

**Land to the North of 1 Tye Green,
Barking, Suffolk**

Planning application: 4933/16

HER Ref: BRK 182

Archaeological Evaluation Report

(© John Newman BA MCIFA, 2 Pearsons Place, Henley, Ipswich, IP6 0RA)

(December, 2020)

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Site details for HER

Name: Land north of 1 Tye Green, Barking, Suffolk, IP6 8HT

Clients: Ruby Homes (EA) Ltd

Planning authority: Mid Suffolk DC

Planning application refs: 4933/16

Development: Erection of up to nine dwellings

Date of fieldwork: 11 & 12 November, 2020

HER ref: BRK 182

OASIS ref: johnnewm1-405347

Grid ref: TM 0686 5287

Site area: c4500m²

Recent land use: Formerly arable

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Summary: Barking, land to the north of 1 Tye Green (BRK 182, TM 0686 5287) evaluation trenching for a planned residential development comprising up to nine dwellings close to the edge of Barking Tye revealed one shallow ditch of uncertain date though perpendicular to the adjacent road, a shallow depression with no finds and a light scatter of medieval pottery sherds (20 sherds- wt. 80g), a worn and fragmentary silver halfpenny of Henry VII and a scatter of late medieval and Post medieval copper alloy finds including buckle fragments, belt plates, a thimble, buttons, two 20th century pennies and scrap sheet fragments plus a few small lead artefacts including three small weights and various small fragments all of indeterminate date (John Newman Archaeological Services for Ruby Homes (EA) Ltd).

1. Introduction & background

1.1 The Last and Tricker Partnership on behalf of their client Ruby Homes (EA) Ltd commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological evaluation works for a planned development of up to nine dwellings (see Fig. 1) that has gained consent under planning application 4933/16. The evaluation requirements were set by Ms G Stewart of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service (SCCAS) with the aim of gaining a representative sample by trial trenching of the planned development area. The Written Scheme of Investigation for the archaeological evaluation (see Appendix II) was subsequently prepared by JNAS in order to allow the trenching to go ahead and reported on before any other ground works are undertaken in relation to this development. This development concerns the erection of up to nine dwellings on land north of 1 Tye Green, Barking.

1.2 Barking parish is located to the south-west of Needham Market in south mid-Suffolk and overlooking the Gipping valley to the east. While Barking is a settlement recorded in the Domesday Book of the later 11th century Needham is a market centre established in the post-conquest period closer to the river and the main east-west road that runs through this valley and which is now better known as the A14. With Barking church remaining the main centre for religious activities for both settlements to the present day. The settlement pattern within Barking in part is around the parish church but is mainly along the lanes and roads that cross the parish and in particular around the edges of the large tye which historically was an open area of common grazing hence house steads around its perimeter. The planned development site is located some 1000m south-west of the church and is close to the north-eastern edge of Barking Tye as it narrows away from the main part of this former open green.

1.3 This planned development is located in an area described by the British Geological Survey as being on deposits of Lowestoft Formation diamicton comprising a mix of sands, silts and clay at c60m OD in an area of gentle topography. In recent times the site has been under arable cultivation.

1.4 Archaeological interest in this development was generated by its location on the edge of a green or tye of medieval origin (HER BRK 115). In addition two pottery scatters of medieval date (HER BRK 036 & 037) have been recovered as surface finds within the site and features and finds were recorded more recently from Fox Meadow (HER BRK 138) during an archaeological investigation. Therefore further evidence for activity of medieval and Post medieval date could be anticipated at this site.

2. Evaluation methodology

2.1 The development area was trenched to a plan agreed with SCCAS (see Fig. 2). The trenching was carried out using a medium sized 360 machine equipped with a 1500mm flat bucket which was under archaeological supervision at all times and any indistinct areas and possible features were investigated by hand as necessary to improve clarity with the trenches being 1.80m wide.

2.2 The sides and base of trenches and the upcast spoil were examined visually and scanned with a metal detector for any finds as the evaluation progressed. In addition the areas between the trenches were visually scanned and searched with a detector. Site

visibility for features and finds is considered to have been good throughout the evaluation which was undertaken under dry weather conditions. The one feature that was exposed in trench 1 was examined by hand as was a slightly deeper area of subsoil in trench 4. At the end of the evaluation the location of the trenches were plotted from nearby mapped features and as the works progressed a full photographic record in digital format (see Appendix I) was taken.

3. Results

3.1 The relevant details for the evaluation trenches are summarised in the tables below (see also Figs. 2 & 3 and Appendices I (images) & III (The Finds))

