



Archaeological Service

Annual Report 2000-2001



Hadleigh Excavation



Flixton Excavation

The County Archaeological Service is the only agency solely dedicated to the conservation of Suffolk's historic environment. It does so by:

- maintaining an inventory of all known archaeological sites in the County (Sites and Monuments Record)
- advising Local Planning Authorities and other agencies how to protect Archaeological sites
- seeking to ensure that sites are recorded prior to destruction where preservation is not possible
- operating a field projects contracting service for the recording of sites
- publicising information about the County's archaeological heritage

During the year 2000-2001 the Service continued to secure substantial external funding both from developers commissioning archaeological work prior to development and English Heritage, which is sponsoring pro-active research in the County.

The Conservation Team continue to deal with a year on year increase in requests for information from the County Sites and Monuments Record, and consultations for advice, as well as promoting pro-active research. The Fields Project Team had another successful year winning almost all the contracts for archaeological work in the county and covering their costs.

The highlight of the year was undoubtedly the discovery of a second Anglo-Saxon cemetery at Sutton Hoo, prior to the construction of the National Trust's new Visitor Centre, but there were many other interesting discoveries, the best of which are summarised in this report. It reminds us again that the county has a particularly rich archaeological resource which we have a duty to curate on behalf of future generations.

Keith Wade
Archaeological Service Manager

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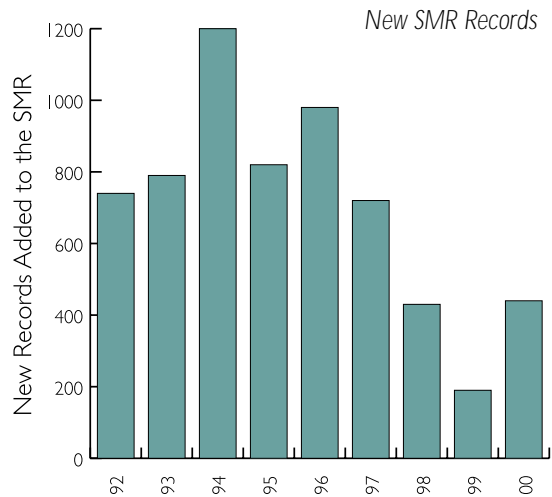
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Conservation Team

Sites and Monuments Record (SMR)

During 2000, 443 new records were added to the computerised SMR, 249 more than in 1999. The total now stands at over 19,000, representing over 12,100 mapped archaeological sites. The number of new records added each year has declined since 1997, dropping from 700-1000 per year to about 400-500. The drop in 1999 coincides with the introduction of new (ExeGesIS) software.



This does not mean that the number of newly discovered sites is declining each year. In fact the reverse is probably true. Sites continue to be found by accident and deliberate survey, in particular by metal detector users. The decline is due to pressure on staff time caused by an increase in public and commercial enquiries. As a result the backlog of information about new sites and finds, which has not been entered on the computerised record, is growing every year.

During 2000 new sites of all periods were discovered. Amongst these were cropmark sites of 'ring-ditches' (usually plough-levelled burial mounds) at Charsfield, North Cove and Somerleyton, enclosures at Badingham, Eriswell, Freckenham, Lound, Laxfield, Monk Soham, Mutford and Somerleyton and a medieval moat at Ashbocking. Surviving earthworks recorded included two platforms at Fressingfield, banks at Market Weston, Orford and Pakenham, moats at Norton and Stanningfield and a large bank at West Stow.

Timber artefacts and structures have been identified at Barton Mills, Eye and Stutton, and parts of wooden water going vessels were washed up at Orford, Pakefield and Thorpeness beaches. A hulk was located in the mud flats of the Dunwich River at Southwold.

Industrial Archaeological sites included three separate large ventilation shafts, presumably for deep chalk mines in Bury St Edmunds, a scatter of salt-working debris (probably of Roman date) at Felixstowe and brickworks at Debenham. Documentary research revealed information on medieval sites, such as a chapel at Beccles, a possible castle and a salt-house at Brantham, meeting courts at Great Barton and Monks Risbridge and a possible second Rabbit Warreners' Lodge at Mildenhall.

