0.31m	L1000	Topsoil. As Sample Section 1A.
0.31m+	L1002	Natural deposits. As Sample Section 1A.

Description: Trench 8 contained no archaeological features or finds.

Trench 9 Fig. 3

Sample section 9A 0.00 = 57.70m AOD		
0.00 – 0.31m	L1000	Topsoil. As Sample Section 1A.
0.31m +	L1002	Natural deposits. As Sample Section 1A.

Sample section 9B 0.00 = 57.92m AOD		
0.00 – 0.26m	L1000	Topsoil. As Sample Section 1A.
0.26m+	L1002	Natural deposits. As Sample Section 1A.

Description: Trench 9 contained no archaeological features or finds.

Trench 10 Figs. 3 & 5

Sample section 10A 0.00 = 57.96m AOD		
0.00 – 0.28m	L1000	Topsoil. As Sample Section 1A.
0.28m +	L1002	Natural deposits. As Sample Section 1A.

Sample section 10B 0.00 = 58.11m AOD		
0.00 – 0.32m	L1000	Topsoil. As Sample Section 1A.
0.32m+	L1002	Natural deposits. As Sample Section 1A.

Description: Trench 10 contained a post-medieval / modern field boundary Ditch F1018 (= F1007 (Trench 2) and F1020 (Trench 3)). This ditch is recorded on the 1st edition OS map (Fig. 14).

Trench 10 overlay an anomaly (No. 4) identified during the geophysical survey, and this equated to Ditch F1018 (= F1007 (Trench 2) and F1020 (Trench 3)).

Ditch F1018 (= F1007 (Trench 2) and F1020 (Trench 3)) was linear (1.80+ x 2.07 x 0.79m), orientated west north west – east south east. It had steeply to moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill (L1019) was a firm, mid brown sandy clay with frequent small and medium sub-angular and sub-rounded flints.

Trench 11 Figs. 3 & 6

Sample section 11A 0.00 = 58.18m AOD		
0.00 – 0.30m	L1000	Topsoil. As Sample Section 1A.
0.30m +	L1002	Natural deposits. As Sample Section 1A.

Sample section 11B 0.00 = 58.49m AOD		
0.00 – 0.34m	L1000	Topsoil. As Sample Section 1A.
0.34m+	L1002	Natural deposits. As Sample Section 1A.

Description: Trench 11 contained undated Pit F1029.

Pit F1029 was a sub-circular (0.80 x 0.23 x 0.13m). It had steep sides and a concave base. Its fill (L1030) was a friable, mid grey brown silty, sandy clay with moderate small sub-angular and sub-rounded flints. It contained no finds.

Trench 12 Fig. 3

Sample section 12A 0.00 = 58.80m AOD		
0.00 – 0.29m	L1000	Topsoil. As Sample Section 1A.
0.29m +	L1002	Natural deposits. As Sample Section 1A.

Sample section 12B 0.00 = 59.43m AOD		
0.00 – 0.28m	L1000	Topsoil. As Sample Section 1A.
0.28m+	L1002	Natural deposits. As Sample Section 1A.

Description: Trench 12 contained no archaeological features or finds.

Trench 13 Figs. 3 & 6

Sample section 13A 0.00 = 59.57m AOD		
0.00 – 0.33m	L1000	Topsoil. As Sample Section 1A.
0.33m +	L1002	Natural deposits. As Sample Section 1A.

Sample section 13B 0.00 = 59.92m AOD		
0.00 – 0.29m	L1000	Topsoil. As Sample Section 1A.
0.29m+	L1002	Natural deposits. As Sample Section 1A.

Trench 13 contained a post-medieval / modern field boundary Ditch F1043 (= F1026 (Trenches 15 and 17)). This ditch is recorded on the 1st edition OS map (Fig. 14). Two undated parallel gullies, F1039 and F1041, were also present.

Trench 13 overlay an anomaly (No. 4) identified during the geophysical survey, and this equated to Ditch F1043 (= F1026 (Trenches 15 and 17)).

Gully F1039 was linear (2.00+ x 0.24 x 0.07m), orientated northeast – southwest. It had gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill (L1040) was a firm, dark yellow brown silty clay. It contained no finds.

Gully F1041 was linear (2.00+ x 0.24 x 0.07m), orientated northeast – southwest. It had gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill (L1042) was a firm, mid yellow brown silty clay. It contained no finds.

Ditch F1043 (= F1026 (Trenches 15 and 17)) was linear (2.00+ x 3.30 x 1.20+), orientated northeast – southwest. It had steep sides and its base was unseen due to its depth. Its primary fill (L1044) was a friable, dark grey brown silty clay. It contained no finds. Its secondary fill (L1051) was a firm, dark reddish yellow clay. It contained no finds. Its upper fill (L1052) was a firm, pale reddish yellow silty clay. It contained no finds.

Trench 14 Fig. 3

Sample section 14A 0.00 = 59.44m AOD		
0.00 – 0.35m	L1000	Topsoil. As Sample Section 1A.
0.35m +	L1002	Natural deposits. As Sample Section 1A.

Sample section 14B 0.00 = 58.89m AOD		
0.00 – 0.29m	L1000	Topsoil. As Sample Section 1A.
0.29m+	L1002	Natural deposits. As Sample Section 1A.

Description: Trench 14 contained no archaeological features or finds.

Trench 15 Figs. 3 & 7

Sample section 15A 0.00 = 58.40m AOD		
0.00 – 0.43m	L1000	Topsoil. As Sample Section 1A.
0.43 - 0.76m	L1001	Subsoil. Firm, mid orange brown sandy silt with very occasional medium sub-angular flints.
0.76m +	L1002	Natural deposits. As Sample Section 1A.

Sample section 15B 0.00 = 58.74m AOD		
0.00 – 0.28m	L1000	Topsoil. As Sample Section 1A.
0.28m+	L1002	Natural deposits. As Sample Section 1A.

Trench 15 contained a post-medieval / modern field boundary Ditch F1026 (= F1043 (Trench 13) and F1026 (Trench 17)) This ditch is recorded on the 1st edition OS map (Fig. 14). A land drain was also present

Trench 15 overlay an anomaly (No. 4) identified during the geophysical survey, and this equated to Ditch F1026 (= F1043 (Trench 13) and F1026 (Trenches 17)).

Dich F1026 was linear (= F1043 (Trench 13)), orientated north north east – south southwest. It had steep sides and a flattish base. Its primary fill (L1027) was a friable, dark grey brown silty, sandy clay with occasional medium sub-angular and sub-rounded flints. It contained no finds. Its principal fill (L1028) was a firm, mid red brown sandy clay with occasional small sub-angular flints. It contained no finds.

Trench 16 Figs. 3 & 7

Sample section 16A 0.00 = 58.32m AOD		
0.00 – 0.30m	L1000	Topsoil. As Sample Section 1A.
0.30 – 0.40m	L1001	Subsoil. As Sample Section 15A.
0.40m +	L1002	Natural deposits. As Sample Section 1A.

Sample section 16B 0.00 = 58.29m AOD		
0.00 – 0.32m	L1000	Topsoil. As Sample Section 1A.
0.32 – 0.50m	L1001	Subsoil. As Sample Section 15A.
0.50m+	L1002	Natural deposits. As Sample Section 1A.

Description: Trench 16 contained undated Ditches F1033, F1055, F1057, F1059 and F1090. A modern service trench (F1045) contained a large ceramic pipe, and land drains traversed the trench.

Ditch F1033 was linear (1.80+ x 1.23 x 0.35m), orientated north west – southeast. It had gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill (L1034) was a firm, mid brown silty clay with occasional medium sub-angular flints. It contained no finds.

Ditch F1055 was linear (1.80+ x 0.75 x 0.34m), orientated north – south. It had gently sloping sides and a shallow concave base. It was cut by Ditch F1057. Its fill (L1056) was a firm, mid grey brown silty clay with occasional small angular flints. It contained no finds.

Ditch F1057 was linear (1.80+ x 1.40 x 0.54m), orientated east – west. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. It cut Ditch F1055. Its fill (L1058) was a firm, mid brown silty clay with occasional small angular flints. It contained no finds.

Ditch F1059 was linear (1.80+ x 0.90 x 0.25m), orientated north – south. It had gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill (L1060) was a firm, mid brown silty clay with occasional small angular flints. It contained no finds.

Ditch F1090 was linear (1.80+ x 1.10 x 0.50m), orientated north – south. It had moderately sloping and a concave base. Its lower fill (L1091) was a firm, mid brown silty clay with frequent small chalk flecks. It contained no finds. Its secondary fill (L1092) was a firm, mid grey brown silty clay with very occasional small sub-angular flints. It contained no finds. Its upper fill (L1093) was a firm, dark brown grey silty clay with occasional small sub-angular flints. It contained no finds.

Trench 17 Figs. 3 & 8

Sample section 17A 0.00 = 58.43m AOD		
0.00 – 0.40m	L1000	Topsoil. As Sample Section 1A.
0.40m +	L1002	Natural deposits. As Sample Section 1A.

Sample section 17B 0.00 = 58.66m AOD		
0.00 – 0.30m	L1000	Topsoil. As Sample Section 1A.
0.30m+	L1002	Natural deposits. As Sample Section 1A.

Trench 17 contained a post-medieval / modern field boundary Ditch F1026 (= F1043 (Trench 13) and F1026 (Trench 15)). This ditch is recorded on the 1st edition OS map (Fig. 14). A land drain was also present.

Trench 17 overlay an anomaly (No. 4) identified during the geophysical survey, and this equated to Ditch F1026 (= F1043 (Trench 13) and F1026 (Trenches 15)).

Ditch F1026 was linear (= F1043 (Trench 13) and F1026 (Trench 15) (1.80+ x 1.95m), orientated north north east – south south west. It was not excavated as it was excavated in Trenches 13 and 15.

Trench 18 Figs. 3 & 8

Sample section 18A 0.00 = 58.88m AOD		
0.00 – 0.37m	L1000	Topsoil. As Sample Section 1A.
0.37m +	L1002	Natural deposits. As Sample Section 1A.

Sample section 18B 0.00 = 59.42m AOD		
0.00 – 0.27m	L1000	Topsoil. As Sample Section 1A.
0.27m+	L1002	Natural deposits. As Sample Section 1A.

Description: Trench 18 contained undated Pit F1031.

Trench 18 overlay an anomaly (No. 2) identified during the geophysical survey, and no features were present representative of this anomaly.

Pit F1031 was sub-circular (0.45 x 0.30 x 0.06m). It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill (L1032) was a friable, mid grey brown silty, sandy clay with moderate small sub-angular flints. It contained no finds.

Trench 19 Fig. 3

Sample section 19A 0.00 = 58.93m AOD		
0.00 – 0.38m	L1000	Topsoil. As Sample Section 1A.
0.38m +	L1002	Natural deposits. As Sample Section 1A.

Sample section 19B 0.00 = 59.24m AOD		
0.00 – 0.33m	L1000	Topsoil. As Sample Section 1A.
0.33m+	L1002	Natural deposits. As Sample Section 1A.

Description: Trench 19 contained no archaeological features or finds.

Trench 19 overlay an anomaly (No. 2) identified during the geophysical survey, and no features were present representative of this anomaly.

Trench 20 Fig. 3

Sample section 20A 0.00 = 59.46m AOD		
0.00 – 0.30m	L1000	Topsoil. As Sample Section 1A.
0.30m +	L1002	Natural deposits. As Sample Section 1A.

Sample section 20B 0.00 = 59.79m AOD		
0.00 – 0.31m	L1000	Topsoil. As Sample Section 1A.
0.31m+	L1002	Natural deposits. As Sample Section 1A.

Description: Trench 20 contained no archaeological features or finds.

Trench 21 Fig. 3

Sample section 21A 0.00 = 60.02m AOD		
0.00 – 0.37m	L1000	Topsoil. As Sample Section 1A.
0.37m +	L1002	Natural deposits. As Sample Section 1A.

Sample section 21B 0.00 = 60.40m AOD		
0.00 – 0.33m	L1000	Topsoil. As Sample Section 1A.
0.33m+	L1002	Natural deposits. As Sample Section 1A.

Description: Trench 21 contained no archaeological features or finds.

Trench 22 Figs. 3 & 8

Sample section 22A 0.00 = 60.55m AOD		
0.00 – 0.40m	L1000	Topsoil. As Sample Section 1A.
0.40m +	L1002	Natural deposits. As Sample Section 1A.

Sample section 22B Southeast end, northeast facing 0.00 = 60.73m AOD		
0.00 – 0.21m	L1000	Topsoil. As Sample Section 1A.
0.21m+	L1002	Natural deposits. As Sample Section 1A.

Description: Trench 22 contained an undated pit or geological feature, F1047.

?Pit or natural feature F1047 was sub-circular in plan (4.10+ x 2.00+ x 0.50m). It had gently sloping sides and an uneven base. Its fill (L1048) was a firm, mid orange brown silty clay with occasional medium and large sub-angular flints. It contained no finds.

Trench 23 Figs. 3 & 9

Sample section 23A 0.00 = 61.29m AOD		
0.00 – 0.34m	L1000	Topsoil. As Sample Section 1A.
0.34m +	L1002	Natural deposits. As Sample Section 1A.

Sample section 23B 0.00 = 61.03m AOD		
0.00 – 0.26m	L1000	Topsoil. As Sample Section 1A.
0.26m+	L1002	Natural deposits. As Sample Section 1A.

Description: Trench 23 contained Ditch F1053, and it contained Roman pottery.

Ditch F1053 was linear (1.80+ x 1.20 x 0.58m), orientated north west – southeast. It had steep to moderately sloping sides and a flattish base. Its fill (L1054) was a firm, pale grey brown, mottled with yellow brown, silty clay with occasional small and medium sub-angular flints. It contained Roman pottery (14; 117g).

Trench 24 Figs. 3 & 9

Sample section 24A 0.00 = 60.69m AOD		
0.00 – 0.28m	L1000	Topsoil. As Sample Section 1A.
0.28m +	L1002	Natural deposits. As Sample Section 1A.

Sample section 24B 0.00 = 61.08m AOD		
0.00 – 0.34m	L1000	Topsoil. As Sample Section 1A.
0.34m+	L1002	Natural deposits. As Sample Section 1A.

Description: Trench 24 contained undated Ditches F1104 and F1094.

Ditch F1094 was linear (2.00+ x 1.10 x 0.40m), orientated north east – south west. It had steep sides and a flat base. Its fill (L1095) was a firm, mid grey brown silty clay with moderate small and medium angular and sub-angular flints. It contained animal bone (76g).

Ditch F1104 was curvilinear in plan (2.00+ x 1.10 x 0.23m). It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill (L1105) was a firm, dark yellow grey silty clay.

Trench 25 Figs. 3 & 10

Sample section 25A 0.00 = 60.73m AOD		
0.00 – 0.28m	L1000	Topsoil. As Sample Section 1A.
0.28m +	L1002	Natural deposits. As Sample Section 1A.

Sample section 25B 0.00 = 60.25m AOD		
0.00 – 0.30m	L1000	Topsoil. As Sample Section 1A.
0.30m+	L1002	Natural deposits. As Sample Section 1A.

Description: Trench 25 contained Ditches F1084 and F1086. The former contained Roman pottery.

Ditch F1084 was linear (2.00+ x 1.60 x 0.54m), orientated north west – southeast. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. It cut Ditch F1086. Its primary fill (L1088) was a firm, mid red grey silty clay. It contained no finds. Its principal fill (L1085) was a firm, pale-mid grey clay. It contained Roman (mid 1st - 2nd century) pottery (4; 28g) and animal bone (179g).

Ditch F1086 was linear (2.00+ x 1.50 x 0.75m), orientated north west – south east. It had steep to moderately sloping sides and a concave base. It was cut by Ditch F1084. Its primary fill (L1089) was a firm, mid red brown silty clay. Its principal fill (L1087) was a firm, mid grey clay. It contained no finds.

Trench 26 Fig. 3

Sample section 26A 0.00 = 59.63m AOD		
0.00 – 0.33m	L1000	Topsoil. As Sample Section 1A.
0.33m +	L1002	Natural deposits. As Sample Section 1A.

Sample section 26B 0.00 = 60.10m AOD		
0.00 – 0.33m	L1000	Topsoil. As Sample Section 1A.
0.33m+	L1002	Natural deposits. As Sample Section 1A.

Description: Trench 26 contained no archaeological features or finds.

Trench 27 Fig. 3

Sample section 27A 0.00 = 59.89m AOD		
0.00 – 0.27m	L1000	Topsoil. As Sample Section 1A.
0.27m +	L1002	Natural deposits. As Sample Section 1A.

Sample section 27B 0.00 = 59.76m AOD		
0.00 – 0.31m	L1000	Topsoil. As Sample Section 1A.
0.31m+	L1002	Natural deposits. As Sample Section 1A.

Description: Trench 27 contained no archaeological features or finds.

Trench 28 Figs. 3 & 10

Sample section 28A 0.00 = 60.36m AOD		
0.00 – 0.37m	L1000	Topsoil. As Sample Section 1A.
0.37m +	L1002	Natural deposits. As Sample Section 1A.

Sample section 28B 0.00 = 60.86m AOD		
0.00 – 0.30m	L1000	Topsoil. As Sample Section 1A.
0.30m+	L1002	Natural deposits. As Sample Section 1A.

Description: Trench 28 contained a post-medieval / modern field boundary Ditch F1096 (= F1101 (Trench 32)) recorded on the 1st edition OS map (Fig. 14).

