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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD**

**LAND SOUTH OF HOPTON ROAD,  
BARNINGHAM, SUFFOLK**

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

Authors: Lisa Smith (Fieldwork & report)	
NGR: TL 971 769	Report No. 4252
District: St Edmundsbury	Site Code: BNG 020
Approved: Claire Halpin MIfA	Project No. P4799
Signed:	Date: February 2013

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## OASIS SUMMARY SHEET

<b>Project details</b>			
Project name	<i>Land South of Hopton Road, Barningham, Suffolk. An Archaeological Evaluation</i>		
<p><i>In February 2013 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation at land south of Hopton Road (LDF Site RV11A), Barningham, Suffolk (NGR TL 971 769; Figs.1 - 2). The evaluation was commissioned by Hopkins Homes Ltd and was undertaken in advance of the proposed construction of a residential development. It was required to prior to the determination of a planning application, and based on advice from Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team requiring a programme of archaeological work.</i></p> <p><i>Archaeological features were recorded in the south-eastern corner of the site (within Trench 3 and the southern end of Trench 2). The features were principally linears (ditches and also gullies). Discrete features (pits) were recorded though none contained finds. Ditch F1019 contained a single struck flint and six struck flints were found in Topsoil L1000. The latter includes a multi-directional core (with at least four striking platforms) formed on a small nodule/pebble, and a thumb-nail scraper; both of which are characteristic of lithic technology in the early Bronze Age (Struck Flint report below). The flint is tentatively dated to the later Neolithic to early Bronze Age. Proceeding chronologically, Ditches F1015 and F1027 (Tr.3), and Gully F1031 (Tr.2) contained early Iron Age pottery. Ditch F1015 and Gully F1031 contained 2 and 1 sherd respectively. Ditch F1027 contained 21 sherds, largely derived from a single vessel (Pottery Report below). These features are dispersed within Trenches 2 and 3. Small quantities (1 - 2 sherds) of Roman pottery were found in Ditches F1005, F1007 and F1009 (located at the eastern end of Tr. 3).</i></p>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	February 2013		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	<i>N</i>	Future work	<i>TBC</i>
P. number	<i>4799</i>	Site code	<i>BNG 020</i>
Type of project	<i>Archaeological Evaluation</i>		
Site status	<i>None</i>		
Current land use	<i>Agriculture</i>		
Planned development	<i>Residential</i>		
Main features (+dates)	<i>Ditches, gullies, pits</i>		
Significant finds (+dates)	<i>Struck flint, Early Iron Age and Roman pottery</i>		
<b>Project location</b>			
County/ District/ Parish	<i>Suffolk</i>	<i>St Edmundsbury</i>	<i>Barningham</i>
HER/ SMR for area	<i>Suffolk Historic Environment Record</i>		
Post code (if known)	<i>-</i>		
Area of site	<i>0.7ha</i>		
NGR	<i>TL 971 769</i>		
Height AOD (max/ min)	<i>Approximately 42m AOD</i>		
<b>Project creators</b>			
Brief issued by	<i>Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (Jess Tipper)</i>		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	<i>Lisa Smith</i>		
Funded by	<i>Hopkins Homes Ltd</i>		
Full title	<i>Land South of Hopton Road, Barningham, Suffolk. An Archaeological Evaluation</i>		
Authors	<i>Smith, I.</i>		
Report no.	<i>4252</i>		
Date (of report)	<i>February 2013</i>		

# LAND SOUTH OF HOPTON ROAD, BARNINGHAM, SUFFOLK

## AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

### SUMMARY

*In February 2013 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation at land south of Hopton Road (LDF Site RV11A), Barningham, Suffolk (NGR TL 971 769; Figs.1 - 2). The evaluation was commissioned by Hopkins Homes Ltd and was undertaken in advance of the proposed construction of a residential development. It was required to prior to the determination of a planning application, and based on advice from Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team requiring a programme of archaeological work.*

*The site lies on the southern side of Hopton Road, on the eastern edge of the village of Barningham. The site is designated RV11A on the Local Development Framework for housing. It extends to some 0.7ha and is currently greenfield. It lies within an area of archaeological potential, on the edge of the historic settlement core of Barningham, though little in the way of previous archaeological investigation has taken place to characterise the potential of the resource. A church was recorded at Domesday (HER BNG 005). Medieval activity has been recorded at Church Farm (HER BNG 1010). Finds of Saxon and Roman date have also been made in the area.*

*Archaeological features were recorded in the south-eastern corner of the site (within Trench 3 and the southern end of Trench 2). The features were principally linears (ditches and also gullies). Discrete features (pits) were recorded though none contained finds. Ditch F1019 contained a single struck flint and six struck flints were found in Topsoil L1000. The latter includes a multi-directional core (with at least four striking platforms) formed on a small nodule/pebble, and a thumb-nail scraper; both of which are characteristic of lithic technology in the early Bronze Age (Struck Flint report below). The flint is tentatively dated to the later Neolithic to early Bronze Age. Proceeding chronologically, Ditches F1015 and F1027 (Tr.3), and Gully F1031 (Tr.2) contained early Iron Age pottery. Ditch F1015 and Gully F1031 contained 2 and 1 sherd respectively. Ditch F1027 contained 21 sherds, largely derived from a single vessel (Pottery Report below). These features are dispersed within Trenches 2 and 3. Small quantities (1 - 2 sherds) of Roman pottery were found in Ditches F1005, F1007 and F1009 (located at the eastern end of Tr. 3).*

