

Land South of Access Road From C733 To The Church, Assington, Suffolk

Planning application: DC/20/03362/FUL

HER Ref: ASN 059

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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

(March, 2021)

(Tel: 01473 832896 Email: johnnewman2@btinternet.com)

Site details for HER

Name: Land South of Access Road from C733 to The Church, Assington, Suffolk, CO10 5LH

Clients: Yorley Barn Nursery School

Planning authority: Babergh DC

Planning application refs: DC/20/03362/FUL

Development: Erection of Nursery School (Yorley Barn Nursery relocation from Yorley Barn, Upper Road, Little Cornard) (Class D1) with ancillary parking and construction of vehicular access to The Street

Date of fieldwork: 4 February, 2021

HER ref: ASN 059

OASIS ref: johnnewm1-409910

Grid ref: TL 9382 3874

Site area: 0.66ha

Recent land use: Arable land

‘At Ashington, you worked well
in the shield-war, warrior-king;
brown was the flesh of bodies
served to the blood-bird:
in the slaughter, you won,
sire, with your sword
enough of a name there,
north of the Danes' Woods.’

Frontispiece: An account of the Battle of Ashundun from Skaldic poetry by Ottar svarti in the early medieval Knythinga saga (source <https://en.wikipedia.org>, accessed 4/03/2021)

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Summary: Assington, Land south of the access road from the C733 to the church (ASN 059, TL 9382 3874) evaluation trenching for a planned nursery school development with associated car parking and landscaping revealed one small ditch of uncertain date. In addition though this parish is one of the possible sites for Battle of Assundun in 1016 no evidence for this event was found (John Newman Archaeological Services for Yorley Barn Nursery School)

1. Introduction & background

1.1 Nick Peasland Architectural Services on behalf of the Yorley Barn Nursery School commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological evaluation works for a planned nursery school development (see Fig. 1) that has gained consent under planning application DC/20/03362/FUL. The evaluation requirements were set by Mr M Baker of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service (SCCAS) with the aim of gaining a representative sample by trial trenching of the planned development areas within the site. 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 a nursery school on land south of the access road from the C733 to the church at Assington with ancillary parking and construction of vehicular access to the street.

1.2 Assington parish is located to the south-east of Sudbury in south Suffolk. The parish church is close to the site of Assington Hall but otherwise isolated from the small village that has a linear layout some 450m to the south. The site is 250m to the south-east of the church/hall complex and c600m north-east of the small village, it is also close to the southern edge of Assington Park where the church and hall are located.

1.3 The site is located in an area described by the British Geological Survey as being on the margin between diamicton deposits of the Lowestoft Formation made up of clays, sands and silts and Lowestoft Formation sands and gravel at c60m OD. Some 250m to the west a small stream flows in a southerly direction from the church/hall complex. The site has a gentle southerly aspect and to date has been under arable cultivation.

1.4 Archaeological interest in this development was generated by its proximity to the parish church of St Edmund (HER ASN 003) which is thought to be one of the possible locations for the battle of Assundun (see frontispiece) in 1016 where Cnut defeated Edmund Ironside to become king of Denmark and England. In addition the site is close to the edge of a medieval green (HER ASN 013) depicted on Hodkinson's 1783 map of Suffolk.

2. Evaluation methodology

2.1 The development area was trenched to a plan agreed with SCCAS (see Fig. 2) using a large 360 machine equipped with a 1800mm flat bucket which was under archaeological supervision at all times and any indistinct areas were hand cleaned as necessary to improve clarity with the trenches being 1.80m wide. A large area in the south central part of the site was not examined as it will be kept as an open green area though a single trench was opened at the southern end where a landscaping scheme is planned.