Ditch F1096 was linear (= F1101 (Trench 32)) (1.80+ x 3.90 x 0.92+m), orientated north east –south west. It had irregular sides and its base was unseen due to its depth and the water table. Its lower fill (L1097) was a firm, dark grey brown organic clay silt with occasional medium and large sub-angular flints. It contained no finds. Its upper fill (L1098) was a firm, mid yellow brown sandy, clay silt, with occasional small patches of pale yellow brown chalky clay and occasional medium and large sub-angular and sub-rounded flint. It contained modern ceramic pipe fragments (53g), slate (22g), struck flint (1; 4g) and an iron nail fragment (1; 19g).

Trench 29 Figs. 3 & 11

Sample section 29A 0.00 = 60.77m AOD		
0.00 – 0.39m	L1000	Topsoil. As Sample Section 1A.
0.39m +	L1002	Natural deposits. As Sample Section 1A.

Sample section 29B 0.00 = 60.91m AOD		
0.00 – 0.29m	L1000	Topsoil. As Sample Section 1A.
0.29m+	L1002	Natural deposits. As Sample Section 1A.

Description: Trench 29 contained a continuation of Ditch F1096 recorded in Trench 28 (= F1101 (Trench 32)), a post-medieval / modern field boundary ditch recorded on the 1st edition OS map (Fig. 14). A shallow undated gully, F1119, was also present.

Ditch F1096 was linear (= F1101 (Trench 32)) (17.00+ x 1.80+m), orientated north east – south west. It was a continuation of the ditch recorded in Trenches 28, 30, and 32. It was not excavated in this trench as it was excavated in Trenches 28 and 32.

Gully F1119 was linear (8.00+ x 0.33 x 0.04m), orientated north north east – south south west. It had gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill (L1120) was a firm, mid red brown silty clay. It contained no finds.

Trench 30 Figs. 3 & 11

Sample section 30A 0.00 = 60.80m AOD		
0.00 – 0.27m	L1000	Topsoil. As Sample Section 1A.
0.27m +	L1002	Natural deposits. As Sample Section 1A.

Sample section 30B 0.00 = 61.23m AOD		
0.00 – 0.27m	L1000	Topsoil. As Sample Section 1A.
0.27m+	L1002	Natural deposits. As Sample Section 1A.

Description: Trench 30 contained a continuation Ditch F1096 (= F1101 (Tr 32)), a post-medieval field boundary ditch recorded on the 1st edition OS map (Fig. 14). A shallow undated ditch, F1111, was also present.

Ditch F1096 was linear (= F1101 (Trench 32)) (1.80+ x 3.25m), orientated northeast – southwest. It was a continuation of the ditch present in Trenches 28, 29, and 32. It was not excavated in this trench as it was excavated in Trenches 28 and 32.

Ditch F1111 was linear (1.80+ x 0.50 x 0.08m), orientated north east – south west. It had shallow sides and a concave base. Its fill (L1112) was a firm, mid orange brown sandy silt with occasional small sub-angular flints. It contained no finds.

Trench 31 Figs. 3 & 11

Sample section 31A 0.00 = 61.35m AOD		
0.00 – 0.27m	L1000	Topsoil. As Sample Section 1A.
0.27m +	L1002	Natural deposits. As Sample Section 1A.

Sample section 31B 0.00 = 61.45m AOD		
0.00 – 0.31m	L1000	Topsoil. As Sample Section 1A.
0.31m+	L1002	Natural deposits. As Sample Section 1A.

Description: Trench 31 contained ditches with Roman pottery (F1012, F1016, F1076, F1113, F1115 and F1117); undated ditches (F1078, F1080, F1082, F1106 and F1108), and an undated pit (F1074) cut by Roman Ditch F1076.

Ditch F1012 was linear (2.00+ x 0.80 x 0.25m), orientated north west-south east. It had moderately sloping sides and a flat base. Its fill (L1013) was a firm, dark grey brown silty clay. It contained Roman pottery (9; 122g) and animal bone (64g).

Ditch F1016 was linear (1.80+ x 0.85 x 0.45m), orientated north west-south east. It had moderately sloping sides and a shallow concave base. It was cut by Ditch F1115. Its fill (L1017) was a firm, mid grey brown silty clay. It contained Roman (mid 1st - 2nd century) pottery (24; 127g) and animal bone (170g).

Pit F1074 was sub-circular (1.00 x 0.60 x 0.20m). It had moderately sloping sides and a flat base. It was cut by Ditch F1076. Its fill (L1075) was a firm, mid red brown sandy clay. It contained no finds.

Ditch F1076 was linear (1.80+ x 0.86 x 0.40m), orientated north west – south east. It had steep sides and its base was unseen as it was cut by a modern land drain. It cut Pit F1074. Its fill (L1077) was a firm, mid grey brown sandy, silty clay with occasional small sub-angular flints. It contained Roman (mid 1st - 2nd century) pottery (2; 47g), animal bone (21g) and fired clay (10g).

Ditch F1078 was linear (1.00+ x 0.87 x 0.19m), orientated north – south. It had gently sloping sides and a flat base. It was cut by Ditches F1080 and F1082. Its fill (L1079) was a firm, mid grey sandy clay. It contained no finds.

Ditch F1080 was linear (1.80+ x 0.85 x 0.18m), orientated north west – south east. It had gently sloping sides and an unknown base due to being re-cut by Ditch F1082. Its fill (L1081) was a firm, mid grey brown silty clay. It contained no finds.

Ditch F1082 was linear (1.80+ x 0.52 x 0.54m), orientated north west – south east. It had steep sides and a flat base. It was a re-cut of Ditch F1080. Its fill (L1083) was a firm, mid grey brown silty clay moderate charcoal flecks and occasional medium sub-angular flints. It contained animal bone (60g).

Ditch F1106 was linear (2.00+ x 0.50 x 0.12m), orientated north west – south east. It had gently sloping sides and a flat base. Its fill (L1107) was a firm, dark grey brown silty clay. It contained no finds.

Ditch F1108 was linear (2.00+ x 0.55 x 0.24m), orientated east – west. It had steep sides and a flat base. Its lower fill (L1109) was a firm, mid grey brown sandy clay. It contained no finds. Its upper fill (L1110) was a firm, pale grey sandy clay. It contained no finds.

Ditch F1113 was linear (2.00+ x 0.67 x 0.30m), orientated east – west. It had steep sides and a flat base. Its fill (L1114) was a firm, mid grey brown silty

clay with occasional small and medium sub-angular flints. It contained Roman pottery (7; 32g), animal bone (67g) and shell (1g).

Ditch F1115 was linear (1.80+ x 1.45 x 0.45m), orientated east – west. It had gently sloping sides and a concave base. It cut Ditch F1016. Its fill (L1116) was a firm, dark grey brown silty clay. It contained Roman (late 1st century) pottery (79; 683g), animal bone (37g), and a struck flint (1; 4g).

Ditch Terminal F1117 was linear (1.60+ x 0.50 x 0.06m), orientated east – west. It had gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill (L1118) was a firm, mid grey brown silty clay with moderate medium and large angular and sub-angular flints. It contained Roman (mid 1st -2nd century) pottery (6; 101g) and fired clay (28g).

Trench 32 Figs. 3 & 12

Sample section 32A 0.00 = 61.38m AOD		
0.00 – 0.38m	L1000	Topsoil. As Sample Section 1A.
0.38m +	L1002	Natural deposits. As Sample Section 1A.

Sample section 32B 0.00 = 61.50m AOD		
0.00 – 0.27m	L1000	Topsoil. As Sample Section 1A.
0.27m+	L1002	Natural deposits. As Sample Section 1A.

Description: Trench 32 contained a continuation (F1101 = F1096 (Trenches 28, 29 and 30)) of the post-medieval / modern field boundary ditch seen the 1st edition OS map (Fig. 14) and an undated pit (F1099).

F1099 was a sub-circular pit (1.00+ x 1.30 x 0.32m). It had irregular sides and its base was concave. Its fill (L1100) was a friable, mid red grey sandy clay with moderate small and medium sub-angular flints. It contained no finds.

Ditch F1101 was linear (= F1096 (Tr 28, 29, 30)) (1.80+ x 2.20 x 0.87m), orientated north east – south west. It had steep sides and a concave base. Its lower fill (L1103) was a friable, dark grey brown sandy clay with moderate small and medium sub-angular flints. It contained no finds. Its upper fill (L1102) was a friable, mid yellow brown sandy clay with moderate small and medium sub-angular flints. It contained no finds.

Trench 33 Fig. 3

Sample section 33A 0.00 = 61.54m AOD		
0.00 – 0.49m	L1000	Topsoil. As Sample Section 1A.
0.49m +	L1002	Natural deposits. As Sample Section 1A.

Sample section 33B 0.00 = 61.57m AOD		
0.00 – 0.33m	L1000	Topsoil. As Sample Section 1A.
0.33m+	L1002	Natural deposits. As Sample Section 1A.

Description: Trench 33 contained two undated ditches, F1061 and F1063, an undated possible ditch F1065 that appeared to truncate an undated post hole (F1067).

F1061 was a ditch (2.00+ x 0.46 x 0.10m), orientated north east –south west. It had gently sloping sides and a flat base. Its fill (L1062) was a friable, mid grey brown sandy clay with occasional small sub-angular flints. It contained no finds.

F1063 was a ditch (2.00+ x 0.74 x 0.22m), orientated north east – south west. It had gently sloping sides and a flat base. Its fill (L1064) was a friable, dark grey brown sandy clay with occasional small sub-angular flints. It contained no finds.

F1065 was a possible ditch (2.00+ x 0.80+ x 0.16m), orientated northeast – southwest. It had gently sloping sides and a flat base. Its fill (L1066) was a friable, dark grey brown sandy clay with occasional small sub-angular flints. It contained no finds.

Post Hole F1067 was circular (0.20 x 0.20 x 0.30m). It had vertical sides and a flat base. It was cut by F1065. Its fill (L1068) was a friable, mid grey brown silty clay. It contained no finds.

Trench 34 Figs. 3 & 13

Sample section 34A 0.00 = 61.27m AOD		
0.00 – 0.36m	L1000	Topsoil. As Sample Section 1A.
0.36m +	L1002	Natural deposits. As Sample Section 1A.

Sample section 34B 0.00 = 61.21m AOD		
0.00 – 0.33m	L1000	Topsoil. As Sample Section 1A.
0.33m+	L1002	Natural deposits. As Sample Section 1A.

Description: Trench 34 contained an undated ditch (F1035) and an undated post hole (F1037). A Roman pottery sherd was found with Topsoil L1000 (1; 49g).

Ditch F1035 was linear (1.80+ x 1.85 x 0.37m), orientated north east – south west. It had moderately sloping sides and a flat base. It cut Post Hole F1037. Its fill (L1036) was a firm, mid grey sandy clay with sparse small sub-angular flints. It contained no finds.

Post Hole F1037 was sub-circular (0.28 x 0.24 x 0.07m). It had gently sloping sides and a flat base. It was cut by Ditch F1035. Its fill (L1038) was a firm, pale grey brown sandy clay. It contained no finds.

Trench 35 Fig. 3

Sample section 35A 0.00 = 61.19m AOD		
0.00 – 0.32m	L1000	Topsoil. As Sample Section 1A.
0.32m +	L1002	Natural deposits. As Sample Section 1A.

Sample section 35B 0.00 = 61.62m AOD		
0.00 – 0.27m	L1000	Topsoil. As Sample Section 1A.
0.27m+	L1002	Natural deposits. As Sample Section 1A.

Description: Trench 35 contained no archaeological features or 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 Uppermost was Topsoil L1000, a firm, dark, slightly orangey, brown sandy, clay silt (becoming sandier in north-eastern corner of site) with occasional medium and large sub-angular flints (0.21 - 0.49m thick).

8.2 Below L1000, in the area of Trenches 15 and 16 only, was a subsoil layer (L1001; 0.10 -0.33m thick); a firm, mid orange brown sandy silt with sparse medium sub-angular flints.

8.3 The natural deposits (L1002) were encountered between 0.21m and 0.76m below the current ground surface. The greatest depths were encountered in the area of Trenches 15 and 16, while the most shallow was along the northern edge of the site in Trenches 6 and 22. The natural deposits were very variable across the site comprising areas of firm, pale brown yellow clay, pale brown orange sandy silt, very pale yellow brown clay silt with moderate small rounded chalk, mid very brown orange sandy silt with frequent medium and large angular and sub-angular flints, pale brown yellow silty sand with occasional large sub-angular flints, mid yellow brown very sandy silt with occasional medium and large angular and sub-angular flints, pale brown

yellow very sandy silt, mid brown orange silty sand with occasional medium and large angular and sub-angular flints, pale-mid orange silty sand with occasional medium and large angular and sub-angular flints, and mottled mid brown orange silty sand and very pale yellow brown chalky silty sand with moderate small and medium sub-rounded flint and chalk.

9 DISCUSSION

9.1 The recorded features are tabulated:

Trench	Context	Description	Spot Date
1	F1003	Ditch	-
	F1005	?Post hole	-
2	F1007 = F1018, F1020	Ditch	Post medieval;/modern
	F1009	Ditch Terminal or natural	-
3	F1020 = F1007, F1018	Ditch	Post medieval /modern
6	F1023	Pit	-
10	F1018 = F1007, F1020	Ditch	Post medieval /modern
11	F1029	Pit	-
13	F1039	Gully	-
	F1041	Gully	-
	F1043 = F1026	Ditch	Post medieval /modern
15	F1026 = F1043	Ditch	Post medieval /modern
16	F1033	Ditch	-
	F1045	Service trench	Modern
	F1055	Ditch	-
	F1057	Ditch	-
	F1059	Ditch	-
	F1090	Ditch	-
17	F1026 = F1043	Ditch	Post medieval /modern
18	F1031	Pit	-
22	F1047	Pit or natural	-
23	F1053	Ditch	Roman
24	F1094	Ditch	-
	F1104	Ditch	-
25	F1084	Ditch	Mid 1 st -2 nd century AD
	F1086	Ditch	-
28	F1096 = F1101	Ditch	Post medieval /modern
29	F1096 = F1101	Ditch	Post medieval /modern
	F1119	Gully	-
30	F1096 = F1101	Ditch	Post medieval /modern
	F1111	Ditch	-
31	F1012	Ditch	Roman
	F1016	Ditch	Mid 1 st -2 nd century AD
	F1074	Pit	-
	F1076	Ditch	Mid 1 st -2 nd century AD
	F1078	Ditch	-
	F1080	Ditch	-
	F1082	Ditch	-
	F1106	Ditch	-
	F1108	Ditch	-
	F1113	Ditch	Roman
	F1115	Ditch	Late 1 st century AD
	F1117	Ditch	Mid 1 st -2 nd century AD

32	F1099	Pit	-
	F1101 = F1096	Ditch	Post medieval /modern
33	F1061	Ditch	-
	F1063	Ditch	-
	F1065	?Ditch	-
	F1067	Post Hole	-
34	F1035	Ditch	-
	F1037	Post Hole	-

9.2 The Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER) notes that this site is an area of archaeological potential, close to a medieval moated site (BAC 006), south-east of the medieval parish church (BAC 014), and in an area where multi-period finds scatters have been found (BAC 027). There have been few archaeological investigations within the vicinity of the site, other than metal detecting surveys in the surrounding fields. Evidence for possible Iron Age roundhouses and a Roman villa has been identified to the northwest of Bacton (BAC 010a, BAC 010b). The closest finds to the site, 200-400m to the west and south, mainly comprise metalwork recovered during metal detecting (BAC 027, BAC 032 and BAC 048). These finds include Iron Age coins, Romano-British brooches and finger rings, a middle Saxon brooch, and a medieval brooch. The site is located between the medieval village core of Bacton centred on the Church of St Mary's to the northwest (BAC 014), and an area of secondary settlement to the east at Carters Green (BAC 020). A medieval moated enclosure abuts the south end of the site at Pulham's Farm (BAC 006). Pulham's Farm is shown on the 1819 Tithe map and all the successive OS maps up until at least 1950.

9.3 The majority of trenches contained no archaeological features or just one or two. The principal features were ditches.

9.4 The earliest finds were two pieces of residual struck flint (Trenches 28 and 31) and they are tentatively assigned a Neolithic date but are of doubtful merit.

9.5 Roman features were present in the eastern sector of the site – the area which could not be surveyed during the geophysical survey. The Roman features are located on the highest, and slightly sandier, part of the site. The dated features were present in Trenches 23, 25 and 31, and these trenches were in close proximity. The features were predominantly ditches; broadly aligned NW/SE and possibly including a ditch that continued between Trenches 25 and 31. An undated pit (F1074) was also present in Trench 31 and may be contemporary. The pottery assemblages generally consisted of 6 or more sherds: F1117 (6 sherds); F1113 (7); F1012 (9); F1053 (14); F1016 (24) and F1115 (79). Ditch F1053 was in Trench 23 and the other dated features were in Trench 31. The pottery is limited to local coarse ware vessels, notably those produced by the major industry at Wattisfield, which is located a relatively short distance to the north-west. The presence of pottery jars, a platter and a possible flagon as part of small but well-preserved groups is consistent with domestic activity in the close vicinity of the ditches. The

pottery is associated with animal bone, principally butchered adult cattle and sheep, and this further supports the presence of domestic occupation in the near vicinity, although the relative scarcity of carbonised plant remains may suggest that rubbish is at distance from the settlement area. A high status Roman building, most likely a villa, located a modest distance to the north-west (Suffolk HER WYV 010b) may have been the focal point of this occupation, and the ditches recorded during this evaluation may represent enclosure or estate boundaries.