## 1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In February 2013 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation at land south of Hopton Road (LDF Site RV11A), Barningham, Suffolk (NGR TL 971 769; Figs.1 - 2). The evaluation was commissioned by Hopkins Homes Ltd and was undertaken in advance of the proposed construction of a residential development. It was required to prior to the determination of a planning application, and based on advice from Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team requiring a programme of archaeological work.

1.2 The project was carried out in accordance with a brief issued by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCC AS-CT) (Jess Tipper, dated 13<sup>th</sup> March 2012), and a specification compiled by AS (dated 16<sup>th</sup> November 2012) and approved by SCC AS-CT. It followed the procedures outlined in the Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct, Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (revised 2008). It also adhered to the relevant sections of *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003).

1.3 The principal objectives of the evaluation were:

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

### *Planning Policy Context*

1.4 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2012) states that those parts of the historic environment that have significance because of their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest are heritage assets. The NPPF aims to deliver sustainable development by ensuring that policies and decisions that concern the historic environment recognise that heritage assets are a non-renewable resource, take account of the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits of heritage conservation, and recognise that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term. The NPPF requires applications to describe the significance of any heritage asset, including its

setting that may be affected in proportion to the asset's importance and the potential impact of the proposal.

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

## **2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE**

2.1 Barningham village is located on the B1111 approximately 20km north-east of Bury St Edmunds, and is 3km north of the A143 running between Haverhill and Great Yarmouth. The site lies in an area of archaeological potential on the southern side of Hopton Road, on the eastern edge of the village of Barningham. The site is designated RV11A on the Local Development Framework for housing. It extends to some 0.7ha and is currently greenfield.

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

3.1 The site is located at approximately 41-43m AOD. A small valley begins to the north of the village which runs in a north-easterly direction. The local soils are chalky till of the Beccles 1 association characterised as slowly permeable seasonally waterlogged fine loamy over clayey soils. The solid geology is Cretaceous Upper Chalk.

## **4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND (Fig. 2)**

4.1 Roman pottery sherds were found in a garden on the edge of the village 400m north-west of the site (BNG 002). A middle Saxon heavy copper alloy hanging bowl mount with blue and red glass inlays was recovered during metal detecting in a field 520m to the south (BNG 008).

4.2 Historic maps, listed buildings and artefact scatters indicate that the historic core of the medieval village was located to the south of the church (BNG 018). A disused road surviving in pasture as an earthwork with a possible toft adjoining the north side, is located along the western side of the

village (BNG 007). There was a church at Barningham at Domesday but the current St Andrew's Church dates from the 14<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> centuries (BNG 005). Evidence of medieval activity was identified during an archaeological evaluation on a land plot opposite (east of) the church, some 250m west of the site (BNG 010). A shallow linear slot containing a sherd of medieval pottery, a post-hole from a possible medieval structure, and a shallow rectangular pit were found along the plot frontage. Two circular pits, one containing a medieval sherd, and two further post holes were also found. The documentary search suggested that, apart from the later post-medieval outbuildings of Church Farm, the site was unoccupied since at least 1542. Subsequent archaeological monitoring of an access road revealed a large sub-rectangular pit and a field boundary ditch, while 5 early medieval sherds were recovered from the spoil.

4.3 The site of one of a pair of post-medieval windmills shown on Hodkinson's map and the Tithe map is located in a field 190m to the south-east of the site (BNG 011). The second windmill is 315m to the south-east, neither structure is shown on maps later than 1843 (BNG 012). An undated human skull possibly of an elderly female was found amongst material removed by machine 460m to the north-west of the site, it may have come from a flint and mortar well identified in the same operation. A silver button and halfpenny of 1723 were also recovered (BNG 003). A stream-fed pond 600m to the north is probably a post-medieval fish pond associated with Barningham Hall (BNG 006).

4.4 Three runways and other structures associated with WWII Knettishall Airfield, which was largely demolished in the 1960s, are located to the north of the site. The closest portion of the airfield is on the north-east edge of the village, 280m from the site (KNE 031).

## **5 METHODOLOGY**

5.1 Five trial trenches representing a 5% sample of the site were excavated using a 360<sup>o</sup> mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. The trench locations were approved by Suffolk County Council, Archaeological Service Conservation Team. The individual trenches were linear in plan and were 40m in length. They were all 2m in width and arranged in a grid pattern (Fig. 2).

5.2 Undifferentiated overburden was removed under close archaeological supervision using a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. Thereafter, all further investigation was undertaken by hand. Exposed surfaces were cleaned as appropriate and examined for archaeological features and finds. Deposits were recorded using *pro forma* recording sheets, drawn to scale and photographed. Excavated spoil was checked for finds and the trenches were scanned by metal detector.