Trench	Orientation	Length (m)	Topsoil depth (mm)	Subsoil depth (mm)	Drift geology	Archaeological/natural features & finds
1	Northeast-southwest	20	300	100 mid brown clay subsoil	Pale brown chalky clay with flints	One shallow ditch with no finds, in upcast spoil a few Pmed tile fragments
2	Northwest-southeast	20	200	100 as T1	As T1	No features, a few tile fragments
3	Northeast-southwest	20	200	100 as T1	As T1	No features, one 20thC penny
4	Northwest-southeast	20	200	100 as T1	As T1	At east end a shallow depression 0004 with no finds
5	Northeast-southwest	20	250	100 as T1	As T1	No features, 2 small 19-20 C sherds in spoil
6	Northwest-southeast	20	200	100 As T1	As T1	No features, few Pmed tile fragments
7	Northeast-southwest	20	200	100 as T1	As T1	No features, one 19C copper alloy button
8	Northwest-southeast	20	200	100 as T1	As T1	No features, few Pmed brick and tile fragments
9	Northeast-southwest	20	250	100 as T1	As T1	No features, one small 19-20 C sherd, few Pmed tile fragments
		180m (324m ²)	200-300	100		Only a shallow undated ditch (0002) and a shallow depression, few small Pmed finds in upcast spoil plus a light scatter of medieval sherds (wt.80g) between the trenches plus a three late medieval and a few Post medieval copper alloy finds between the trenches and a very worn fragment of a Henry VII halfpenny

Table 1: Trench details

3.2 As outlined in table 1 above the trenches revealed a 200mm to 300mm depth of topsoil above 100mm of mid brown clay subsoil giving shallow trench depths between 300mm and 400mm above pale brown chalky clay with flints.

3.3 The only features revealed (see Table 2 & Fig. 3) were a shallow ditch (0002) in trench 1 that was at a right angle to the adjacent road. The fill (0003) of this 1140mm wide and 300mm deep feature did not contain any finds; also at the eastern end of trench 4 a deeper area of subsoil was above a shallow depression (0004) whose fill (0005) also did not contain any finds.

Trench	Context	Type	Part of	Description	Date
Across site	0001	US finds		Stray surface and metal detected finds from across the site	Few Lmed, most Pmed
1	0002	Ditch	0002	Shallow ditch on NW-SE orientation at right angle to adjacent road, 1400mm wide x 300mm deep with gently rounded base	
1	0003	Fill	0002	Mid brown clay fill, no finds	?
4	0004	Shallow depression	0004	Shallow across SE end of trench, extended 2m into trench, 300mm deep	
4	0005	Fill	0004	Mid brown clay fill of 0004, no finds	?

Table 2: Context list

3.4 Few finds were recovered from the upcast spoil of the nine trenches however a visual scan of the field surface and a metal detector search between the trenches did recover a number of finds. These comprise (see Appendix III) 20 small sherds (wt. 80g) of sandy medieval coarse ware, a worn and fragmentary fragment of a silver halfpenny of Henry VII, pennies of George V and George VI, three plain copper alloy belt plates of very late medieval to Post medieval date, plus a thimble, two buckle fragments and a few late Post medieval buttons. In addition a damaged pack seal and three small crude lead weights were found; all of these as topsoil finds.

4. Conclusion

4.1 With largely negative results from the evaluation trenching with regard to archaeological deposits of any significance it was agreed with Ms G Stewart of SCCAS that a search from the County Historic Environment Record for local sites and finds would not be required in this case. However the Suffolk Heritage Explorer (accessed 9 December, 2020) was examined for the location of recorded nearby sites.

4.2 While this site is adjacent to the north-eastern edge of Barking Tye (HER BRK 115) and surface scatters of medieval pottery (HER BRK 036 & 037) have been recovered from this area and a few medieval features were recorded in an evaluation to the south-west (HER BRK 138) no significant archaeological features were revealed in the 9 trenches. The only features revealed were a shallow ditch (0002) in trench 1 which could not be dated and a deeper area of subsoil (0004) in trench 4 which again did not contain any finds. Across the site as a whole a low level scatter of small and abraded medieval coarseware pottery sherds and a few late medieval but largely Post medieval non-ferrous metal finds were recovered as stray finds with the great majority being of 19th-20th century date or of indeterminate date. These stray finds can be interpreted as the result of spreading manure containing domestic waste across arable land over the last few centuries and loss by people during farm work on this former arable land.

4.3 From these low level archaeological results with no deposits of any significance being revealed on what appears to have been an area of arable use close to the tye in the past it is

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recommended that no further archaeological works should be required for this residential development on land north of 1 Tye Green, Barking.

Archive- to be deposited with the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service under the HER ref: BRK 182

Disclaimer- any opinions regarding the need for further archaeological work in relation to this proposed development are those of the author's alone. Formal comment regarding the need for further work must be sought from the official Archaeological Advisors to the relevant Planning Authority.

(Acknowledgements: JNAS is grateful to Jonny for his skilled machine operation, to James Armes and Keith Lewis for the detector search and to Sue Holden for her specialist illustration work)

