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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD**

**MOAT HOUSE FARM, LAND AT WYVERSTONE ROAD,  
LONG THURLOW, BADWELL ASH, SUFFOLK**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

Authors: Vinny Monahan (Fieldwork and report) Kate Higgs MA (Research)	
NGR: TM 013 682	Report No: 6053
District: Mid Suffolk	Site Code: BAA055
Approved: Claire Halpin MCIfA	Project No: 8389
	Date: 24 June 2020

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**PROJECT SUMMARY SHEET**

<b>Project details</b>			
Project name	<i>Moat House Farm, land at Wyverstone Road, Long Thurlow, Badwell Ash, Suffolk</i>		
<p><i>In June 2020, Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation of land Moat House Farm, Wyverstone Road, Long Thurlow, Badwell Ash, Suffolk (NGR TM 013 682; Figs. 1 &amp; 2). The evaluation was undertaken in compliance with the initial requirement of a planning condition attached to planning approval for the construction of three dwellings with associated parking, amenity space and shared driveway following demolition of agricultural buildings (Mid Suffolk Approval Ref. DC/17/06268). It was required by the local planning authority base on the advice of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCC AS).</i></p> <p><i>The earliest feature was potentially Pit F1013 (Trench 1) which contained a light to moderately abraded medieval cooking pot rim of late 12<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup> centuries date. That said, one sherd does not date a feature.</i></p> <p><i>The evaluation revealed two large linear features that may represent the western (F1007 Trench 2) and southern (F1024 Trench 3) arms of the moat, infilled in the 18<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> centuries to allow for the construction of a range of farm buildings and yard. The southern wall (M1004) of one of the former farm buildings was revealed on the northern edge of Trench 3. The wall was largely constructed from flint cobbles but had brick-built corners, and a sample of these bricks was dated to the 18<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> century. Moat Ditch D1024 contained an oak plank which likely formed part of the internal fittings of an agricultural structure or outbuilding.</i></p> <p><i>An undated pit (F1029) and undated ditch (F1035) were present in Trench 3. Though undated they post-date the moat ditch (F1024) and its re-cut (F1026), and therefore date from the post-medieval period onwards.</i></p>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	9 <sup>th</sup> – 15 <sup>th</sup> June 2020		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	Y	Future work	TBC
P. number	8389	Site code	TBC
Type of project	<i>Archaeological evaluation</i>		
Site status	<i>Area of archaeological potential &amp; medieval moated enclosure</i>		
Current land use	<i>Former agricultural building</i>		
Planned development	<i>Residential</i>		
Main features (+dates)	<i>Possible medieval moat, early modern wall</i>		
Significant finds (+dates)	<i>Oak plank</i>		
<b>Project location</b>			
County/ District/ Parish	<i>Suffolk</i>	<i>Mid Suffolk</i>	<i>Badwell Ash</i>
HER/ SMR for area	<i>Suffolk Historic Environment Record</i>		
Post code (if known)	-		
Area of site	2,550m <sup>2</sup>		
NGR	TM 013 682		
Height AOD (min/max)	c. 48m AOD		
<b>Project creators</b>			
Brief issued by	<i>Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service</i>		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	<i>Monahan, V</i>		
Funded by	<i>O Seaman &amp; Son Ltd</i>		
Full title	<i>Moat House Farm, land at Wyverstone Road, Long Thurlow, Badwell Ash, Suffolk. An Archaeological Evaluation</i>		
Authors	<i>Higgs, K. and Monahan, V.</i>		
Report no.	6053		
Date (of report)	June 2020		

## MOAT HOUSE FARM, LAND AT WYVERSTONE ROAD, LONG THURLOW, BADWELL ASH, SUFFOLK

### AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

#### SUMMARY

*In June 2020, Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation of land Moat House Farm, Wyverstone Road, Long Thurlow, Badwell Ash, Suffolk (NGR TM 013 682; Figs. 1 & 2). The evaluation was undertaken in compliance with the initial requirement of a planning condition attached to planning approval for the construction of three dwellings with associated parking, amenity space and shared driveway following demolition of agricultural buildings (Mid Suffolk Approval Ref. DC/17/06268). It was required by the local planning authority based on the advice of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCC AS).*

*The earliest feature was potentially Pit F1013 (Trench 1) which contained a light to moderately abraded medieval cooking pot rim of late 12<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup> centuries date. That said, one sherd does not date a feature.*

*The evaluation revealed two large linear features that may represent the western (F1007 Trench 2) and southern (F1024 Trench 3) arms of the moat, infilled in the 18<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> centuries to allow for the construction of a range of farm buildings and yard. The southern wall (M1004) of one of the former farm buildings was revealed on the northern edge of Trench 3. The wall was largely constructed from flint cobbles but had brick-built corners, and a sample of these bricks was dated to the 18<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> century. Moat Ditch D1024 contained an oak plank which likely formed part of the internal fittings of an agricultural structure or outbuilding.*

*An undated pit (F1029) and undated ditch (F1035) were present in Trench 3. Though undated they post-date the moat ditch (F1024) and its re-cut (F1026), and therefore date from the post-medieval period onwards.*

#### 1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In June 2020, Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation of land Moat House Farm, Wyverstone Road, Long Thurlow, Badwell Ash, Suffolk (NGR TM 013 682; Figs. 1 & 2). The evaluation was undertaken in compliance with the initial requirement of a planning condition attached to planning approval for the construction of three dwellings with associated parking, amenity space and shared driveway following demolition of agricultural buildings (Mid Suffolk Approval Ref. DC/17/06268). It was required by the local planning authority based on the advice of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCC AS).

1.2 The archaeological evaluation was carried out in accordance with a brief issued by SCC AS (*Brief for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation at Land at Wyverstone Road, Long Thurlow, Badwell Ash* (James Rolfe, dated 7<sup>th</sup> April 2020), and a specification compiled by AS (dated 23<sup>rd</sup> April 2020), and approved by SCC AS. It followed the procedures outlined in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standards and Guidance for an Archaeological Evaluation* (2017); the relevant sections of *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003); and the requirements of the SCC document *Requirements for a Trenched Evaluation* 2019.

### *Planning Policy Context*

1.3 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.

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

## **2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE**

2.1 The site lies within the hamlet of Long Thurlow, which is located within the parish of Badwell Ash, the district of Mid Suffolk and county of Suffolk (Fig. 1). Long Thurlow is situated 3km to the south-east of Badwell Ash, 5km to the north of Elmswell, and 5km to the west-north-west of Bacton. The site lies towards the eastern extent of Long Thurlow, which is a small linear hamlet located along the route of the Long Thurlow Road/Wyverstone Road. Historic

landscape characterisation describes the site as part of a built-up area of unspecified type or size (#10.1), which denotes Long Thurlow.

2.2 The site comprises an irregularly shaped plot of land, which covers an area of 2,550m<sup>2</sup> (Fig. 2). It lies along the northern frontage of Wyverstone Road, which is aligned west to eastwards through Long Thurlow. The site also lies to the immediate west of Moat House Farmhouse, which is Grade II listed and dates from the 15<sup>th</sup> century (HERs BAA 026 & DSF4850). The site is currently occupied by a large, concrete farmyard, cattle sheds and a grassed area.

### **3 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND SOILS**

3.1 Long Thurlow and the Mid Suffolk district as a whole is located in an area of gently undulating relief, which is punctuated only by a small number of minor watercourses, such as that 600m to the east of the site. Further north-westwards, Ixworth lies along the course of The Black Bourn, and Stowmarket to the south-east straddles the River Gipping. The surrounding relief is therefore variable, with the site located on relatively flat land at c.66m AOD.

3.2 Long Thurlow is located on a solid geology of Crag Group sands, which date to the Neogene and Quaternary periods and are overlain by a drift geology of Lowestoft Formation Diamicton deposits (BGS 2015). Soils of the area comprise those of the Beccles 1 Association, which are described as slowly permeable seasonally waterlogged, fine loamy over clayey soils (SSEW 1983).

### **4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

#### *Prehistoric & Romano-British*

4.1 No prehistoric or Romano-British remains are recorded in the vicinity of the site. Furthermore, there is limited evidence for pre-Saxon occupation of the wider Badwell Ash area, with early occupation and exploitation likely focussed upon the fertile and navigable valleys of The Black Bourn to the north-west and the River Gipping to the south-east (Goult 1990). Extensive Iron Age and Roman occupation is known in the Stowmarket area. It is possible that Long Thurlow lies within the vicinity of small-scale Roman occupation given the discovery of a Roman tile during monitoring at Moat Farm (HER BAA 002; Tester 2002)

#### *Anglo-Saxon*

4.2 No Anglo-Saxon remains are recorded in the vicinity of the site and unlike the majority of Suffolk place-names Long Thurlow does not have Saxon origins. The place name Badwell Ash derives from the Old English, meaning '*Bada's stream near the field with ash trees*' (Mills 1998). Badwell Ash is not listed at Domesday and formed part of the manor of Great Ashfield, which

remains as a small, dispersed hamlet 1.7km to the south-west of the site. In 1066, the manor of Great Ashfield, and thus likely Long Thurlow and the site itself, was held by the abbey of (Bury) St Edmunds (Morris 1985).

### *Medieval*

4.3 At Domesday, Great Ashfield remained in the ownership of the abbey of (Bury) St Edmunds and boasted two churches (Morris 1985), presumably its Grade I listed All Saints Church, and the Grade I listed St Mary's Church in Badwell Ash. Within Great Ashfield, the medieval period is represented by a moat to the north of Hantons Lane (HER ASG 005); a scheduled stone cross in the grounds of Ashfield House, which is judged to date to the 13<sup>th</sup> – 14<sup>th</sup> century and contains the inscription "REG DOURIVIAG" (HER ASG 008); and the Grade II listed Dassia Cottage, which was built in two stages in c. 1530-1550 and the late 16<sup>th</sup> century (HER DSF3697). Within Badwell Green, which is 1km to the north of the site, lies a medieval moat and associated rectangular enclosure at Moat House (HERs BAA 003 & BAA 014), a possible medieval park near High House (HER BAA 017) and the Grade II\* listed Badwell Ash Hall, which is a former farmhouse dating from the 16<sup>th</sup> century (HER DSF3616).

4.4 During the medieval period, both the Badwell Ash and Long Thurlow areas still formed part of the wider manor of Great Ashfield. Within Long Thurlow, 13<sup>th</sup> – 15<sup>th</sup> century pottery sherds were found during renovations beneath the floor of the Thurlow Arms, which is 800m to the west of the site (HER ASG 007). The Grade II listed Old Forge Cottage dates to the early 15<sup>th</sup> century (HER DSF5172). The Suffolk HER database also records that the site lies within an area of archaeological potential, specifically within the area of a medieval moated enclosure (HER BAA 002) associated with Moat House Farm. To the immediate east of the site also stands Moat House Farmhouse, which is Grade II listed and dates from the 15<sup>th</sup> century (HERs BAA 026 & DSF4850).