9.6 The alignment of undated ditches in the centre of the southern edge of the site (Trench 16) oblique to the post-medieval and modern boundaries, suggest they are of some age; and broadly correspond to the alignment of those in the eastern part of the site, thus may be of contemporary Roman origin.

9.7 The post-medieval/modern field boundary ditches depicted on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map (Fig. 14) were detected during the geophysical survey and trial trench evaluation (Trenches 2 – 3, 10, 13, 15 and 17). The area of the site which was cropped and could not be surveyed (Fig. 3) contained a post-medieval/modern ditch in Trenches 28 – 29, 30 and 32.

9.8 Despite the site's proximity to the medieval core of the village, and the medieval moated enclosure at Pulham's Farm (BAC 006), no features were identified as being of medieval date. The only find of that date was a section of a medieval strap handle collected from the surface of the topsoil in the north eastern corner of the site.

Geophysical Survey

9.9 The geophysical survey covered the majority of the site but a strip on the eastern edge of the site, alongside the railway, could not be surveyed due to presence of a crop. There was correlation between the excavation data and the geophysical survey in the identification of linear anomaly (1), which corresponds with Ditch F1033 in Trench 16, as well as historic boundaries (4) identified in Trenches 2, 3, 10, 13, 15 and 17 and recorded on historic maps (Fig. 14). The survey indicated a large sub-circular anomaly of possible archaeological origin in the centre of the site. This feature was not evident within the trial trenches and may be of geomorphological origin.

9.10 Other ditch features were excavated in Trenches 1, 16, 23, 24 and 25 that were not detected by the magnetic gradiometer survey. It appears that the fills of these features were not sufficiently magnetically enhanced above background readings to be detected in the magnetic gradiometer survey.

Research Potential

9.11 The identification of Romano-British features associated with an artefactual assemblage suggestive of domestic occupation indicates that further investigation of the site has the potential to reveal information regarding settlement of this date. It is possible that this is related to the high

status Roman building recorded to the north-west (Suffolk HER WYV 010b), however, the coarse ware pottery, the distance from the putative villa, and the character of the associated features, might indicate that the recorded archaeology represents part of the associated estate, as has been recorded as sites such as Fordham Road, Soham, where enclosure, ovens, wells and similar features were considered to form part of a villa estate but to have been separate and distant from the villa dwelling (Newton 2016). Romano-British rural settlements are identified as an important research subject for the eastern region (Medlycott 2011, 47). This site has the potential to provide information regarding the form of Romano-British farms, to contribute to a study of settlement typologies, and to add to discussion regarding the form and size of fields and enclosure and how this relates to agricultural practice. Additionally, this site provides further information from which the picture of Romano-British occupation in this area can be developed and has the potential to contribute to artefact studies (Medlycott 2011, 47-48).

9.12 Although the anticipated medieval archaeology was not present, this negative evidence helps to provide detail regarding the extent, form and layout of medieval settlement in rural settlement and the surrounding landscape (Medlycott 2011, 70).

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.

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Appendix 1 - Concordance of Finds

BAC050 - P7551, Land South of Pretyman Avenue, Bacton

Feature	Context	Segment	Trench	Description	Spot Date (Pot Only)	Pot Qty	Pottery (g)	CBM (g)	A.Bone (g)	Other Material	Other Qty	Other (g)
	1000		34	Topsoil	Roman	1	49					
1012	1013		31	Fill of Pit	Roman	9	122		64			
1016	1017		31	Fill of Pit	Mid 1st-2nd C AD	24	127		170			
1053	1054		23	Fill of Ditch	Roman	14	117					
1076	1077		31	Fill of Ditch	Mid 1st-2nd C AD	2	47		21	F.Clay		10
1082	1083		31	Fill of Ditch					60			
1084	1085		25	Fill of Ditch	Mid 1st-2nd C AD	4	28		179			
1094	1095		24	Fill of Ditch					76			
1096	1098		28	Fill of Ditch				53		S.Flint Fe Nail Slate	1 1 1	4 19 22
1113	1114		31	Fill of Ditch	Roman	7	32		67	Shell		1
1115	1116		31	Fill of Ditch	Late 1st C AD	79	683		37	S.Flint	1	4
1117	1118		31	Fill of Ditch Terminus	Mid 1st-2nd C AD	6	101			F.Clay		28

APPENDIX 2 SPECIALIST REPORTS

The Struck Flint

Andrew Peachey

The evaluation recovered two flakes (8g) of struck flint in an un-patinated, sharp condition; contained as residual material in Ditches F1096 and F1115. Both flakes were manufactured of un-corticated dark grey flint and exhibited broadly blade-like profiles, but were not particularly neat, or indicative of any system of core reduction. They may tentatively be assigned a Neolithic date, but based on limited data can only conclusively be identified as prehistoric.

The Roman Pottery

Andrew Peachey

The evaluation recovered a total of 146 sherds (1306g) of Roman pottery in a slightly abraded condition. The pottery is limited to three common types of local coarse ware, predominantly those produced by the major industry at Wattisfield c.8km to the north-west.

The assemblage includes a small group from Ditch F1115 that includes cross-joining sherds from multiple jars and a platter. Small groups of comparable fabrics are from Pits F1012, F1016 and Ditch F1053, and a sparse distribution of comparable material is from other ditches. The assemblage appears homogenous and probably representative of primary deposition of domestic waste in the early Roman period, broadly dated to the mid 1st to 2nd centuries AD, but where sufficient diagnostic sherds are present in Ditch F1115 dating to the late 1st century AD.

Methodology

The pottery was quantified by sherd count, weight (g) and R.EVE with fabrics examined at x20 magnification in accordance with *A Standard for Pottery Studies in Archaeology* (Barclay *et al* 2016, 12-13); developed in part from the guidelines of the Study Group for Roman Pottery. Roman fabric codes and descriptions were cross-referenced, where possible, to the National Roman Fabric Reference Collection (Tomber & Dore 1998), while local or indistinguishable coarse wares were assigned an alpha-numeric code and are fully described in the report. All data has been entered into a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet that forms part of the site archive.

Fabric Descriptions

WAT RE	Wattisfield/Waveney Valley reduced ware (Tomber & Dore 1998, 184). A mid to pale grey fabric, often with slightly contrasting margins and core. Inclusions comprise common, well-sorted quartz (generally <0.1mm), sparse iron rich grains (<0.5mm) and abundant mica, especially visible on the surface. The fabric has a powdery feel.
GRS1	Sandy grey ware 1. Mid grey surfaces over a lighter grey core, occasionally with oxidised margins. Inclusions comprise common quartz (0.1-0.25mm,

occasionally to 0.5mm), sparse fine mica and sparse black iron rich grains (0.25-1.5mm). A hard fabric with a slightly abrasive to smooth feel.

BSW1 Romanising/Black-Surfaced grey ware. Dark grey to black surfaces and core, with oxidised margins. Inclusions comprise moderately-sorted common quartz (0.1-0.5mm) with sparse grog (<2mm), red and black iron ore/-rich grains and sparse fine mica.

Fabric Code	Sherd Count	Weight (g)
WAT RE	109	928
GRS1	21	67
BSW1	16	311
<i>Total</i>	<i>146</i>	<i>1306</i>

Table 1: Quantification of Roman fabric types

The Roman Pottery

The dominant fabric type is WAT RE and it is present in varying quantities in all contexts that contained pottery, with diagnostic sherds from a minimum of four vessels from Ditch F1115. These include a devolved Gallo-Belgic platter (Arthur & Plouviez 2004: type 32) that is unlikely to post-date the 1st century AD, associated with jars with everted bead rims, and plain shoulder cordons that are common at Cedars Park, Stowmarket in the early Roman period, to the early 2nd century AD (Peachey 2016: fig.67.15b), as well as a long-lived utilitarian bowl jar with a girth groove. A WAT RE strap handle recovered from Topsoil L1000 is probably from a flagon. The WAT RE is supplemented by small quantities of ubiquitous Roman sandy grey ware (GRS1), which would have been produced locally, including at kilns at Stowmarket. Also of local origin are black-surfaced reduced wares (BSW1), which appear to have been focussed on large jars and storage jars; including a large everted bead rim in Ditch F1115, and a body sherd decorated (textured) with intersecting combed arcs in Pit F1016. These early Roman fabric and form types are common components of assemblages associated with rural occupation and settlement in central Suffolk, and were likely deposited relatively close to the area in which they were consumed or broken.

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The Ceramic Building Material and Fired Clay

Andrew Peachey

The evaluation recovered a total of five fragments (53g) of CBM and four fragments (38g) of fired clay.

The CBM was entirely contained in Ditch F1096 (L1098) and limited to white earthen ware water or sewer pipe, likely installed in the Victorian period or later.

Small rounded fragments of gritty and chalky orange-brown fired clay were contained in Ditches F1076 and F1117. No surfaces or technological traits are evident, but this type of material may have formed part of a hearth or daub wall from the Iron Age to early post-medieval periods.

The Small Finds

Andrew Peachey

Ditch F1096 contained the corroded broken shank of a single iron nail (19g). The shank was 75mm long with a tapering square profile and could potentially date from the Roman to post-medieval periods.

The Animal Bone

Julie Curl

Methodology

The summary assessment was carried out following a modified version of guidelines by English Heritage (Davis, 1992) and Baker and Worley, 2014. All of the bone was examined to determine range of species and elements present. A record was also made of butchering and any indications of skinning, hornworking and other modifications. When possible ages were estimated along with any other relevant information, such as pathologies. Measurements are considered following Von Den Driesch, 1976 and a tooth record considered following Hillson, 1996. Where possible, sheep and goat are distinguished following Albarella and Salvagno, 2017. 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 674g of bone, consisting of 99 elements, was recovered from this site, with the assemblage quantified by weight, feature type and trench in Table 2. Remains were produced from a variety of ditch and pit fills. Datable ceramic material with the bone shows a Roman date for the bone, most dating to the 1st to 2nd century AD.

The remains are in good condition, but the majority of the remains are fragmented from butchering and wear. No canid gnawing was seen in this assemblage, which may suggest dogs were not present or at least not given bones to chew. No burning was observed, suggesting that burial was the preferred disposal method. Little invertebrate (insect, isopod, mollusc) damage was seen, which would indicate a fairly rapid burial.

Species range and modifications and other observations

Three species were positively identified in the assemblage. The assemblage is quantified by species, feature and date in Table 2.

Ctxt	Trench	Type	Date	Ctxt Qty	Wt (g)	Species	NISP
1013	31	Pit 1012	Roman	3	64	Equid	3
1017	31	Pit 1016	Roman	23	170	Cattle	5
1017	31	Pit 1016	Roman			Sheep	2
1017	31	Pit 1016	Roman			Mammal	16
1077	31	Ditch1076	Roman	12	21	Mammal	12
1083	31	Ditch1082	Undated	4	60	Sheep	4
1085	25	Ditch 1084	Roman	29	179	Cattle	5
1085	25	Ditch 1084	Roman			Mammal	24
1095	24	Ditch 1094	Undated	6	76	Cattle	6
1114	31	Ditch 1113	Roman	16	67	Cattle	2
1114	31	Ditch 1113	Roman			Mammal	14
1116	31	Ditch 1115	Roman	6	37	Cattle	2
1116	31	Ditch 1115	Roman			Mammal	4
Totals				99	674g	Total NISP	99

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

Cattle were found in five deposits and produced the bulk of the bone with mostly adult remains and juvenile bone in one fill, Ditch Fill L1085. Butchering was seen on most of the bone, with cuts from skinning, chops from dismemberment and cuts from meat removal.

Cattle bones were seen in the Pit Fill L1017, with a chopped and cut scapula and a proximal metacarpal that showed several heavy knife cuts from skinning. A short curved horncore was seen from the Ditch Fill L1085, which is typical of the Celtic Short-Horn and similar breeds.

A cattle tibia shaft from Ditch Fill L1095 showed a clean round hole though shaft may be from being pushed onto a spit for roasting.

Sheep/goat bones were recovered from pit Fill L1017 and Ditch Fill L1083. All of the sheep/goat remains in this assemblage are from sheep, with all remains from adult animals and butchering was evident in both fills.

The sheep horncore and mandible from Ditch fill 1083 are interesting as the mandible shows an elderly animal with heavy and uneven wear on the teeth and very heavy calculus. The sheep horncore from 1083 shows withering and reabsorption at the top of the horncore, which would suggest a shortage of calcium in the body and an attempt to take calcium from elsewhere in the body. Such reabsorption is generally considered a result of stress on the body (Albarella, 1995), often from over-breeding or over-milking, but a harsh winter, poor food can affect the animal, advanced age may contribute.

Equid was recorded from Pit Fill L1012, with at least two fragmented lower molars, which are likely be residual.

Discussion and conclusions

This is a small assemblage that consists of the primary and secondary butchering and food waste from the main two food mammals, with the equid remains likely to be residual. Cattle would have been traction animals in the Roman period and surplus stock culled for meat and other by-products. The cattle may have been used for milk, but generally in this period, the milk of sheep and goat was preferred. Cattle bones in the Pit fill 1017 included a proximal metacarpal that showed several heavy knife cuts from skinning; normally small knife cuts are seen from an experience skinner and these knife cuts in this assemblage suggest the skinning may have been carried out by someone less experienced.

The horncore from the sheep from Ditch Fill F1083 suggests a suffering animal, with such reabsorption is generally considered a result of stress on the body (Albarella, 1995), often from over-breeding or over-milking, but a harsh winter, poor food can affect the animal, advanced age may contribute. It is likely that the sheep were kept for milk at this site, as well as providing fleeces and breeding, before culling for meat and other by-products.

The assemblage is quite typical of a small assemblage from the Roman period. The lack of birds, small mammal and dogs in this assemblage might suggest a fairly simple diet and perhaps a lack of kept animals and pet dogs.

The Mollusc Assemblage

Julie Curl

Methodology

The molluscs are identified to species using a variety of reference material. Shells were catalogued by species and where appropriate, counts were made of the number of individual species present (NISP), counts of top and base shells and an estimate of the minimum number of individuals (MNI). Bivalve shells are known to be used as painter's palettes and the remains are

examined for any traces of pigments. Shells are also examined for any cut marks that would confirm their use for food from the prising apart of the shells or removal of meat with a knife.

Quantification, provenance and preservation

A total of 1g of shell, consisting of 1 fragment, was recovered from this site, with the remains quantified by context in Table 3. The shell consists of one fragment of marine oyster.

Context	Trench	Type	Date	Ctxt Qty	Weight	Freshwater	Marine	Land	Fossil	Species	NISP
1114	31	Ditch	Roman	1	1g		1			Oyster	1

Table 3. Quantification of the mollusc assemblage.

Discussion and conclusions

This is a very small shell assemblage that consists of remains of the most frequent food species on archaeological sites. Common Oyster are found all around the British coast, even in quite shallow waters. Such molluscs could be collected by individuals, but are perhaps more likely to be sold at local markets.

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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 BAC050

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	Trench	Type	Date	Ctxt Qty	Wt (g)	Species	NISP	Ad	Juv	Neo	Element range	Count	Butchering	Comments
1013	31	Pit 1012	Roman	3	64	Equid	3				Lower molar fragments			
1017	31	Pit 1016	Roman	23	170	Cattle	5	5			Metacarpal, scapula, upper molar, frags	1	Cuts on prox MC, Chopped and cut scapula	Proximal MC shaft shows several deep knife cuts front and rear shaft from skinning
1017	31	Pit 1016	Roman			Sheep	2	2			Lower molar 2, humerus shaft		Cut, chopped	
1017	31	Pit 1016	Roman			Mammal	16							
1077	31	Ditch1076	Roman	12	21	Mammal	12				Fragments			
1083	31	Ditch1082	Undated	4	60	Sheep	4	4			Horncore, mandible and fragments of jaw	1	cut	Mandible has full and uneven wear on P4 and M1 and heavy calculus

														deposits. The horncore shows withering at top of core from reabsorption of calcium.
1085	25	Ditch 1084	Roman	29	179	Cattle	5		5		Horncore and fragments of skull, upper molar		chopped	Molar unworn, short and curved horncore
1085	25	Ditch 1084	Roman			Mammal	24							
1095	24	Ditch 1094	Undated	6	76	Cattle	6	6			Tibia and fragments of shaft		Chopped, hole from spit	Clean round hole though shaft may be from being pushed onto a spit.
1114	31	Ditch 1113	Roman	16	67	Cattle	2	2			Fragments of tibia shaft		chopped	
1114	31	Ditch 1113	Roman			Mammal	14							
1116	31	Ditch 1115	Roman	6	37	Cattle	2	2			Metatarsal fragments	1	chopped	
1116	31	Ditch 1115	Roman			Mammal	4							

Table 5. Catalogue of the mollusc remains from BAC050

Context	Trench	Type	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?	
1114	31	Ditch	Roman	1	1g		1			Oyster	1	1		1		1										poor	

The Environmental Samples

Dr John Summers

Introduction

During the archaeological evaluation of land south of Pretymen Avenue, Bacton, eight bulk samples for environmental archaeological assessment were taken and processed. The focus of the sampling was on features dateable to the Roman period but also encompassed undated deposits.

Methods

Samples were processed at the Archaeological Solutions Ltd facilities in Bury St. Edmunds using standard flotation methods. The light fractions were washed onto a mesh of 500µm (microns), while the heavy fractions were sieved to 1mm. The dried light fractions were scanned under a low power stereomicroscope (x10-x30 magnification). Botanical 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 remains was by carbonisation only, with no evidence of anaerobic waterlogging or mineralisation identified.