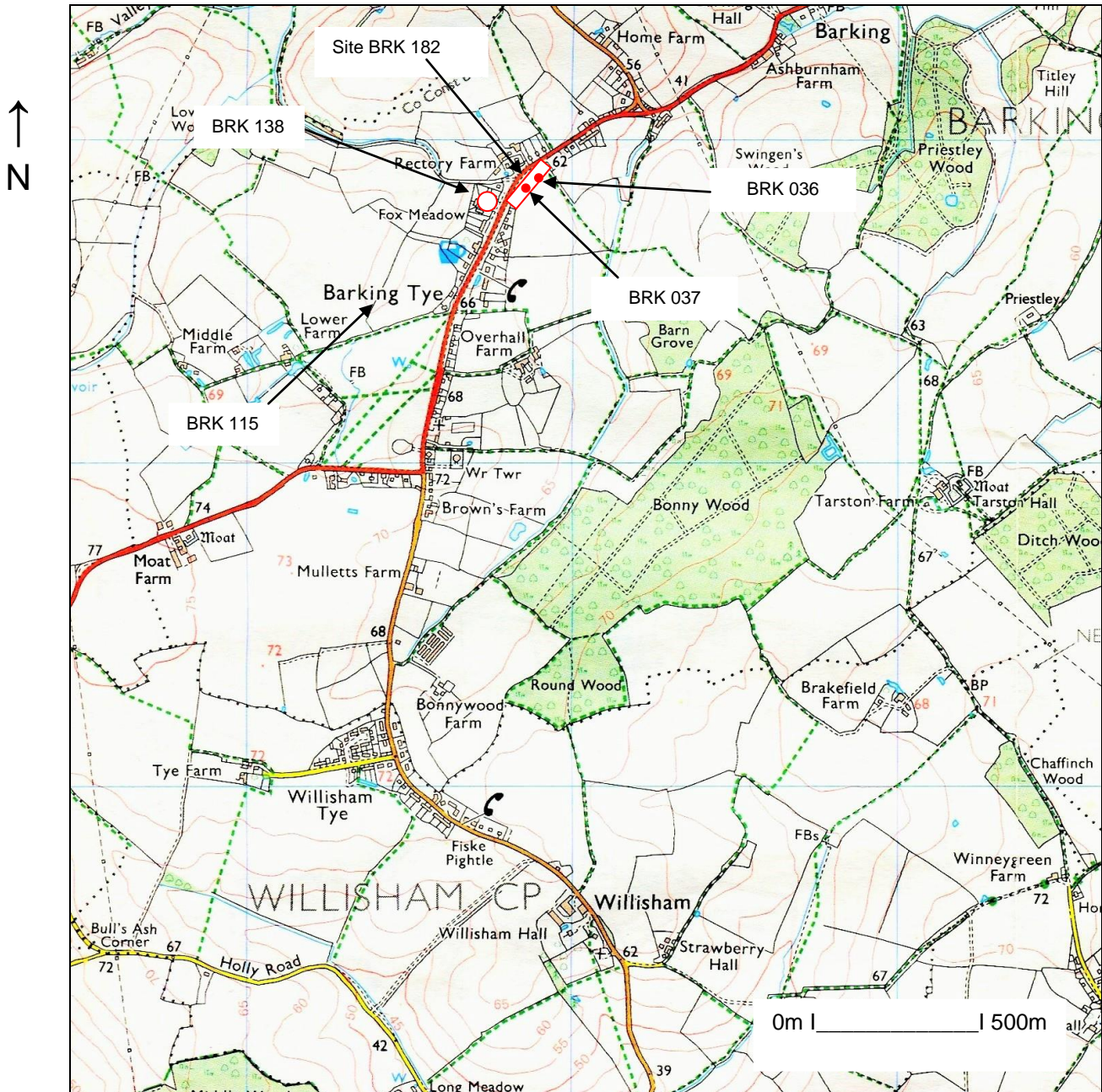


Fig. 1: Site location

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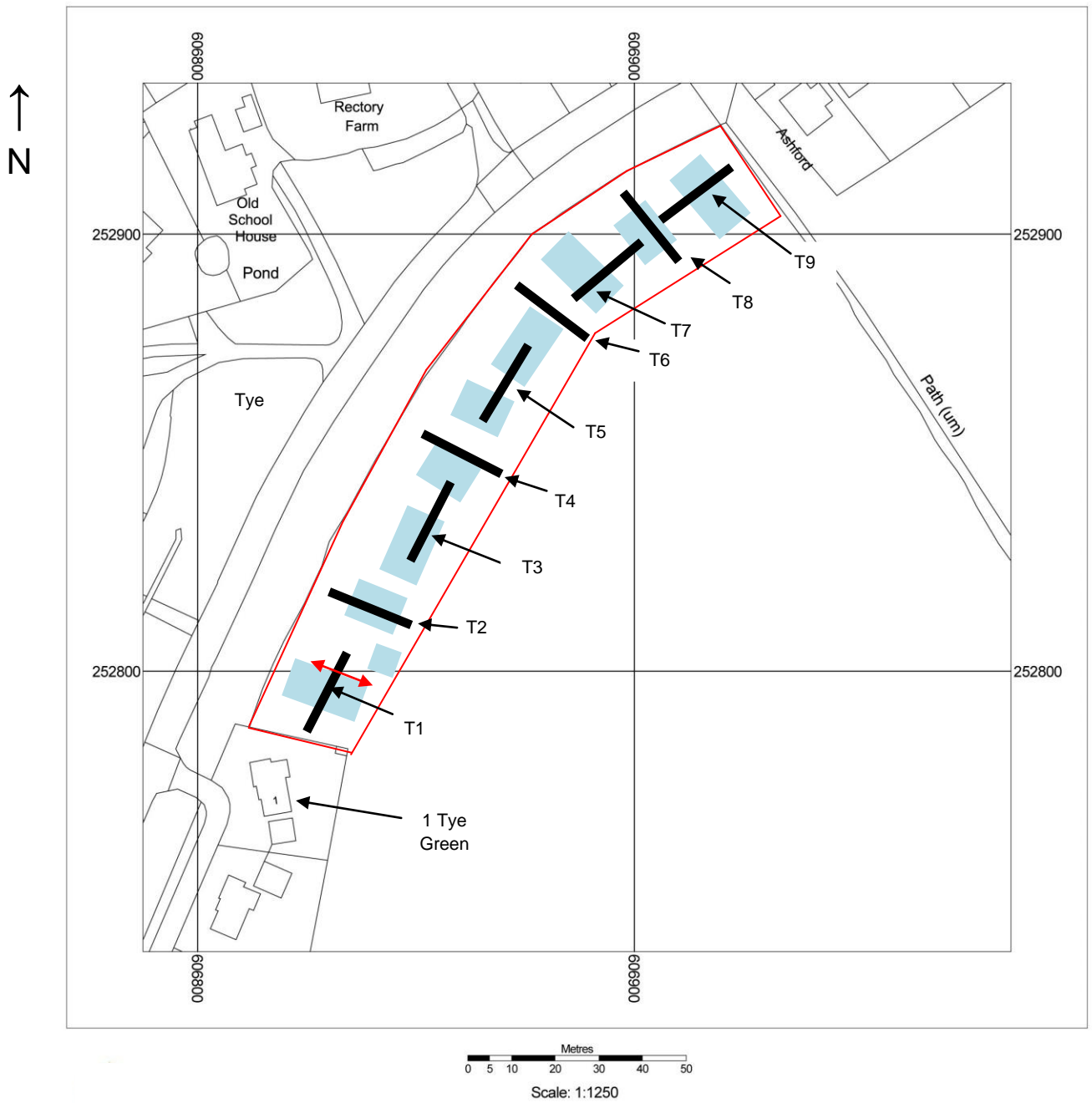