### *Post-medieval and later*

4.5 There is little evidence to suggest that Long Thurlow consisted of a settlement separate from Badwell Ash or Great Ashfield during the post-medieval period, but rather consisted of a small number of buildings located along the road-side frontage. Local history sources suggest that Long Thurlow took its name from Edward Thurlow (1731 - 1806), who was created 1<sup>st</sup> Baron Thurlow of Ashfield in 1778 (Badwell Ash Heritage website). The area surrounding the site incorporates a large number of post-medieval and early modern farmsteads and cottages, many of which are Grade II listed, particularly to the south in the vicinity of Daisy Green.

4.6 Tiptoft's Farm, which is 400m to the east-north-east of the site, is Grade II listed and incorporates a 16<sup>th</sup> century farmhouse with converted buildings (HERs BAA 018 & DSF6338). Within Long Thurlow also is a 19<sup>th</sup> century forge and stables to the south-west of the Old Forge (HER DSF6152); 16<sup>th</sup> century Holly Cottage (HER DSF4429); 19<sup>th</sup> century Kayden House (HER



DSF3617); the mid to late 16<sup>th</sup> century Rowan Cottage (HER DSF4831); and the 16<sup>th</sup> or 17<sup>th</sup> century Thatched Cottage (HER DSF6613), all of which are Grade II listed. In contrast, 1.5km to the south of the site lies Great Ashfield RAF airfield (HER EWL 026), which was the base of 51 and 75 squadron and used by the Royal Flying Core during WWI, and rebuilt before use as the base for the 38<sup>th</sup> bombardment group of the USAAF (United States Army Air Force) during WWII.

### *The site*

4.7 The site lies within the area of a medieval moated enclosure (HER BAA 002) associated with Moat House Farm. Monitoring at Moat Farm in 2002 revealed a possible post-medieval feature (HER BAA 002), and Roman tile and post-medieval tile. The site lies within the western extent of the medieval moated enclosure. The extant moat is visible on the northern, eastern and southern sides of Moat House Farmhouse, which stands to the immediate east of the site.

4.8 The site also lies to the immediate west of Moat House Farmhouse, which is Grade II listed and dates from the 15<sup>th</sup> century (HERs BAA 026 & DSF4850). The HER database describes Moat Farm House as a 15<sup>th</sup> century timber-framed farmhouse with a 17<sup>th</sup> century parlour extension, which at one time was used as a dairy. The house has mullioned windows and uses a base cruck within its construction (Colman 1990). It also incorporates a 19<sup>th</sup> century farmstead, with a regular courtyard in an F-shaped plan formed by working agricultural buildings. The historic building listing for Moat House Farmhouse also maintains that the house stands on a fully moated site (List Entry No. 1032213).

4.9 The HER database also suggests that Moat Farm House was formerly known as *Cutcheys Farm*, but local history sources suggest that it was formerly known as *Green Farm* (Badwell Ash Heritage website). Little is known about the history and development of the site and no relevant documents regarding Moat Farm House, *Cutcheys Farm* or *Green Farm* could be found in the Suffolk Archives (SA). However, ancestry sources indicate that Moat Farm House was formerly known as *Cutcheys Farm* in reference to its 19<sup>th</sup> century occupants, the Cutchey family (Shirley Levon Family History website). Both the will of John and Bartholomew Cutchey, dated 19<sup>th</sup> July 1800 and 2<sup>nd</sup> March 1832 respectively, refer to their being farmers in Badwell Ash and possessing freehold and copyhold estates in that same parish.

4.10 The ancestry sources reveal that the site was advertised for auction in June 1839, following the death of Bartholomew Cutchey (Shirley Levon Family History website). It was described as

*'a most compact well-wooded and valuable estate, called Cutchey's';  
'comprising a Genteel Residence, excellent gardens and Orchards (moated  
nearly round, and most pleasantly situated) with all the agricultural and other  
outbuildings. and 110 acres of superior land which with the house and  
buildings (except about 13A.) are all Freehold'.*

Furthermore:-

*'This estate which has been more than a century in the late Mr Cutchey's family, is a most desirable property either for occupation or investment, as an excellent tenant may be obtained for a term of years at an appropriate rent'.*

4.11 Historic cartographic sources are consistent with the historic evidence for the medieval and later occupation of Moat House Farm. Although Long Thurlow is not named, Hodskinson's map of Suffolk, which dates to 1783 (Fig. 3), clearly depicts at least four buildings within the vicinity of the site, including two structures to the west of the extant 15<sup>th</sup> century farmhouse, but to the east of the junction of Sheepgate Lane and Wyverstone Road, and thus within the area of the site. Historic cartographic sources, specifically Ordnance Survey maps, also confirm that the site was formerly known as *Cutcheys Farm* until at least 1904.

4.12 In 1886, the 1<sup>st</sup> edition Ordnance Survey map (Fig. 4) depicts the site as the western section the farm complex (#326), containing no less than five buildings, undoubtedly farm structures. The 2<sup>nd</sup> edition Ordnance Survey map, which dates to 1904 (Fig. 5), depicts the same farm building within the site, as well as an additional range within its northern section. While both the 1886 and 1904 Ordnance Survey maps illustrate the northern, eastern and southern arms of the moat associated with *Cutcheys Farm*/Moat House Farm, there is no historic cartographic evidence to indicate that it extended westwards into the site itself.

## 5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 SCC AS-CT required a programme of archaeological trial trenching and stipulated that three trenches of 15m x 1.8m width should be excavated to overlie the footprints of the proposed houses (Fig. 6). The trenches were excavated using a 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 trenches and excavated spoil were manually / visually searched and scanned by metal detector to enhance the recovery of archaeological finds.

## 6 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

6.1 The individual trench descriptions are presented below:

**Trench 1** Figs. 6 - 7

Sample section 1A 0.00 = 66.00m AOD		
0.00 – 0.11m	L1012	Farm Yard Surface. Very pale yellow grey concrete.
0.11 – 0.31m	L1018	Made Ground. Firm pale yellow brown sandy silt with frequent large flint cobbles and CBM rubble.
0.31m+	L1023	Natural deposits. Firm, pale yellow grey clay.

Sample section 1B 0.00 = 65.14m AOD		
0.00 – 0.12m	L1012	Farm Yard Surface. As Sample Section 1A.
0.12 – 0.36m	L1018	Made Ground. As Sample Section 1A.
0.36m+	L1023	Natural deposits. As Sample Section 1A.

*Description: Trench 1 contained Pit F1013 and a natural channel (F1015). F1013 contained a sherd of medieval (12<sup>th</sup> – 14<sup>th</sup> century) pottery.*

Pit F1013 was sub-circular in plan (1.05 x 0.30+ x 0.45m). It had steep sides and a shallow concave base. It cut natural channel F1015. Its fill (L1014) was a friable, pale blue grey silty clay with very occasional small, medium, and large angular flints. It contained a sherd of medieval (12<sup>th</sup> – 14<sup>th</sup> century) pottery (1; 24g).

Natural Channel F1015 was irregular in plan (2.00+ x 1.48 x 0.47m). It had irregular sides and an irregular base. Its fill (L1016) was a firm, pale yellow grey silty clay with occasional small, medium, and large angular flints. It contained no finds.

**Trench 2** Figs. 6 - 7

Sample section 2A 0.00 = 65.94m AOD		
0.00 – 0.14m	L1012	Farm Yard Surface. As Sample Section 1A.
0.14 – 0.21m	L1017	Made Ground. Firm, pale yellow brown silty sand with occasional small and medium sub-rounded flints.
0.21 – 0.33m	L1011	Made Ground. Firm, mid brown orange silty sand with occasional small and medium rounded flints.
0.33 – 0.41m	L1010	Made Ground. Firm, dark red brown clay silt with occasional medium and large rounded flints.
0.41 – 1.02m	L1009	Upper fill of F1007.
1.02 – 1.16m	L1008	Lower fill of F1007.
1.16m+	L1023	Natural deposits. As Sample Section 1A.

Sample section 2B 0.00 = 65.94m AOD		
0.00 – 0.08m	L1012	Farm Yard Surface. As Sample Section 1A.
0.08 – 0.13m	L1017	Made Ground. As Sample Section 2A.
0.13 – 0.18m	L1011	Made Ground. As Sample Section 2A.
0.18 – 0.31m	L1010	Made Ground. As Sample Section 2A.
0.31 – 0.67m	L1009	Upper fill of F1007. As Sample Section 2A.
0.67 – 0.71m	L1008	Lower fill of F1007. As Sample Section 2A.
0.71m+	L1023	Natural deposits. As Sample Section 1A.

Sample section 2C 0.00 = 65.94m AOD		
0.00 – 0.07m	L1012	Farm Yard Surface. As Sample Section 1A.
0.07 – 0.25m	L1018	Made Ground. As Sample Section 1A.
0.25 – 0.41m	L1010	Made Ground. As Sample Section 2A.
0.41m+	L1023	Natural deposits. As Sample section 1A.

*Description: Trench 2 contained a large ?linear feature (F1007) that may represent the western arm of the moat. F1007 contained late 17<sup>th</sup>-mid 18<sup>th</sup> centuries CBM. The trench also contained a land drain (F1019), and natural features (F1021). The latter were likely tree hollows.*

F1007 was a large ?linear feature (2.00+ x 5.7+ x 0.82m), orientated north-east / south-west. It had moderate to gently sloping sides and a shallow concave base. Its lower fill (L1008) was a firm, dark grey brown clay silt, and it contained late 17<sup>th</sup>-mid 18<sup>th</sup> centuries CBM (1056g). Its principal and upper fill (L1009) was a firm, pale blue grey (oxidising to mottled pale yellow brown and pale mid grey brown) clay silt. It contained no finds.

Land Drain F1019 was linear in plan (4.00+ x 0.20 x 0.40m), orientated north / south. It had vertical sides and a concave base. Its fill (L1020) was a firm, mottled dark grey brown and black sandy silty with frequent large rounded flints. It contained no finds.

Features F1021 (A - C) were irregular in plan (2.80 x 1.80+ x 0.29m). They had irregular sides and irregular bases. Their fills (L1022) comprised mixed patches of firm, dark grey brown organic clay silt, mid yellow brown clay silt, and mid grey brown clay silt. The features were likely tree hollows.

### **Trench 3** Figs. 6 and 8

Sample section 3A 0.00 = 66.00m AOD		
0.00 – 0.12m	L1000	Topsoil. Friable, mid grey brown clay silt with occasional small and medium sub-angular flints.
0.12 – 0.38m	L1001	Made Ground. Friable, mid brown orange clay.
0.38 – 0.56m	L1037	Made Ground. Firm, mid yellow brown silty clay.
0.56m +	L1023	Natural deposits. As Sample section 1A.