Carbonised plant macrofossils were scarce, represented only by a single indeterminate cereal grain in Roman ditch fill L1054 (F1053), a single medium Fabaceae seed (vetch/ tare type) in Roman ditch fill L1077 (F1076) and a rose/ bramble thorn in undated posthole fill L1068 (F1067). Charcoal was present as low concentrations of small fragments in all but Roman ditch fill L1116 (F1115), where some larger fragments were identifiable as oak (*Quercus* sp.).

Shells of terrestrial molluscs were generally present in low numbers, with the exception of undated ditch fill L1036 (F1035). The shells in this deposit indicated both grassland and more sheltered conditions, along with evidence of seasonal waterlogging in the form of *Anisus leucostoma* and *Lymnaea truncatula*.

Conclusions

The samples from the evaluation indicate low concentrations of carbonised plant macrofossils and charcoal in deposits at the site. It is likely that this reflects a lack of deposition of debris from domestic or agricultural processing activities. This would suggest that the site was located away from contemporary areas of domestic occupation.

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Site code	Sample number	Context	Feature	Feature type	Spot date	Trench	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	
BAC050	1	1036	1035	Fill of Ditch	-	34	40	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	XXX	<i>Anisus leucostoma</i> , <i>Carychium</i> sp., <i>Cochlicopa</i> sp., <i>Lymnaea truncatula</i> , <i>Oxychilus</i> sp., <i>Pupilla muscorum</i> , <i>Trichia hispida</i> group, <i>Vallonia</i> sp., <i>Vitrea</i> sp.	XX	X	-	-	-	-	-
BAC050	2	1054	1053	Fill of Ditch	Roman	23	40	X	-	NFI (1)	-	-	X	-	-	-	XX	-	X	X	-	-	
BAC050	3	1077	1076	Fill of Ditch	Mid 1st-2nd C AD	31	40	-	-	-	X	Medium Fabaceae (1)	-	X	-	-	XX	-	X	-	-	-	Calcined bone (X)
BAC050	4	1092	1090	Fill of Ditch	-	16	40	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	XX	<i>Carychium</i> sp., <i>Trichia hispida</i> group, <i>Vertigo</i> sp.	XX	-	-	-	X	-	

BAC050	5	1068	1067	Fill of Posthole	-	33	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	X	<i>Discus rotundatus, Vitrea sp.</i>	XX	X	X	X	-	<i>Rosa/Rubus thorn (1)</i>
BAC050	6	1118	1117	Fill of Ditch Terminus	Mid 1st-2nd C AD	31	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	X	<i>Trichia hispida</i> group	XX	-	-	-	-	-
BAC050	7	1017	1016	Fill of Pit	Roman	31	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	X	<i>Vallonia sp.</i>	XX	-	-	-	-	-
BAC050	8	1116	1115	Fill of Ditch	Late 1st C AD	31	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	XX	<i>Quercus sp.</i>	X	<i>Carychium sp.</i>	XXX	-	-	-	-	-

Table 6: Results from the assessment of bulk sample light fractions from land south of Pretyman Avenue, Bacton. Abbreviations: NFI = not formally identified (indeterminate cereal grain).

APPENDIX 3 SPECIFICATION

**LAND SOUTH OF PRETYMAN AVENUE, BACTON, SUFFOLK
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

**WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

**1st November 2019
Rev 7th November 2019**

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LAND SOUTH OF PRETYMAN AVENUE, BACTON, 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, dated 1st November 2019) for an archaeological evaluation of land south of Pretyma Avenue, Bacton, Suffolk (NGR TM 05632 66991). The work is required on advice to Babergh Mid Suffolk Council from SCC AS-CT, and is required to comply with the initial requirements of a planning condition on outline approval for a proposed residential development on the site (Mid Suffolk Planning Ref DC/18/05514). 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 proposed development site is on the south side of the village and comprises a field situated to the south (rear) of the houses that front Pretyma Lane and Cedar Close. The site is bordered by the Stowmarket to Norwich railway line on its east side, and has open fields to its south and west. There is a moated enclosure just beyond the southern end of the site. It extends to some 4.77ha and is farmland. It is proposed to redevelop the site for residential use, with new access, community centre and play area. A programme of archaeological work is required as part of a condition of outline planning approval, and is to commence with an archaeological trial trench evaluation.

3.2 The proposed development site is located at approximately 60m AOD on a low plateau cut at regular intervals by small stream valleys.

The superficial geology consists of chalky till of the Lowestoft Formation. The solid bedrock geology comprises Crag Group Sand made up of a range of shallow-water marine and estuarine sands, gravels,

3.3 The Suffolk Historic Environment Record notes that this is an area of archaeological potential, close to a medieval moated site (BAC 006), south east of the medieval parish church (BAC 014) and in an area where multi-period finds scatters have been found in the surrounding area (BAC 027).

3.4 An archaeological desk-based assessment has been submitted in support of the planning application (Thompson & Henry 2018). In summary:

There has been little archaeological investigation carried out on or within the immediate environs to the proposed development site, other than metal detecting surveys in the surrounding fields. Evidence for possible Iron Age roundhouses and a Roman villa has been identified to the north-west of Bacton (BAC 010a BAC 010b). However, the closest finds to the site come from between 200-400m to the west and south and mainly comprise metalwork recovered during metal detecting rallies (BAC 027, BAC 032, BAC 048). These finds include Iron Age coins, Romano-British brooches and finger rings, and a Middle Saxon brooch and a medieval brooch.

The site is located between the medieval village core of Bacton centred on the Church of St Mary's to the north-west (BAC 014), and an area of secondary settlement to the east at Carter's Green (BAC 020). A medieval moated enclosure abuts the south end of the site at Pulham's Farm (BAC 006). Pulham's Farm is shown on the 1819 Tithe map and all the successive OS maps up until at least 1950.

Based on the known archaeological evidence, the overall potential for significant archaeological deposits is therefore deemed low with the exception of possible medieval settlement associated with the moated site. Previous ground disturbance is likely to be minimal and limited to agricultural activity. The proposed development will have a high impact on archaeological remains, if they are present.

3.5 SCC AS-CT then advised that a geophysical survey was required in advance of the determination of the planning application. This was carried out on the accessible parts of the site (Diggons & Summers 2018). In summary:

A strip of land in the east of the survey area contained an advanced cereal crop and could not be surveyed. This area amounted to 1.86ha. The magnetic gradiometer survey of the rest of the larger part of the site recorded a positive linear anomaly of probable

archaeological origin. A large sub-circular anomaly indicative of an area of infilling material or simply a spread of magnetically enhanced material, may also reflect some form of archaeological activity, although a geomorphological source should also be considered. A much smaller weakly positive circular anomaly to the SW may also represent an infilled feature of some kind. In isolation it is not possible to determine the origin or date of any of these detected features. Further strong linear anomalies have been identified as historic field boundaries recorded on historic mapping.

3.6 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). Research topics for the Iron Age set out by Bryant (in Brown & Glazebrook 2000, 14-18) include further research into chronologies, precise dating and ceramic assemblages, further research into the development of the agrarian economy (particularly with regard to field systems), research into settlement chronology and dynamics, research into processes of economic and social change during the late Iron Age and Romano-British transition

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

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

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

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

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

4.2.5 The issues identified by Ayers (in Brown & Glazebrook, 2000) and Wade (in Brown & Glazebrook, 2000) remain valid research subjects (Medlycott 2011, 70) for the medieval period. The study of landscapes is dominated by issues such as water management and land reclamation for large parts of the region, the economic development of the landscape and the region's potential to reveal information regarding field systems, enclosures, roads and trackways. Linked to the study of the landscape are research issues such as the built environment and infrastructure; the main communication routes through the region need to be identified and synthesis needs to be carried out regarding the significance, economic and social importance of historic buildings in the region (Medlycott 2011, 70-71). Also considered to be important research subjects for the medieval period are rural settlements, towns, industry and the production and processing of food and demographic studies (Medlycott 2011, 70-71).

4.2.6 As set out above, the principal research objectives will be to identify any further evidence of activity associated with the medieval settlement of this part of Bacton (eg associated with the adjacent moated site and church) and for any further evidence of preceding activity here in the Iron Age/Roman periods.

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

Diggons, KJ & Summers, J, 2018, *Land to the South of Pretymann Avenue, Bacton, Suffolk: Geophysical Survey*, AS Report 5595

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/algaooe

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

Thompson, P & Henry, K, 2018, *Land to the south of Pretyman Avenue, Bacton, Suffolk. An Archaeological Desk-based Assessment*, AS Report 5585

5 SPECIFICATION TRENCHED EVALUATION

5.1 Details of Senior Project Staff

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

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

A Method Statement is presented
Trial Trench Evaluation Appendix 1

5.1.3 The evaluation will conform with the guidelines set down in the brief and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluations (revised 2014)* and *Standard and Guidelines for Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment (revised 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 2019*.

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.

5.1.6 A 4% sample, with a further 1% held as a contingency in order to clarify any features revealed in the initial trenches, is proposed. The initial sample allows for 35 trenches each 30m x 1.8m, or equivalent. A trench plan is appended. Anomalies identified by the geophysical survey will be targetted in addition to a general site wide grid pattern. 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.20 Days

Staff on site: a Project Officer and 3 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 maintains relevant public/employers liability and professional indemnity insurances.

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. The trial trenches will be excavated to the depth of the upper interface of archaeological features or deposits, or to the surface of the geological deposits, whichever occurs first.

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 Brandeys or Geoff Stribling 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 CfA

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 (2011–13), 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 Hembyggsdörening 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

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OASIS ID: archaeol7-373176

Project details

Project name	land south of Pretymen Avenue, Bacton, Suffolk
Short description of the project	The earliest finds were two pieces of residual struck flint (Trenches 28 and 31). Roman features were present in the eastern sector of the site - the area which could not be surveyed during the geophysical survey. The dated features were present in Trenches 23, 25 and 31, and these trenches were in close proximity. The features were predominantly ditches; an undated pit (F1074) was present in Trench 31. The pottery assemblages generally consisted of 6 or more sherds: F1117 (6 sherds); F1113 (7); F1012 (9); F1053 (14); F1016 (24) and F1115 (79). Ditch F1053 was in Trench 23 and the other dated features were in Trench 31. The pottery was associated with animal bone and fired clay. The area of Roman features is on the highest and slightly sandier, part of the site. The alignment of undated ditches in the centre of the southern edge of the site (Trench 16) oblique to the post-medieval and modern boundaries, suggest they are of some age; possibly medieval or Roman. The post-medieval / modern field boundary ditches depicted on the 1st edition ordnance survey map (Fig. 14) were detected during the geophysical survey and trial trench evaluation (Trenches 2 - 3 , 10, 13, 15 and 17). The area of the site which was cropped and could not be surveyed (Fig. 3) contained a post-medieval / modern ditch in Trenches 28 - 29, 30 and 32.
Project dates	Start: 18-11-2019 End: 03-12-2019
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	BAC050 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	P7551 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 15 - Other
Monument type	DITCHES Roman
Monument type	DITCHES Uncertain
Monument type	PITS Roman
Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman
Methods & techniques	"Targeted Trenches"
Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	Not known / Not recorded

Project location

Country England
 Site location SUFFOLK MID SUFFOLK BACTON land south of Pretyman Avenue, Bacton, Suffolk
 Study area 4.77 Hectares
 Site coordinates TM 05632 66991 52.262083349075 1.013617442477 52 15 43 N 001 00 49 E Point
 Height OD / Depth Min: 58m Max: 58m

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

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
 Title Land south of Pretyman Avenue, Bacton, Suffolk. An Archaeological Evaluation
 Author(s)/Editor(s) Barlow, G
 Other bibliographic details 5959
 Date 2019
 Issuer or publisher Archaeological Solutions
 Place of issue or publication Bury St Edmunds
 Entered by Hollie Wesson (info@ascontracts.co.uk)
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OASIS:

Please e-mail Historic England for OASIS help and advice

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

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PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX (P7551)



1
Trench 1 looking north-east



2
Ditch F1003 in Trench 1



3
Post Hole F1005 in Trench 1



4
Trench 2 looking north-east



5
Ditch F1007 in Trench 2



6
Ditch Terminal F1009 in Trench 2



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Trench 3 looking south-east



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Ditch F1020 in Trench 3



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Trench 4 looking north-east



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Trench 5 looking south-east



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Trench 6 looking south-east



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Trench 7 looking south-west



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Trench 8 looking north-west



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Trench 32 looking south-east



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Pit F1099 in Trench 32



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Ditch F1061 in Trench 33



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Ditch F1063 in Trench 33



69
?Ditch F1065 and Post Hole F1067 in Trench 33



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Trench 34 looking east



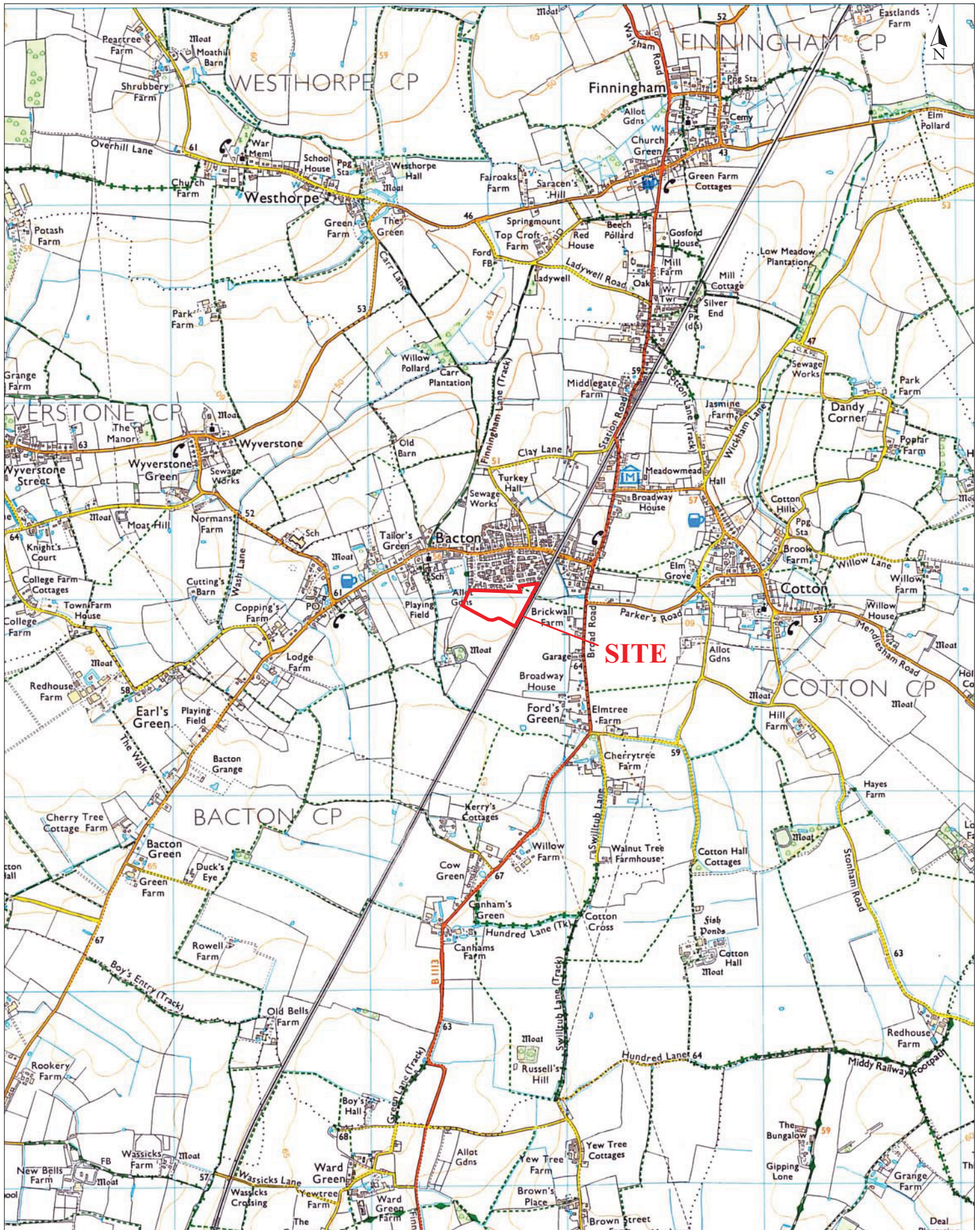
71
Ditch F1035 and Post Hole F1037 in Trench 34