Surface fieldwalking surveys resulted in a variety of new sites at Ashbocking, Alderton, Great Blakenham, Blythburgh, Brandon, Bury St Edmunds, Cretingham, Debenham, Euston, Eye, Framsdon, Freckenham, Hepworth, Kenton, Little Livermere, Santon Downham, Stratford St Andrew, Wangford (West Suffolk), Winston and Wordwell.

Other major finds discovered by metal detecting, survey and excavation work included at least four metal hoards and three Saxon cemeteries. These are discussed briefly under the Finds Recording Scheme section below.

Finds Recording Scheme

Funded by the Department for Culture, Media and Sport and the Heritage Lottery Fund, the second year of the pilot scheme for the voluntary recording of portable antiquities in Suffolk was completed at the end of January 2001. The first Finds Recording Officer, Dr Gabor Thomas, left in August 2000 and was succeeded by Dr Helen Geake.

Visits continued to be made to the four principal metal-detector clubs which serve the county: the Mildenhall and District Metal Detector Club, the Ipswich and District Detector Club, the East Coast Searchers and the East Cambridgeshire Detector Club. A growing number of personal callers brought their finds to the Ipswich and Bury offices, reflecting an aim to make contact with any member of the public who finds archaeological objects, whether with a metal-detector or not.

During the period covered by this Annual Report, 4258 objects were recorded on the Portable Antiquities Database (an increase of just over 2% on the first year's total), and 708 images were added in digital form. These images consist of flatbed scans, both of the objects themselves and of the line drawings that are an essential part of recording information about objects. Black-and-white record photographs continue to be taken, but a priority for next year is to increase the number of digital images stored.

45% of all finds were Roman. The next largest number of finds was from the medieval period (post-Norman Conquest), with 20% of all finds. Post-medieval finds represented another 20% of the total, early-medieval (pre-Norman Conquest) finds represented 6%, and prehistoric finds of all periods represented another 6%. Finds of unknown date represented just 3%. This breakdown of figures is remarkably similar to that for the whole of England, with Suffolk recording slightly more Roman, early-medieval and Bronze Age finds, and slightly fewer lithics and Iron Age finds.

Important Bronze Age finds included four hoards. A nationally important hoard of 'plate ingot' was found at Wantisden; this consisted of copper-alloy plate fragments with narrow ribs, which were cast from bronze (copper/tin) ingots mixed with lead, and then broken up for further use or for dispersal to other workers. They are extremely important for our knowledge of Late Bronze Age metalworking as they represent the first use of leaded bronze. So far they are only known from three other places:

Isleham in Cambridgeshire, Guilsfield in Powys, and Roscommon in Ireland.

The Roman assemblage included 153 brooches, but was overwhelmingly dominated by coins. 1,237 of the 1,920 Roman finds were coins, but only one new coin hoard came to light during this year, in Stonham Parva. Notable among the early Anglo-Saxon finds were those from four new inhumation cemeteries across the county discovered in 2000-1. Stray finds from this period included two enigmatic early 7th-century figurines, perhaps representing the god Woden, found near Ipswich and near Sudbury. The only two known parallels to these are from Russia and Sweden; together with sites such as Snape and Sutton Hoo they emphasise the importance of Suffolk within Europe in this formative period of English history.



Finds Reported under the Treasure Act

There were 22 Treasure Act cases during 2000/2001, compared with 21 in the previous year. This year's numismatic cases included one Iron Age coin from a previously reported hoard, one late Roman coin hoard and more coins from previously reported Roman hoards, and three small hoards of medieval coins. Single finds were usually of commonplace items – flimsy finger-rings, cheap dress fasteners, head-dress pins and so on – and were mainly disclaimed by museums and returned to their finders. The few more significant objects included a pyramid-shaped mount from a scabbard, made from gold and garnets, found near Bury St Edmunds. It is similar to the more well-known ones found in the Mound One ship-burial at Sutton Hoo, and may shortly be acquired by Moyses Hall Museum.