Sample section 3B 0.00 = 65.77m AOD		
0.00 – 0.42m	M1033	Flint Wall. Large rounded flints (200mm – 300mm) set with off white lime mortar.
0.42 – 0.50m+	L1023	Natural deposits. As Sample section 1A.

*Description: Trench 3 contained the possible continuation of the southern arm of the moat ditch (F1024) and was re-cut (F1026). CBM from F1024 and also from F1026 is dated to the mid 18<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> centuries (CBM report below). The trench also contained an undated possible pit (F1029) that post-dated the moat but pre-dated a wall footing (M1005). A small undated ditch (F1035) that pre-dated a modern wall (M1004) and a modern service trench, was also recorded.*

Modern Service F1002 was linear (16.00+ x 0.50 x 0.50+), orientated north-east / south-west. It had vertical sides and its base was unseen. Its fill (L1003) was mixed, friable, yellow grey and blue grey, clay. It contained a plastic water pipe and a plastic conduit.

Wall M1004 was linear in plan (7.5+ x 0.30 x 0.75m), orientated east / west. It comprised sections of brick and flint:- M1032; M1033; M1034 and M1039. At the western corner was M1032 (0.35 x 0.63m) which was constructed using unfrogged red brick set within off white lime mortar. It survived to a height of seven courses. To its east, a main section of wall (M1033) was 5.8m in length and constructed using large rounded flints (200 – 300mm) set within off white lime mortar. At its east end was a short brick section (M1034) was constructed using unfrogged red brick set within off white lime mortar, and survived to a height of three courses. The brick is of 18<sup>th</sup> – 19<sup>th</sup> century date (CBM report below). At the eastern end was another flint section (M1039) (0.95+ x 0.26+m) constructed using large rounded flints (200 – 300mm) set within pale brown yellow soft sandy mortar.

Wall Footing M1005 was linear in plan (2.00+ x 0.50 x 0.10m), orientated north / south. It comprised a layer of un-mortared angular and sub angular flints (2.00+ x 0.50 x 0.10m), set within or on a 1m wide, 0.10m thick, pale yellow brown clay pad (L1006). It post-dated Moat Ditch F1024, Re-cut F1026) and possible Pit F1029.

Possible Moat Ditch F1024 was linear in plan (12.50+ x 1.80+ x 1.40m), orientated east/west. It had steep to moderately sloping sides and a flattish base. Its fill (L1025) was a firm, very dark grey brown silty clay with occasional small sub-angular flints. It contained an oak plank (1; 3900g). It was re-cut by Ditch F1026, and was cut by possible undated Pit F1029, undated Ditch F1035, and a modern service trench.

Re-cut Ditch F1026 was linear in plan (12.50 x 1.30 x 0.60m), orientated east / west. It had near vertical sides and a flat base. Its lower fill (L1027) was a firm, mottled dark brown grey and pale yellow brown silty clay. Its secondary fill (L1028) was a firm, mid brown grey silty clay. It contained no finds. Its upper fill (L1038) was a firm, mid brown orange silty clay. It contained mid

18<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> centuries CBM (642g) and slate (1; 44g). F1026 recut possible Moat Ditch F1024 and was cut by Pit F1029, Ditch F1035, and a modern service trench

Pit F1029 was sub circular in plan (1.00+ x 1.03 x 0.62m). It had near vertical sides and shallow concave base. Its lower fill (L1031) was a firm, dark grey brown silty clay. Its upper fill (L1030) was a firm mid grey brown silty clay. Neither fill contained finds.

Ditch F1035 was linear in plan (2.00+ x 0.34 x 0.13m), orientated north / south. It had moderately sloping sides and a narrow concave base. Its fill (L1036) was a firm, dark grey brown sandy clay with occasional small sub-angular flints. It contained no finds. It post-dated possible Moat Ditch F1024 and Re-cut F1026, and extended beneath Wall M1004.

## **8 DEPOSIT MODEL**

8.1 In the main farm yard area the current surface was a 0.12m thick layer (L1012) of very pale yellow grey concrete. L1012s overlay a 0.20m thick made ground layer (L1018) of firm pale yellow brown sandy silt with frequent large flint cobbles and CBM rubble. The natural deposits (L1023) of firm, pale yellow grey clay were encountered at a depth of 0.31m below the current yard surface.

8.2 In the area south of the barn uppermost was a 0.12m thick topsoil layer (L1000) of friable, mid grey brown clay silt with occasional small and medium sub-angular flints. L1000 overlay a 0.26m thick made ground layer (L1001) of friable, mid brown orange clay. Below this was a 0.28m thick made ground layer (L1037) of firm, mid yellow brown silty clay. The natural deposits (L1023) were encountered at a depth of 0.56m below the current ground surface.

## **9 DISCUSSION**

9.1 The site lies within an area of archaeological potential recorded on the Suffolk Historic Environment Record, specifically within the area of a medieval moated enclosure (HER BAA 002) associated with Moat House Farm. Buildings are shown within the proposed development area on the Hodkinson Map of 1783 (Fig. 3). The farmhouse to the east of the site dates to the 15<sup>th</sup> century with 17<sup>th</sup> century alterations and is Grade II listed (HER BAA 026).

9.2 Three sides of the moat are depicted on the 1886 OS map (Figs.4 & 9) and the 1904 OS map (Fig. 5), and survive as such to the present day. A large ditch (F1024) exposed on the southern edge of the site (Trench 3) aligns with the southern arm of the extant moat and may be the continuation of that stretch. The fill of the Ditch F1024 was organic and waterlogged. No finds were present within the fill with the exception of an oak plank within its upper level (Fig. 8). Subsequently, Ditch F1024 was re-cut (F1026). The backfill of

Re-cut F1026 contained mid 18<sup>th</sup> – 19<sup>th</sup> century CBM, and the backfilling was likely preparatory to the construction of the barns depicted on the historic maps (Figs. 3 – 6 & 9). The waterlogged deposits from within the moat ditches produced a substantial quantity of seeds indicative of waste ground and scrub habitats, and also nearby grassland habitats. They indicated that the moat did not permanently contain standing water and was seasonally wet, and also that it was not used for waste disposal but did collect by-products scattered from nearby cereal processing, principally wheat.

9.3 Trench 2 was excavated largely within the standing barn and revealed one side of a large linear feature (F1007), orientated north / south. The fills within this feature mirror those of Moat Ditch F1024 to the south (Trench 3) suggesting it was backfilled at the same time. Its basal fill contained late 17<sup>th</sup> - mid 18<sup>th</sup> CBM. This feature may represent the missing western arm of the moat, however, its side is gently sloping, unlike that which would be expected for a moat. This may be a different feature altogether, such as a pond.

9.4 The southern wall (M1004) of one of the farm buildings was revealed on the northern edge of Trench 3. The wall was largely constructed from flint cobbles but had brick-built corners, and a sample of these bricks was dated to the 18<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> century.

9.5 The earliest feature was potentially Pit F1013 which contained a light to moderately abraded medieval cooking pot rim in Hedingham ware of late 12<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup> centuries date. That said, one sherd does not date a feature, and the presence of sparsely distributed medieval pottery, *in situ* or residual, in vicinity of a medieval moated enclosure and farmstead is to be expected.

9.6 An undated pit (F1029) and undated ditch (F1035) were present in Trench 3. Though undated they post-date the moat ditch (F1024) and its re-cut (F1026), and therefore date from the post-medieval period onwards, likely associated with the farm buildings constructed subsequent to the infilling of the moat.

9.7 The evaluation suggests that the development site overlies the course of the western arm (Trench 2), and a continuation of the southern arm (Trench 3), of the moat at Moat House Farm; thus presents a significant addition into the structure and character of the moat. Evidence of the moat being maintained (re-cut) was recorded, and it seems likely that the moat was further infilled in the 18<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> centuries to allow for the construction of a range of farm buildings and associated yard as depicted on the Hodkinson Map of 1783 and thereafter. These buildings were subsequently demolished and replaced by the current barns in the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

## DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

The requirements for archive storage will be agreed with the Suffolk Archaeological Archives. Archive records, with an inventory, will be deposited with the local museum. The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross referenced and checked for internal consistency.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Solutions would like to thank O Seaman & Son Ltd for commissioning and funding the archaeological evaluation, and for their assistance (in particular Mr Glenn King).

AS is grateful to the staff of the Suffolk Historic Environment Record, in particular Grace Campbell, and the staff of the Suffolk Archives (SA).

AS is pleased to acknowledge the advice and input of Mr James Rolfe at the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCC AS).

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## **APPENDIX 1      CONCORDANCE OF FINDS**

Concordance of Finds

BAA055 - P8389, Moat House Farm, Long Thurlow

Feature	Context	Trench	Description	Spot Date (Pot Only)	Pot Qty	Pottery (g)	CBM (g)	A. Bone (g)	Other Material	Other Qty	Other (g)
1007	1008	2	Lower Fill of ?Moat Ditch			1056					
1013	1014	1	Fill of Pit	Mid 12th-13th/early 14th C	1	24					
1024	1025	3	Fill of Ditch						Wooden Plank	1	2950
1026	1028	3	Fill of Re-Cut Ditch				642		Slate	1	44
	1034	3	Brick Wall				4371				

## APPENDIX 2 SPECIALIST REPORTS

### The Pottery

*Peter Thompson*

The archaeological evaluation recovered a single light to moderately abraded medieval cooking pot rim from Pit F1013 (L1014). The sherd is a Hedingham Coarseware of late 12<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup> centuries date.

### Methodology

The sherds were examined under x35 binocular microscope and recorded according to the Medieval Pottery Research Group Guidelines (Barclay et al 2016). Fabric codes are those used for the Suffolk County Council pottery type series.

### KEY:

(3.43) HCW: Hedingham Coarseware mid 12<sup>th</sup>-early 14<sup>th</sup>

Feature	Context	Quantity	Date	Comment
Pit 1013	1014	1x24g	mid 12 <sup>th</sup> -13 <sup>th</sup> /early 14 <sup>th</sup>	HCW: F2 cooking pot rim 24 (0.08)

*Table 1: Quantification of pottery by context*

### Bibliography

Barclay, A., Knight, D., Booth, P., Evans, J., Brown, D. & Wood, I. 2016 *A Standard for Pottery Studies in Archaeology*. Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group/Study group for Roman Pottery / Medieval Pottery Research Group/Historic England

### The Ceramic Building Materials

*Andrew Peachey*

The evaluation recovered four fragments of post-medieval brick (6069g), including two complete bricks sampled from a wall.