72
Post Hole F1037 in Trench 34

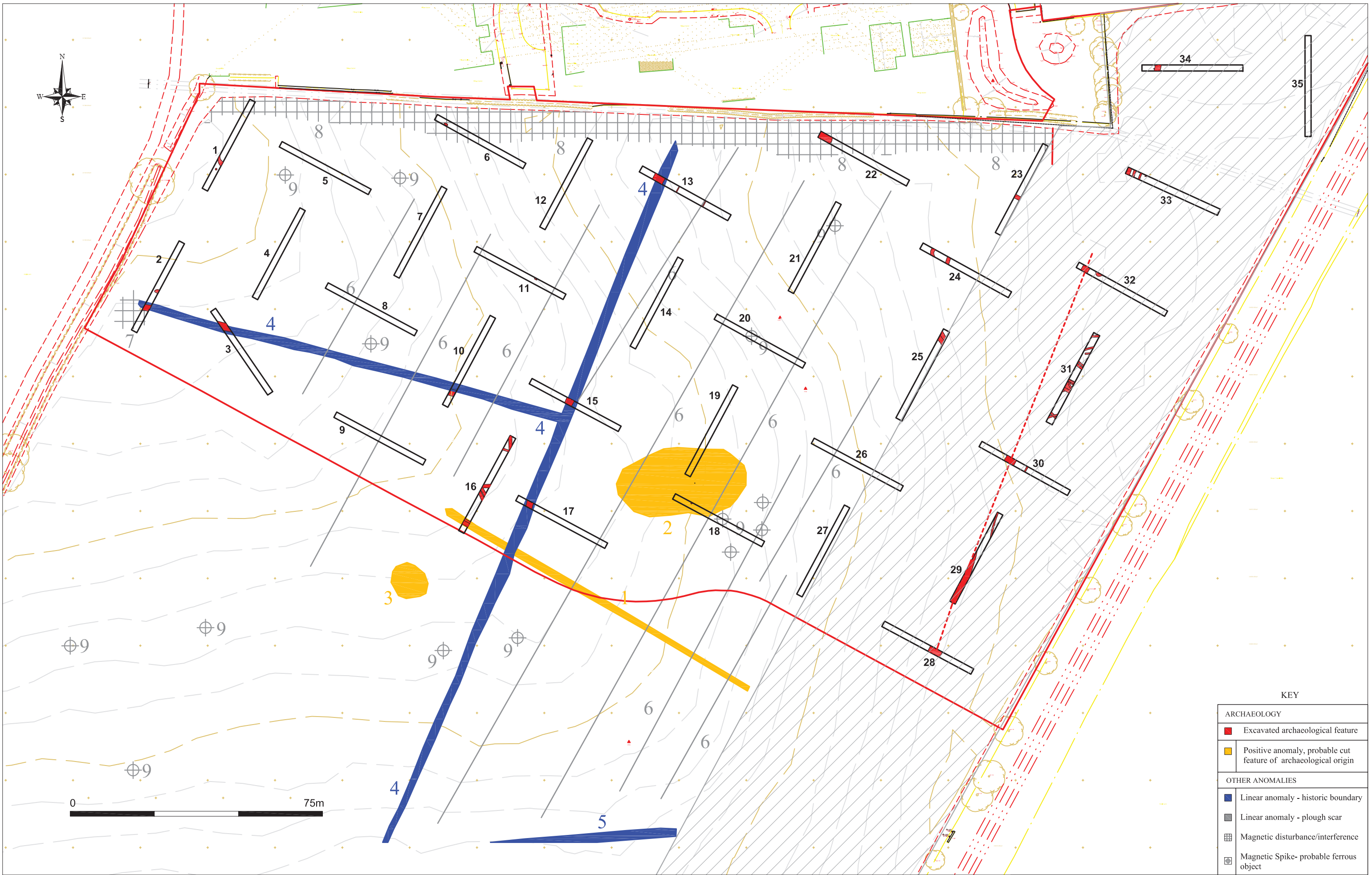


73
Trench 35 looking south



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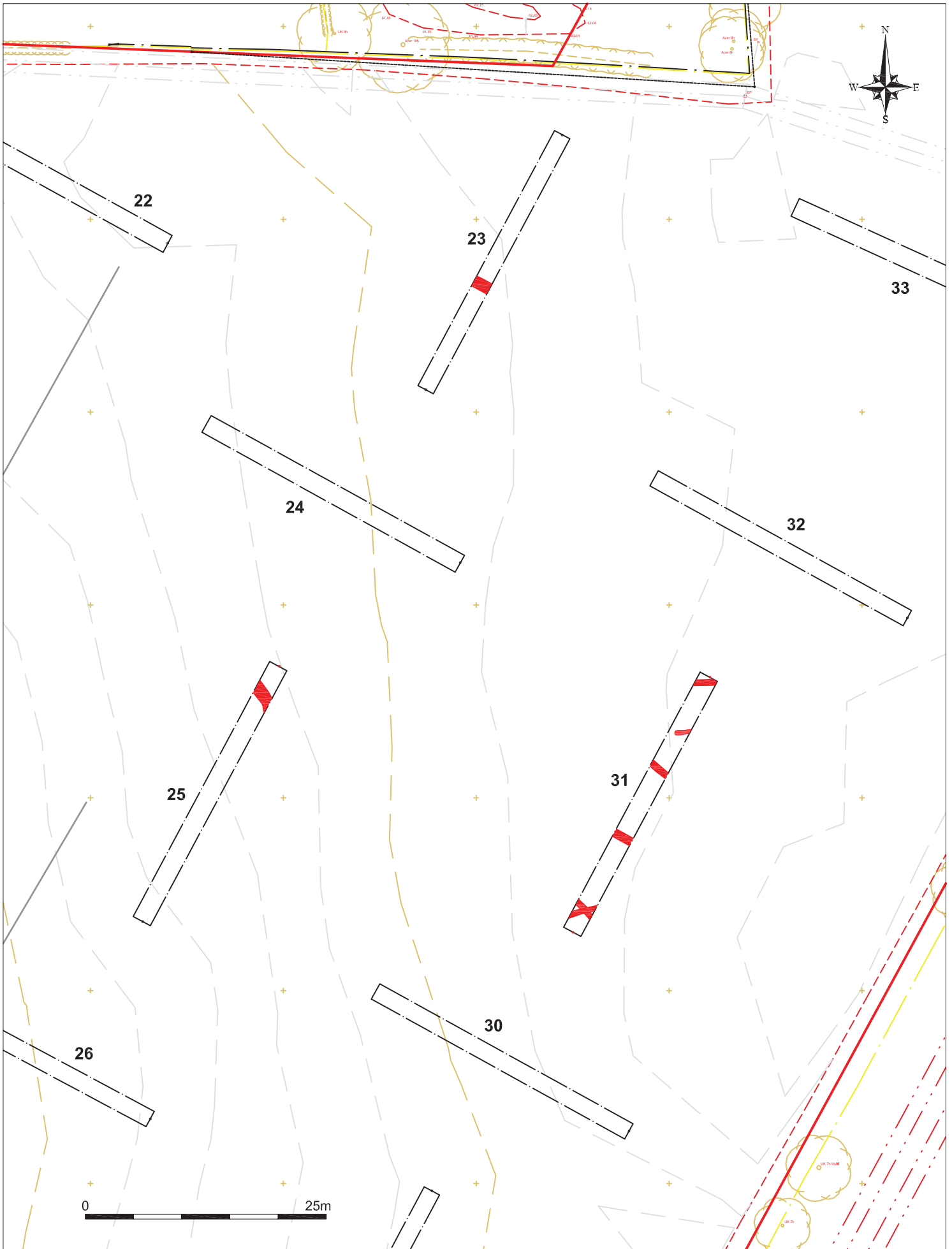
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Fig. 1 Site location plan
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4
 Land at Pretyma Avenue, Bacton, Suffolk (P7551)



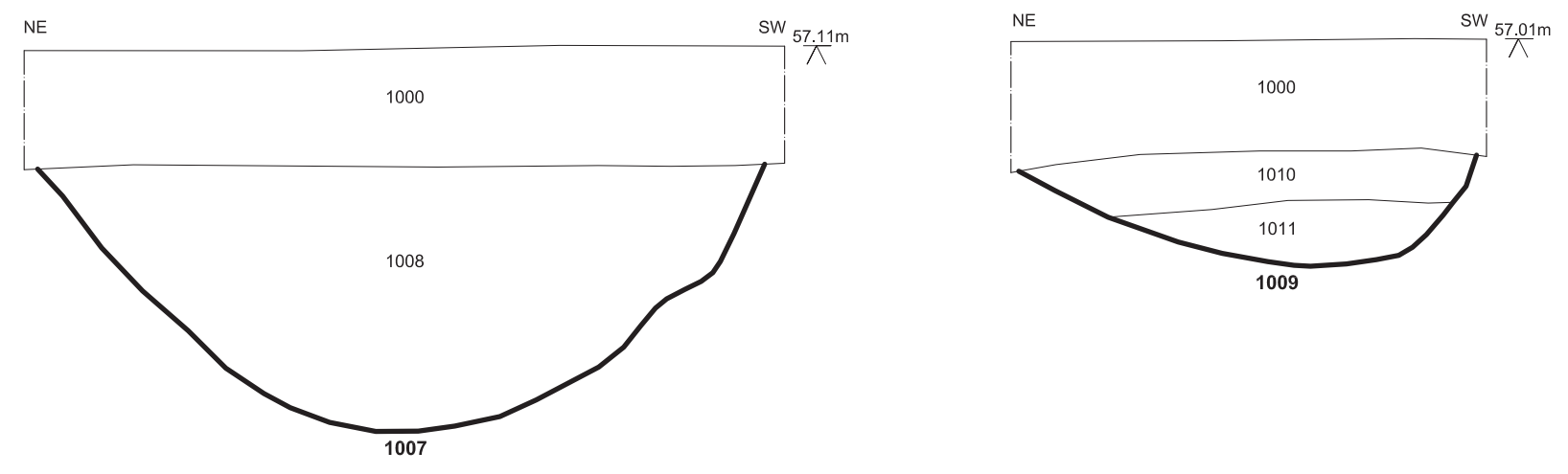
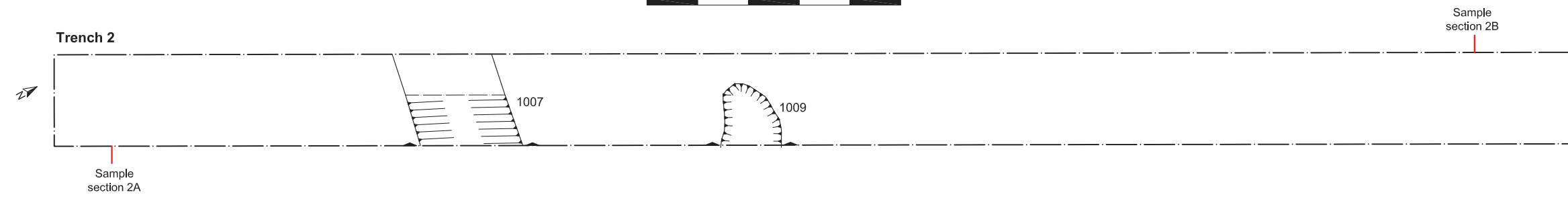
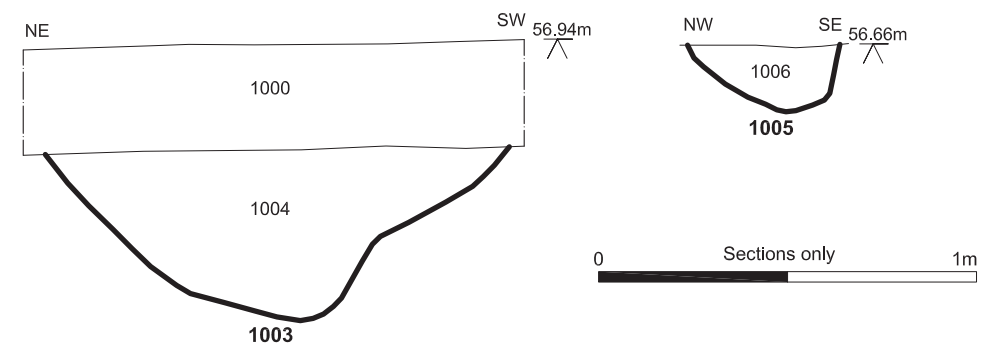
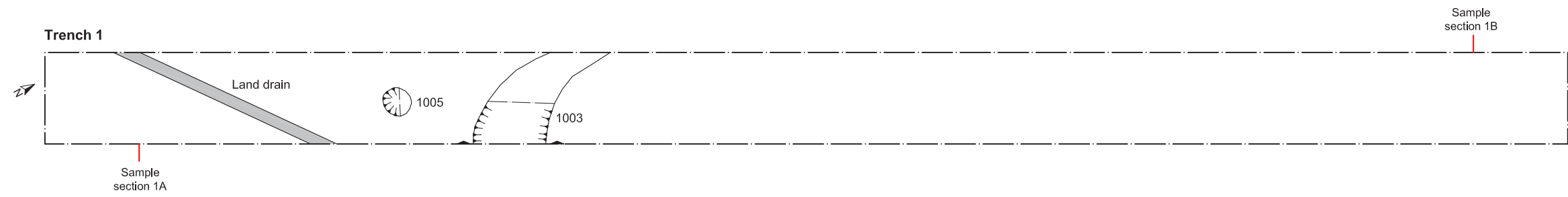
KEY	
ARCHAEOLOGY	
	Excavated archaeological feature
	Positive anomaly, probable cut feature of archaeological origin
OTHER ANOMALIES	
	Linear anomaly - historic boundary
	Linear anomaly - plough scar
	Magnetic disturbance/interference
	Magnetic Spike- probable ferrous object

No geophysical survey in this area

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Fig. 3a Trenches on geophysical survey
 Scale 1:1000 at A3
 Land at Pretymen Avenue, Bacton, Suffolk (P7551)



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Fig. 3b Roman features
 Scale 1:500 at A4
 Land at Pretzman Avenue, Bacton, Suffolk (P7551)

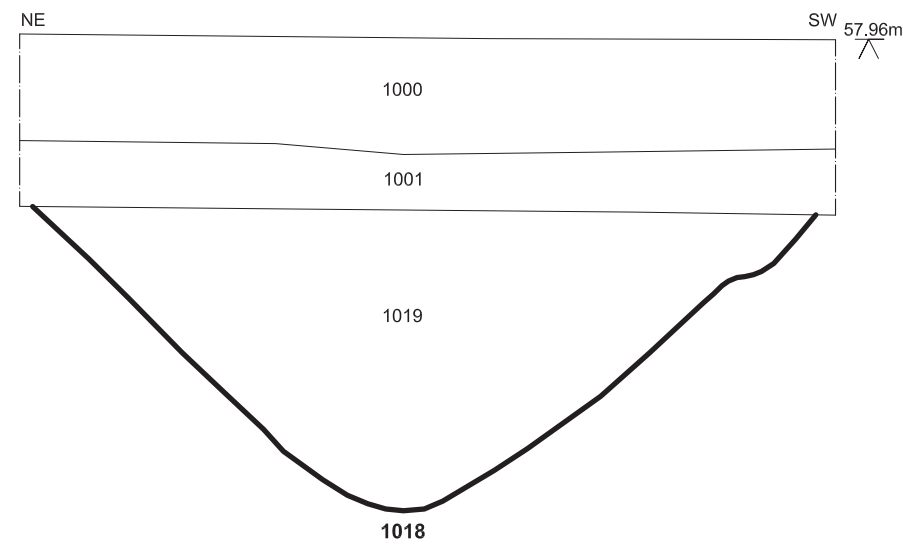
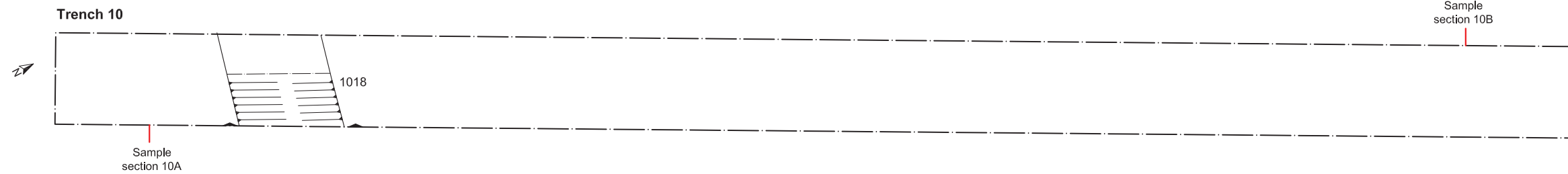
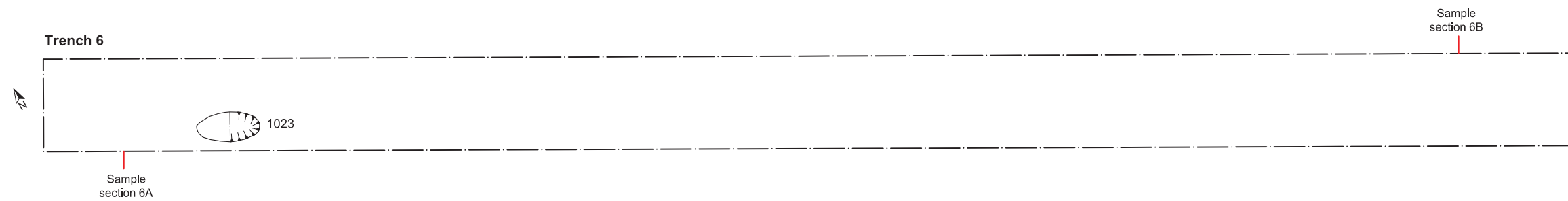
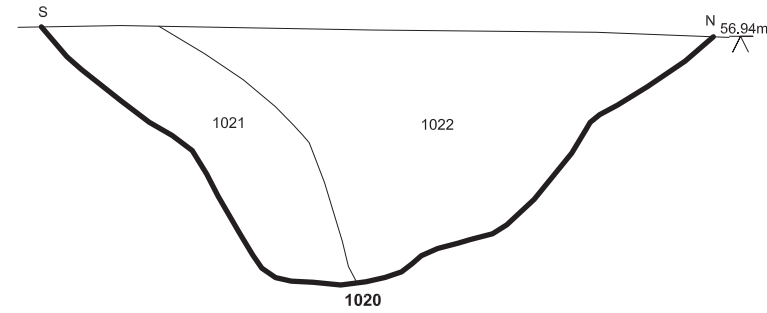
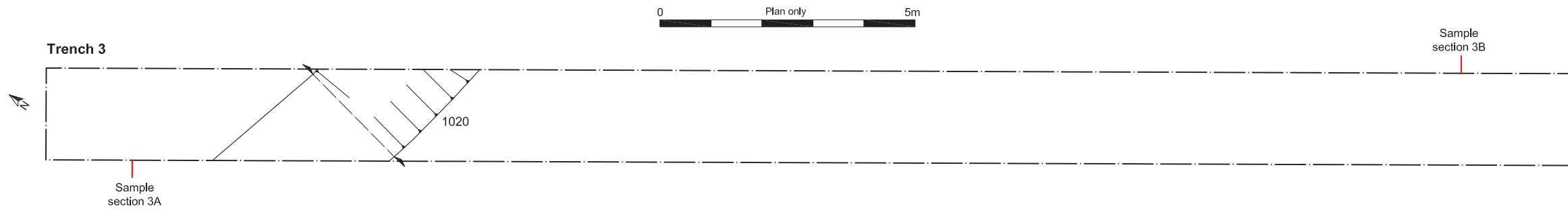