## 6 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

Individual trench descriptions are presented below.

### Trench 1 (Figs.2 - 3)

<i>Sample Section 1A</i> <i>0.00m = 41.76m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.35m	L1000	Topsoil. Dark brownish grey, firm, sandy silt with occasional large-medium flints
0.35 – 0.52m	L1001	Subsoil. Mid reddish brown, soft, sandy silt with occasional medium-small flint fragments.
0.52m+	L1002	Natural. Mid yellowish brown, firm, sandy clay with patches of mid reddish brown sandy silt.

<i>Sample Section 1B</i> <i>0.00m = 41.89m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.40m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.40 – 0.52m	L1001	Subsoil. As above.
0.52m+	L1002	Natural. As above.

*Description: Trench 1 contained no archaeological features or finds.*

### Trench 2 (Figs.2 - 4)

<i>Sample Section 2A</i> <i>0.00m = 42.20m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.31m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.31 – 0.51m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.51m+	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.1.

<i>Sample Section 2B</i> <i>0.00m = 42.45m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.17m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.17 – 0.32m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.32m+	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.1.

*Description: Trench 2 contained two gullies (F1031 and F1035) and Pit F1033. F1031 contained early Iron Age pottery and the other features contained no finds.*

Gully F1031 was sinuous in plan (1.20+ x 0.19 x 0.14m). It had steep irregular sides and a narrow base. Its fill, L1032, was a mid grey brown, soft, silty sand. It contained early Iron Age pottery (3g).

Pit F1033 was subcircular in plan (0.80+ x 0.65 x 0.13m). It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1034, was a mid grey brown, soft, silty sand with sparse flints. It contained no finds. F1033 was cut by Gully F1035.

Gully F1035 was linear in plan (2.20+ x 0.36 x 0.06m). It had moderately steep sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1036, was a mid grey brown, soft, silty sand. It contained no finds. F1035 cut Pit F1033.

### **Trench 3** (Figs. 2 - 4)

<i>Sample Section 3A</i> 0.00m = 42.41m AOD		
0.00 – 0.40m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.40m+	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.1.

<i>Sample Section 3B</i> 0.00m = 42.32m AOD		
0.00 – 0.32m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.32 – 0.46m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.46m+	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.1.

*Description: Trench 3 contained three pits (F1003, F1023 and F1025), one gully (F1021), and ten ditches (F1005, F1007, F1009, F1011, F1013, F1015, F1017, F1019, F1027 and F1029). Ditches F1005, F1007 and F1009 contained Roman pottery, Ditches F1015 and F1027 contained early Iron Age pottery, and Ditch F1019 contained a struck flint.*

Pit F1023 was oval in plan (1.40+ x 0.70 x 0.08m). It had moderately steep sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1024, was a light grey brown, soft, silty sand with medium small angular flint. It contained no finds. It was cut by Pit F1025.

Pit F1025 was irregular in plan (1.10 x 1.08 x 0.13m). It had moderately sloping sides and an irregular base. Its fill, L1026, was a mid grey brown, soft, silty sand with sparse large flint. It contained no finds. F1025 cut F1027 and Pit F1023.

Ditch F1027 was curvilinear in plan (2.50+ x 0.65 x 0.14m). It had irregular sides and an irregular base. Its fill, L1028, was a mid grey brown, soft, silty sand with sparse small angular flint. It contained early Iron Age pottery (99g). F1027 was cut by Pit F1025 and Ditch F1029.

Ditch F1029 was curvilinear in plan (1.60+ x 1.00 x 0.17m). It had moderately sloping sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1030, was a dark grey brown, soft, silty sand with sparse medium angular flint. It contained no finds. It may have been a re-cut of Ditch F1025.

Ditch F1011 was linear in plan (1.80+ x 0.38 x 0.34m), orientated SE/NW. It had steep sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1012, was a mid grey brown, soft, silty sand with sparse medium – large flint. It contained no finds. F1011 cut ?Ditch Terminus F1013.

?Ditch Terminus F1013 was linear in plan (1.80+ x 0.18 x 0.29m), orientated NE/SW. It had steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1014, was a mid

grey brown, firm, silty sand. It contained no finds. F1013 was cut by Ditch F1011.

Ditch F1015 was linear in plan (2.14+ x 1.05 x 0.13m), orientated N/S. It had moderately sloping sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1016, was a light grey brown, soft, silty sand. It contained early Iron Age pottery (4g). F1015 was cut by Ditch F1017. It cut Ditch Terminus F1019.

Ditch F1017 was linear in plan (2.44+ x 0.23 x 0.17m), orientated NW/SE. It had steep sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1018, was a mid grey brown, soft, silty sand with occasional large angular flint. It contained no finds. F1017 cut Ditch F1015.