The two complete bricks sampled from Wall M1034 (total weight 4371g) were in a gault fabric with dimensions of 210 – 215 x 100 x 55mm, a flat base and slightly irregular arrises; traits that suggest they were manufactured in the 18<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> centuries, and consistent with classic Suffolk White bricks that peaked in use in the latter half of that date range.

Moat Ditch F1007 (L1008) and Ditch F1026 (L1028) contained fragments of red brick (brickearth fabric), with respectively thicknesses of 50mm and 58mm, with a flat base and some finger-impressions on the arrises of each, suggesting they may date from the late 17<sup>th</sup>-mid 18<sup>th</sup> centuries and mid 18<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> centuries.

## The Waterlogged Wood

Dr John Summers

A plank of preserved timber measuring L=65cm, W=17.5cm (max) – 10.5cm (min), D= 3.5cm (max) – 2.5cm (min) was recovered from Ditch Fill L1025 (F1024). In overall form, the piece had one edge retaining the original profile of the log, while the other edge was straight cut with visible saw marks. The two ends of the piece appeared to also have been sawn at oblique angles. The appearance of the wood was characteristic of oak (*Quercus* sp.). The wood was preserved by anaerobic waterlogging and was in good condition, showing little radial cracking and preserving surface details

Side 1:



The timber had three circular holes along its length. The holes measured 1.5cm in diameter and were spaced at 20cm (8 inches) centre-centre. It is likely that these were to hold wooden pegs. At the narrow end was a smaller circular hole (see below). At the wider end were two square section iron nails, one bent over and the other broken off. The nails were set 5.5cm apart.

Side 2:



On the opposite side, the surface was much rougher and slightly less well preserved. At the narrow end, the small perforation was accompanied by a narrow gouge which may have been made by another bent over nail that was subsequently removed. There were a number of shallow marks on the surface, including three towards the wider end that looked like they may have been created by a circular saw blade used to cut the plank. The domed head of one of the nails at the wider end was still preserved.

The interpretation of the piece and its purpose is uncertain. It is most likely that it formed part of the internal fittings of an agricultural structure or outbuilding.

## **The Environmental Samples**

*Dr John Summers*

### *Introduction*

During the archaeological evaluation at Moat House Farm, two bulk samples for environmental archaeological assessment were taken from the waterlogged fills of Ditches F1007 (Trench 2) and F1024 (Trench 3). The aim was to understand the preservation of ecofactual remains within the deposits and their palaeoenvironmental potential.

### *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 a semi-quantitative scale (X = present; XX = common; XXX = abundant). Reference literature (Cappers *et al.* 2006; Jacomet 2006; Kerney and Cameron 1979; Kerney 1999) and a reference collection of modern seeds was consulted where necessary.

## Results

The assessment data from the bulk sample light fractions are presented in Table 2. Both samples contained abundant waterlogged plant macrofossils, primarily in the form of indeterminate stem and root fragments. Also prevalent was wood, in the form of small twigs and branches, along with thorns (blackthorn type and rose/ bramble type) and buds. Ditch Fill L1008 (F1007) also contained common leaf fragments and abundant moss (Bryophyte). Insects, including larvae and coleopteran exoskeletons, were also well preserved in the deposits.

Identifiable seeds, fruits and nuts of a wide range of plants were abundant in both samples. In L1008 (F1007) cereal remains were common in the form of culm (straw), free-threshing type wheat (*Triticum aestivum/ turgidum* type) rachis internodes and a small number of rye (*Secale cereale*) rachis internodes. No cereal grains or other chaff elements were present, although starchy grains preserve less readily by waterlogging. However, it is likely that this material represents cereal processing by-products. Also present were a number of likely arable weed seeds, including corn buttercup (*Ranunculus arvensis*), wild radish (*Raphanus raphanistrum*), corncockle (*Agrostemma githago*), fool's parsley (*Aethusa cynapium*) and stinking chamomile (*Anthemis cotula*), which would likely have accompanied cereal processing waste.

Probable waste ground taxa included poppy (*Papaver rhoeas/ dubium*), knotweed (*Persicaria* sp.), knotgrass (*Polygonum aviculare*), dock (*Rumex* spp.), campion (*Siilene* sp.), common chickweed (*Stellaria media*), goosefoot (*Chenopodium* sp.), oraches (*Atriplex* sp.), thistle (*Carduus/ Cirsium* sp.) and prickly sowthistle (*Sonchus asper*). It is likely that waste ground habitats predominated in proximity to the feature, although a number of these waste ground taxa could also have grown as arable weeds. Scrub was represented by bramble (*Rubus* sp.) and potentially bird cherry (*Prunus* sp.). Sedges probably reflect rough, wet ground on the ditch margins, and bugle (*Ajuga reptans*) is native to shady places and damp grassland.

Abundant seeds of meadow/ bulbous buttercup (*Ranunculus acris/ bulbosum*) indicate grassland habitats in the vicinity. Other likely grassland taxa included selfheal (*Prunella vulgaris*) and wild marjoram (*Origanum vulgare*). Waterflea (*Daphnia* sp.) ephippia, seeds of possible watermint (*Mentha* cf. *aquatica*), shells of dwarf pond snail (*Lymnaea truncatula*) and abundant moss stems indicate wet conditions during the silting of the feature, although it seems likely that this was seasonal and marshy in character, rather than being permanently water-filled.

The taxa represented in L1025 (F1024) were primarily indicative of waste ground and scrub habitats. Waste ground taxa included common nettle (*Urtica dioica*), knotweed (*Persicaria* sp.), knotgrass (*Polygonum aviculare*), dock (*Rumex* spp.), campion (*Siilene* sp.), common chickweed (*Stellaria media*), goosefoot (*Chenopodium* sp.), oraches (*Atriplex* sp.), dead-nettle (*Lamium* sp.), thistle (*Carduus/ Cirsium* sp.), perennial sowthistle (*Sonchus arvensis*) and prickly sowthistle (*Sonchus asper*). Tree species were more common in L1025 than in L1008, with beech (*Fagus sylvatica*) mast, hazelnut (*Corylus avellana*) shell and elder (*Sambucus nigra*) seeds identified. The latter two species could have formed part of scrub or hedgerow vegetation with rose (*Rosa arvensis*) and bramble (*Rubus* sp.), while beech may have grown as standards in the vicinity.

Grassland habitats were again indicated by meadow/ bulbous buttercup (*Ranunculus acris/ bulbosus*), selfheal (*Prunella vulgaris*) and wild carrot (*Daucus carota*) but were less common than in L1008. Common seeds of sedge (*Carex* sp.) again suggest rough, wet ground on the ditch margins.

Cereal waste and arable weed taxa, which were common in L1008, were less well represented in L1025. *Daphnia* sp. ehippia and dwarf pond snail (*Lymnaea truncatula*) were present in L1025 but the absence of mosses and a visibly lower concentration of *Daphnia* sp. may indicate that conditions were slightly less wet in this feature.

### Conclusions

The waterlogged remains from L1008 and L1025 provide an insight into the conditions within and surrounding these ditches during their silting. These remains largely represent waste ground and scrub habitats, which are likely to have prevailed along the ditch margins. Trees, including cherry, beech, hazel and elder are all likely to have grown locally, with an emphasis towards Ditch F1024. Evidence of nearby grassland habitats was also detected. Conditions within the ditches are likely to have been wet but there was no evidence for permanent standing water. Ditch F1007 may have been wetter than F1024 but both are likely to have been largely dry during the summer months. There were remains from the deposition of cereal processing by-products, predominantly of wheat, in L1008, most likely generated by nearby arable processing activities.

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Sample number	Context	Feature	Description	Trench	Spot date	Volume taken (litres)	Volume processed (litres)	% processed	Cereals			Non-cereal taxa			Molluscs		Other remains
									Cereal grains	Cereal chaff	Notes	Seeds/ fruit/ nuts	Notes	Molluscs	Notes		
1	1008	1007	Fill of Ditch	2	-	40	20	50%	-	XX	Cereal culm (XX), FTW rachis (XX), rye rachis (X)		XXX	Aethusa cynapium (X), Agrostemma githago (X), Ajuga reptans (X), Anthemis cotula (XX), Atriplex sp. (X), Brassica/ Sinapis sp. (XX), Brassica/ Sinapis sp. fruit (X), Carduus/ Cirsium sp. (XX), Carex spp. (XXX), Chenopodium sp. (XX), Fallopia convolvulus (X), Festuca arenaria (X), Galeopsis sp. (X), Mentha cf. aquatica (X), Origanum vulgare (X), Papaver rhoeas/ dubium (X), Persicaria sp. (X), Polygonum aviculare (XX), Prunella vulgaris (XX), Prunus avium (X), Ranunculus acris/ bulbosus (XXX), Ranunculus arvensis (X), Raphanus raphanistrum (X), Rubus sp. (X), Rumex sp. (XXX), Silene sp. (X), Sonchus asper (XXX), Stachys sp. (X), Stellaria media (X)	X	Lymnaea truncatula (X)	Daphnia sp. ephippia (XX), Wood (XX), Stem/ root (XXX), Moss (XXX), Leaf (XX), Thorns (X), Buds (XX), Insects (XX)
2	1025	1024	Fill of Ditch	3	-	40	20	50%	X		Cereal culm (X)	XXX	Aethusa cynapium (X), Artemisia campestris (XX), Atriplex sp. (XX), Brassica/ Sinapis sp. (XX), Brassica/ Sinapis sp. fruit (XX), Carduus/ Cirsium sp. (XX), Carex spp. (XX), Chenopodium sp. (XX), Clinopodium sp. (XX), Corylus avellana (X), Daucus carota (X), Fagus sylvatica (XX), Fallopia convolvulus (XX), Galeopsis sp. (XX), Lamium sp. (XX), Persicaria sp. (XX), Polygonum aviculare (XX), Prunella vulgaris (XX), Ranunculus acris/ bulbosus (XX), Rosa arvensis (X), Rubus sp. (XX), Rumex spp. (XXX), Sambucus nigra (XX), Silene sp. (XX), Sonchus arvensis (XX), Sonchus asper (XX), Stellaria media (X), Urtica dioica (XX), Viola sp. (XX)	XX	Lymnaea truncatula (X), Trichia hispida group (X), Vallonia sp. (XX)	Daphnia sp. ephippia (XX), Wood (XXX), Stem/ root (XXX), Thorns (XX), Buds (XX), Insects (XX)	

Table 2: Results from the assessment of bulk sample light fractions from Moat House Farm. All plant macrofossil remains were preserved by anaerobic waterlogging. Abbreviations: FTW = free-threshing type wheat (*Triticum aestivum/ turgidum*); Rye (*Secale cereale*).

