FORNHAM PARK, SUFFOLK

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR A PROGRAM METAL DETECTING SURVEY AND TRENCHED ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY:
ST EDMUNDSBURY BOROUGH COUNCIL

PARISH/SITE CODE: FSG 036
OASIS NO: preconst1-357922

JULY 2019

PCA

PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

Written Scheme of Investigation for a Program Metal Detecting Survey and Trenched Archaeological Evaluation at Fornham Park

Local Planning Authority:	**St Edmundsbury Borough Council**
Planning Reference:	**DC/16/2792/FUL**
Parish Code:	**FSG 036**
Central National Grid Reference:	**TL 845 682**
Written and researched by:	**Peter Crawley**
Project Manager:	**Peter Crawley**
Commissioning Client:	**The Operations Team**

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July 2019

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 General Background

1.1.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology (PCA) has been commissioned by The Operations Team of Countrywide Park Homes & Luxury Lodges to undertake a program of archaeological evaluation and metal-detector survey at Fornham Park (TL 845 682). This was in response to an archaeological brief (Antrobus, A. 30th July 2018) issued by Abby Antrobus Senior Archaeological Officer of the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service (SCCAS/CT).

1.1.2 The 6.7 ha proposed development is set for residential development consisting of luxury lodges (Planning Reference DC/16/2792/FUL). A condition for planning consent requiring archaeological work has been placed on the site due to the high archaeological potential of the proposed development. This is in line with National Planning Policy Framework 2018, Section 16 'Conserving and enhancing the historic environment'.

1.1.3 This document comprises a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for an archaeological evaluation and any subsequent archaeological excavations and conforms to the SCCAS/CT Requirements for Archaeological Evaluation 2012 Ver 1.1.

1.2 Archaeological Background

1.2.1 The archaeological background detailed below has been taken from the archaeological brief (Antrobus, A. 30th July 2018) and a search of the Suffolk HER.

1.2.2 The proposed development lies in an area of archaeological interest, as recorded by information held in the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER).

1.2.3 The most relevant SHER entry is FSG 016, that of Fornham Park itself. Several related SHER are linked with Fornham Park which include:- Fornham Hall (FSG 003), deserted village (FSG 004), Park bank (FSG 005) and icehouse (FSG 006). Little is known about the landscape of Fornham Hall until

the latter part of the C18, when it was subject to landscaping. The earliest known map of this site starts from 1769 and at this time the park was located just opposite the Hall and was known as the 'Priory Pasture'. By 1769, all of the houses of the village had disappeared, and the church lay in ruins, following this it became the subject to landscaping in the manner of capability Brown. The original local workhouse may lay within the bounds of the current site, which was marked as `Town Ho' on the 1769 map (FSG 011). It has since been totally removed prior to landscaping but may leave archaeological traces.

1.2.4 Previous archaeological excavation in Fornham Park (FSG 031) revealed an Iron Age pit and ditch, as well as two post-medieval pits. Five undated ditches and one undated pit were also revealed. The alignments of the ditches appeared random and did not appear to suggest a regularly aligned field-system. Iron Age pottery was recovered from the fill of the pit and ditch. A number of struck flints were also recovered, including a single core and flakes. A single sherd of Post-medieval pottery was recovered from the other pit, along with Post-medieval roof tile, a single piece of clay tobacco pipe

1.3 Prehistoric

1.3.1 A short distance to the north of the site, Bronze Age Pottery was recovered from a sandpit which was being worked in the 1960s. Local archaeologist Basil Brown had visited the quarry pit and found remains of a small hearth filled with black earth, along with the pottery. (FSG 001)

1.3.2 To the north east of the site Neolithic to Bronze Age features and Iron Age cremations were logged at Ingham Quarry. The Neolithic features included a post-hole and pits. (FSG 013)