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Fig. 4 Trench plans and sections

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

Land at Pretyman Avenue, Bacton, Suffolk (P7551)

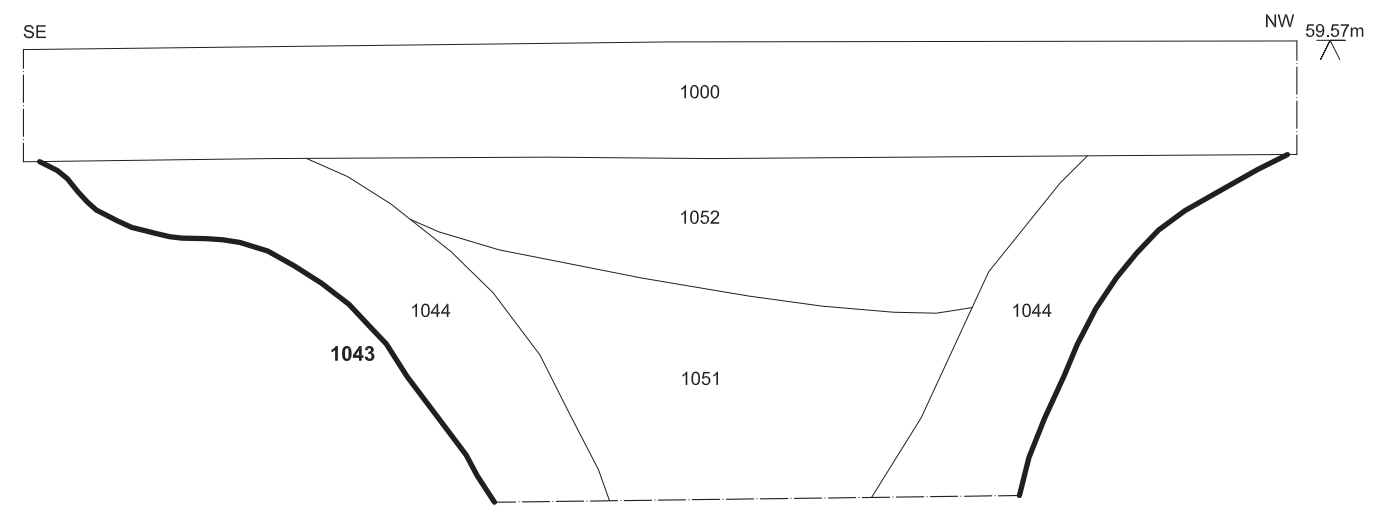
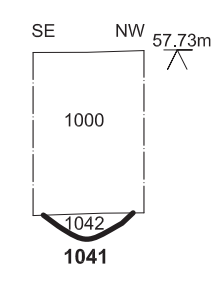
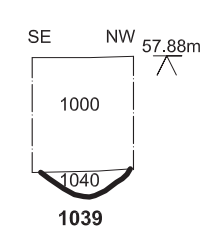
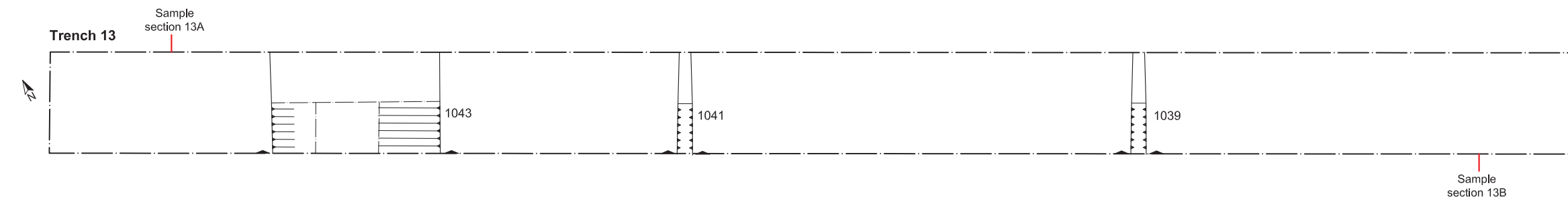
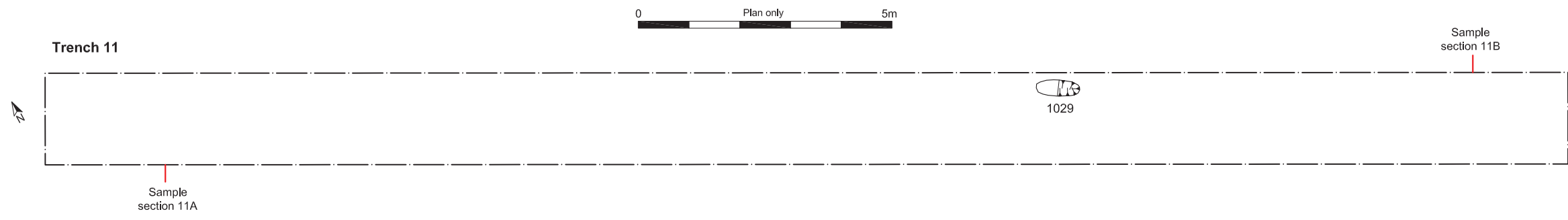


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Fig. 5 Trench plans and sections

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

Land at Pretyman Avenue, Bacton, Suffolk (P7551)

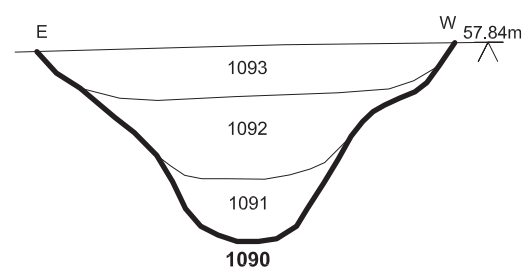
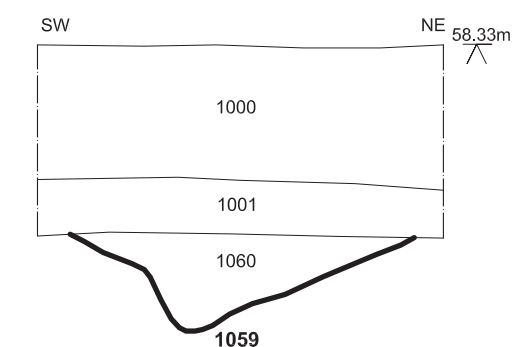
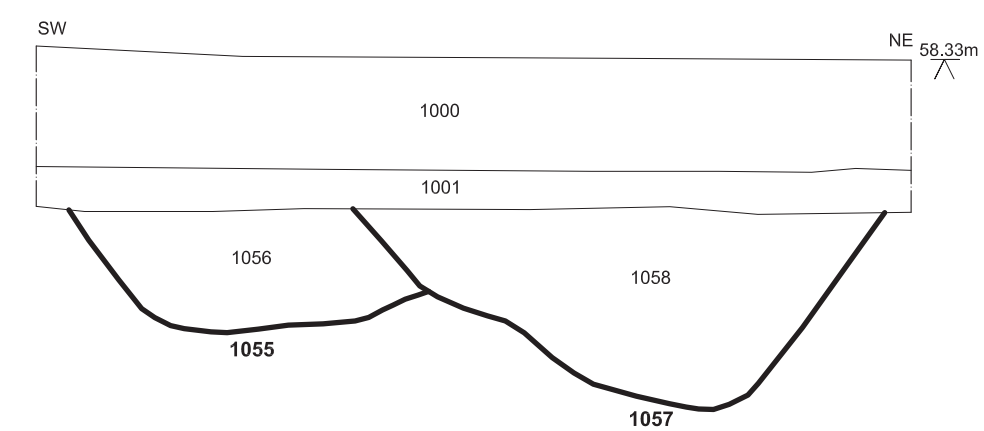
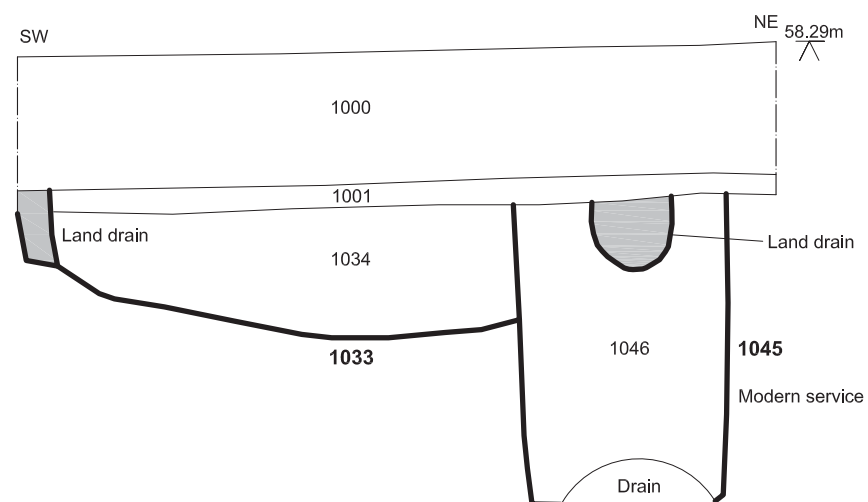
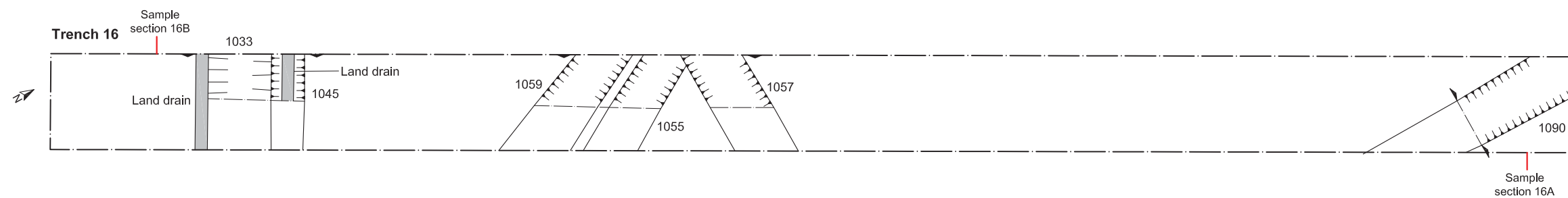
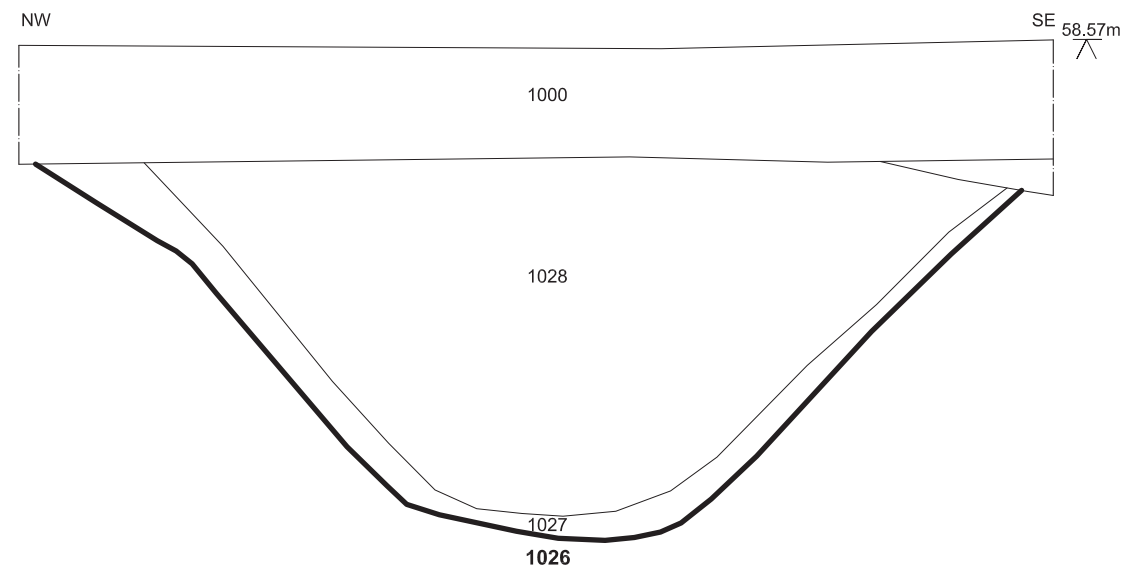
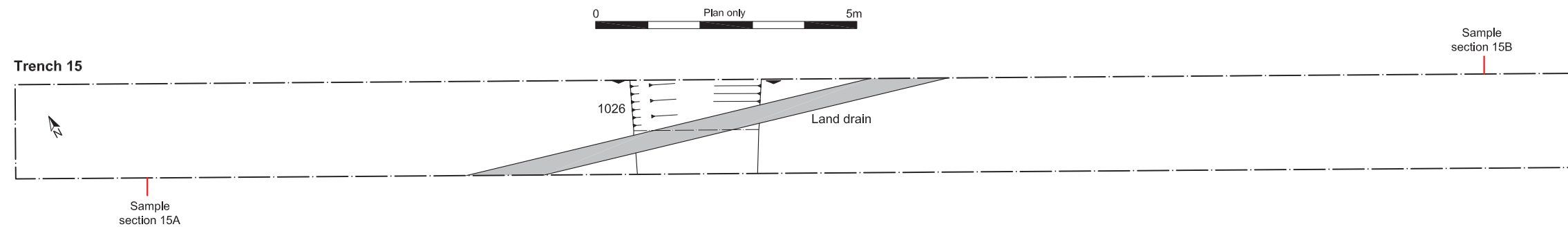


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Fig. 6 Trench plans and sections

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

Land at Pretyman Avenue, Bacton, Suffolk (P7551)

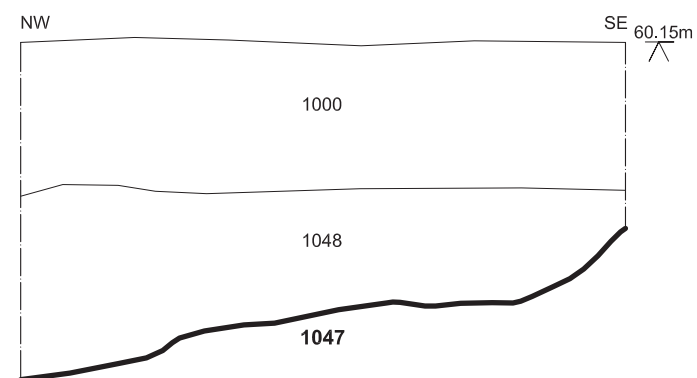
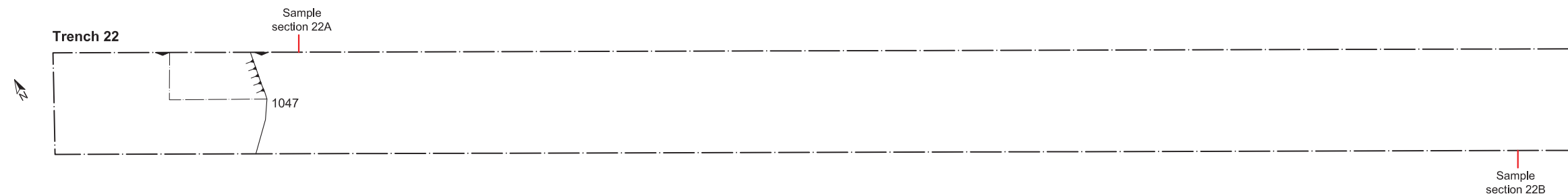
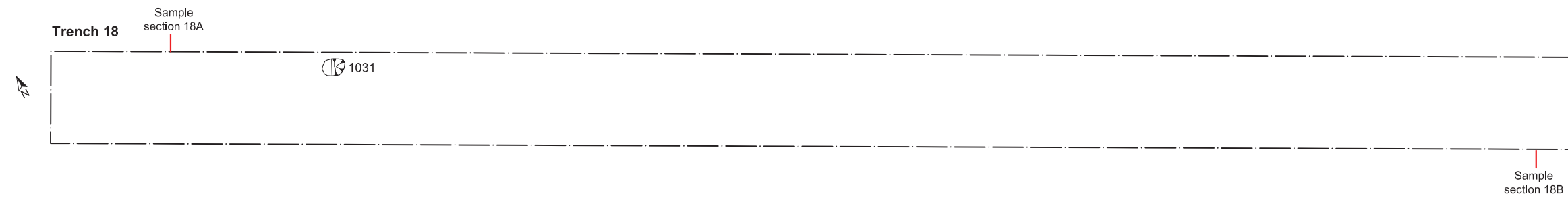
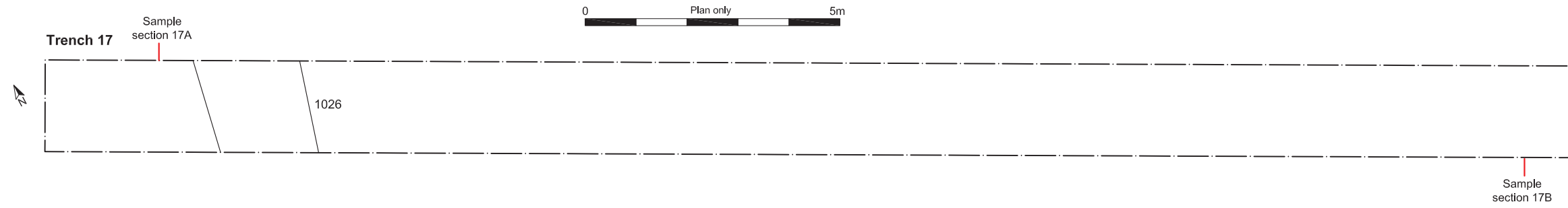