Fig. 2: Location of trenches
 (Light blue footprint areas, red arrow-ditch 0002)
 (Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright 2020 All rights reserved Licence No 100049722)

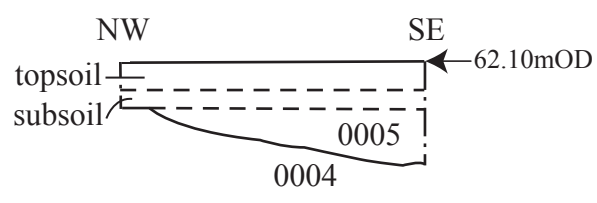
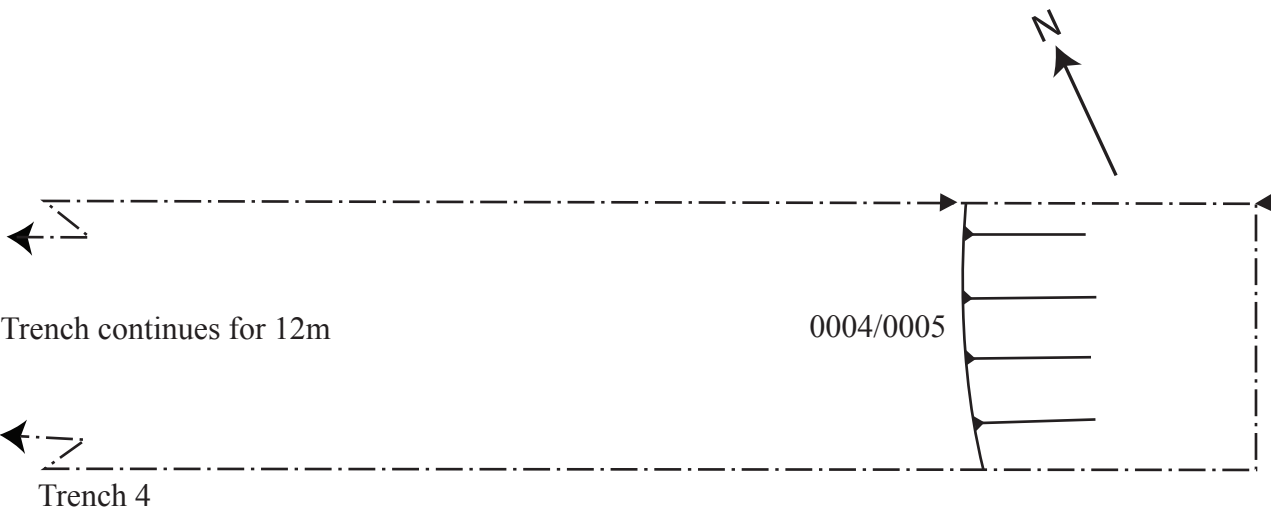
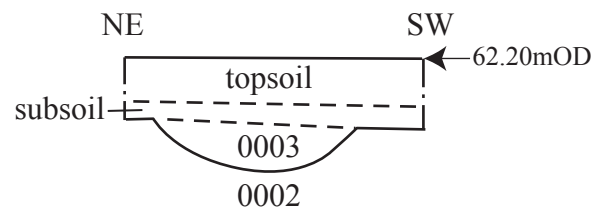
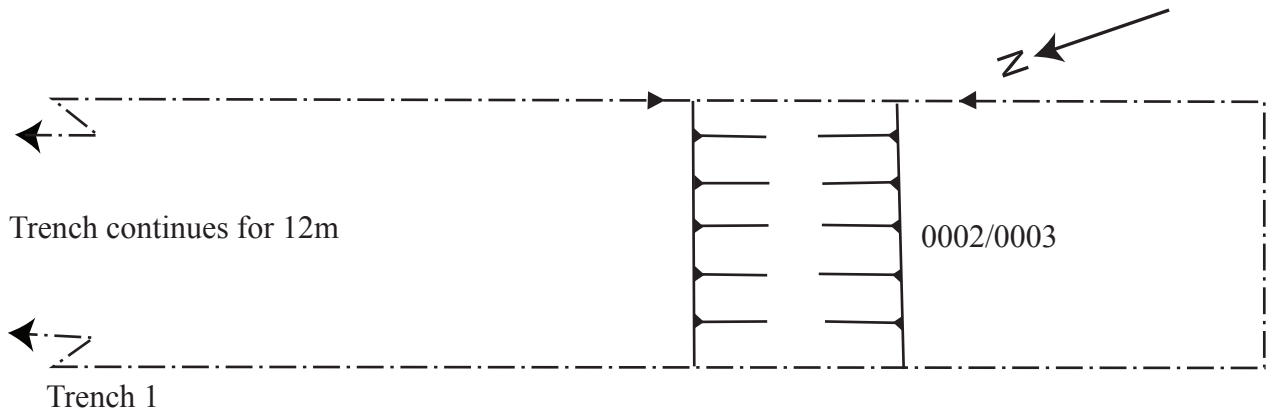