Ditch Terminus F1019 was linear in plan (1.04+ x 0.46 x 0.29m), orientated E/W. It had steep sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1020, was a light grey brown, soft, silty sand with moderate angular flint. It contained struck flint (5g). F1019 was cut by Ditch F1015.

Gully F1021 was curvilinear in plan (1.00+ x 0.37 x 0.09m). It had steep sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1022, was a mid grey brown, soft, silty sand with occasional large angular flint. It contained no finds. F1021 was cut by Ditches F1015 and F1017.

Ditch F1005 was linear in plan (2.20+ x 1.00 x 0.19m), orientated N/S. It had irregular sides and an irregular base. Its fill, L1006, was a mid grey brown, soft, silty sand. It contained Roman pottery (12g).

Pit F1003 was oval in plan (0.87 x 0.76 x 0.35m). It had irregular sides and an irregular base. Its fill, L1004, was a mid grey brown, soft, silty sand with sparse angular flint gravel. It contained no finds.

Ditch F1009 was curvilinear in plan (1.20+ x 0.60 x 0.25m). It had steep sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1010, was a dark grey brown, soft, silty sand with sparse flint. It contained Roman pottery (3g) and fired clay (3g). F1009 was cut by Ditch F1007.

Ditch F1007 was linear in plan (1.80+ x 0.52 x 0.22m), orientated E/W. It had moderately sloping sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1008, was a dark grey brown, soft, silty sand. It contained Roman pottery (12g), animal bone (20g) and fired clay (1g). F1007 cut Ditch F1009

#### **Trench 4** (Figs.2 - 3)

<i>Sample Section 4A</i>		
<i>0.00m = 42.48m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.29m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.29 – 0.41m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.41m+	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.1.

<i>Sample Section 4B</i> <i>0.00m = 42.08m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.28m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.28 – 0.35m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.35m+	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.1.

*Description: Trench 4 contained no archaeological features or finds.*

## **Trench 5** (Figs.2 - 3)

<i>Sample Section 5A</i> <i>0.00m = 41.77m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.37m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.37 – 0.51m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.51m+	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.1.

<i>Sample Section 5B</i> <i>0.00m = 41.99m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.32m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.32 – 0.48m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.48m+	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.1.

*Description: Trench 5 contained no archaeological features or finds.*

## **7 CONFIDENCE RATING**

7.1 It is not felt that any factors restricted the identification of archaeological features or finds. A few modern drains were present, for example Trench 21, but these did not inhibit the recognition and recording of archaeological features.

## **8 DEPOSIT MODEL**

8.1 Topsoil L1000 was the uppermost layer across the site. It was a dark brownish grey, firm, sandy silt with occasional large – medium flints (c.0.30 - 0.40m). It overlay Subsoil L1001 a mid reddish brown, soft, sandy silt with occasional medium-small flint fragments (c.15-20m thick). The Natural Drift Geology was present below Subsoil L1001 and was a mid reddish brown, soft, sandy silt with occasional medium-small flint fragments (c.0.45 - 0.50m below the present ground surface).

## 9 DISCUSSION

9.1 The features recorded in each trench are tabulated:

Trench	Context	Description	Date
2	1031	Gully	Early Iron Age
	1033	Pit	Undated
	1035	Gully	Undated
3	F1003	Pit	Undated
	F1005	Ditch	Roman
	F1007	Ditch	Roman
	F1009	Ditch	Roman
	F1011	Ditch	Undated
	F1013	Ditch	Undated
	F1015	Ditch	Early Iron Age
	F1017	Ditch	Undated
	F1019	Ditch	Struck flint
	F1021	Gully	Undated
	F1023	Pit	Undated
	F1025	Pit	Undated
F1027	Ditch	Early Iron Age	
F1029	Ditch	Undated	

9.2 Archaeological features were recorded in the south-eastern corner of the site (within Trench 3 and the southern end of Trench 2). The features were principally linears (ditches and also gullies). Discrete features (pits) were recorded though none contained finds.

9.3 Ditch F1019 contained a single struck flint and six struck flints were found in Topsoil L1000. The latter includes a multi-directional core (with at least four striking platforms) formed on a small nodule/pebble, and a thumb-nail scraper; both of which are characteristic of lithic technology in the early Bronze Age (Struck Flint report below). The flint is tentatively dated to the later Neolithic to early Bronze Age.

9.4 Proceeding chronologically, Ditches F1015 and F1027 (Tr.3), and Gully F1031 (Tr.2) contained early Iron Age pottery. Ditch F1015 and Gully F1031 contained 2 and 1 sherd respectively. Ditch F1027 contained 21 sherds, largely derived from a single vessel (Pottery Report below). These features are dispersed within Trenches 2 and 3. Small quantities (1 - 2 sherds) of Roman pottery were found in Ditches F1005, F1007 and F1009 (located at the eastern end of Tr. 3).

### *Research Design*

9.5 The site lies within an area of archaeological potential, on the edge of the historic settlement core of Barningham, though little in the way of previous archaeological investigation has taken place to characterise the potential of the resource. A church was recorded at Domesday (HER BNG 005).