1.3.3 Evaluation, monitoring and later excavation FSG 017 identified; dispersed Early Neolithic features and finds; The Later Neolithic was represented by thirteen pits and short length of ditch, also Grooved Ware pottery and lithic implements; The Neolithic/Early Bronze Age was represented by twenty pits and a ring-ditch; The Early Bronze Age was represented by numerous pits, post-holes, two ring-ditch, a causewayed ring-ditch and a possible cremation

pit; The Early Iron Age was represented by three pits; The Middle Iron Age was represented by 185 pit and 19 ditches and gullies. There were 11 distinct clusters of pits in this phase of activity as well as isolated pits across the whole area, there were also a number of ditches on a roughly N/S alignment though at considerable distance apart;

1.3.4 There are several important prehistoric monuments to the south-west of the site including a Scheduled ancient monument, two double ditched causewayed enclosures, one abutting the other and visible as cropmarks (FAS 002).

1.3.5 A Neolithic Cursus. 1.87km long, runs from Hengrave (see HNV 002) through Fornham village (under church) and ends in a field beside Pigeon Lane. Has two changes in direction. (FAS 004)

1.3.6 A large number of tumuli (MSF6689) to the south of the present development have been heavily truncated by tree-planting.

1.4 Roman

1.4.1 There is little of Roman date recorded around Fornham Park. The Roman period is represented by two pits and a single ditch logged at FSG 017.

1.5 Anglo-Saxon

1.5.1 A Late Saxon stirrup terminal (MSF22924) was found whilst metal detecting, to the southwest of the Hall

1.5.2 An Early Saxon cemetery (MSF6685) was apparently found in the late 19th-century whilst digging for gravel. Many skeletons were discovered together with two shield bosses and a bronze pan or bowl, which was found resting on the leg bones of a skeleton, iron spear and lance-heads, knives and strike-a-light, glass beads, both variegated and plain dark blue, and the rim of a bronze bowl.

1.6 Medieval

1.6.1 The Domesday book names this parish as Genonefoeforham, which by c. 1095 had become Geneuefes Fornham. Three mills are recorded (locations

unknown, but probably including this site) at Fornham St Genevieve in 1086. HER location MSF16752 relates to the mill, building (and leat) shown and named as `Flower Mill', in 1769

1.6.2 The church of St Genevieve (DSF9913/MSF2018) survives as a ruined tower within Fornham Park, the rest was accidentally burnt down on 24th June 1782. The tower is 15th-century and was preserved to provide a romantic focal point in the landscape park laid out in the late C18. The tower is Grade II* listed.

1.6.3 It is possible that the Battle of Fornham was fought within the bounds of Fornham Park. The battle dates to the Revolt of 1173–74 as King Henry II of England fought to gain land for his youngest son Prince John.

1.6.4 The Abbot of Bury had villa and a water mill (MSF16750) here, as part of an estate known in early times as Abbot's Mill, in same area as Fornham Hall. It also consisted of a deserted medieval village (MSF6684) which disappeared in the 18th-century when the Hall was enlarged by the 12th Duke of Norfolk.

1.6.5 An archaeological evaluation and monitoring (MSF24205), was carried out during the conversion of the surviving buildings of Fornham Hall into houses. Surfaces of chalk and clay and soil layers with medieval pottery were likely to be the remains of buildings, found below a destruction layer from the north end of Fornham Hall. An undated ditch on a separate alignment to the hall was probably from the redundant village and a gravel surface may be evidence of the northwest to southeast road through Fornham that was later diverted when the hall was built.

1.7 Post-medieval

1.7.1 The major post-medieval remains in the vicinity are those of Fornham Hall and its associated buildings and park.

1.7.2 Fornham Hall (MSF6683) was demolished in 1951 and had developed out of the Abbot of Bury St Edmunds estate here, after it had been granted to Sir Thomas Kytson in 1539. The house was redesigned for Sir Charles Kent by James Wyatt and built in about 1785 before passing to the 12th Duke of Norfolk in 1789 who later, again, totally rebuilt the house. It passed through

several more owners until its demolition.