Fig. 3: Trench plans and sections.



Appendix I- Images



General view from north



General view from southwest



Trench 1 from north



Trench 1 small ditch 0002 and deposit profile



Trench 2 from northwest



Trench 2 deposit profile



Trench 3 from south



Trench 3 deposit profile



Trench 4 from southeast



Shallow depression 0004 at east end of trench 4



Trench 5 from south



Trench 5 deposit profile



Trench 6 from southwest



Trench 6 deposit profile



Trench 8 from southeast



Trench 9 from southwest

Appendix II- WSI

**Land to the North of 1 Tye Green,
Barking, Suffolk**

**Written Scheme of Investigation for
Archaeological Evaluation**

Site details

Name: Land to the north of 1 Tye Green, Barking, Suffolk, IP6 8HT

Client: Ruby Homes (EA) Ltd

Local planning authority: Mid Suffolk DC

Planning application ref: 4933/16

Proposed development: Erection of new dwelling 9 dwellings

Proposed date for evaluation: tbc

Brief ref: SCCAS_ Brief for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation tbc

Grid ref: TM 06863 52867

HER ref: BRK 182

OASIS ref: johnnewm1-405347

Area: c6000m²

Current site use: Arable

Contents

1. Introduction
2. Location, Topography & Geology
3. Archaeological & Historical Background
4. Aims of the Site Evaluation
5. Methodology
6. Risk Assessment
7. Specialists

Proposed location of trial trenches

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1. Introduction

1.1 Last and Tricker Partnership on behalf of their client Ruby Homes (EA) Ltd have commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological site evaluation for an nine dwelling development that has received consent to go ahead. This written scheme of investigation (WSI) details the background to the archaeological requirements for planning application 4933/16 and how JNAS will implement the requirements of the Brief for Archaeological Evaluation to be set by Ms G Stewart of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service (SCCAS). The WSI will also set out how potential risks will be mitigated. This overall proposed development site (PDS) concerns the construction of 9 dwellings on land north of 1Tye Green, Barking.

1.2 The evaluation will be carried out to the standards set regionally in the *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England (EAA Occ. Papers 14, 2003)*, locally in *Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation 2020 (Suffolk CC)* and nationally in *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2020)*.

1.3 The evaluation as detailed in this document is the first phase of a programme of archaeological investigation secured by negative condition on planning consent 4933/16. Where the results of the evaluation indicate the presence of heritage assets further archaeological works will be required to mitigate the impact of the development on the historic environment. The SCCAS officer will identify the type and extent of works in a new brief necessary to adequately mitigate the impact of the proposed development. All further archaeological works, as recommended by SCCAS, must be undertaken in accordance with an additional WSI, submitted and approved by SCCAS and the LPA. All further archaeological investigations must be undertaken prior to commencement of development, unless specifically referenced as monitoring of groundworks in the approved WSI.

2. Location, Topography & Geology

2.1 Barking parish is located to the south-west of Needham Market in south mid-Suffolk and overlooking the Gipping valley to the east. While Barking is a settlement recorded in the Domesday Book of the later 11th century Needham is a market centre established in the post-conquest period closer to the river and the main east-west road that runs through this valley and which is now better known as the A14. The settlement pattern within Barking in part is around the parish church but is mainly along the lanes and roads that cross the parish and in particular around the edges of the tye which historically was an open area of common grazing hence house steads around its perimeter. The proposed development site (PDS) is located some 1000m south-west of the church and is close to the north-eastern edge of Barking Tye.

2.2 The PDS is located in an area described by the British Geological Survey as being on deposits of Lowestoft Formation diamicton comprising a mix of sands, silts and clay at c60m OD in an area of gentle topography. In recent times the PDS has been under arable cultivation.