Medieval activity has been recorded at Church Farm (HER BNG 1010). Finds of Saxon and Roman date have also been made in the area.

9.6 The identification of flint of late Neolithic to Bronze Age date in the Topsoil and within Ditch F1019 suggests that further evidence of this date may exist within the site. It is possible that this would be restricted to further examples of struck flint or this material may be indicative of settlement, for which more substantial evidence may yet exist. The recovery of lithic artefacts from this site may contribute to finds studies; for the Neolithic in the eastern region it is considered of importance to understand the role of lithic material as an expression of culture, in much the same way as barrows, pottery or monuments are understood (Medlycott 2011, 13). Study of the development, frequency and significance of flintworking during the Bronze Age is considered to be an important research aim for the region (Medlycott 2011, 21). The potential for further archaeology of this date to be present within the site suggests the potential for the site to contribute to research subjects associated with settlement, the landscape and environmental issues (Brown and Murphy 2000, 9-13; Medlycott 2011, 9-21).

9.7 An early Iron Age presence in the area is indicated by the identification of pottery of this date in Ditches F1015 and F1027 and Gully F1031. The character of this activity would appear to suggest boundaries associated with agricultural enclosures, though the presence of an attendant settlement cannot be discounted in the wider area. This suggests that the site has the potential to contribute information to a study of Iron Age field systems and enclosures, to further the understanding of Iron Age agricultural practices and the development of the agrarian economy, and to an understanding of the interrelationships between settlements and their associated agricultural land (Medlycott 2011, 30-31; Bryant 2000, 16-17). The early date of the Iron Age activity coupled with the presence of possible Bronze Age activity at the site (although of likely early Bronze Age date) suggests that there may be some possibility for the further investigation of the site to yield information regarding the Bronze Age/Iron Age transition, a research subject regarded as being of regional importance (Medlycott 2011, 29).

9.8 The Roman archaeology recorded during this trial trench evaluation adds to the known corpus of Roman remains previously recorded to the north-west (BNG 002). Like the early Iron Age activity the character of the recorded archaeology cannot be stated to represent anything more than boundaries associated with field systems or enclosures. However, the presence of associated settlement cannot be ruled out and indeed the recovery of a small quantity of animal bone from Ditch F1007 may hint at food waste and therefore domestic activity. As such, the site may be considered to have the potential to inform on research questions presented by Medlycott (2011, 47) under the research theme of rural settlements and landscapes. This includes subjects such as the form of farms in this period, the relationship between the morphology of fields and enclosures and the types of agricultural practices to which they relate, and variations across the region in the location, density and type of rural settlements. Clearly this also indicates that the site has the potential to provide information relating to research subjects previously

proposed by Going and Plouviez (2000, 21) regarding agricultural production and the production and consumption of food.

## **10 DEPOSITION OF ARCHIVE**

10.1 Archive records, with an inventory, will be deposited at the County Historic Environment Record. The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross-referenced and checked for internal consistency. In addition to the overall site summary, it will be necessary to produce a summary of the artefactual and ecofactual data.

10.2 The archive will be deposited within six months of the conclusion of the fieldwork. It will be prepared in accordance with the UK Institute for Conservation's *Conservation Guideline No.2* and according to the document *Deposition of Archaeological Archives in Suffolk* (SCC AS Conservation Team, 2010).

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

AS would like to thank Hopkins Homes Ltd for their co-operation and funding of the project (in particular Mr Matthew Atton for his assistance).

AS also gratefully acknowledges the input and advice of Dr Jess Tipper of the Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service Conservation Team (SCC ASCT).

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## APPENDIX 1 CONCORDANCE OF FINDS

### BNG 020, Hopton Rd, Barningham

Concordance of finds by  
feature

Feature	Context	Segment	Trench	Description	Spot Date	Pottery	CBM (g)	A. Bone (g)	Other
1000				Topsoil					
1005	1006		3	Fill of Ditch	Roman	(2) 12g			Str. Flint (6) - 255g
1007	1008		3	Fill of Ditch	Roman	(2) 12g		20	F. Clay - 1g
1009	1010	A	3	Fill of Ditch	Roman	(1) 3g			F. Clay - 3g
1015	1016		3	Fill of Ditch	EIA	(2) 4g			
1019	1020	A	3	Fill of Ditch					Str. Flint (1) - 5g
1027	1028	A B	3	Fill of Ditch	EIA EIA EIA	(18) 93g (2) 1g (1) 5g			
1031	1032		2	Fill of Gully	EIA	(1) 3g			

## APPENDIX 2 SPECIALIST REPORTS

### **The Pottery**

*Andrew Peachey MIfA*

The trial trench evaluation recovered a total of 29 sherds (133g) of fragmented pottery, comprising 24 sherds (106g) of early Iron Age pottery, with the remainder Roman sandy grey ware.