**APPENDIX 3      SPECIFICATION**

**MOAT HOUSE FARM, LAND AT WYVERSTONE ROAD,  
LONG THURLOW, BADWELL ASH, SUFFOLK**

**WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

**23<sup>rd</sup> April 2020**

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## **MOAT HOUSE FARM, LAND AT WYVERSTONE ROAD, LONG THURLOW, BADWELL ASH, 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 (SCC AS, James Rolfe, dated 7<sup>th</sup> April 2020) for archaeological evaluation of land proposed for the construction of a new residential development of 3no dwellings with associated parking, amenity space and shared driveway following demolition of agricultural buildings on land at Wyverstone Road, Long Thurlow, Badwell Ash, Suffolk (NGR TM 013 682). The work is required as the initial requirement of a planning condition on approval for the proposed development, on advice to Mid Suffolk Council from SCC AS (Mid Suffolk Approval Ref. DC/17/06268). The WSI has been prepared for the approval of SCC AS.

1.2 It is understood that the programme of archaeological investigation should comprise an archaeological field evaluation (on advice from SCC AS). This WSI for archaeological evaluation has been prepared for the approval of SCC AS and the LPA. Further archaeological works/mitigation may be required by SCC AS following the evaluation, should remains be present, and if the development receives planning permission, 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's requirements.

#### **3 SITE & DEVELOPMENT DESCRIPTION ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND**

3.1 The site is located on the northern side of Wyverstone Road to the immediate west of Moat House Farm House. It comprises a large existing concrete farmyard, cattle sheds and a grassed area, extending overall to some 2550m<sup>2</sup>.

3.2 The site lies at c.48m AOD on Crag Group Sands with superficial Lowestoft Formation Diamicton deposits. It is proposed to demolish the existing farm buildings and erect 3no new dwellings with associated parking, amenity space and shared drive. A planning condition on approval requires a programme of archaeological work. A programme of archaeological evaluation

is required as the initial requirement of a condition of planning approval, in order to identify any archaeological remains for which further mitigation may be required.

3.3 The site lies within an area of archaeological potential recorded on the Suffolk Historic Environment Record, specifically within the area of a medieval moated enclosure (HER BAA 002) associated with Moat House Farm. Buildings are shown within the proposed development area on the Hodskinson Map of 1783. The farmhouse to the east of the site dates to the 15th century with 17<sup>th</sup> century alterations and is Grade II listed (HER BAA 026).

3.4 The site thus has a potential for evidence of medieval activity within the area enclosed by the moat, and for evidence of the later medieval/post-medieval farmstead.

3.5 The archaeological and historical background of the site will be discussed in the project report and the HER will be consulted.

#### **4 BRIEF FOR THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION SPECIFICATION FOR TRIAL TRENCH EVALUATION GENERAL MANAGEMENT**

4.1 The principal objectives for the evaluation include:

- To establish whether any archaeological deposit exists in the area, with particular regard to any which are of sufficient importance to merit preservation *in situ*
- To identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit within the application area, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.
- To evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits, along with the potential for the survival of environmental evidence
- To provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.

#### *4.2 Research Design*

4.2.1 The regional research frameworks are set out in Glazebrook (1997 and Brown & Glazebrook (2000) and updated by Medlycott and Brown (2008) and Medlycott (2011). Wade (in Brown & Glazebrook 2000, 23-26) identifies research topics for the rural landscape in the Saxon and medieval periods. These include examination of population during this period (distribution and

density, as well as physical structure), settlement (characterisation of form and function, creation and testing of settlement diversity models), specialisation and surplus agricultural production, assessment of craft production, detailed study of changes in land use and the impact of colonists (such as Saxons, Danes and Normans) as well as the impact of the major institutions such as the Church.

4.2.2 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).

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

4.2.4 The research subjects identified as important for the post-medieval and modern periods (see Medlycott 2011, 72-80) expand on those set out by Gilman *et al* (in Brown & Glazebrook, 2000) which focussed on the subjects of fortifications, parks and gardens and industrialisation and manufacture. Medlycott (2011) stresses the importance of the built and environment and the use of the Listed Buildings databases and thematic surveys in understanding this. The subject of industry and infrastructure, which is clearly of great importance for this period, remains a key research subject for the region with particular attention being paid to rural industries, the processing of food for urban markets and the development and character of the region's primary



communication roots. Landscapes, and the effect of social changes, such as the Dissolution and the enclosure of greens and commons, on them are considered to be an area of research. The region's military sites and their impact on the development of eastern England, on its landscapes and on its appearance are also considered to be of importance. Towns, their development and their impact on the landscape, require further study. Issues such as economic and social influences of towns on their hinterlands and neighbours are identified as being of importance, as are the development of specific urban forms.

4.2.5 As set out above, the principal research objectives will be to identify any archaeological remains associated with the medieval moated site and post-medieval farmstead.

## References

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

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

Medlycott, M & Brown, N, 2008, *Revised East Anglian Archaeological Research Frameworks*, [www.eaareports/algaooee](http://www.eaareports/algaooee)

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

## 5 SPECIFICATION TRENCHED EVALUATION

### 5.1 Details of Senior Project Staff

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

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

A Method Statement is presented  
Trial Trench Evaluation Appendix 1

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

5.1.5 The brief requires a sample of the site to be investigated by trial trenching. A total of 45 linear metres of trenches at 1.8m width is required, to cover the footprints of the proposed new houses. Three trenches each 15m x 1.8m are therefore proposed, avoiding existing services. A trench plan is appended for the approval of SCC AS. AS is happy to review the scale/location of the trenches following comment from the client and/or SCC AS. A programme of metal detecting will also be undertaken as part of the evaluation. The trenches will be excavated to the depth of the geological horizon or the upper interface of archaeological features/deposits, whichever occurs first.

5.1.6 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.

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

Trial Excavation

Processing, Cataloguing and Conservation of Finds

Preparation of Report and Archive

c.10-15 Days

Staff on site: a Project Officer and 1-2 Site Assistant/s (as necessary), for up to 2-3 days after trenches are open

5.1.8 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.

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

5.1.10 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.

5.1.11 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 digital PDF copies of the report will be submitted to SCC AS for approval. If any revisions are required, final digital PDF copies will be supplied to SCC AS 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, 2019). A unique event number and monument number will be obtained from the County HER Officer. The Parish Code will be included on all documentation for the project.

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 SCC AS will monitor the project on behalf of the local planning authority.

11.2 **Notification** Archaeological Solutions will give SCC AS notification prior to the commencement of the project on site (10 days is required). A site monitoring meeting will be booked with SCC AS prior to the start of works.

11.3 **Monitoring** SCC AS 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 SCC AS prior to them being carried out.

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

## **APPENDIX 1 METHOD STATEMENT**

Method Statement for the recording of archaeological remains

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

### **1 Mechanical Excavation**

1.1 A mechanical excavator fitted with a wide toothless bucket will be used to remove the topsoil/overburden. The machine will be powerful enough for a clean job of work and be able to mound spoil neatly, at a safe distance from the trench edges.

1.2 The mechanical stripping will be controlled, and the mechanical excavator will only operate under the full-time supervision of an experienced archaeologist.

### **2 Site Location Plan**

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

### **3 Manual Cleaning & Base Planning of Archaeological Features**

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

### **4 Full Excavation**

All features will be investigated and recorded unless otherwise agreed with SCC AS. If any complex/unexpected features/deposits are identified, then a strategy for their investigation will be agreed with SCC AS before implementation.

If deep, 'urban' type deposits are encountered, or significant deposits of made ground/waterlogged ground/alluvium are encountered (which is possible but 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.

An auger will be used as necessary to characterise deeper deposits/features and further mechanical excavation may be required by agreement with SCC AS

### **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 at least 1m minimum), 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 / 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 conjoinings. The sherds are derived from earlier deposits.

## **HUMAN BONE**

Any human remains present would not normally be excavated at the stage of an evaluation, but would be protected and preserved in situ, on advice from SCC AS. If human remains are found SCC AS will be informed immediately. 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. Excavators would be made aware, and comply with, provisions of Section 25 of the Burial Act of 1857 and pay due attention to the requirements of Health & Safety.

## **ANIMAL BONE**

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

## **ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLING**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### The nature of the environmental evidence

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

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

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

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

*Domestic mammalian stock, domestic birds and harvest fish*

The domestic animal bone will provide insight into the different phases of development of any occupation and how the population dealt with the everyday aspect of managing and utilising all aspects of the animal resource.

### *Small animal bones*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### Sampling strategies

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

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

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

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

**d) Bones:** Predicting exactly how much of what will be yielded by the excavation is clearly very difficult prior to excavation and it is proposed that in order to efficiently target animal bone recovery there should be a system of direct feedback from the archaeozoologist to the site staff during the excavation, allowing fine tuning of the excavation strategy to concentrate on the recovery of animal bones from features which have the highest potential. This will also allow the faunal remains to materially add to the interpretation as the excavation proceeds. Liaison with other environmental specialists will need to take place in order to produce a complete interdisciplinary study during this phase of activity. In addition, this feedback will aid effective targeting of the post-excavation analysis.

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

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

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

### **Waterlogged Deposits/Remains**

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

### **Scientific/Absolute Dating**

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

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

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

### **FINDS PROCESSING**

The project director will have overall responsibility for the finds and will liaise with AS's own finds personnel and the relevant specialists. A person with particular responsibility for finds on site will be appointed for the excavation.

The person will ensure that the finds are properly labelled and packaged on site for transportation to AS's field base. The finds processing will take place in tandem with the excavations and will be under the supervision of AS's Finds Officer.

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

## **APPENDIX 2**

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

#### **DIRECTOR**

**Claire Halpin BA MCifA**

*Qualifications:* Archaeology & History BA Hons (1974-77). Oxford University Dept for External Studies In-Service Course (1979-1980). Member of Institute of Archaeologists since 1985: IFA Council member (1989-1993)

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

#### **DIRECTOR**

**Tom McDonald BSc MCifA**

*Qualifications:* Member of the ClfA

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

#### **OFFICE MANAGER (ACCOUNTS)**



## **Rose Flowers**

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

## **OFFICE MANAGER (LOGISTICS)**

### **Jennifer O'Toole**

*Experience:* Jennifer's professional career has included a variety of roles such as 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 Lydinge 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**

### **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**

### **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 Cambridge, MSt Building History (2013-2015)  
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 is a historic building specialist with over ten years experience investigating and recording historic buildings, and is skilled in all aspects of such projects including technical analysis, research, drawn and photographic surveys. Tansy's knowledge was consolidated by completing, with Distinction, the MSt in Building History at the University of Cambridge. Her dissertation focused on the under-researched topic of the marking of Baltic timber imported into Britain in the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries.