3. Archaeological & Historical Background

3.1 To quote from the relevant SCCAS archaeological advice 'This site lies in an area of known archaeology recorded on the County Historic Environment Record. The proposed development area is situated on the edge of a medieval green (BRK 115) and scatters of medieval pottery have been recorded within the site itself (BRK 036 and 037). Medieval finds and features have also been recorded during recent archaeological investigation at Fox Meadow (BRK 138). As a result, there is high potential for the discovery of below-ground heritage assets of archaeological importance within this area, and groundworks associated with the development have the potential to damage or destroy any archaeological remains which exist.'

A site evaluation by trial trenching is therefore required to:

- Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.
- Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.
- Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.
- 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. Aims of the Site Evaluation

4.1 As outlined in section 3 above the archaeological potential of this site relates to its location in on the edge of the medieval tye with medieval pottery scatters having been recorded in its area; therefore the site has high potential to contain evidence for medieval period settlement activity.

5. Methodology

5.1 The proposed development is for the construction of 9 dwellings. To inform the results of the evaluation if archaeological deposits are revealed a search will be commissioned from the County HER for the area within 500m of the PDS and the relevant invoice number will be included in the report. Ten days notice of the evaluation starting will be given to SCCAS.

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5.2 The Brief requires 180m of sample trenching, which will be 1.8m wide, across the area of the overall development plus provision for an additional 40m of trenching dependant on the initial results. This will be undertaken using a wide toothless ditching bucket on a suitably sized machine operated by an experienced driver with a trench plan as set out below with 80m shown and 10m held as contingency. The machine will be closely supervised by an experienced archaeologist as the overburden is removed in shallow spits to the top of any archaeological deposits that are present, where hand investigation will start, or to expose the underlying drift geology which will be further hand cleaned and examined as required. The spoil will be stored adjacent to the excavated trench with top and sub soil kept separate to allow for subsequent sequential backfilling. No trenches will be backfilled until the relevant officer at SCCAS has been consulted and should any modification to the trench layout be required due to any unforeseen circumstances, such as local services, then SCCAS will be contacted immediately. A metal detector search will be carried out by an experienced operator at all stages of the evaluation including before the trenches are opened. The up cast spoil will also be closely examined for unstratified artefacts as evidence for past activity in past rural areas in particular is often as evident via artefact scatters as by undisturbed archaeological deposits.

5.3 Site records will be made under a continuous and unique numbering system of contexts under an overall HER number obtained from the Suffolk CC HER beforehand. All contexts will be numbered and finds recorded by context. Conventions compatible with the county HER will be used throughout the monitoring. Site plans will be drawn at 1:20 or 1:50 as appropriate and sections at 1:10 or 1:20 (all on plastic drawing film) and related to OS map cover. Sections will be levelled to a datum OD. A photographic record in high resolution digital images will be made of the site and exposed features (using a Lumix DMC-FZ5 camera with allowance for .jpeg and higher definition .tif images depending on what is revealed).

5.4 As necessary and to define archaeological deposits exposed surfaces will be trowelled clean before appropriate hand investigation and recording. Exposed archaeological features will be sampled at standard levels with care being taken to cause minimum disturbance to the site consistent with evaluation to a level adequate to properly form a subsequent mitigation strategy. Significant features such as solid or bonded structural remains, building slots or post holes (where fills are sampled) will have their integrity maintained (and during backfilling). Otherwise for discrete, contained, features, sampling will be at 50%- possibly rising to 100% if requested, and 1m wide sampling slots across linear features. If human burial evidence is revealed the SCCAS Officer will be informed and the clear presumption must be to preserve such remains in situ with minimum disturbance during this evaluation stage. If this is not possible then a Ministry of Justice licence will be obtained prior to full on site recording (total 100% sampling if a cremation deposit) and removal of the remains followed by examination by the relevant specialist and possibly scientific dating. If human remains do have to be recorded, removed from site and reported on

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then these works will add an additional cost to the evaluation works which may involve radiocarbon dating (in this case the likelihood of revealing human burial evidence is assessed as being low).

5.5 All finds will be collected and processed unless any variation is agreed with the relevant SCCAS Officer. Finds will be assessed by recognised period specialists and their interpretation will form an integral part of the overall report. Finds will be stored according to ICON guidelines with specialist advice/treatment sought for fragile ones. Every effort will be made to gain the deposit of the site finds to the SCCAS Store under their relevant HER code and site numbering for future reference. If this is not possible then the SCCAS Officer will be consulted over any requirements for additional recording (which may have an additional cost implication). Any discard policy will be discussed and agreed with the relevant SCCAS Officer and any finds that qualify under the Treasure Act will be reported to the local Finds Liaison Officer within 14 days.