The bulk of the early Iron Age pottery includes a small group of sherds derived from a single vessel contained in Ditch F1027 (L1028), with further isolated small, in-diagnostic body sherds contained in Ditch F1015 (L1016) and Gully F1031 (L1032). All the early Iron Age pottery is in a coarse hand-made fabric with black to dark red-brown surfaces over a dark grey core, with inclusions of common calcined flint (1-5mm) and quartz (<0.5mm). The vessel from Ditch F1027 comprised a necked bowl with a thickened rim, of which the top had been decorated with finger-tip impressions. A comparable early Iron Age vessel was recorded at Great Bealings (Martin 1993, 46: fig.29.24).

The remaining five sherds (27g) comprised non-diagnostic sherds of Roman sandy grey ware contained in Ditches F1005 (L1006), F1007 (L1008) and F1009 (L1010 Seg.A). The wheel made fabric has mid-dark grey surfaces over a slightly lighter core with inclusions comprise common well-sorted quartz (0.5-0.5mm), sparse-common mica, occasional fragments of flint (<5mm), and would have been produced locally between the late 1<sup>st</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> centuries AD.

### *Bibliography*

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### **The Struck Flint**

*Andrew Peachey MIfA*

The trial trench evaluation recovered a total of 7 fragments (260g) of struck flint in an un-patinated condition, however only a single flake (5g) was contained in Ditch F1019 (L1020 Seg.A) with the remainder distributed in Topsoil L1000. The entirety of the assemblage occurs in high quality very dark grey to black raw flint with, where extant, a thick white cortex, indicating the flint was probably sourced from primary chalk deposits.

The struck flint from Topsoil L1000 included a multi-directional core (with at least four striking platforms) formed on a small nodule/pebble, and a thumb-nail scraper; both of which are characteristic of lithic technology in the early Bronze Age. The remaining struck flint, including that from Ditch F1019, comprises debitage flakes of varying profile but generally appearing directly

struck with a hard hammer, also suggesting they were produced in the later Neolithic to early Bronze Age.

## **The Environmental Samples**

*Dr John Summers*

### **Introduction**

Four bulk soil samples were taken for environmental assessment during trial excavations at Hopton Road, Barningham. Samples were from early Iron Age and Roman ditches, and a natural layer. This report presents the results from the assessment of the bulk sample light fractions and discusses the significance and potential of the remains present.

### **Methods**

Samples were processed at the Archaeological Solutions Ltd facilities in Bury St. Edmunds using a Siraf style flotation tank. The light fractions were washed onto a mesh of 250µm (microns), while the heavy fractions were sieved to 500µm. The dried light fractions were scanned under a low power stereomicroscope (x10-x30 magnification). Botanical and molluscan remains were identified and recorded using a semi-quantitative scale (X = present; XX = common; XXX = abundant). Reference literature (Cappers *et al.* 2006; Jacomet 2006) and a reference collection of modern seeds was consulted where necessary. Potential contaminants, such as modern roots, seeds and invertebrate fauna were also recorded in order to gain an insight into possible disturbance of the deposits.

### **Results**

The assessment data from the bulk sample light fractions are presented in Table 1.

#### *Plant macrofossils*

Plant macrofossils were uncommon in the bulk sample light fractions. Just two carbonised cereal grains were recovered from L1008 (Roman ditch F1007). These were a single grain of barley (*Hordeum* sp.) and one of wheat (*Triticum* sp.). More detailed identification was not possible. Both are common crop plants found in Roman assemblages in the region (e.g. Murphy *et al.* 2000).

### *Contaminants*

A small number of modern roots and burrowing molluscs (*Cecilioides acicula*) were present in the assemblage. It is unlikely that these would have caused significant disturbance of the archaeological deposits.

### **Conclusions and statement of potential**

The number of identifiable archaeobotanical remains from the Hopton Road site was very low. As such, it is not possible to make any meaningful comments about either the Iron Age or Roman economies at the site. The low density of remains indicates that there would be little potential for more detailed recovery of carbonised plant remains through further excavation and sampling.

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Site code	Sample number	Context	Feature	Feature type	Spot date	Volume (litres)	Flot (ml)	% processed	Cereals		Non-cereal taxa		Charcoal		Molluscs		Contaminants									
									Cereal grains	Cereal chaff	Notes	Seeds	Notes	Charcoal>2mm	Notes	Molluscs	Notes	Roots	Molluscs	Modern seeds	Insects	Earthworm capsules				
BNG020	1	1006	1005	Ditch	Roman	20	10	50%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
BNG020	2	1028A	1027	Ditch	EIA	20	15	50%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	XX	X	-	-	-	-
BNG020	3	1008	1007	Ditch	Roman	20	10	50%	X	Hord (1), Trit (1)	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	X	XX	-	-	-	-	-	-
BNG020	4	?Natural	-	Layer	-	10	10	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	XX	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 1: Results from the assessment of bulk sample light fractions from Hopton Road, Barningham. Abbreviations: Hord = barley (*Hordeum* sp.); Trit = wheat (*Triticum* sp.).