Historic Field Systems in East Anglia

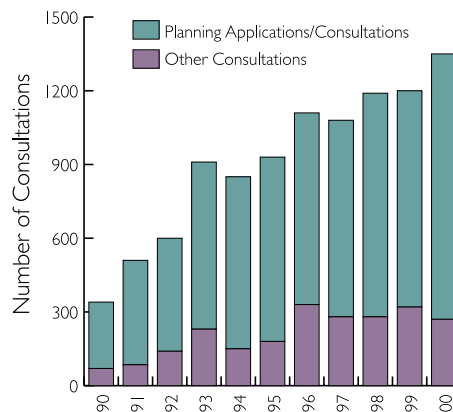
The medieval field systems of East Anglia have long been recognised as different from the two and three-field systems that were the norm in the Midlands. Although common fields (also known as open fields) did exist in East Anglia they were frequently irregular in both number and size and there is little evidence for the ridge-and-furrow earthworks which are commonplace in the Midlands.

East Anglia has its own distinctive field systems which are being studied by Dr Max Satchell during this two year project, funded by English Heritage.

The study is based on twelve carefully selected case studies. These examined a wide variety of landscapes and field systems at the level of individual manors or parishes. Four of the case studies were in Suffolk, three in Norfolk, three in Essex, one in Cambridgeshire and one in Hertfordshire. The project has now moved onto aggregating this data and investigating its wider regional significance.

Consultations

The increase in consultations year on year, since the publication of Planning Policy Guidance 16 (Archaeology and Planning) in November 1990, continues but has slowed down. There were 1,349 consultations in 2000 compared with 1,249 in 1999. Around 80% of the consultations came from the Local Planning Authorities, while the rest were mainly from the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (MAFF), the Diocesan Advisory Committee (DAC) and Forestry Authority. Additional workload as a result of the Hedgerow Regulations (1997) is minimal. There were only four applications in 2000 as opposed to six in 1999.



Number of Consultations

Scheduled Ancient Monuments

English Heritage continues to work on its Monuments Protection Programme which aims to greatly increase the number of Scheduled Ancient Monuments in the county.

Nine sites were designated as Scheduled Ancient Monuments in Suffolk in 2000. These comprise moats at Barsham, Blundeston, Gisleham, Shadingfield (3) and Wissett (2) and a deserted settlement at Shadingfield.

Monument Management

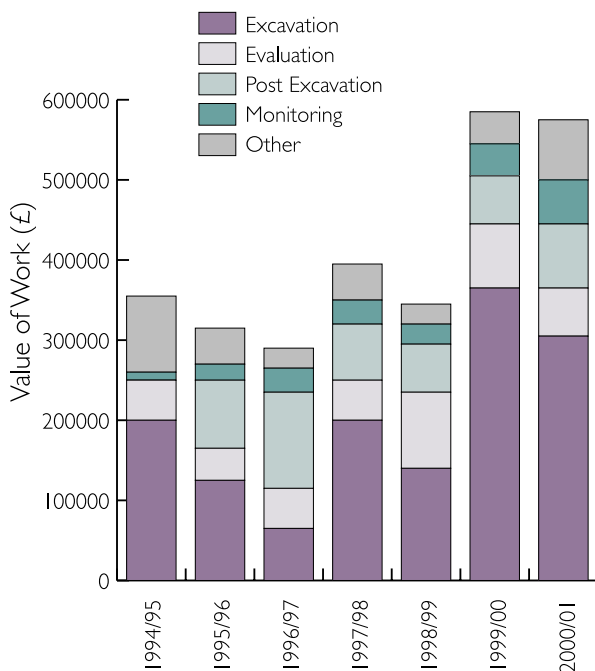
Very little proactive work was undertaken during 2000/2001. However, the Service was consulted by the Ministry of Agriculture Fisheries and Food on 68 applications for Countryside Stewardship and 21 Environmentally Sensitive Area Agreements.

These schemes should lead to the beneficial management of any archaeological sites known within the application areas. Advice continued to Forest Enterprise over the management of archaeological sites on their extensive holdings in the county.

Field Projects Team

194 Field Projects were undertaken in 2000/2001 and total income amounted to over half a million pounds for the second year running. Excavations continue to provide half of this income, with the remainder made up of evaluations, post-excavation, monitoring, church recording, survey, assessment and specialist consultancy.