5.6 Where appropriate palaeoenvironmental samples will be taken for processing and assessment by a specialist conversant with regional archaeological standards and research agendas. The sampling, processing and assessment will follow the guidelines as detailed in *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (English Heritage, 2011). In accordance with standard practice bulk samples of 40 litres (or 100% of the deposit where less) will be taken from a representative cross section of archaeological deposits of all periods (respecting defined fills within features), in consultation with the relevant SCCAS Officer (and the Historic England Regional Scientific Advisor (RSA) if the deposits merit more targeted advice) including deposits that cannot be immediately dated by their artefact content, so the state of preservation and full archaeological and palaeoenvironmental potential of the deposits can be assessed and any further sampling, should further field work take place, be systematically planned and fully costed. Archaeological deposits of all types may reveal valuable data through the processing and assessment of samples with high priority features including the primary fills of pits, wells and cesspits, layers of middens, occupation surfaces and structural features as well as other discrete activity areas, contents of hearths, ovens, and other craft related or industrial structures. In addition more generalised settlement and land use features such as ditches may also yield valuable and informative data when sampling is undertaken systematically as the sum of all the assessment results can add considerably to the interpretation of a site and its landscape. Through an integrated study of all the data recovered from the evaluation the results from the assessment of the samples will be reviewed in terms of:

- What is the quality and state of preservation of charred plant remains, mineralised plant and animal related remains, small vertebrates and industrial residues such as evidence for iron working (contributing to the fullest interpretation of the evaluation results and to aid the planning of any further

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field work- if any RC dates are required for features containing suitable material but no easily dateable finds then this will incur an additional cost).

- What is the concentration of macro-remains (to inform sampling strategy in any further field work), in particular how might bulk sampling inform the interpretation of burial deposits.
- Can any patterning or similarities/differences be ascertained between deposits from different periods represented on site, similarly can any useful comparisons be made with undated and unphased deposits (to aid interpretation of the evaluation results and help in the study of undated deposits which may otherwise be overlooked and which may via sampling yield material for RC dating)
- Do waterlogged deposits exist on site, if so is there potential for palaeoenvironmental data from preserved insects or pollen and do such deposits contain organic material suitable for RC dating from samples taken as advised by the relevant soil specialist (who would also coordinate the assessment for pollen and insect remains), the RSA will also be consulted in such cases in conjunction with the relevant SCCAS Officer. Incremental column samples will be taken should waterlogged deposits be revealed in close consultation with the evaluation soils specialist with 10-20 litre sample sizes which will be sub-sampled for preserved pollen, insects, diatoms, preserved parasite eggs etc. If waterlogged wood is encountered it will ideal to leave in situ, if it has to be lifted it will be packed while wet in black polythene and stored at 5C until it can be transferred to a specialist for species identification, assessment and potential for RC dating is undertaken (should RC dating be required in the evaluation on such deposits this will incur an additional cost and will take time to obtain, examination of the topographic location of the site indicates that the presence of waterlogged deposits is unlikely unless deep deposits are revealed).
- Deep blanket type deposits resulting from both natural and human derived actions and events can yield valuable land use and palaeoenvironmental information. In particular such deposits can form at the base of a slope, if located in the evaluation the relevant SCCAS Officer and RSA will be consulted over monolith sampling and assessment by the relevant evaluation specialist (the composition of such deposits may give information on past land use in the area through a study of the soil matrix notwithstanding additional data if it is waterlogged)

5.7 An archive of all records and finds will be prepared consistent with the principles of *MoRPHE* (and the guidelines in the Archaeological Archives Forum: a guide to best practice 2007). This archive will be deposited with the Suffolk CC HER within 3 months of working finishing on site under the relevant HER number and following the

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guidelines outlined in '*Archaeological Archives in Suffolk- Guidelines for preparation and deposition*' (SCCAS Conservation Team revised version 2019). As necessary the site digital archive will be deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) within the agreed allowance for the monitoring and reporting works.

5.8 The evaluation report will be consistent with the principles of *MoRPHE* and this report will summarise the methodology employed and relate the archaeological record directly to the aims of this WSI and section 4 above in particular. The report will give an objective account of the deposits and stratigraphy recorded and finds recovered with an inventory of the latter. The report will include an assessment of palaeoenvironmental remains recovered from palaeosols and cut features in relation to both dated and undated features and in terms of patterning across the site.

5.9 Any interpretation of the evaluation will be clearly separated from the objective account of the evaluation and its results and the results will be discussed with the relevant SCCAS Officer at an early stage in the reporting process following reporting on the day of the immediately apparent conclusions. The report will give a clear statement regarding the results of the site evaluation in relation to both the more detailed aims in section 4 above and their significance in the context of local HER records and of the Regional Research Framework (EAA Occ. Papers 3, 8 & 24, 1997, 2000 & 2011). There will be no further work on site until the evaluation results have been assessed and the SCCAS Officer has considered whether further archaeological works are required if this application receives consent. The report may give an opinion regarding the necessity for further evaluation work as appropriate. A draft copy of the report will be presented to SCCAS following completion of the site works. Once accepted a bound hard copy will be provided for the County HER with a digital version on disc. As required the site evaluation will be registered on the OASIS online archaeological record followed by submission of the final draft in .pdf format. An HER summary sheet will be completed and a summary prepared of any positive results for inclusion in the annual PSIAH round-up.

6. Risk Assessment

6.1 Protective clothing will be worn on site (hard hat, high visibility vest/coat, steel-toe cap boots, and ear muffs if required). A safe working method will be agreed with the machine operator for excavation of the trenches and examination of the up cast spoil while at the same time allowing efficient use of plant. Suitable clothing will be available to mitigate against extremes of weather. COVID guideline requirements will be adhered to with social distancing, no sharing of equipment and separate rest areas.