She has authored over 150 historic building reports from pre-application appraisals and impact assessments through to condition-based recording with monitoring during planned works that adhere to Levels 1 to 4 as outlined in guidance documents by Historic England. These projects include a number of regionally and nationally significant buildings, for example a previously unrecognised medieval aisled barns belonging to a small group of nationally important agricultural buildings, one of the earliest surviving domestic timber framed houses in Hertfordshire, a Cambridgeshire house retaining formerly hidden 17<sup>th</sup> 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

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**OASIS ID: archaeol7-396286**

### Project details

Project name	MOAT HOUSE FARM, LONG THURLOW - TRIAL TRENCH EVALUATION
Short description of the project	<p>In June 2020, Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation of land Moat House Farm, Wyverstone Road, Long Thurlow, Badwell Ash, Suffolk (NGR TM 013 682; Figs. 1 and 2). The evaluation was undertaken in compliance with the initial requirement of a planning condition attached to planning approval for the construction of three dwellings with associated parking, amenity space and shared driveway following demolition of agricultural buildings (Mid Suffolk Approval Ref. DC/17/06268). It was required by the local planning authority base on the advice of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCC AS). The earliest feature was potentially Pit F1013 (Trench 1) which contained a light to moderately abraded medieval cooking pot rim of late 12th-14th centuries date. That said, one sherd does not date a feature. The evaluation revealed two large linear features that may represent the western (F1007 Trench 2) and southern (F1024 Trench 3) arms of the moat, infilled in the 18th-19th centuries to allow for the construction of a range of farm buildings and yard. The southern wall (M1004) of one of the former farm buildings was revealed on the northern edge of Trench 3. The wall was largely constructed from flint cobbles but had brick-built corners, and a sample of these bricks was dated to the 18th-19th century. Moat Ditch D1024 contained an oak plank which likely formed part of the internal fittings of an agricultural structure or outbuilding. An undated pit (F1029) and undated ditch (F1035) were present in Trench 3. Though undated they post-date the moat ditch (F1024) and its re-cut (F1026), and therefore date from the post-medieval period onwards.</p>
Project dates	Start: 09-06-2020 End: 15-06-2020
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	P8389 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	BAA055 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Monument type	DITCH Medieval
Monument type	WALL Modern
Significant Finds	OAK PLANK Uncertain
Methods & techniques	""Targeted Trenches""
Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	Pre-application

## Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK MID SUFFOLK BADWELL ASH Moat House Farm, Long Thurlow
Study area	2550 Square metres
Site coordinates	TM 013 682 52.274549902098 0.950943778392 52 16 28 N 000 57 03 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 48m Max: 48m

## Project creators

Name of Organisation	Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Project brief originator	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
Project design originator	Jon Murray
Project director/manager	Jon Murray
Project supervisor	Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Name of sponsor/funding body	O Seaman & Son Ltd

## Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Local Museum
Physical Contents	"Wood"
Digital Archive recipient	Local Museum
Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media available	"Database","Images raster / digital photography","Spreadsheets","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Local Museum
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Drawing","Map","Report","Section","Survey ","Photograph","Plan"

## Project bibliography 1

Publication type	A forthcoming report
Title	Moat House Farm, land at Wyverstone Road, Long Thurlow, Badwell Ash, Suffolk. An Archaeological Evaluation
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Higgs, K.
Other bibliographic details	Report No: 6053
Date	2020
Issuer or publisher	Archaeological Solutions Ltd.
Place of issue or publication	Bury St Edmunds

Entered by Danielle Helen Hall (danielle.hall@ascontracts.co.uk)  
Entered on 24 June 2020

## OASIS:

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View of site looking north-east



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View of site looking north-west



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View of site looking south-east



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Trench 1 looking south



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Natural channel F1015 and Pit F1013 in Trench 1



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Trench 2 looking east



8  
F1007 in Trench 2



9  
Tree Hollows F1021a,b and c in Trench 2



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Tree Hollows F1021a,b and c in Trench 2



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Trench 3 looking east



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Modern service trench



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F1004 in Trench 3



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F1004 in Trench 3



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F1004 in Trench 3



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Wall footing F1005 and Clay Pad L1006 in Trench 3



17  
F1024, Re-cut F1026 and Pit F1029 in Trench 3



18  
M1034 in Trench 3



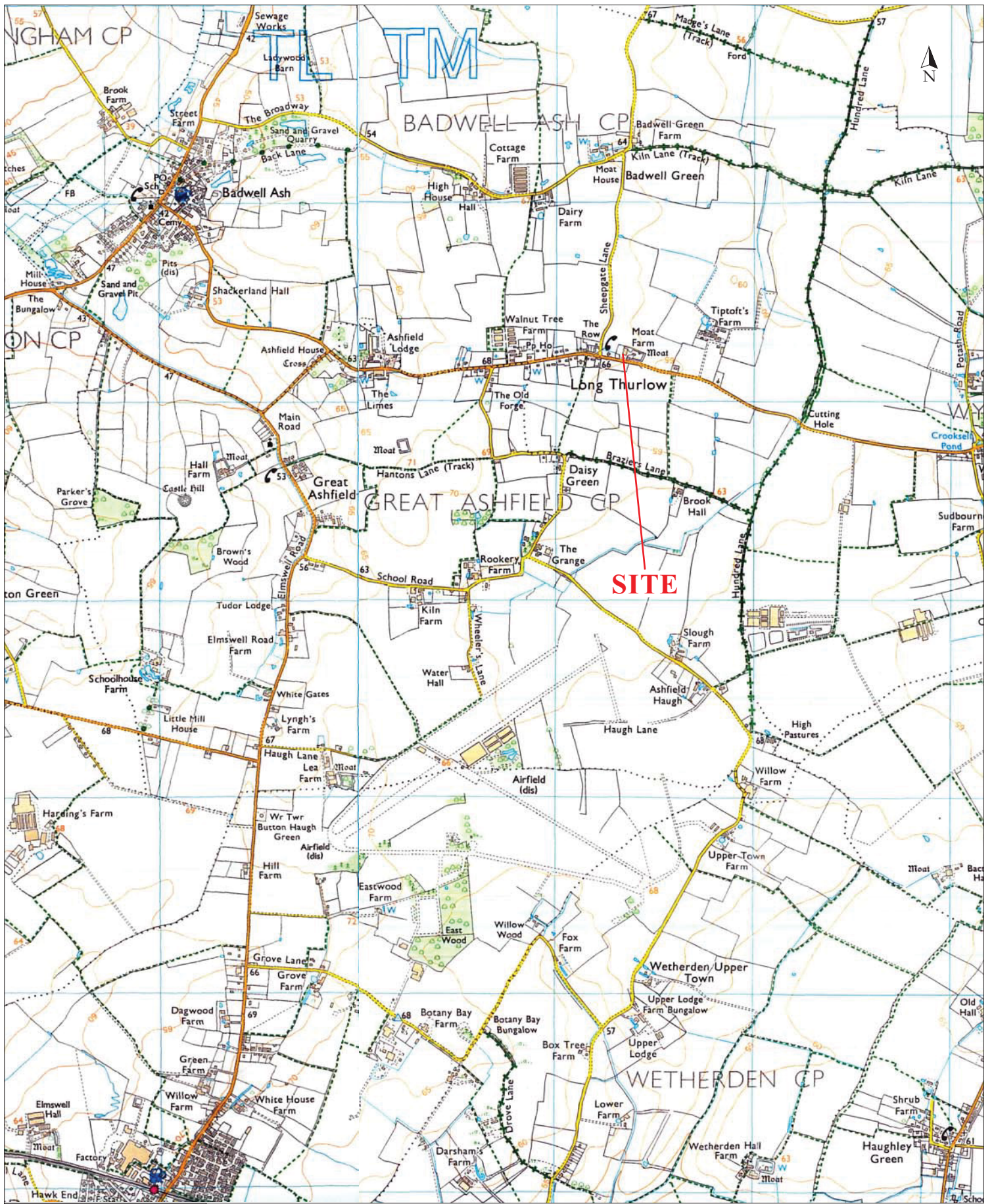
19  
Wooden plank with peg holes found within F1024 in Trench 3



20  
Reverse of wooden plank found within F1024 in Trench 3



21  
M1032 & M1033 and Ditch F1035 in Trench 3



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**Fig. 1 Site location plan**  
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4  
 Moat House Farm, Long Thurlow, Suffolk (P8389)

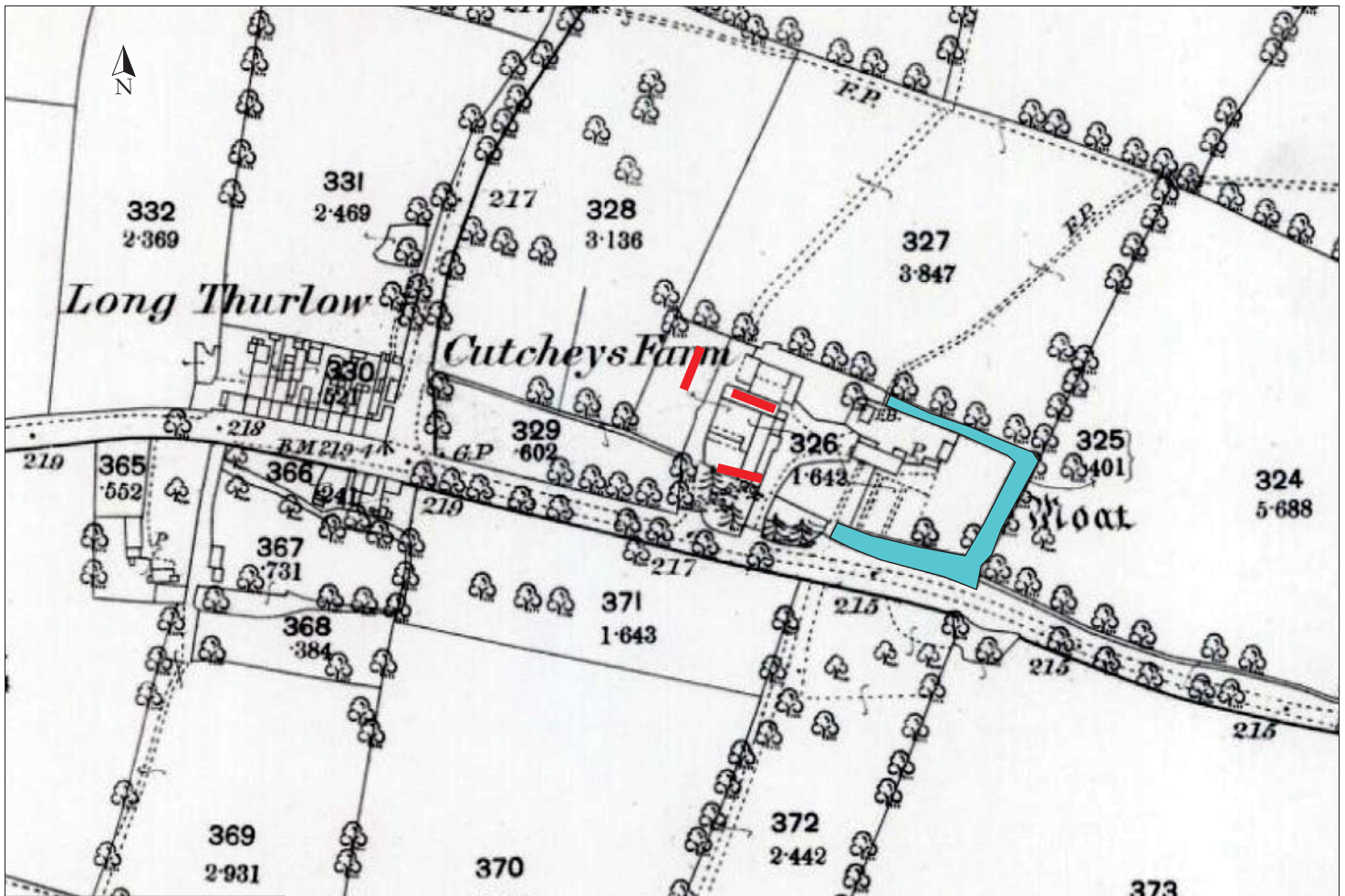


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**Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan**  
 Scale 1:10,000 at A4  
 Moat House Farm, Long Thurlow, Suffolk (P8389)