The following is a selection of some of the more interesting and important projects. Summaries of all discoveries reported in 2000 can be found in 'Archaeology in Suffolk 2000', in Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History, XL, part 1, 2000.



Value of Contracts

Excavations

Norman Cottage, Bury St Edmunds. Plans for a new cellar under the living-room floor of this house, which lies beside the Norman Tower and straddles the line of the precinct wall of the medieval abbey, provided the opportunity for excavation. The excavated area was only 5x4m but there were 80cm of stratified archaeological layers. A short length of the precinct wall base survived, cut by medieval graves.

The twenty-seven skeletons found appear to be those of towns-people, for they included adults of both sexes and children. Their presence indicates that the medieval 'Great Churchyard' of St James' and St Mary's extended further north than was previously thought and reached almost to the edge of the Norman Tower. There were two distinct layers of burials, and many of the lower ones lay within simple tombs formed by lining the graves with fragment of limestone slabs. The burials occurred within a short time span; they were buried after the deliberate build-up of soil in and around the abbey precinct which occurred towards the end of the 15th century, but prior to c.1540 when the building pre-dating Norman cottage was extended and the precinct wall demolished.



Norman Cottage and Tower

Landguard Fort, Felixstowe. The Left Battery at Landguard Fort dates to the late 1880s and consists of three large gun emplacements set within a substantial earthwork. It had been buried during the late 1970s due to safety concerns. There are no records detailing the nature of the work undertaken then and there were fears that some demolition had taken place. The battery has since been recognised as a technological milestone in the development of 'disappearing guns' (guns which 'disappear', generally down into a large recess, for confusing the enemy and for safe reloading) due to the use of a unique type of experimental mounting at this site. In order to ascertain the battery's current condition, and explore the possibilities of opening it to the general public, English Heritage funded its re-excavation. The re-excavation was undertaken by a local building contractor and archaeologically monitored in order to record any significant artefacts that may have been revealed during the work.

Upon re-excavation, it could be seen that the battery is relatively complete with only some of the outworks having been demolished. No remains of the original mountings appear to have survived, although features may be hidden under later floors which have yet to be investigated. One discovery was that of a 'Tressider' cartridge store. This consists of a low, subterranean, concrete tunnel, c.50ft in length, containing a c.25ft carriage on rails. A small hatch in the roof of the tunnel allowed for the removal of the cartridges from the carriage. In use, the carriage would have been moved up and down the tunnel with a winch mechanism, to enable access to all the cartridges it held. This type of store was relatively rare and, as others have probably been destroyed, this example may be a unique survivor. Many artefacts were recovered during the excavation but the majority of these are associated with post-military use of the site.

Flixton Park Quarry. Continuous monitoring was carried out during the soil-stripping of 3.25 hectares for Phase 6 of the quarry.

Pits of Neolithic date were identified in all areas of the site, often in pairs of comparable size and associated with Grooved Ware pottery, struck flints (including tools) and heat-altered flints. Similar features excavated elsewhere (including other areas of Flixton Park Quarry) have been interpreted as structured deposits which may have fulfilled a ritual/specialised function rather than representing straightforward domestic activity.