6.2 Vehicles will be safely parked away from work areas and lines of access.

6.3 Prior to evaluation work starting on site the client will be consulted with regard to any potential contamination at the site. No overhead services impinge on the trench locations. Gloves and hand wash/wipes be available and any information on possible

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ground contamination revealed during the evaluation will be passed to finds and environmental specialists.

6.4 A fully charged mobile phone will be carried and a first aid kit will be taken to site.

6.5 It is unlikely that any trench plus excavated feature depth will go below c1/1.3m from the present ground level. If any excavations need to go deeper measures such as stepping in the sides will be employed.

6.6 JNAS holds full insurance cover for archaeological site works from the specialist provider Towergate Risk Solutions covering Public & Products Liability, details can be supplied on request.

7. Specialists

Conservation:	Conservation Services
Faunal remains:	J Curl (Sylvanus Archaeology)
Human remains:	S Anderson (Freelance)
Metal detecting:	J Armes (experienced freelance)
Palaeoenvironmental samples:	V Fryer (Freelance)
Soils specialist	tbc
Pre-historic flint:	S Bates (Freelance)
Pre-historic pottery:	S Percival (Freelance)
Post Roman ceramics & CBM:	S Anderson (Freelance)
Roman period small finds:	N Crummy (Freelance)
Roman period ceramics:	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Medieval coins:	M Allen (Fitzwilliam Museum)
Post Roman small finds:	JNAS



Proposed location of trial trench (9 x 20 & 40m contingency)

Appendix III- The Finds

(All stray unstratified finds 0001 from across field- identified by JNAS)

Pottery- 20 small and abraded sherds of sandy medieval coarseware (wt. 80g)

Metal finds

Very worn and damaged silver halfpenny of Henry VII (late 15th-early 16th century)

George V penny 1927

George VI penny 1944

Copper alloy belt plate, 27mm x 15mm, plain sheet metal, with 3 small studs still in place in corners and central 3mm wide piercing- late medieval to early Post medieval

Copper alloy belt plate, 27mm x 15mm, plain sheet metal, empty stud holes in corners- late medieval to early Post medieval

Copper alloy thimble with open top, 20mm across base, 17mm across top, 8mm high, Post medieval

Half a copper alloy spectacle buckle, 33mm x 28mm, 17th-18th C date

Small fragment of copper alloy bar from a buckle, 28mm x 6mm wide, earlier Post medieval

Copper alloy livery button, 21mm diameter with initials LNER, 19th century (Railway company)

Small plain copper alloy buckle 26mm x 22mm Post medieval

Small copper alloy handle with central piercing 22mm x 12mm Post medieval

Six plain copper alloy buttons 19th-earlier 20th century

11 small copper alloy sheet fragments

Damaged lead pack seal with M above PB on one side, 18mm, ?from fertiliser sack, 19th-early 20th C date

Crude lead conical weight with central piercing, base 25mm diameter, top 16mm, height 20mm, wt. 51g, ?date

Small disc shaped lead weight with central piercing, 26mm diameter, 8mm high, wt. 7g

Crude bun shaped lead weight with central piercing, 26mm diameter, 8mm high, wt. 35g

Seven small lead fragments of indeterminate origin and date

Appendix IV- OASIS summary form

OASIS ID: johnnewm1-405347

Project details

Project name	Land to the North of 1 Tye Green, Barking, Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation Report
Short description of the project	Barking, land to the north of 1 Tye Green (BRK 182, TM 0686 5287) evaluation trenching for a planned residential development comprising up to nine dwellings close to the edge of Barking Tye revealed one shallow ditch of uncertain date though perpendicular to the adjacent road, a shallow depression with no finds and a light scatter of medieval pottery sherds (20 sherds- wt. 80g), a worn and fragmentary silver halfpenny of Henry VII and a scatter of late medieval and Post medieval copper alloy finds including buckle fragments, belt plates, a thimble, buttons, two 20th century pennies and scrap sheet fragments plus a few small lead artefacts including three small weights and various small fragments all of indeterminate date.
Project dates	Start: 11-11-2020 End: 12-11-2020
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	BRK 182 - Related HER No.
Any associated project reference codes	4933/16 - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 3 - Operations to a depth more than 0.25m
Monument type	DITCH Uncertain
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	COIN Medieval
Significant Finds	COIN Modern
Significant Finds	BELT PLATE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	BUTTON Post Medieval
Significant Finds	WEIGHT Post Medieval
Significant Finds	BUCKLE Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"

Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK MID SUFFOLK BARKING LAND TO THE NORTH OF 1 TYE GREEN
Postcode	IP6 8HT
Study area	4500 Square metres
Site coordinates	TM 06863 52867 52.134803107014 1.023006769054 52 08 05 N 001 01 22 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 59m Max: 60m
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	John Newman Archaeological Services
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	John Newman
Project director/manager	John Newman
Project supervisor	John Newman
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Project archives	
Physical Archive recipient	Suffolk CC Archaeological Service
Physical Contents	"Ceramics","Metal"
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk CC Archaeological Service
Digital Contents	"Ceramics","Metal"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk CC Archaeological Service
Paper Contents	"Ceramics","Metal"
Paper Media	"Plan","Report","Section"

available

Project bibliography

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Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Land North of 1 Tye Green Barking Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation Report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Newman, J
Date	2020
Issuer or publisher	John Newman Archaeological Services
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