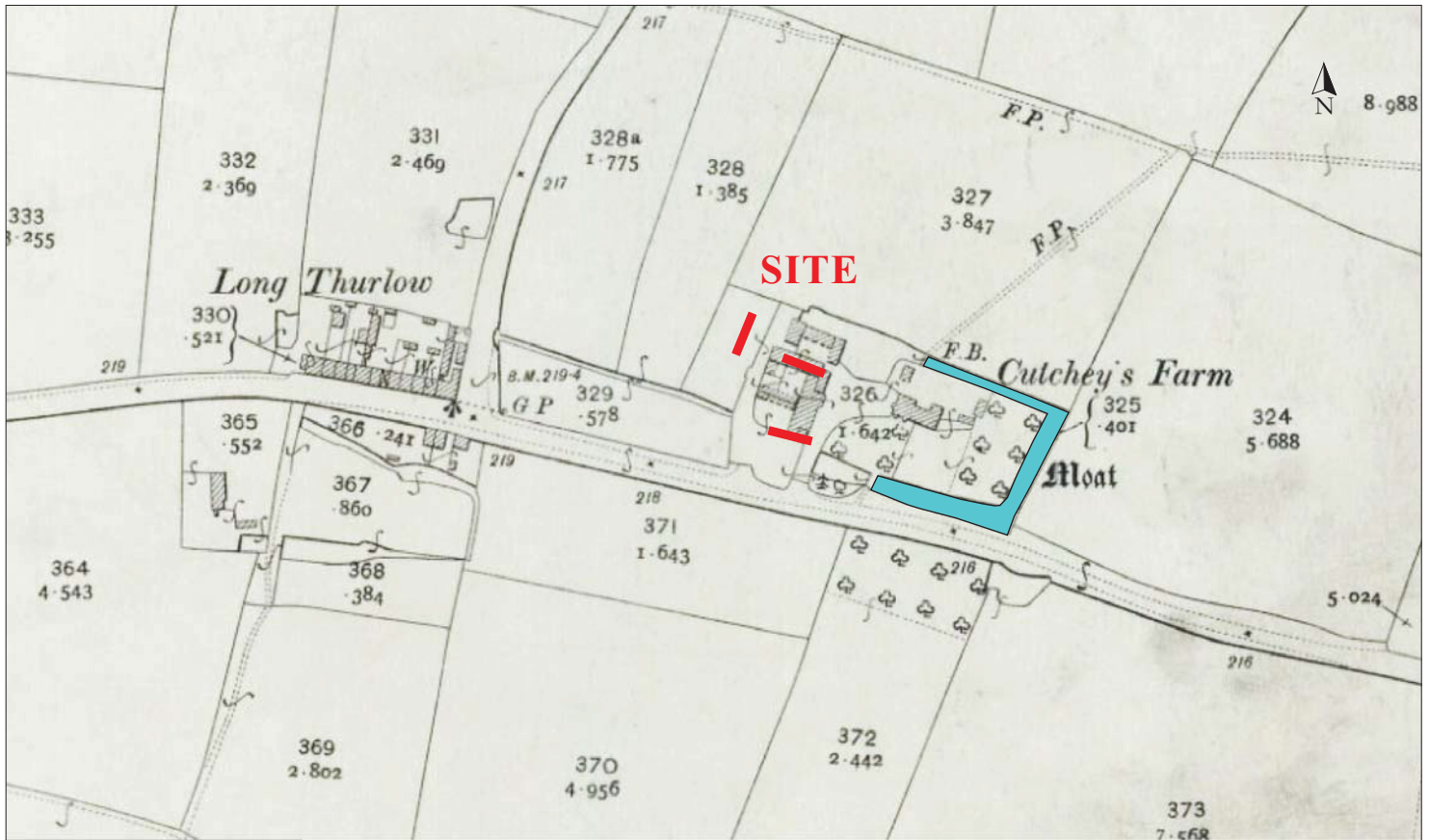
<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>
<b>Fig. 3 Hodkinson's map, 1783</b>
Not to scale
Moat House Farm, Long Thurlow, Suffolk (P8389)



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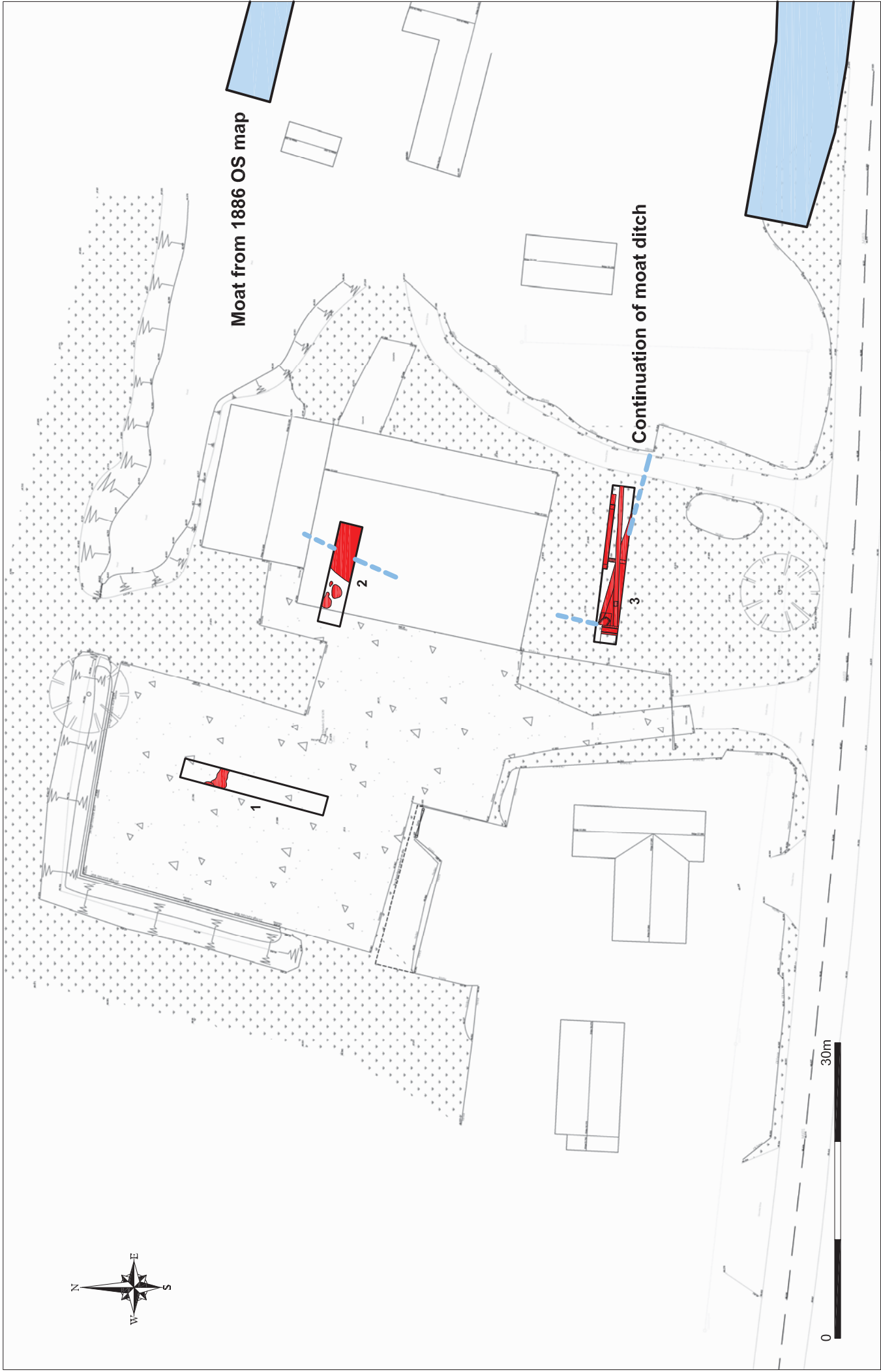
<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>
<b>Fig. 4 OS map, 1886</b>
Not to scale
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<b>Fig. 5 OS map, 1904</b>
Not to scale
Moat House Farm, Long Thurlow, Suffolk (P8389)