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 was also metal detected. 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 6 was examined by hand. The location of the trenches was lain out by Nick Peasland 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 & III):

Trench	Orientation	Length (m)	Topsoil depth (mm)	Subsoil depth (mm)	Drift geology	Archaeological/natural features & finds
1	Northeast-southwest	20	300	300 mid brown sandy clay subsoil	Orangish brown silty sand with flints	No features, few Pmed brick frags in spoil
2	Northwest-southeast	20	250	250 as T1	As T1	As T1, few small Pmed brick and tile frags
3	Northwest-southeast	20	300	300 as T1	As T1	As T1, few small Pmed brick and tile frags
4	Northeast-southwest	20	300	300 as T1	As T1	No features, few small Pmed brick and tile frags
5	Northeast-southwest	20	300	300 as T1	As T1	AsT2
6	Northwest-southeast	20	300	300 As T1	As T1	One shallow NW-SE orientated ditch 0002 with no finds
		120m (216m ²)	250-300	250-300		One shallow ditch of uncertain date in trench 6 and a moderate scatter of Pmed stray finds plus one medieval cut halfpenny

Table 1: Trench details

3.2 As outlined in table 1 above the trenches revealed a 250mm to 300mm depth of topsoil above a similar depth of mid brown sandy clay subsoil giving a trench depths between 500mm to 600mm above orangish brown silty sand with flints.

3.3 The only features revealed was a shallow north-east to south-west orientated ditch (0002) in trench 6 at southern end of the site. This feature was 1000mm wide and 300mm deep with a gently rounded profile and the fill (0003) pale-mid brown very silty sand and it did not contain any finds.

3.4 The stray ceramic finds at the site proved to be a few small blue and white and refined whiteware sherds of later 19th to early 20th century date. The metal detector search covered the trenches and the areas in between and the earliest find was a

very worn cut silver short cross halfpenny of Henry II, Richard or John so dated to c1200 AD and probably from the Canterbury mint. All the other coins were low denomination and of 18th to mid-20th century date with two halfpennies of George III, a Victoria halfpenny 1900, a penny (1921) and a halfpenny (1926) of George V and a 1955 shilling. Most of the coins were very worn. All of the non-ferrous artefacts were of Post medieval date and included a small spur fragment, two fragments of crotal or rumbler bells, 6 lead musket balls of various sizes and a number of late Post medieval items as listed in Appendix III.

4. Conclusion

4.1 With largely negative results from the evaluation trenching with regard to archaeological deposits or finds of any great significance and to be consistent with similar smaller scale evaluation in the county a search was not commissioned from the HER.

4.2 While this site is relatively close to the parish church and a medieval green no features of medieval date were revealed with the single small ditch (0002) being undated and is probably a field boundary. In addition no evidence was revealed for the 1016 AD Battle of Ashundun though it should be noted other places have been claimed as the possible site for this conflict with Ashingdon near Rochford and Ashdon near Saffron Walden in Essex appearing to be preferred options (source <https://en.wikipedia.org>, accessed 4/03/2021). It can also be noted that more ancient battle sites probably involved a relatively small number of combatants possibly over a large area and any discarded items would almost certainly have been collected afterwards. For example a metal detector search of the area of the Battle of Fornham (1173 AD, HER FSG 036) in Suffolk did not recover any evidence for that conflict.

4.3 From the results of this evaluation which only revealed one shallow ditch of uncertain date and one worn medieval coin fragment plus a number of Post medieval stray finds it is recommended that no further archaeological works should be required at this nursery and car parking development at land south of access road from C733 to The Church, Assington.

Archive- to be deposited with the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service under the HER ref: ASN 059 though the finds will be returned to the owners of the nursery for potential display

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 Nick Peasland and Mark Euston the digger driver on site for their close cooperation, to James Armes and Keith Lewis for the metal detector survey and to Sue Holden for her specialist illustration work)