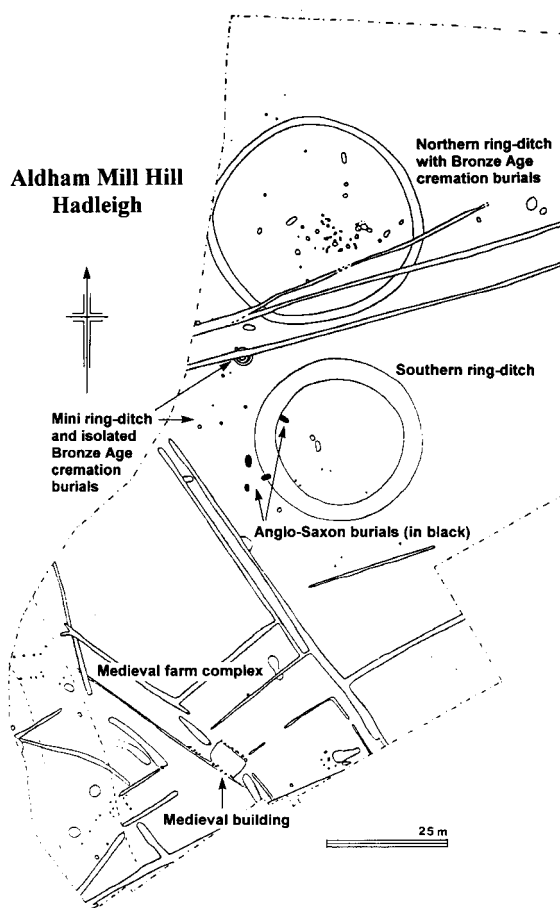
Iron Age activity, concentrated towards the southernmost end of the site, was represented by three four-post structures, pits, a possible enclosure ditch and less formally arranged groups of post-holes. Similar four-post structures have been identified elsewhere (including in the adjacent Phase 5 area) where they have often been interpreted as granaries and are suggestive of domestic activity in the immediate vicinity of the site. One shallow pit produced a complete top-stone from a rotary quern and a number of poorly-fired triangular clay loomweights. A gold quarter stater coin dating to c.50-40 BC, and attributed to the Iceni, was located by metal detector.

The first century Roman phase, concentrated towards the north-east corner of the site was represented by pits, a series of ditches and a unique rectangular post-hole structure. The structure measured about twelve metres by about fourteen metres, with three internal aisles. If representing a single-phase structure, the posts would have been unusually closely spaced. However, the spacing between the end post of each aisle and the corresponding post-hole of the, presumed, wall of the structure is suggestive of formal corridors. There was no evidence for an entrance. The ceramic finds, which included samian pottery, suggest a late Iron Age-early Roman date for the structure.



Flixton Excavation: the post-hole structure

Aldham Mill Hill, Hadleigh. An excavation was carried out prior to development on an area on which aerial photographs show the remains of two large Bronze Age ring-ditches. In addition, on excavation, there was one small ring-ditch surrounding a group of urned and un-urned cremations. Cremations were also found in isolation just to the west of the ring-ditches and as a group within the northern ring-ditch. Within this assemblage was an upturned biconical urn covering cremated remains. Other prehistoric activity dating back as far as the Mesolithic was evident throughout the site but only as scattered and residual finds



Aldham Mill Hill, Hadleigh. Excavation Plan

or in isolated features. Four pagan Anglo-Saxon inhumations were found focussed around the western side of the southern ring-ditch, representing two males and two females dating from the seventh century. Grave goods included an imported pot of Merovingian origin. Medieval deposits were most frequent in the SW corner of the site and consisted of a series of ditches and post-holes forming the basis of what appears to be an agricultural complex. Two structures were identified, but are probably farm buildings rather than dwellings.

Cardinal Works Site, College Street, Ipswich.

An evaluation by trenching was carried out to inform the design of future development plans. The site has a rich historical background, having formed part of the early Saxon town, the medieval Priory of St. Peter and St. Paul (Augustinian Canons) and Cardinal Thomas Wolsey's College of St. Mary, but little is known regarding the geographical extent of these foundations and their buildings. The Society of Friends (Quakers) also had meeting houses here.

Anglo-Saxon features were widespread throughout the site including three substantial buildings, two surface lain, of post and slot construction with clay floors, and one possible 'sunken-featured building'. Structural features positively attributed to the priory (1130-1528) were limited to a mortar bedding surface for a tile floor, a length of footing trench and a large number of burials. Five walls and robbed wall-lines were thought to relate directly to Wolsey's college, two of which aligned with the present walls of the chancel of St. Peter's parish church.

Morrison's Superstore, Boss Hall, Ipswich.

The monitoring of soil stripping to extend a car park revealed part of a large double ring-ditch of Early Bronze Age date. Almost central to the inner ring was a complex of four intersecting graves. The earliest of these contained no skeletal material but did show a clear coffin stain in the lower levels of the fill. The coffin had been furnished with three beakers, two of which were located at the eastern end of the grave and one at the west. A further highly decorated beaker was found in the second-earliest grave, but no skeletal material. The latest grave contained the poorly-preserved skeletal remains of a crouched burial.