1.7.3 Associated with the hall are the Agent's and Gardeners houses (DSF8882) built in c. 1785, the gate-piers and walls to the stable court (DSF8244), The Icehouse. Further associated features include (DSF8246), the walled garden (DSF9195), the slip-wall (DSF9517), the stable block and laundry (DSF8243) and another walled garden (DSF8245) all built c. 1785 and all Grade II listed.

1.7.4 The park (MSF21300) associated with Fornham Hall is little known but may have been partially designed by Lancelot Brown.

1.7.5 A late Post-medieval kiln (MSF16754) is marked on a map of 1769.

2 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

2.1 Geology

2.1.1 The bedrock geology of the proposed development area is that of Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation, Seaford Chalk Formation, Newhaven Chalk Formation and Culver Chalk Formation. This is a sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 71 to 94 million years ago in the Cretaceous Period. The local environment previously dominated by warm chalk seas.

2.1.2 The superficial deposits consist of Lowestoft Formation - Diamicton. which formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period in a Local environment previously dominated by ice age conditions (U).

2.2 Topography

2.2.1 The proposed development area is currently open grassed pasture, located on the south side of Fornham Park, adjacent to South Lodge Drive and the Fornham Sewage Works. The topography is relatively flat, located at approximately 40m AOD, with a slight incline down to towards the River Lark which runs through the area in a north west to south east direction approximately 300m to the south west of the site.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 Broad Aims

3.1.1 The broad aims of the evaluation are to identify, excavate and record the location, extent, date, character and state of preservation of any archaeological remains on the site which are likely to be threatened by the proposed development, and to identify their significance in a local, regional and national context, as appropriate, with reference to the East Anglian regional research agendas:

-Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties: 1. Resource Assessment (Glazebrook 1997)

-Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties: 2. Research Agenda and Strategy (Brown and Glazebrook 2000)

-Regional Research Framework for the Eastern Region (Medlycott and Brown 2008)

-Research and Archaeology Revisited: A Revised Framework for the East of England (Medlycott 2011)

3.1.2 The evaluation will aim to provide sufficient information to enable the formulation of a suitable management/investigation strategy for the site's heritage assets, in light of the current redevelopment proposals.

3.1.3 The evaluation will provide a predictive model of any archaeological remains likely to be present on the site and will characterise and include an appraisal of the remains significance.

3.1.4 The evaluation's trial trenches will cover an adequate representative sample of the proposed development area in order to fully understand and characterise the archaeology on the site.

3.2 Specific Aims

3.2.1 The historic background to this project, as understood from the SHER records,

suggests that specific aims are likely to involve the prehistoric period, medieval and Post-medieval period.

3.2.2 The Roman foci of activity appear to be situated away from the present site, , with only limited artefacts and no obvious focus recovered and logged on the SHER as stray finds

3.2.3 The prominent Neolithic to Bronze Age remains located in the vicinity of the Park, including a cursus to the west (HNV 002), Bronze Age hearth to the north FSG 001 and the Neolithic post-hole and pits recorded at Ingham Quarry (FSG 013), could easily have associated remains located within the bounds of the site.

3.2.4 Medleycott sets out some research aims in her study of 2011, of which the most pertinent, true also for the Neolithic period, was:- "Examination of the inter relationships between settlements, together with variation and changes in settlement types, offers considerable potential to explore the social changes taking place, as well as the inter relationship between settlements and monuments. This coupled with more extensive palaeo-environmental evidence would enable past landscapes and economies to be recreated. Testing the David Yates model for late Bronze Age settlement and field systems would also be of considerable interest. Linked to this, the apparent scarcity of middle Bronze Age settlement evidence needs examination".

3.2.5 The Iron Age period is also well represented in the local archaeological record, with 185 pits and 19 ditches and gullies unearthed at a site at FSG 017.

3.2.6 Medleycott suggests a research aim connected with settlement and the relationship of settlement evidence with the rural hinterland:- "Settlement types Distribution, density and dynamics need further study: zonation of use/ internal spaces, interaction with hinterland, location with ref to topography and geology, resources, communication routes, etc". (Medleycott 2011).