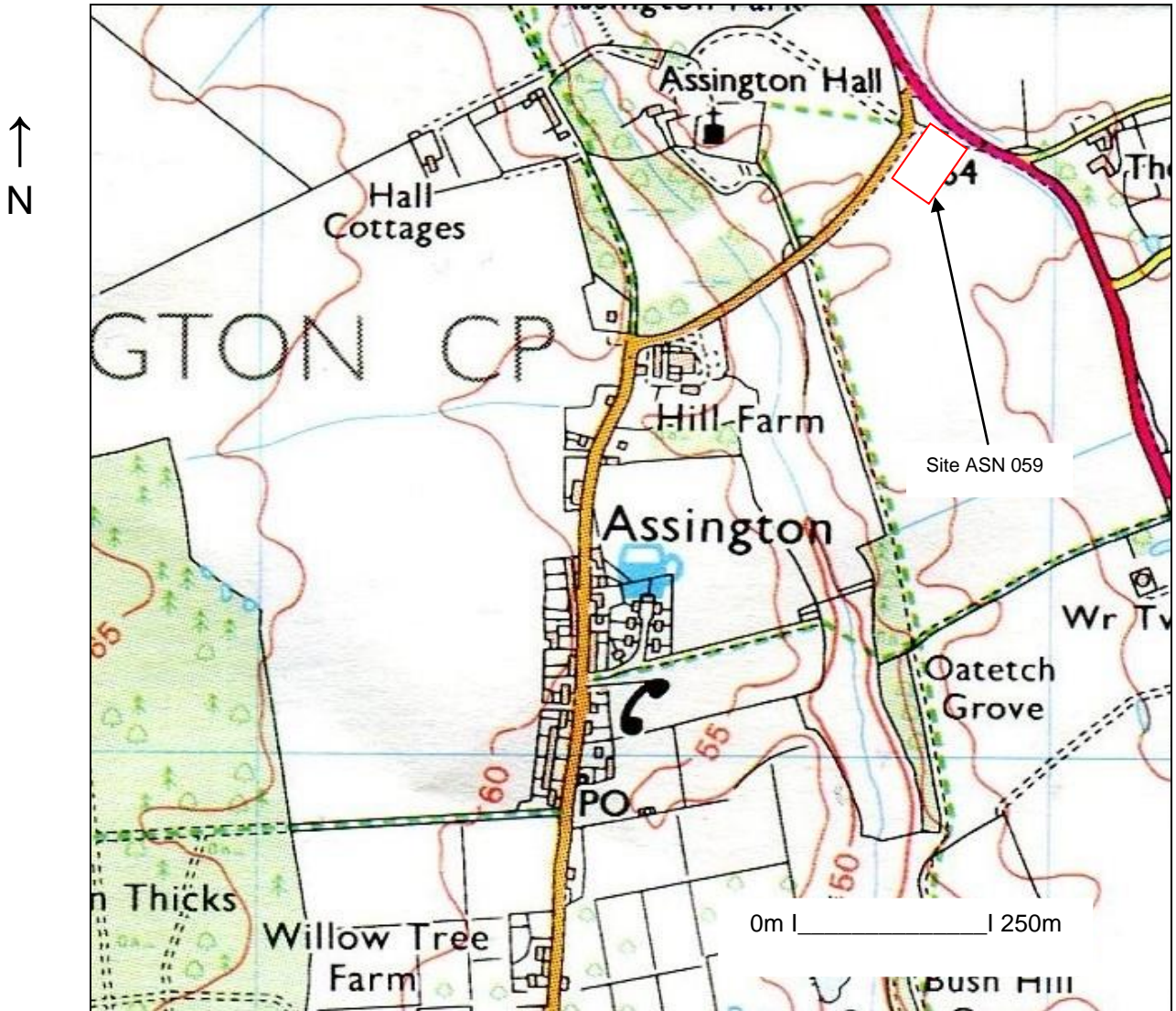


Fig. 1: Site location