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Fig. 7 Trench plans and sections

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

Land at Pretyma Avenue, Bacton, Suffolk (P7551)

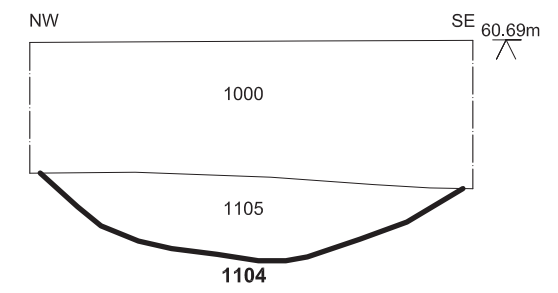
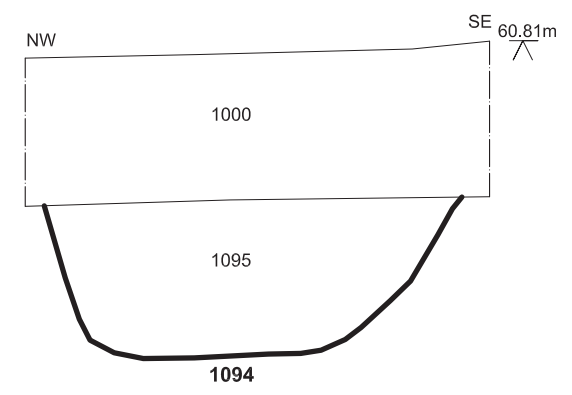
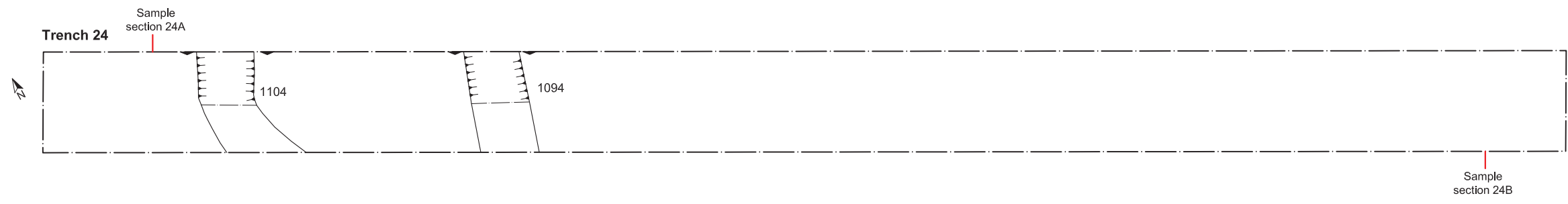
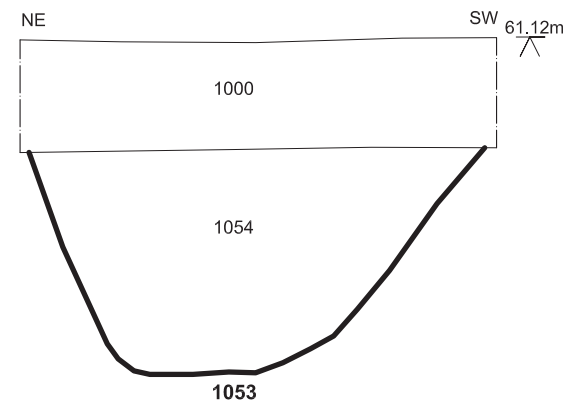
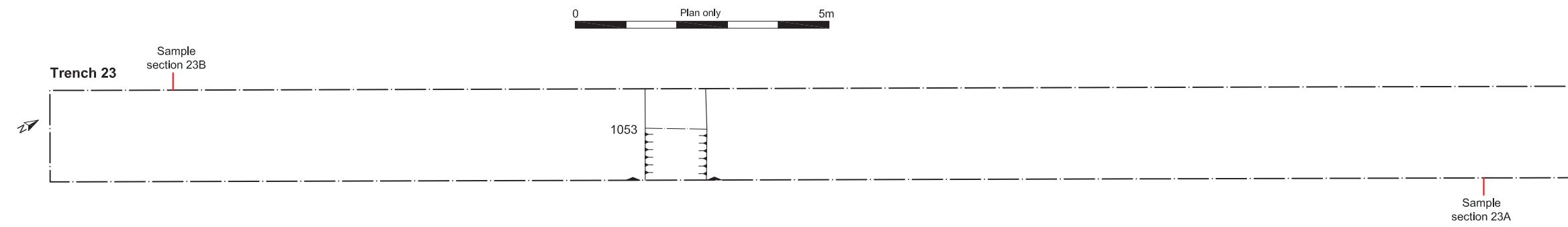


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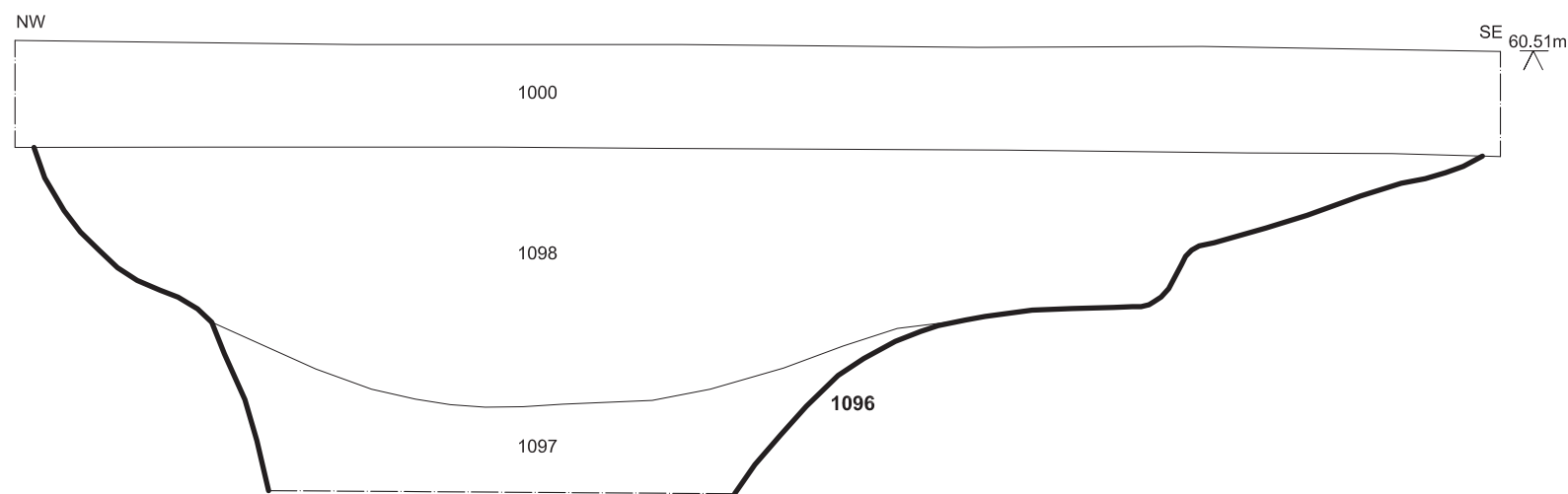
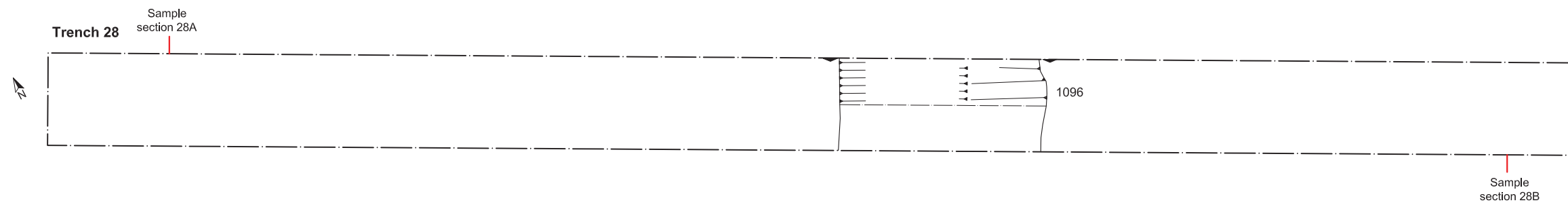
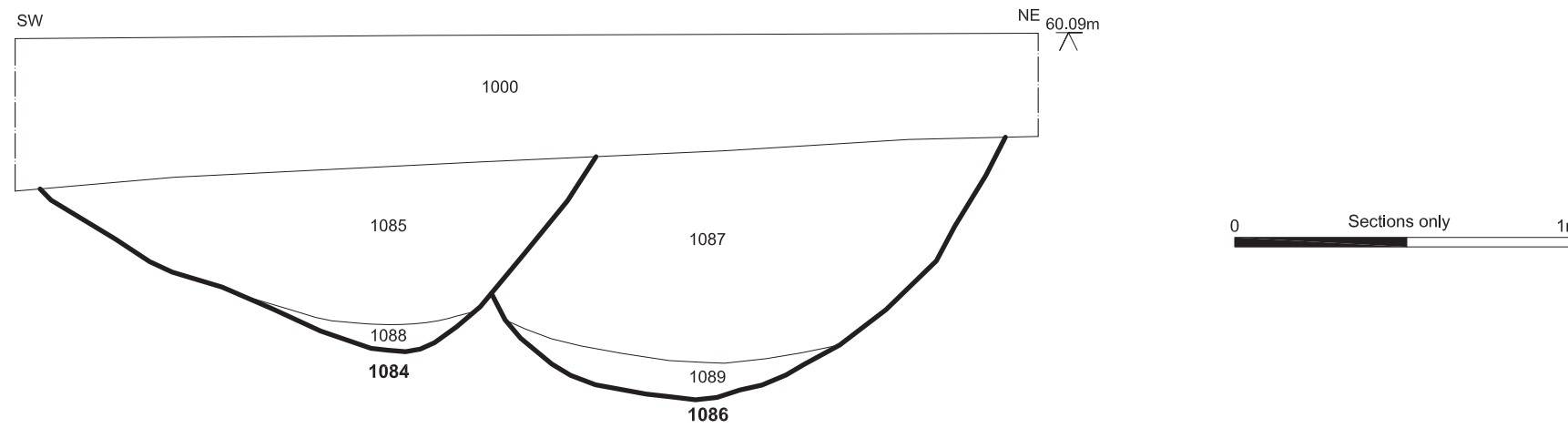
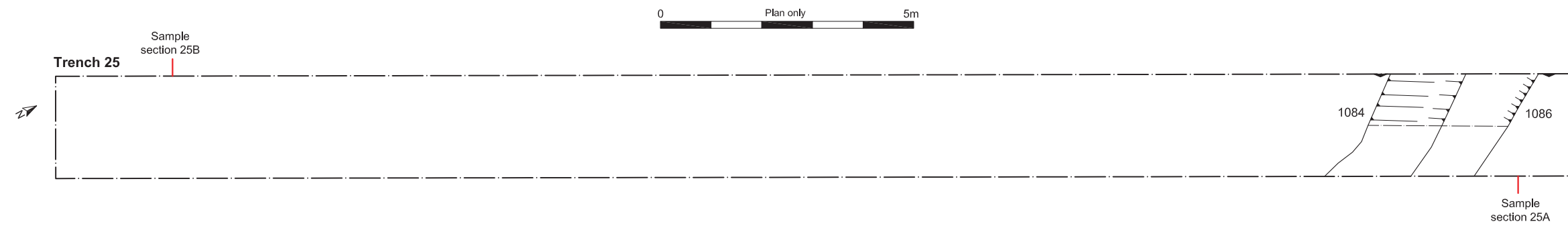
Fig. 8 Trench plans and sections

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

Land at Pretyman Avenue, Bacton, Suffolk (P7551)



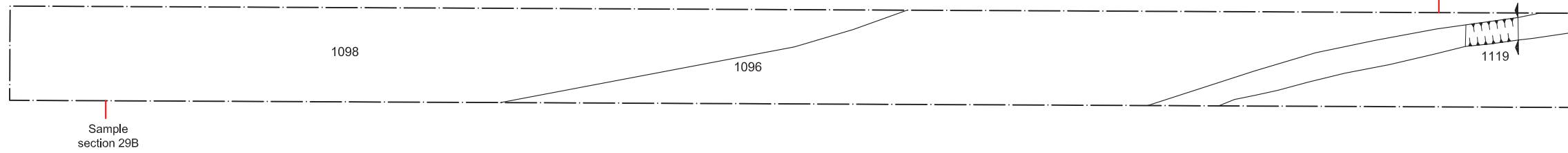
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Fig. 9 Trench plans and sections
 Scale Plans 1:100, sections 1:20 at A3
 Land at Pretyman Avenue, Bacton, Suffolk (P7551)



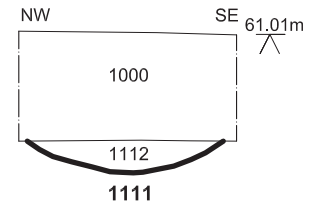
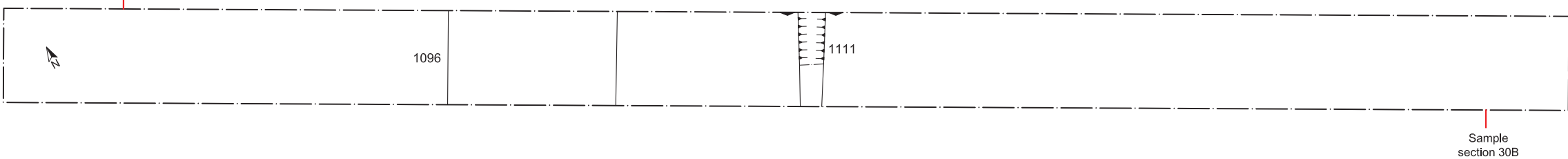
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Fig. 10 Trench plans and sections
 Scale Plans 1:100, sections 1:20 at A3
 Land at Pretyman Avenue, Bacton, Suffolk (P7551)