3.2.7 An area of research would also be the historic development of Fornham Hall and Park, and its associated features and structures. Medieval settlement may lay within the bounds of the site but is thought more likely beyond the western

boundary of the current site.

3.2.8 The metal-detector survey is aimed in particular at judging If this part of Fornham Park was the site of the battle of Fornham. If a positve result could be reached this would be of major interest and importance.

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 All aspects of the investigation shall be conducted in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Code of Conduct, the Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation (CIfA 2014), the Suffolk County Council Requirements of Archaeological Evaluation (SCCAS 2011) and Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England (EAA Occasional Paper 14, 2003).

4.2 Machining and Site Planning

4.2.1 The scheme will comprise two phases of work, initially a program of metal detecting followed by a trial trench evaluation consisting of 19 no. x 50m long evaluation trenches and one no. 20m long trench (Fig 1). If densities of metal finds are found during metal-detector survey evaluation trenches could be moved to target these new suggested positions.

4.2.2 The Brief detailing the archaeological works requires a series of evaluation trenches to consist of a 5% sample of the available site focussed on the area for the lodges and attenuation pond between existing stands of trees (c3.5ha area in total).

4.3 Metal-detector Survey

4.3.1 An original planned fieldwalking and metal detector survey at the site as stipulated in the archaeological brief had to be changed due to the un-ploughed heavily grassed and landscaped nature of the site which would have meant that fieldwalking was not a practical option.

4.3.2 However, the possibility that the battlefield site of the historic battle of Fornham is located somewhere within the bounds of Fornham Park means that a metal-detector survey, detecting through the turf, would still be valid. The metal detecting survey will be carried out by Dave Curry (PCA), an acknowledged metal-detectorist who has over 40 years' experience and routinely carries out metal detector surveys for PCA. He has previously worked as a named metal-detectorist at Station Road Long Melford, Suffolk.

4.3.3 Development plans at time of writing are at an early stage, however metal

detecting survey would target sensible transects along the main impacts of development, such as access routes, linking houses etc.

4.3.4 If there is a change of plan to large scale strip or re-landscaping on the site, this advice from the local authority may be revised

4.3.5 This revision to the brief was provided in email advice by Abby Antrobus (email dated to 12th July 2019)

4.3.6 Trenches will also be detected as part of the metal detecting survey (as is noted in 4.3.3)

4.4 Excavation

4.4.1 Within each trench the topsoil, subsoil or man-made made ground deposits will be machine stripped by a mechanical excavator with toothless ditching bucket down to the archaeological horizon or geological horizon, whichever comes first. Upon encountering any archaeological features the procedure followed is detailed below.

4.4.2 Exposed archaeological features and deposits will be cleaned as necessary to define them using hand tools.

4.4.3 Metal-detecting will be carried out of any stripped deposits and all archaeological features and spoil heaps will be surveyed by metal-detector as they are encountered as normal. Metal detecting will be undertaken as machining of the trenches is undertaken.

4.4.4 Limits of excavation of all trenches, pre-excavation and post-excavation plans of archaeological features and heights above Ordnance Datum (m OD) will be recorded using a Leica 1200 Global positioning System (GPS) rover unit with RTK differential correction, giving three-dimensional accuracy of 20mm or better.

4.5 Recording and Sampling

4.5.1 Field excavation techniques and recording methods are detailed in the PCA Fieldwork Induction Manual (Operations Manual I) by Joanna Taylor and Gary Brown (2009).

4.5.2 All features will be investigated and recorded in order to properly understand the date and nature of the archaeological remains on the site and to recover sufficient finds assemblages to assess the chronological development and socio-economic character of the site over time.

4.5.3 Drawn records will be in the form of survey plans, drawn plans and section drawings of all archaeological features at an appropriate scale (1:10, 1:20, 1:50) while all individual deposits and cuts will be recorded as written records on PCA pro-forma context sheets.