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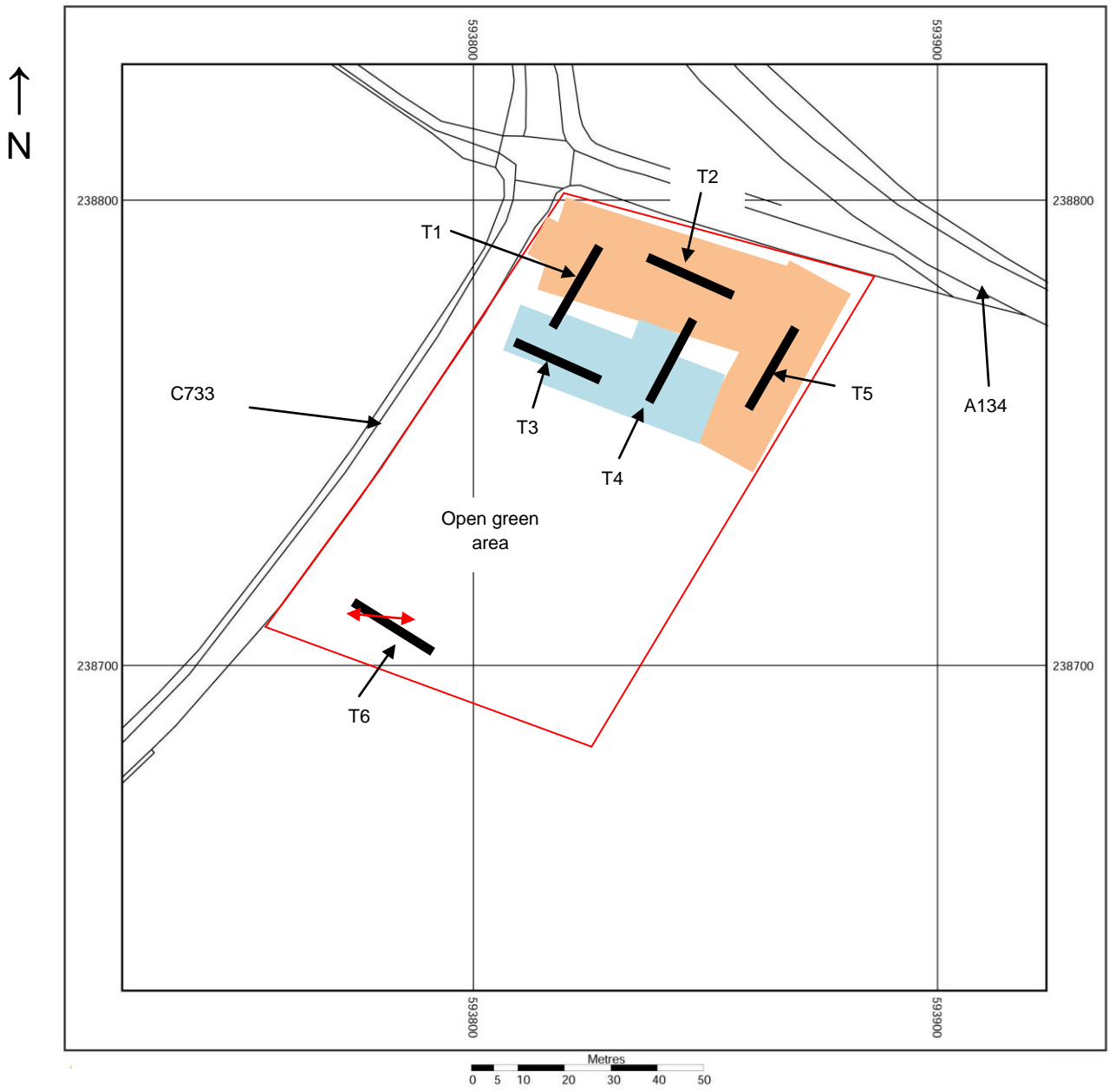