0 Plan only 5m

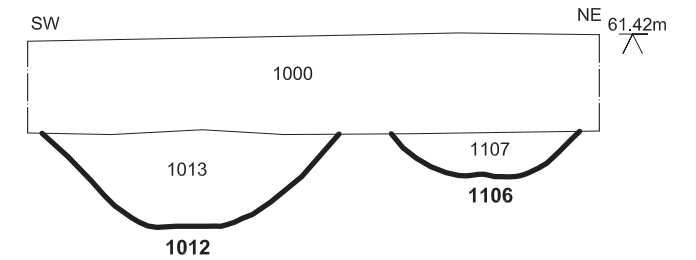
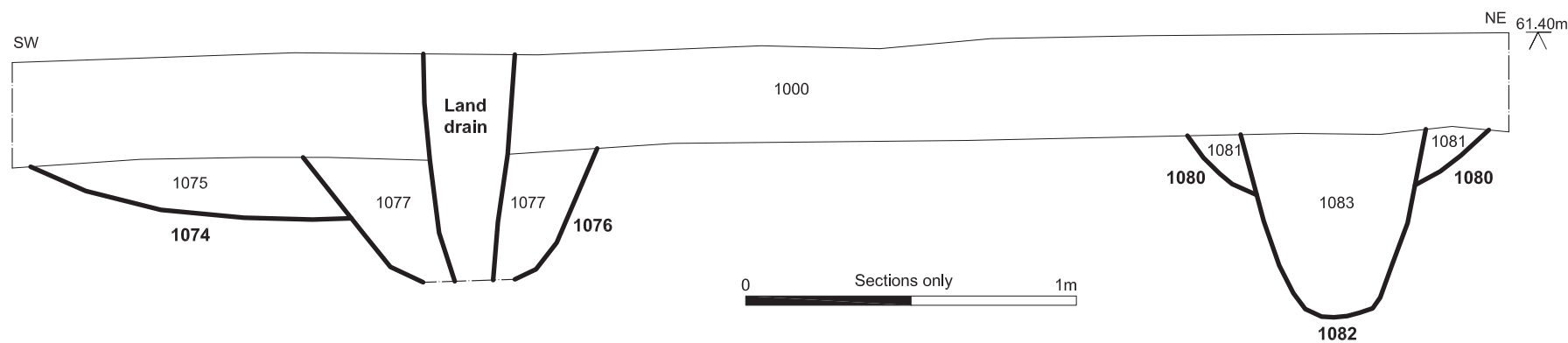
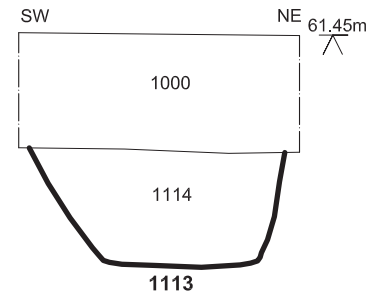
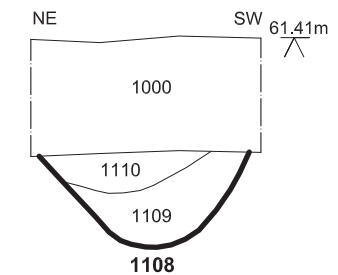
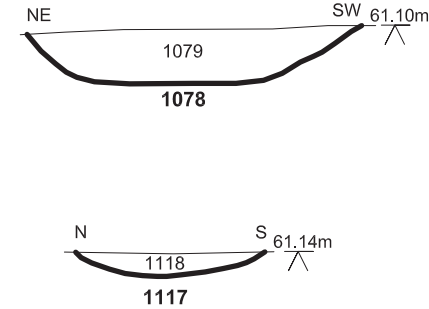
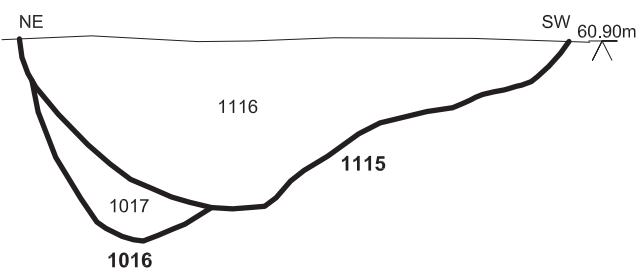
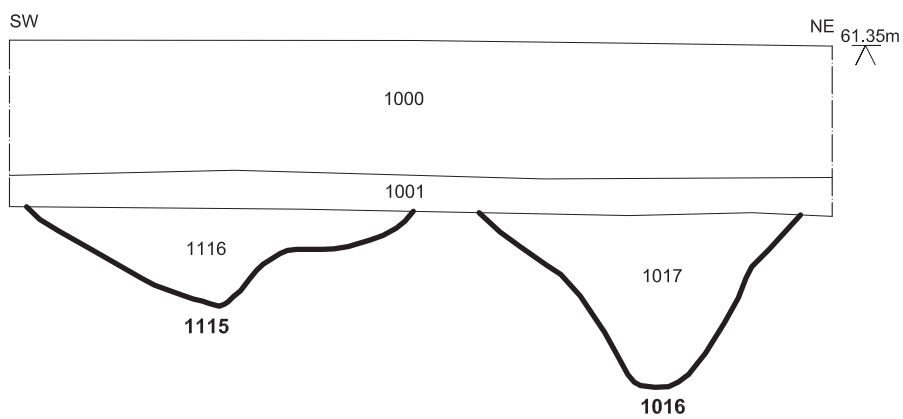
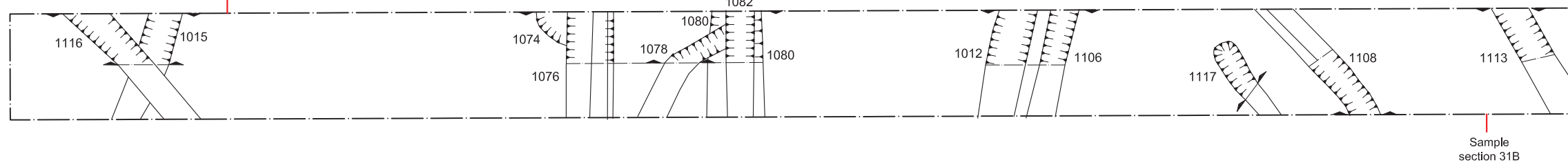
Trench 29



Trench 30



Trench 31



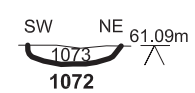
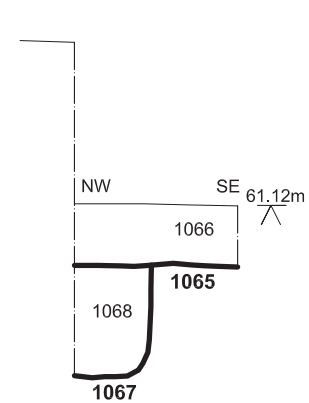
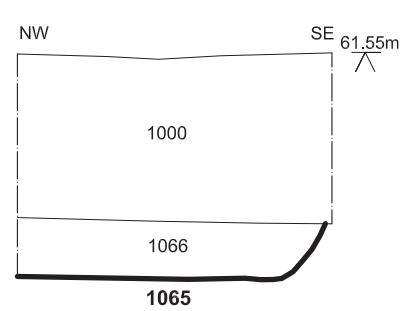
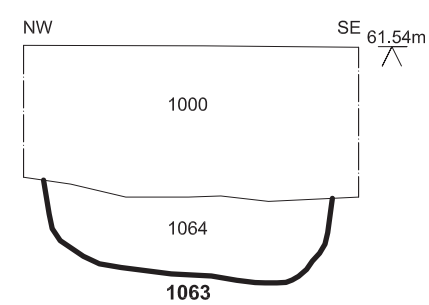
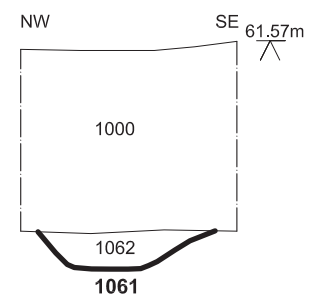
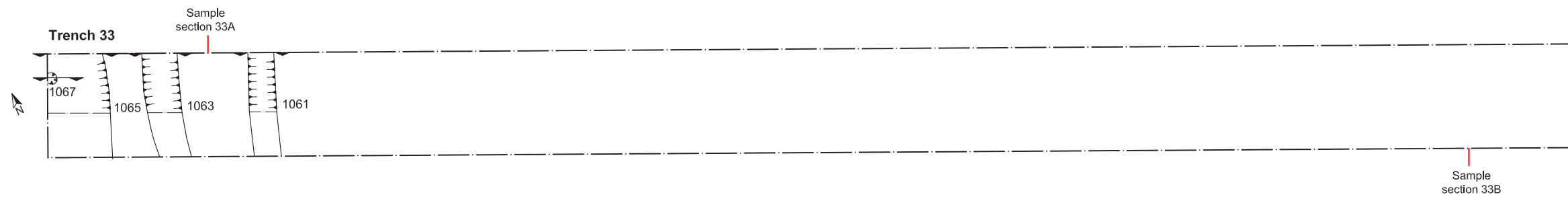
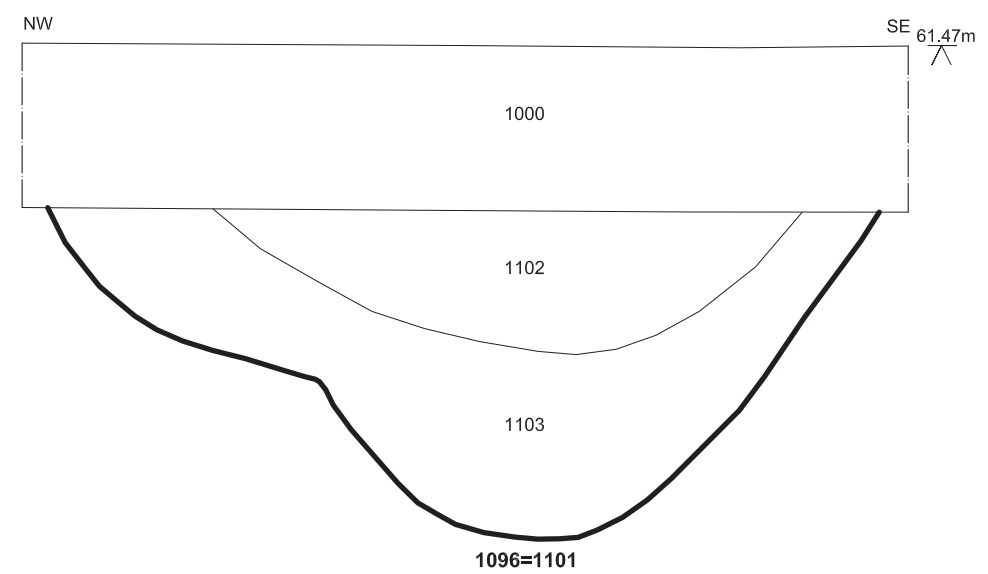
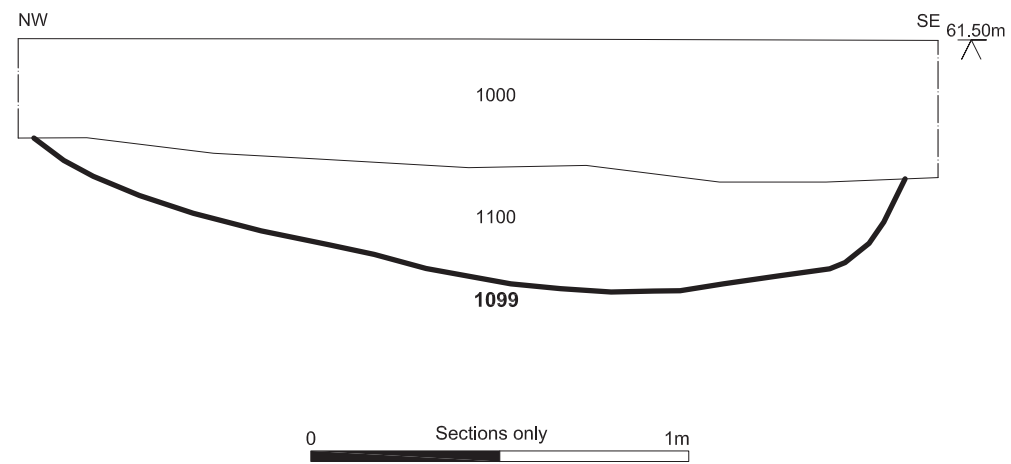
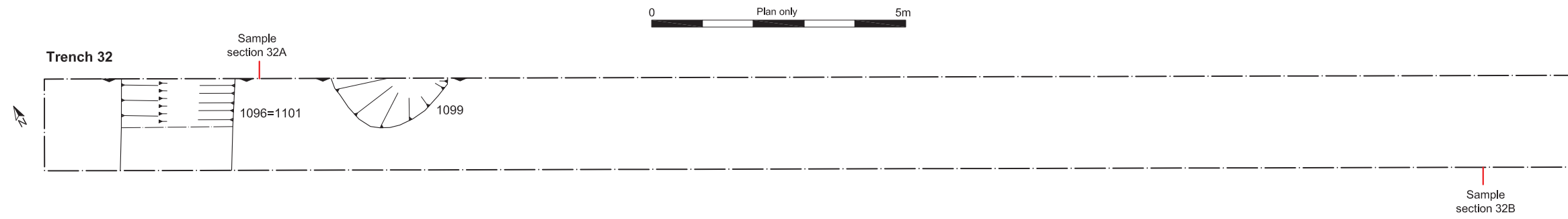
0 Sections only 1m

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Fig. 11 Trench plans and sections

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

Land at Preyman Avenue, Bacton, Suffolk (P7551)

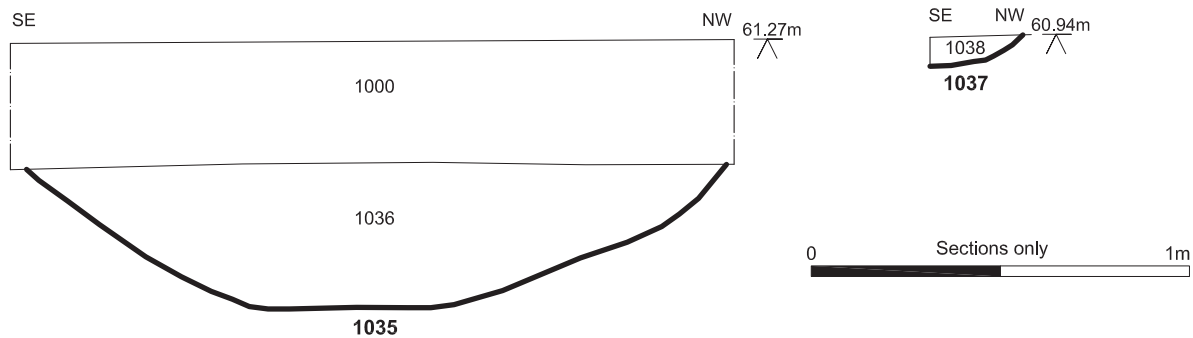
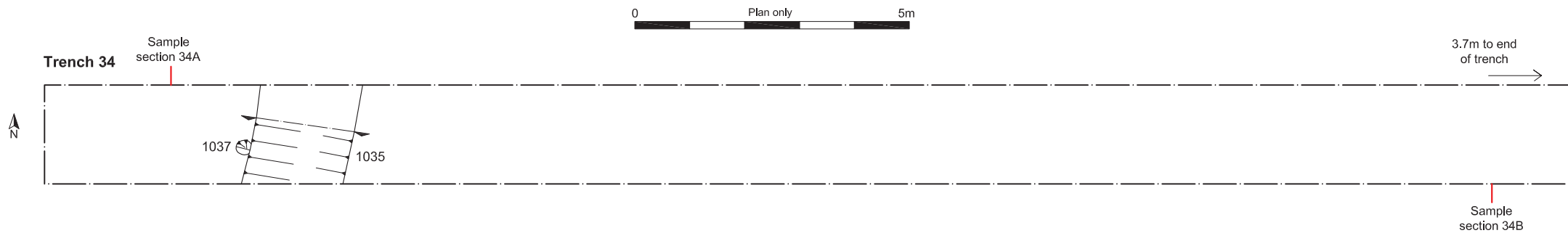


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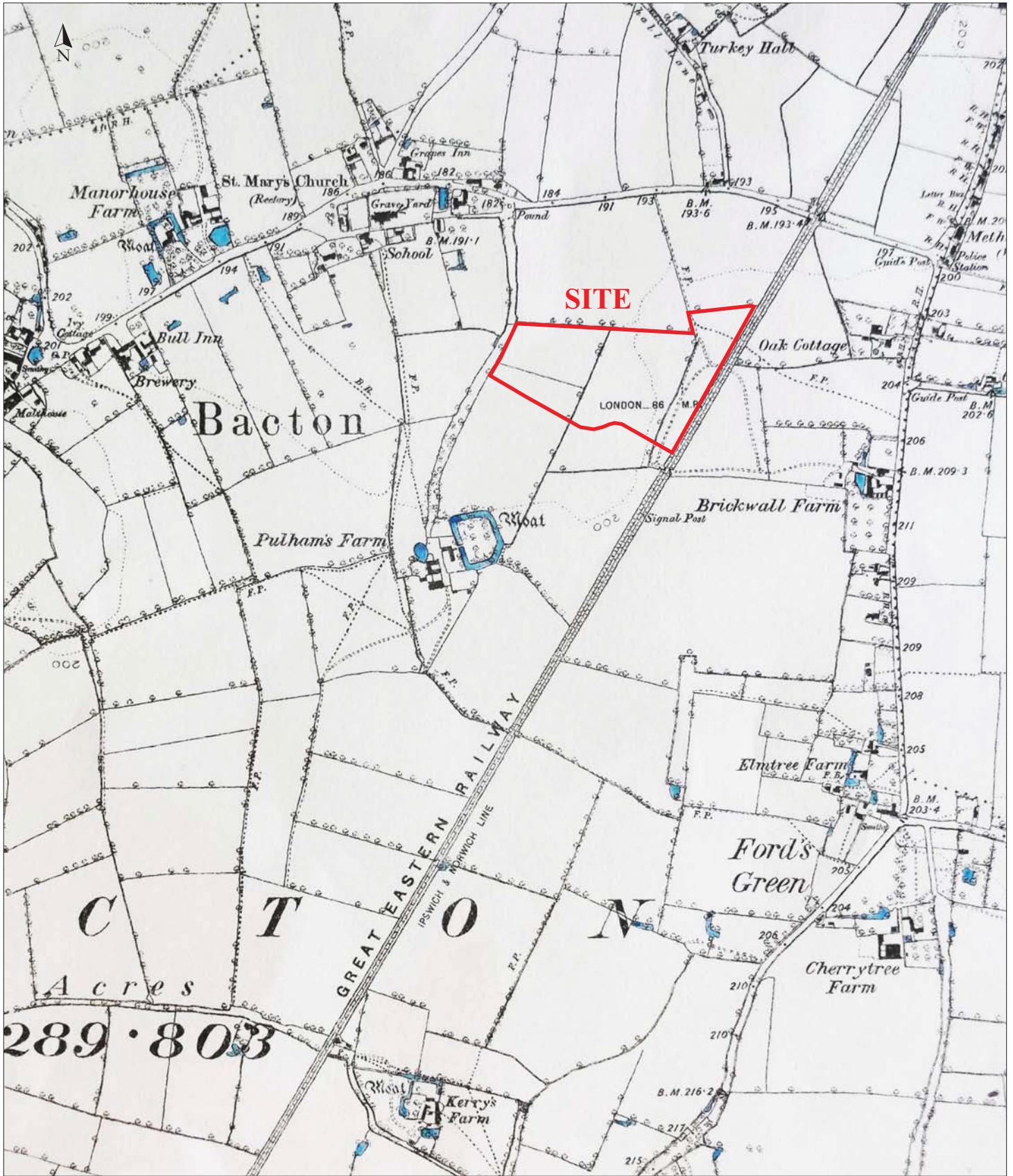
Fig. 12 Trench plans and sections

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

Land at Pretyman Avenue, Bacton, Suffolk (P7551)



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Fig. 13 Trench plans and sections
Scale Plans 1:100, sections 1:20 at A3
Land at Pretyman Avenue, Bacton, Suffolk (P7551)



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Fig. 14 OS map, 1884
Not to scale
Land at Pretyman Ave, Bacton, Suffolk (P7551)