4.5.4 Linear features will be investigated by means of slots excavated across their width and measuring at least 1m in length, positioned to avoid areas of intercutting/ disturbance in order to provide uncontaminated finds assemblages. If stratigraphic relationships between features are not visible in plan, slots will also be positioned to determine inter-feature relationships.

4.5.5 Discrete features such as pits and postholes will be at least 50% excavated and when considered appropriate 100% excavated.

4.5.6 Significant features such as structural remains (e.g. eaves drip gullies, sunken feature buildings and beam slots), industrial features (kilns, ovens, domestic hearths, metalworking furnaces) and burials (cremation and inhumation) will be left in situ for further work.

4.5.7 High-resolution digital photographs will be taken at all stages of the evaluation. Digital photographs will be taken of all archaeological features and deposits and black and white film photographs will be taken when considered appropriate by the excavator and supervisor.

4.5.8 Artefacts and ecofacts will be collected by hand and retained, receiving appropriate care prior to removal from site (CIfA 2014; Walker 1990; Watkinson 1981).

4.5.9 A metal detector will be used during the evaluation in order to enhance finds recovery and will not be set to discriminate against iron.

4.5.10 Bulk samples, 40 litres in volume, will be taken by the excavator and in

consultation with the project's environmental specialist where practicable, in order to recover micro- and macro-botanical environmental remains. The broad aim of such sampling is to recover evidence relating to the past environment and agricultural economy of the site, and how these changed over time under both natural and anthropogenic influence.

4.5.11 Buried soils and associated deposits will be inspected on site by the PCA project manager in consultation with the PCA geoarchaeologist whose advice will be sought as to whether soil micromorphology or other analytical techniques will enhance understanding of depositional processes and transformations at the site.

4.5.12 Environmental sampling will make reference to the following guideline documents:

- English Heritage, 2011, Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation (second edition).

- Association for Environmental Archaeology, 1995, Environmental archaeology and archaeological evaluations. Recommendations concerning the environmental archaeology component of archaeological evaluations in England. Working Papers of the Association for Environmental Archaeology 2, 8 ff. York: Association for Environmental Archaeology;

- Dobney, K., Hall, A., Kenward, H. and Milles, A., 1992, A working classification of sample types for environmental archaeology. Circaea 9.1 (1992 for 1991), pg. 24-26;

- Murphy, P.L. and Wiltshire, P.E.J., 1994, A guide to sampling archaeological deposits for environmental analysis.

4.6 Monitoring

4.6.1 PCA / the client will notify SCCAS/CT of the proposed start date at least 1 week in advance, allowing sufficient notice to arrange a monitoring meeting.

4.6.2 SCCAS/CT and the client will be kept regularly informed about developments and any significant discoveries during both the site works and subsequent post-excavation phase.

4.7 Treasure

4.7.1 All finds defined as Treasure will be removed to a safe place and reported to the local coroner according to the procedures outlined in the Treasure Act 1996 (as amended by the Treasure Designation Order 2002 No. 2666). Where removal cannot be effected on the same working day as the discovery, suitable security measures will be taken to protect the finds from theft. Any finds that could be considered treasure under the terms of the Act made during the process of fieldwork will be immediately reported to the Finds Liaison Officer, so that it is properly reported to the appropriate Coroner within 14 days of discovery in line with the Treasure Act.

4.8 Human Remains

4.8.1 If human remains are encountered, SCCAS/CT and the client will be informed. No further excavation will take place until removal becomes necessary and will only be carried out in accordance with all appropriate Environmental Health regulations and only after a Ministry of Justice license has been obtained. Excavation may be required where the remains are under imminent threat or dating/preservation information is required for costing purposes. Due to the wide range of variables, costs of excavation, removal and analysis of human remains are not included in any statement of costs accompanying or associated with this specification.

5 ACCESS AND SAFETY

5.1.1 Access to the site will be arranged by the client. The client will secure safe access to the site for archaeological personnel and provide suitable welfare provision. The client will also ensure that all deep excavations are adequately shored, conforming to current health and safety regulations and that the archaeological investigations are enabled through the provision and operation of adequate water extraction/pumping equipment.