Fig. 2: Location of trenches
 (Light blue- planned nursery footprint, pink- car parking, red arrow- ditch 0002)
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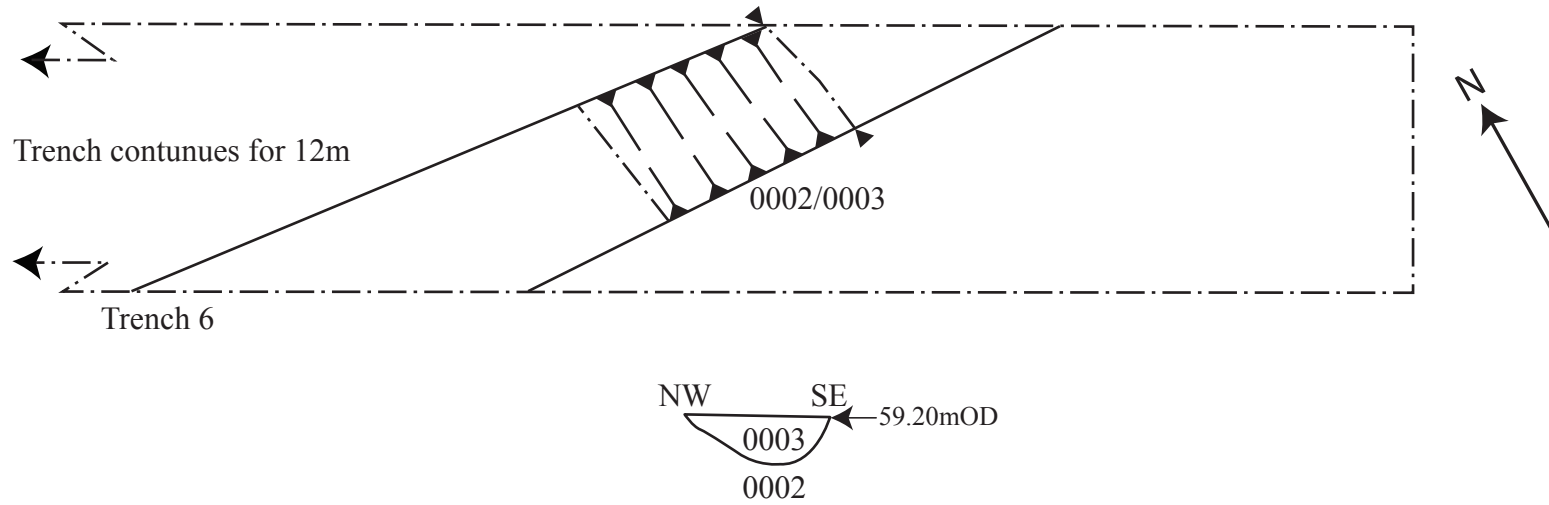


Fig. 3: Trench 6 plan and section.