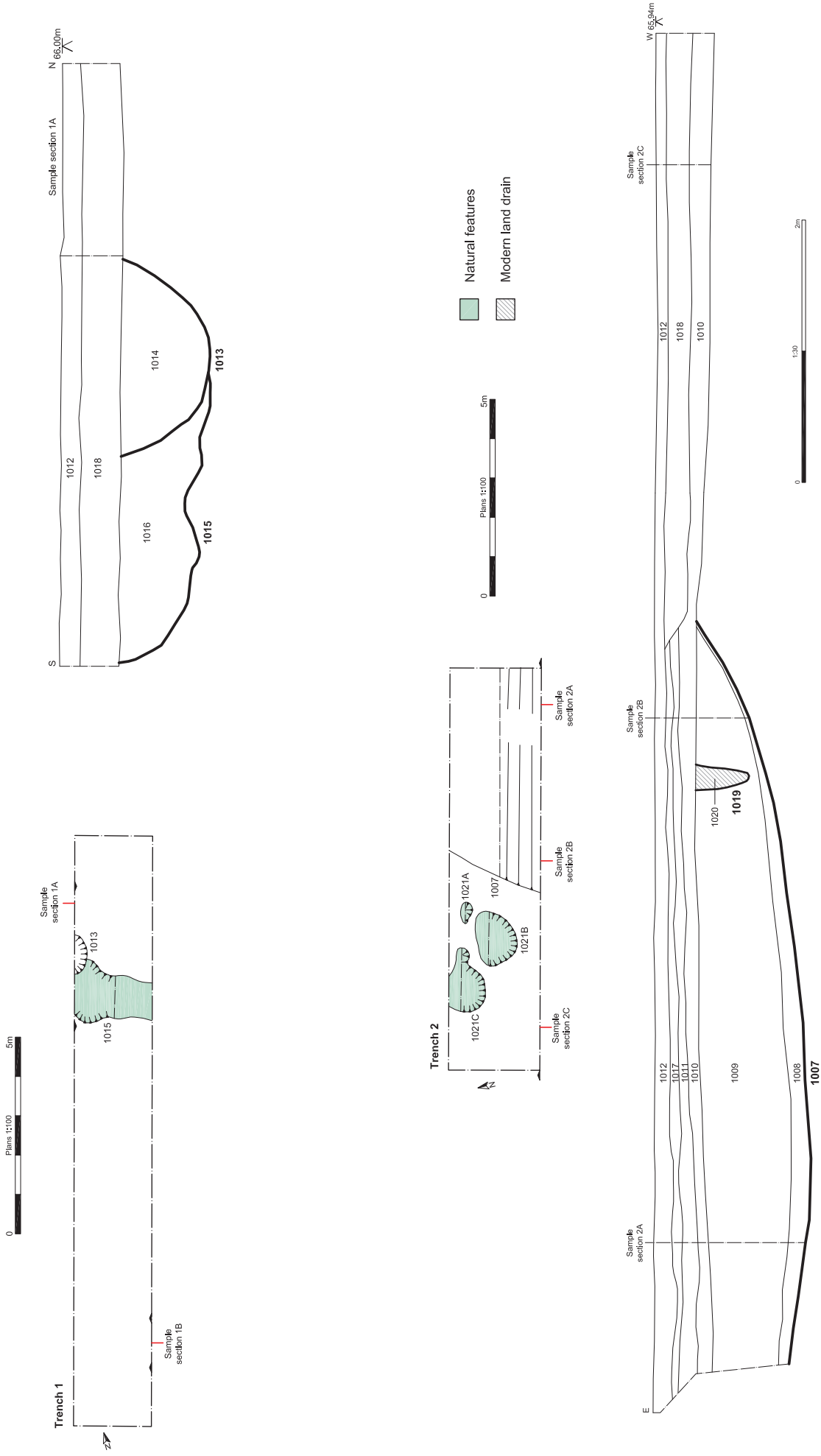


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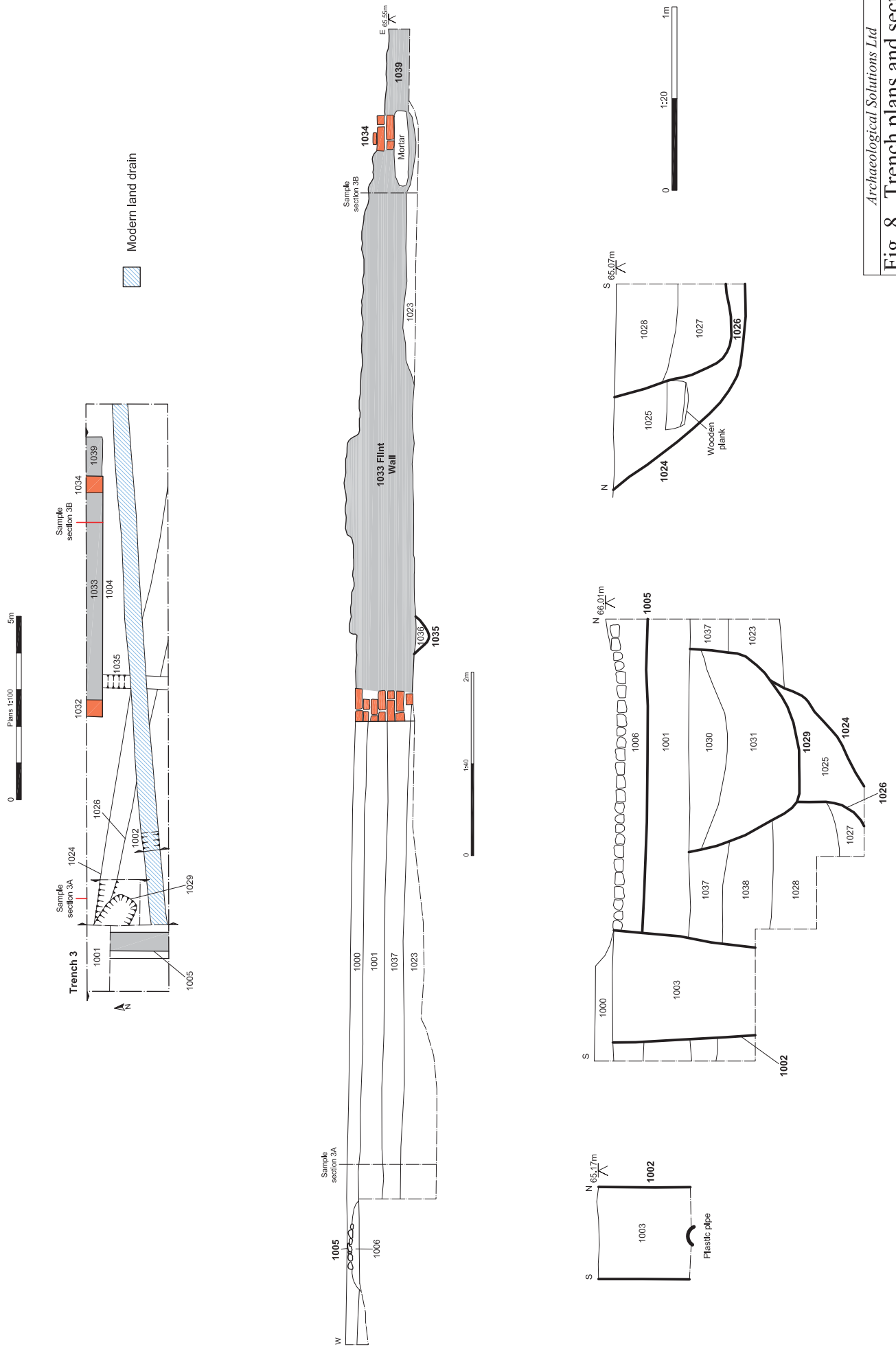
**Fig. 6 Trench location plan**

Scale 1:500 at A4

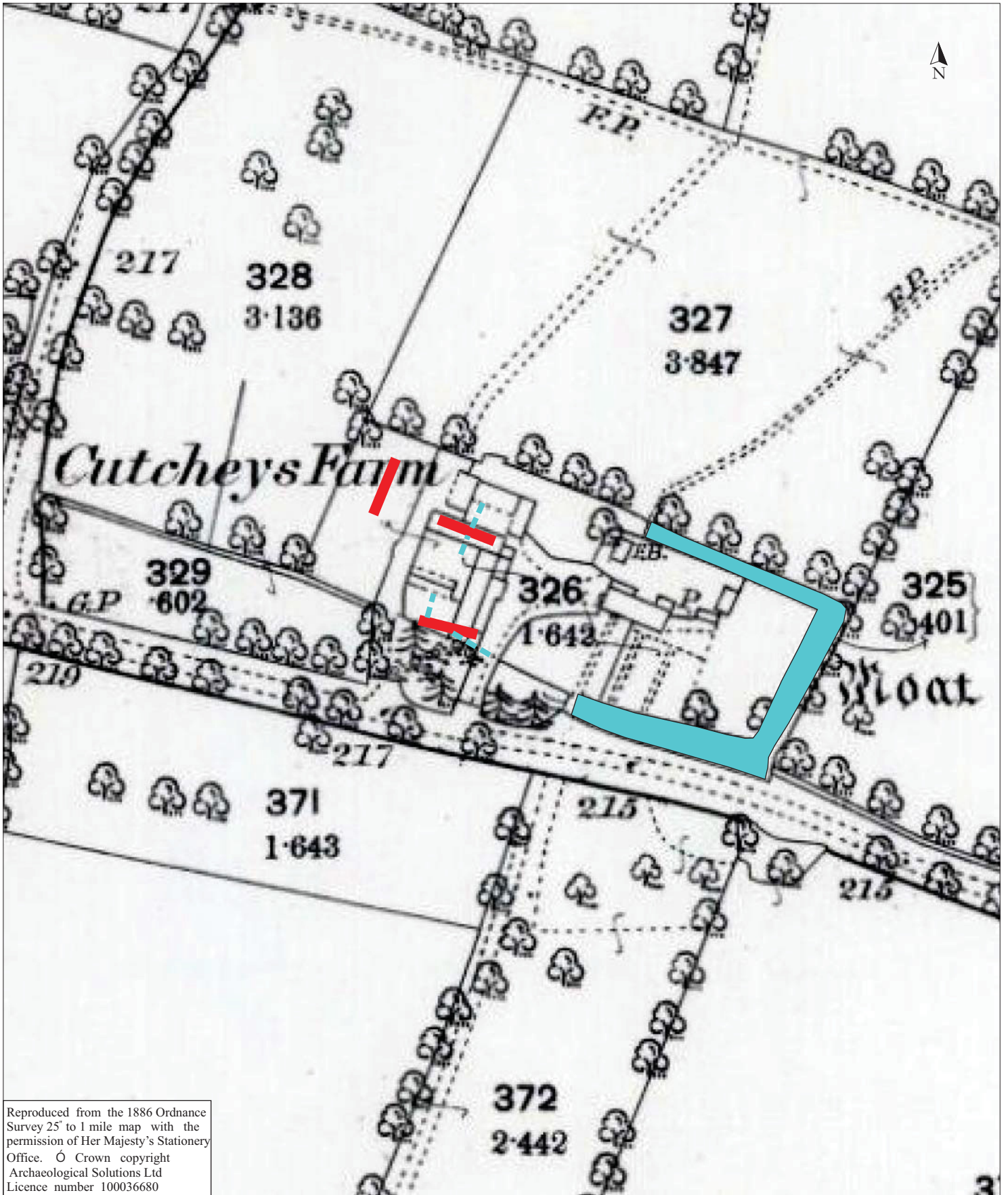
Moat House Farm, Long Thurlow, Suffolk (P8389)



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**Fig. 7 Trench plans and sections**  
 Scale Plans 1:100, sections 1:20 and 1:30 at A3  
 Moat House Farm, Long Thurlow, Suffolk (P8389)



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**Fig. 8 Trench plans and sections**  
 Scale Plans 1:100, sections 1:20 and 1:40 at A3  
 Moat House Farm, Long Thurlow, Suffolk (P8389)



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<b>Fig. 9</b> Moat detail on OS map, 1886
Not to scale
Moat House Farm, Long Thurlow, Suffolk (P8389)