5.1.2 Any costs incurred to secure access or incurred as a result of withholding of access will not be PCA's responsibility. The costs of any delays as a result of withheld access will be passed on to the client in addition to the project costs already specified.

5.1.3 All relevant health and safety legislation, regulations and codes of practice will be respected. The Health and Safety policies will be those of Pre- Construct Archaeology Ltd. and in accordance with all statutory regulations. A Health & Safety Risk Assessment for the site will be produced and made available to all staff.

5.1.4 There is a duty of care for the client to provide all information reasonably obtainable on contamination and the location of live services before site works commence.

6 TIMETABLE AND STAFFING

6.1 Timetable

6.1.1 The duration of the evaluation will be up to 5 days. The duration of metal-detector survey will be up to 2 days.

6.1.2 Working days are based on a 5-day working week, Monday to Friday.

6.2 Staffing and Support

6.2.1 The project will be managed and led by Peter Crawley Project Manager of PCA Central/PCA Norwich who will ensure all staff are familiarised with the site, the archaeological background of the area and the ground conditions to maximise the effectiveness of the monitoring programme.

6.2.2 Key team members will include Peter Crawley, Project Manager of PCA Central/PCA Norwich and a PCA Supervisor. Additional Site Assistants will be drawn from a pool of qualified and experienced staff if required.

6.2.3 The following staff will form the project team:

1x Project Manager
1x Supervisor
3x Site Assistant (if required)
1x Survey Supervisor
1x Finds Supervisor
1x Finds Assistant
1x Illustrator for post-excavation work.

6.2.4 Specialists will be employed for consultation and analysis during post-excavation work as necessary. Specialists will be approached to carry out analysis as required from the list in Appendix 1.

7 REPORTING

7.1 The site will use the Event Number/Site Code FSG 036. This reference will be used to identify the archive.

7.2 Post-excavation tasks and report writing will take approximately 4 weeks following the end of fieldwork. Specialists will be employed for consultation and analysis as necessary

7.3 PCA will provide the client with a copy or copies of the report (following completion). PCA will provide one digital copy and one paper copy of the report to SCCAS/CT.

7.4 If substantial remains are recorded during the project, it may be necessary to undertake a full programme of analysis and publication in accordance with the guidelines contained in Historic England's Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide (Historic England 2015).

7.5 Further to its acceptance the contractor will supply an additional copy for inclusion into the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (SHER). Contingency will be made for the publication of results. The minimum requirement will be for an appropriate note to be made available in the Archaeology in Suffolk section of the Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History. This summary should be included in the project report, or submitted to SCCAS/CT by the end of the calendar year in which the work takes place, whichever is the sooner.

8 OWNERSHIP OF FINDS, STORAGE AND CURATION OF ARCHIVE

8.1 To assist with the creation and curation of the project's archive, the Project Manager will contact the SHER office to obtain an Event Number at the outset of the project. SHER use this number as a unique identifier linking all physical and digital components of the archive. The unique event number will be clearly indicated on this specification once received for this project. It will be shown on all paperwork created on site (context forms and plans etc), on relevant ensuing reports and on the OASIS data collection form. The Event Number will also be used as the unique Site Code for the site.

8.2 All artefactual material recovered will be held in storage by PCA Central and ownership of all such archaeological finds will be given over to the relevant authority to facilitate future study and ensure proper preservation of all artefacts. In the unlikely event that artefacts of significant monetary value are discovered, and if they are not subject to treasure act legislation separate ownership arrangements may be negotiated.

8.3 PCA will recommend that ownership of all such archaeological finds will be given over to the relevant authority to facilitate future study and ensure proper preservation of all artefacts. In the unlikely event that artefacts of significant monetary value are discovered, and if they are not subject to treasure act legislation separate ownership arrangements may be negotiated.

8.4 The project archive shall be compiled in accordance with SCCAS/CT guidelines (SCCAS Conservation Team 2014 Archaeological Archives in Suffolk. Guidelines for preparation and deposition) and the advice contained in Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long Term Storage (UKIC 1990), and Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections (Museum and Galleries Commission 1992).