Appendix I- Images



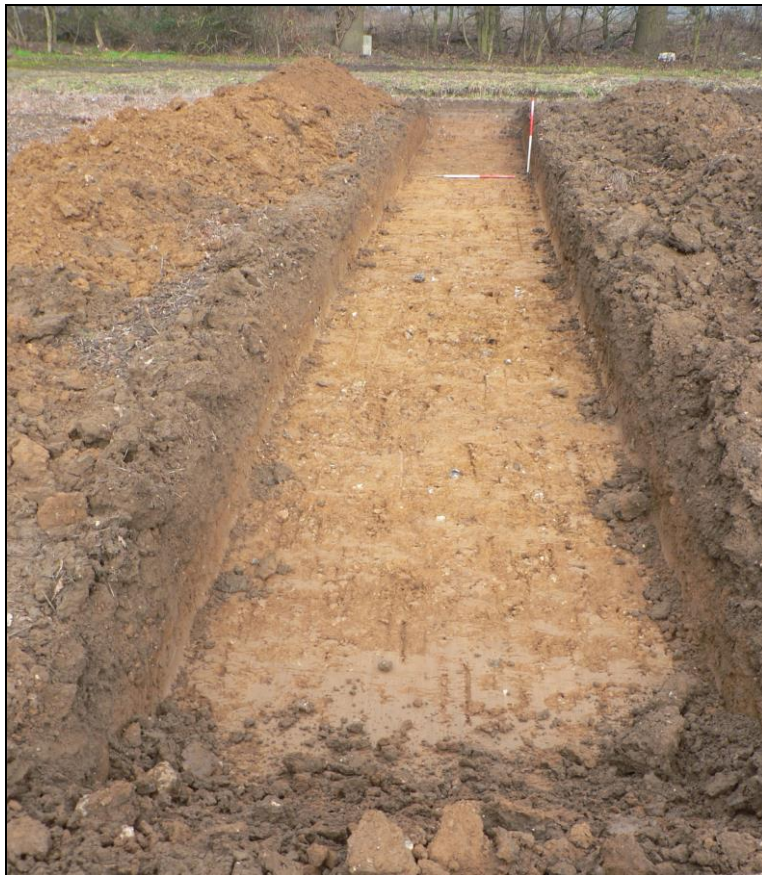
General view from south



Trench 1 from north



Trench 1 deposit profile



Trench 2 from east



Trench 2 deposit profile



Trench 3 from west



Trench 3 deposit profile



Trench 4 from north



Trench 5 from north



Trench 5 deposit profile



Trench 6 from east



Trench 6 deposit profile with ditch 0002

**Land South of Access Road From C733 To The
Church, Assington, Suffolk**

**Written Scheme of Investigation for
Archaeological Evaluation**

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(Tel: 01473 832896 Email: johnnewman2@btinternet.com)

Site details

Name: Land South of Access Road from C733 to the Church, Assington, Suffolk, CO10 5LH

Client: Yorley Barn Nursery School

Local planning authority: Babergh DC

Planning application ref: DC/20/03362/FUL

Proposed development: Erection of Nursery School (Yorley Barn Nursery relocation from Yorley Barn, Upper Road, Little Cornard) (Class D1) with ancillary parking and construction of vehicular access to The Street4

Proposed date for evaluation: tbc

Brief ref: SCCAS_ Brief for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation_At land south of access road from C733 To The Church Assington

Grid ref: TL 9382 3874

HER ref: tbc

OASIS ref: johnnewm1-409910

Area: 0.66 ha

Current site use: Arable

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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

John Newman Archaeological Services

1. Introduction

1.1 Nick Peasland Architectural Services on behalf of his client the Yorley Barn Nursery School has commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological site evaluation for a nursery school development with parking and access that has received consent to go ahead. This written scheme of investigation (WSI) details the background to the archaeological requirements for planning application DC/20/03362/FUL and how JNAS will implement the requirements of the Brief for Archaeological Evaluation set by Mr M Baker 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 a nursery school with parking and access at land south of the access road from The Street (C733) to the church at Assington.

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 DC/20/03362/FUL. 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 Assington parish is located to the south-east of Sudbury in south Suffolk. The parish church is close to the site of Assington Hall but otherwise isolated from the small village that has a linear layout some 450m to the south. The PDS is 250m to south-east of the church/hall complex and c600m north-east of the small village, it is also close to the southern edge of Assington Park where the church are located.

2.2 The PDS is located in an area described by the British Geological Survey as being on the margin between diamicton deposits of the Lowestoft Formation made up of clays, sands and silts and Lowestoft Formation sands and gravel at c60m OD. Some 250m to the west a small stream flows in a southerly direction from the church/hall complex.

3. Archaeological & Historical Background

3.1 To quote from the relevant SCCAS archaeological advice 'This site lies in an area of archaeological potential recorded on the County Historic Environment Record (HER), in close proximity to the grade I listed Church of St Edmund (HER ref no. ASN 003), which is thought to be built on one the presumed locations of the Battle of Assundun, a battle fought in 1016 as a result of a Danish invasion of England. Further to this, the site is on the edge of a medieval green marked and named as 'Green' on Hodskinson's map of Suffolk dated 1783 (ASN 013). As a result, there is high potential for the discovery of below-ground heritage assets of archaeological importance within this area.'

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 PDS relates to its location close to one of the possible areas for the Battle of Assundun in the late Saxon period in addition to being on a green edge. Therefore archaeological deposits of late Saxon to early Post medieval can be anticipated.

5. Methodology

5.1 The proposed development is for the construction of a nursery school with associated parking and access. 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 so a monitoring visit can be agreed. Contact will also be maintained with SCCAS as the evaluation progresses and through the post-excavation study and work with regard to the results from the site, the finds and any samples and the main report preparation.

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5.2 The Brief requires 120m of sample trenching, which will be 1.8m wide, across the area of the overall development with provision for a further 50m of trenching should the area marked as New Field in the southern area of the overall site be planned to be affected by intrusive works such as landscaping or clearance for compounds. 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. 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 (see specialists section below). 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. Allowance has been made for one person on site for a day and a metal detectorist for half a day plus a machine and operator for 1-2 days to cover the opening of the trenches plus back-filling once full approval for the latter has been gained from SCCAS following a site monitoring visit. If required further investigation of the trenches will be carried out in particular following a SCCAS monitoring visit and examination of the exposed deposits. Any requirement to vary the related brief requirements and this WSI will only be carried out following communication with SCCAS.