**LAND SOUTH OF HOPTON ROAD, BARNINGHAM, SUFFOLK**

**WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR  
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

**16<sup>th</sup> November 2012**

## **LAND SOUTH OF HOPTON ROAD, BARNINGHAM, SUFFOLK**

### **ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIAL TRENCH EVALUATION**

#### **1 INTRODUCTION**

1.1 This specification has been prepared in response to a brief & specification issued by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCC AS-CT) (Jess Tipper, dated 13<sup>th</sup> March 2012). It provides for an archaeological evaluation in advance of the proposed construction of a proposed new residential development on Land South of Hopton Road (LDF Site RV11A), Barningham, Suffolk (NGR TL 971 769). The evaluation will be required to comply with a condition on any future planning approval requiring a programme of archaeological work, on advice from SCC AS-CT.

1.2 It is understood that the programme of archaeological investigation should comprise an archaeological field evaluation, to comply with the planning requirement of the local planning authority (on advice from SCC AS-CT).

#### **2 COMPLIANCE**

2.1 The brief has been read and understood. If AS carried out the evaluation, AS would comply with SCC AS-CT's requirements.

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

3.1 The site lies in an area of archaeological potential on the southern side of Hopton Road, on the eastern edge of the village of Barningham. The site is designated RV11A on the Local Development Framework for housing. It extends to some 0.7ha and is currently greenfield.

3.2 It is proposed to submit a planning application for residential dwellings to be constructed on the site.

3.3 The site lies within an area of archaeological potential, on the edge of the historic settlement core of Barningham, though little in the way of previous archaeological investigation has taken place to characterise the potential of the resource. A church was recorded at Domesday (HER BNG 005). Medieval activity has been recorded at Church Farm (HER BNG 1010). Finds of Saxon and Roman date have also been made in the area.

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

4.1 The principal research objectives for the evaluation as a whole include:

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

### *4.2 Research Design*

4.2.1 The research priorities for the region are set out in Glazebrook (1997) and Brown & Glazebrook (2000) and updated by Medlycott and Brown (2008) and Medlycott (2011).

4.2.2 The key issues for the Neolithic and Bronze Age (as set out by Brown & Murphy in Brown & Glazebrook 2000, 9-13) centre on the theme of the development of farming and the attendant development and integration of monuments, fields and settlements. Medlycott & Brown (2008) and Medlycott (2011, 13) suggest that future research on the Neolithic should include synthetic and regional studies for the region; an examination of the Mesolithic/Neolithic transition through radiocarbon dates; the establishment of a chronology for Neolithic ring-ditches; improved understanding of the chronological development of pottery; the excavation and study of cropmark complexes; greater understanding of burial practices; a study of the inter-relationships of settlements; greater use of scientific methods of dating and modelling of the environmental conditions during this period; targeted programmes of sedimentological, palynological and microfossil analyses of sediment sequences in valley bottoms, lakes or the intertidal zone; and the human impact on the natural landscape during this period. The nature of Neolithic burial in the region and the pattern of burial practice, including the relationship between settlement sites and burial, require further research. Settlement sites themselves also form part of an important research subject as there is a requirement to identify if a consensus exists on the subject of non-permanent settlement in the Neolithic (Medlycott 2011, 13). Further work on understanding the effects of plough damage on Neolithic sites is



considered to be an important research subject for the region (Medlycott 2011, 13).

4.2.3 Inter-relationships between settlements and greater understanding of patterns of burial practice are important areas of research for the Bronze Age (Medlycott & Brown 2008). Medlycott (2011, 21) identifies artefact studies as of particular importance for the study of the Bronze Age in the region; the typological identification of later Bronze Age pottery linked to close radiocarbon dating, the further study of Bronze Age flintworking and the significance of hoarding and other depositional practices are all identified as being key research subjects. Artefact studies can contribute to the refinement of chronologies for the period and to an assessment of the reasons behind the marked divide in research results between the northern and southern parts of the region, which are identified by Medlycott (2011, 21) as important research areas. Like the Neolithic, sedimentological, palynological and macrofossil analyses of sediment sequences are considered to be important areas of research as are the effects of colluviation and the possibility that colluvial deposits mask some significant sites (Medlycott 2011, 21).

4.2.4 Research topics for the Iron Age set out by Bryant (in Brown & Glazebrook 2000, 14-18) include further research into chronologies, precise dating and ceramic assemblages, further research into the development of the agrarian economy (particularly with regard to field systems), research into settlement chronology and dynamics, research into processes of economic and social change during the late Iron Age and Romano-British transition (particularly with regard to the development of Aylesford/Swarling and Roman culture, and also regional differences and tribal polities in the late Iron Age and further research into *oppida* and ritual sites), further analysis of development of social organisation and settlement form/function in the early and middle Iron Age, further research into artefact production and distribution and the Bronze Age/Iron Age transition. Medlycott & Brown (2008) and Medlycott (2011, 29-32) build on these themes, paying particular attention to chronological and spatial development and variation and adding subjects as the Bronze Age/Iron Age transition and manufacturing and industry.