8.5 A copy of the report will accompany the archive when it is deposited with the SCCAS/CT archaeological stores.

8.6 The Suffolk Historic Environment Record is registered with the Online Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) project. PCA will provide

appropriate details relating to this project by completing the OASIS form at http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis, in accordance with the guidelines provided by English Heritage and the Archaeology Data Service.

9 FURTHER CONSIDERATIONS

9.1 Insurance

9.1.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd is covered by Public and Employer's Liability Insurance. Professional Indemnity £5,000,000 RSA (Saturn) P8531NAECE/1026, Public & Products Liability £10,000,000 Aviva & Towergate Underwriting, 24765101CHC/000133, EOL001198/0104, Employers Liability £10,000,000 Aviva 24765101CHC/000133.

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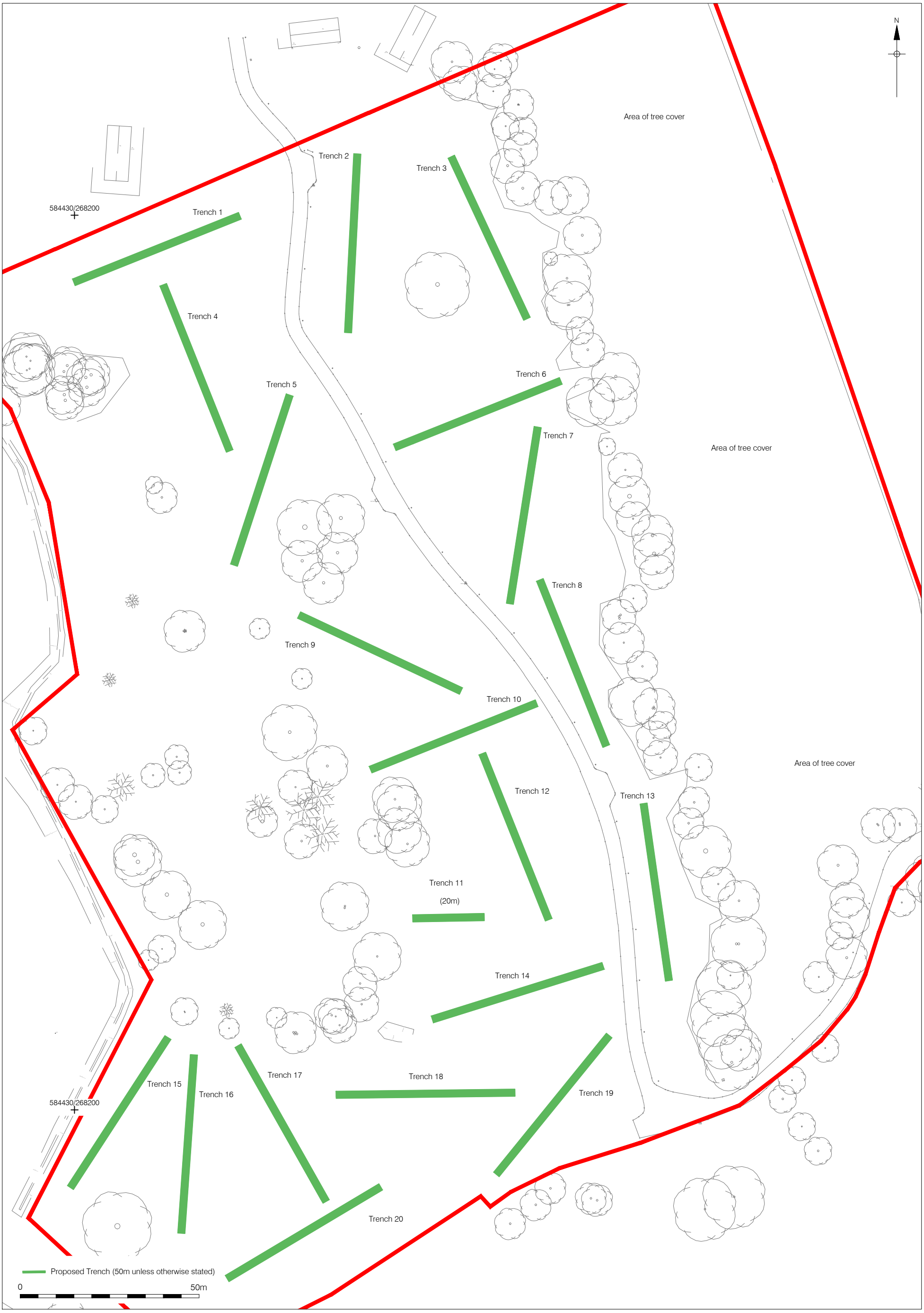
Glazebrook, J. (ed.) 1997 Research and Archaeology: a Framework for the Eastern Counties, 1. Resource Assessment. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper No. 3