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)

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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. These features will be hand investigated unless agreed with SCCAS that larger/more recent features can be partially machine/hand investigated. 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 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

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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 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).

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- 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 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. Any developments during the site and reporting works will be communicated to SCCAS.

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.

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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 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

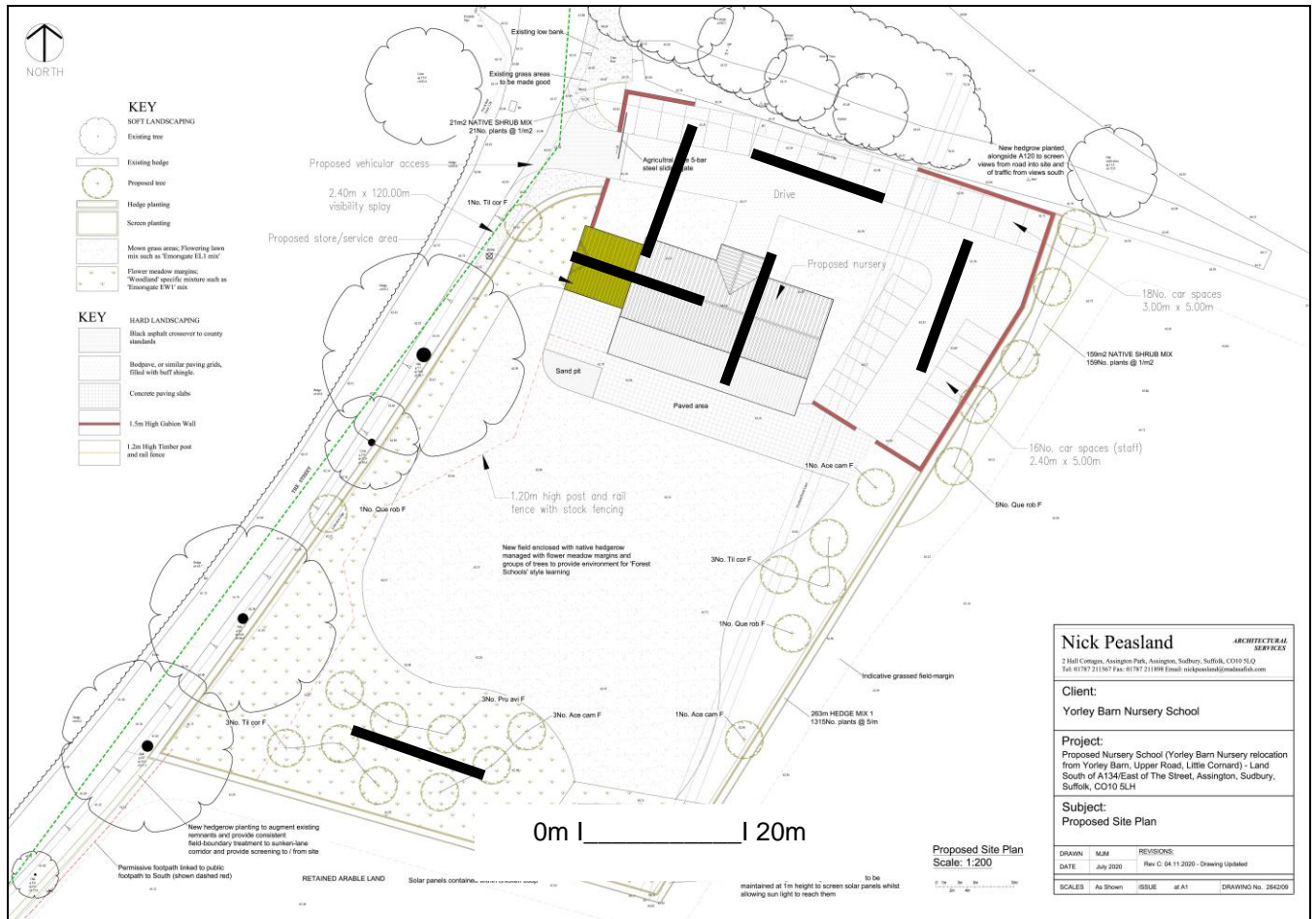
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Medieval coins:

M Allen (Fitzwilliam Museum)

Post Roman small finds:

JNAS



Proposed location of trial trenches (6 x 20m)

Appendix III- The Finds

(JNAS)

Coins

Very worn cut short cross cut silver halfpenny, reverse 'ANT'- ? Canterbury mint, Henry II/Richard/John c1200 AD (from green open area)

Very worn halfpenny George III 1760-1820

One shilling 1955 Elizabeth II

Very worn halfpenny probably George III 1760-1820

Halfpenny George V 1926

Halfpenny Victoria 1900

Penny George V 1921

Decimal penny

Artefacts

Small fragment of copper alloy spur with fixing point loop to boot Post medieval

Two fragments copper alloy crotal/rumbler bell (used for farm animals such as sheep) Post medieval

Copper alloy dessert spoon bowl and with handle fragment late 19th-20th C

Small worn copper alloy square buckle fragment Post medieval

Plain copper alloy plate fitting with studs on rear Late Post medieval

Copper alloy ring fitting, probable machine fitting, 22mm diameter with central groove on circumference Later Post medieval

Copper alloy shield fitting with loop on top and attachment point at base for rod shaped fitting, on face mock heraldic design with fleur de lys, late Post medieval, possible poker top

Short copper alloy strip 52mm long x 3mm wide ?date

Small copper alloy vessel fragment ?date

Copper alloy collar fragment, 90mm diameter, on upper surface 'NE & SON Y' below screw thread, probable 19th-20th C machine part

Copper alloy disc shaped stud, plain, 24mm diameter Post medieval

Copper alloy bracket fragment late Post medieval

Copper alloy plain triangular sheet fragment, 28mm x 10mm wide at base ?date

7 seven copper alloy circular buttons, one probably military ? WW I, all late Post medieval

Copper alloy bike bell top 20th C

.303 bullet case 20th C

Plain copper alloy, distorted, late Post medieval

Copper alloy shrapnel fragment 20th C

Small lead bullet .22 gauge 20th C

6 lead musket balls, diameter 7mm to 11mm Post medieval

Plain lead disc 27mm diameter x 2mm thick ?date

12 small lead fragments of indeterminate origin and date

2 blue and white pottery sherds late 19th-early 20th C

OASIS ID: johnnewm1-409910

Project details

Project name	Land South of Access Road from C733 to the Church, Assington, Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation Report
Short description of the project	Assington, Land south of the access road from the C733 to the church (ASN 059, TL 9382 3874) evaluation trenching for a planned nursery school development with associated car parking and landscaping revealed one small ditch of uncertain date. In addition though this parish is one of the possible sites for Battle of Assundun in 1016 no evidence for this event was found.
Project dates	Start: 04-02-2021 End: 04-02-2021
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	ASN 059 - Related HER No.
Any associated project reference codes	DC/20/03362/FUL - 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	COIN Medieval
Significant Finds	COIN Post Medieval
Significant Finds	MUSKET BALL Post Medieval
Significant Finds	BUTTON Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	""Sample Trenches""
Development type	Rural commercial
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK BABERGH ASSINGTON LAND SOUTH OF ACCESS ROAD FROM C733 TO CHURCH
Postcode	CO10 5LH
Study area	4300 Square metres

Site coordinates	TL 9382 3874 52.012686795427 0.824637306323 52 00 45 N 000 49 28 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	Landowner
Project archives	
Physical Archive recipient	Landowner
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 available	"Plan","Report","Section"
Project bibliography	
1	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Land South of Access Road from C733, Assington, Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation Report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Newman, J
Date	2021
Issuer or publisher	John Newman Archaeological Services
Place of issue or	Henley, Suffolk

publication

Description

Loose bound client report and pdf

Entered by

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