Excavation at Boss Hall Industrial Estate, Ipswich

Castle Hill, Orford. An archaeological excavation was carried out prior to a proposed development on one of the few undeveloped plots in Orford. In the northern part of the site, a number of post holes were excavated suggesting the presence of medieval structures. Ditches were also found, as well as three large deep pits, which appeared to be associated with some form of quarrying rather than the disposal of rubbish. The south end of the site contained a complex of clay ovens as well as pits and post holes. Finds from all these features indicate activity dating back to the twelfth century, when the town was founded.



Excavation Site, Castle Hill, Orford

Sutton Hoo

During April to July 2000 archaeological excavation in advance of the new National Trust visitor centre at Sutton Hoo led to the discovery of an Anglo-Saxon cemetery, barely 500 metres north of the famous Sutton Hoo ship-burial and barrow cemetery.

Previous archaeological evaluation had failed to identify features other than ditches forming an Iron Age field-system. Despite this, the large-scale of the planned development in this sensitive location required a cautious approach. As a result, soil-stripping was carried out, followed by the methodical excavation and detailed recording of all features.

The eastern half of the site contained little apart from modern pits for tree-planting and refuse-disposal and ditches of the prehistoric field-system.

In mid May, when work began on the western half of the site, the first of eight Anglo-Saxon ring-ditches was identified, and the existence of an Early Anglo-Saxon cemetery gradually became clear. The new cemetery consisted of nineteen inhumations and seventeen cremations (associated with eight ring ditches). Another ring ditch and cremation appear to be Bronze Age.

The Ring-Ditches



Sutton Hoo Excavation - a Ring Ditch

Ring-ditches are usually circular trenches dug to provide material for barrows (artificial marker mounds, as in the main cemetery). The diameter of the ring-ditches varied between approximately two and four metres, but the actual ditches were rarely wider than 30cm and often displayed near-vertical sides: this unusual profile is more typical of slots dug to hold some kind of structure, but no sign of posts or beams was found within their fills. At least three of the ring-ditches contained a fill of dark, reddish-brown sand, with a significant presence of burnt bone, and it is not unreasonable to speculate that the ditches may have been backfilled with pyre material not long after their creation.



Sutton Hoo Excavation - the Hanging Bowl (photo: British Museum)

Cremations

It is likely that cremations existed at the centre of all eight Anglo-Saxon ring-ditches, although only four have survived. In total, seventeen cremations appear to date from the Anglo-Saxon period, of which at least seven had been deposited within urns. Of particular interest was a tight cluster of five cremations towards the north-western corner of the site. The focus of this group was a small oval pit containing a bronze hanging-bowl and a stamp-decorated cremation urn; this urn and three of the four 'satellite' cremations also contained fragments of at least one other bronze vessel. The association of cremations and bronze vessels again shows parallels with the main Sutton Hoo site (and also Snape).

Burials

Most of the nineteen inhumation graves became visible only after remaining subsoil was totally removed during a second and third cleaning of the site. The orientation of graves was predominantly East-West, excepting three burials aligned North-South on the eastern observed edge of the cemetery.

The vertical sides of coffins were visible as mid grey-brown sand in eight graves. Some degree of body-staining was seen in most burials, and distinct 'sand-bodies' (mostly supine and extended or slightly flexed) survived in several instances.

Study of the grave-goods has not yet begun in earnest, but every burial was furnished with at least one object. Thirteen graves contained weapons (typically a spear and shield, although two swords were found), and can justifiably be identified as male; four burials contained brooches or bead assemblages, suggesting a female incumbent. Two smaller graves, of which one included an iron spear-head, may have held the bodies of children or adolescents.

Importance

This new cemetery, contemporary with (and possibly preceding) the main burial-ground must cast into question previous interpretation of the site: Sutton Hoo no longer represents the creation of a dynastic burial-ground in an area previously devoid of funerary activity, but a particular phase in an established ritual landscape.

While the wealth of grave-goods in the new cemetery in no way compares to finds from the main cemetery, the presence of some material (in particular the bronze hanging-

bowl, two swords and several silver shield-mounts) does point towards burials of relatively high standing. Who is buried in the Tranmer House cemetery, and what distinguishes them from the occupants of the main site?