Medlycott, M. 2011. (ed.) Research and Archaeology Revisited: A revised framework for the East of England. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 24

Requirements for Archaeological Evaluation 2012 Ver 1.1 (Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service Conservation Team)



Basemapping kindly supplied by client

19/07/19 RS

Figure 1
Proposed Trench Location
1:1000 at A3

APPENDIX 1: FINDS, ENVIROMENTAL AND OTHER SPECIALIST SERVICES

Prehistoric Pottery: Lawrence Morgan-Shelbourne (in house), Matt Brudenell, Sarah Percival, Adam Tinsley, Louise Rayner, Jon Cotton, Mike Seager Thomas
Roman Pottery: Katie Anderson (in house), Eniko Hudak (in house), Alice Lyons, Kayt Hawkins, Jo Mills (samian), Gwladys Monteil (samian), Joanna Bird (decorated samian), Margaret Darling (North), Brenda Dickinson (samian stamps), Kay Hartley (mortaria), David Williams (amphora)
Post-Roman Pottery: Chris Jarrett (in house), Berni Seddon (in house), Lucy Robinson (in house), Luke Barber (Sussex)
Clay Tobacco Pipe: Chris Jarrett (in house)
CBM: Berni Seddon (in house), Kevin Hayward (in house), Amparo Valcarcel (in house), Su Pringle, Ian Betts
Stone & Petrological Analysis: Kevin Hayward (in house), Amparo Valcarcel (in house), Mark Samuel (moulded stone), Chris Green
Glass: John Shepherd (Medieval and Post-medieval Glass), Hugh Wilmott (Medieval Window Glass), Jill Channer, Harriet Foster
Coins: Murray Edwards (in house), James Gerrard (in house), Ruth Beveridge, Mike Hammerson
Inscriptions & Graffiti: Roger Tomlin
Animal Bone: Kevin Rielly (in house), Karen Deighton (in house), Ryan Desrosiers (in house), Philip Armitage (fish and microfauna), Robin Bendrey
Lithics (inc Palaeolithic): Barry Bishop
Osteology: James Gerrard (in house)
Timber: Damian Goodburn, Nigel Nayling (Wales)
Leather: Quita Mould
Small Finds: Ruth Beveridge, Marit Gaimster (post Roman; in house), James Gerrard (Roman; in house), Hilary Major (Roman), Ian Riddler (esp worked bone)
Metal slag: Lynne Keys, David Starley
Textiles: Penelope Walton Rogers, Sue Anderson
Conservation: Karen Barker, Pieta Greaves (Drakon Heritage)
Dendrochronology: Ian Tyers
Archaeomagnetic dating: Mark Noel

Environmental: Kate Turner (in house), Kath Hunter, QUEST (University of Reading)

Documentary Research: Guy Thompson (in house), Chris Phillpotts, Frederick Hamond (NI), Gillian Draper, Jeremy Haslam, Roger Leech

Industrial Archaeology: David Cranstone, David Starley

Finds Illustration: Cate Davies (in house), Vicki Herring, Heidi Hauser

P C A

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