Survey

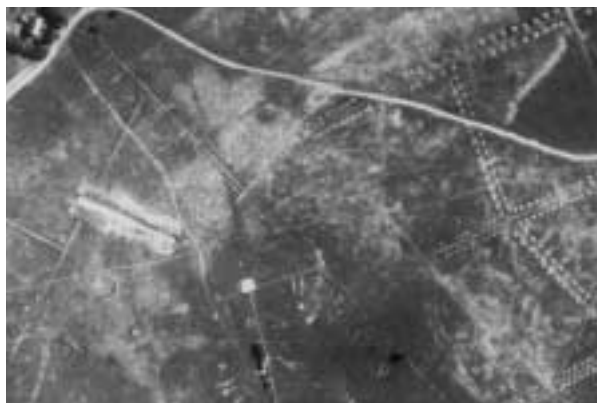
Earthworks Survey

Forest Enterprise sponsored further rapid identification survey for earthworks within areas proposed for destumping in Thetford Forest. Completion was delayed by foot and mouth precautions though a variety of monuments were recorded. These include possible round barrows at Wangford and Wordwell, a new area of nineteenth century flint mines at Brandon, numerous banks and marl pits, and a group of first or second World War training trenches at Brandon.

Coastal Survey

Most of the Suffolk coast and inter-tidal zone is currently suffering from erosion with a consequent loss of archaeological sites. There is an urgent requirement to quantify the archaeological resource of this zone and ensure that shoreline management plans adopt suitable conservation policies. In preparation for this, a desk-top study of the Norfolk and Suffolk Coast, funded by English Heritage, began in October 1999. Initially a number of pilot areas were studied using aerial photographic evidence (mainly RAF verticals dating between the 1930s and 1970s), historic maps, and sites recorded in the County Sites and Monuments Record. This work was undertaken by Andrew Miller, who was based at the National Monuments Record in Swindon. For Suffolk, two areas were studied: the Alde Estuary and Covehithe. A breakdown of the recorded data for the pilot areas shows a proliferation of war-time military features (pill boxes, gun emplacements, etc) and for the intertidal zone, wrecks, quays, saltings, oyster beds, and abandoned land reclamation.

Andrew Miller left his post during the year and two new project officers, Abby Hunt and Sarah Newsome, were appointed solely to complete the Suffolk desk-top study. Phase 2 of the project, which is field survey, should begin during 2002.



World War 2 Military features on Snape Warren

© English Heritage NMR RAF Photography



Geophysical prospecting at South Elmham

Geophysical Survey

Resistance Surveys were carried out at Rumburgh and South Elmham as part of the Friars to Flyers heritage promotion project. The survey at the site of Rumburgh Priory was to the north of the surviving church in an attempt to locate the claustral buildings detailed in a written survey of c.1530. A series of anomalies clearly indicated buried walls and/or drains.

At South Elmham a number of areas were surveyed including an area adjacent to The Minster. This clearly showed the apse at the east end of the church (no longer visible above ground) and other anomalies which are difficult to interpret.

Heritage Promotion

Heritage promotion is delivered largely through public lectures, exhibitions, guided tours/walks, media interviews and publications by both teams of the Service.

Six guided walks and 56 lectures were given by staff during the year to a wide variety of audiences including local and regional groups, adult education courses, conferences and universities. During the year a new exhibition entitled 'Land of the South Folk' was produced and displayed at West Stow Visitor Centre and Ipswich Tourist Information Centre.

Staff contributed to 17 publications during the year, including the annual review of archaeological finds and fieldwork in the county 'Archaeology in Suffolk 2000' compiled by Edward Martin, Colin Pendleton, Judith Plouviez, Gabor Thomas and Helen Geake (Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History, XL, part 1, 2000).

Staff were regularly interviewed by Radio Suffolk and the local press. National coverage included interviews by John Newman and Chris Topham-Smith on Sutton Hoo, for Radio 4, ITV and a satellite channel; appearances by Max Satchell on Time Team, Judith Plouviez on the Hoxne Hoard for an American documentary, Jo Caruth on 'The Ancient Ark' (Radio 4) and Keith Wade on 'Mapping the Town' (Radio 4). The latter was a whole programme devoted to the history of Ipswich.

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