4.2.5 Research topics for the Iron Age set out by Bryant (in Brown & Glazebrook 2000, 14-18) include further research into chronologies, precise dating and ceramic assemblages, further research into the development of the agrarian economy (particularly with regard to field systems), research into settlement chronology and dynamics, research into processes of economic and social change during the late Iron Age and Romano-British transition (particularly with regard to the development of Aylesford/Swarling and Roman culture, and also regional differences and tribal polities in the late Iron Age and further research into *oppida* and ritual sites), further analysis of development of social organisation and settlement form/function in the early and middle Iron Age, further research into artefact production and distribution and the Bronze Age/Iron Age transition. Medlycott & Brown (2008) and Medlycott (2011, 29-32) build on these themes, paying particular attention to

chronological and spatial development and variation and adding subjects as the Bronze Age/Iron Age transition and manufacturing and industry.

4.2.6 Medlycott (2011, 47) identifies regional variation and tribal distinctions as underlying themes for research in the Roman period. Research topics for the Roman period previously set out by Going & Plouviez (in Brown & Glazebrook 2000, 19-22) include analysis of early and late Roman military developments, further analysis of large and small towns, evidence of food consumption and production, further research into agricultural production, landscape research (in particular further evidence for potential woodland succession/regression and issues of relict landscapes, as well as further research into the road network and bridging points), further research into rural settlements and coastal issues. Medlycott (2011, 47-48) states that these research areas remain valid and presents updated consideration of them. To these themes Medlycott & Brown (2008) and Medlycott (2011, 47-48) add rural settlements and landscapes, the process of Romanisation in the region, the evidence for the Imperial Fen Estate, and the Roman/Saxon transition.

4.2.7 Wade (in Brown & Glazebrook 2000, 23-26) identifies research topics for the rural landscape in the Saxon and medieval periods. These include examination of population during this period (distribution and density, as well as physical structure), settlement (characterisation of form and function, creation and testing of settlement diversity models), specialisation and surplus agricultural production, assessment of craft production, detailed study of changes in land use and the impact of colonists (such as Saxons, Danes and Normans) as well as the impact of the major institutions such as the Church.

4.2.8 Medlycott (2011, 57) states that the study of the Anglo-Saxon period still requires further cooperation between historians and archaeologists. Important research issues for this period comprise: the Roman/Anglo-Saxon transitional period; settlement distribution, which suffers from problems associated with the identification of Saxon settlement sites; population modelling and demographics, which has the potential to be advanced by modern scientific methods; differences within the region in terms of settlement type and economic practice and subjects related to this such as links with the continent, trading practices and cultural influences; rural landscapes and settlements, including detailed study of the changes and developments in such settlements over time and the influence of Saxon landscape organisation and settlements on these issues in the medieval period; towns and their relationships with their hinterland; infrastructure, including river management, the identification of ports and harbours and the role of existing infrastructure in shaping the Saxon period landscape; the economy, based on palaeoenvironmental studies; ritual and religion; the effect of the Danish occupation; and artefact studies (Medlycott 2011, 57-59).

4.2.9 The issues identified by Ayers (in Brown & Glazebrook, 2000) and Wade (in Brown & Glazebrook, 2000) remain valid research subjects (Medlycott 2011, 70) for the medieval period. The study of landscapes is

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

4.2.10 The principal research issues for the site will be to identify and characterise any further evidence of activity associated with the historic core of the medieval/post-medieval settlement of Barningham, and/or to identify any evidence of earlier activity.

## References

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## 5 SPECIFICATION TRENCHED EVALUATION

### 5.1 Details of Senior Project Staff

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

5.1.2 Profiles of key project staff are provided (Appendix 2).

A Method Statement is presented  
Trial Trench Evaluation Appendix 1

5.1.3 The evaluation will conform with the guidelines set down in the brief and the Institute for Archaeologists *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluations (revised 2008)* and *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessments (revised 2008)* and English Heritage *Geophysical Survey in Archaeological Evaluation (2008)*. It will also adhere to the document *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England (Gurney 2003)* and the requirements of the SCC document *Requirements for a Trenched Evaluation 2011 Ver. 1.2*.

5.1.4 The SCC AS-CT brief requires a programme of archaeological trial trenching, and stipulates that a 5% sample of the part of the site to be developed for housing, to comprise c.194 linear metres of trenching at 1.8m width, should be excavated across the area of proposed development. A trench plan to allow for 5 trenches, each 40m x 1.8m is therefore proposed. AS is happy to review the scale/location of the trenches following comment from the client and/or SCC AS-CT.

5.1.5 The environmental strategy will adhere to the guidelines issued by English Heritage (*Environmental Archaeology; A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation*, Centre for Archaeology Guidelines, 2011). An environmentalist will be invited to visit the site if remains of interest are found. Dr Rob Scaife will be the Environmental Coordinator for the project. The specialist will make his/her results known to Helen Chappell who co-ordinates environmental archaeology in the region on behalf of English Heritage. It will be particularly important on this project to identify any palaeoenvironmental remains and to identify any waterlogged remains present on the site.

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

Trial Excavation

Processing, Cataloguing and Conservation of Finds

Preparation of Report and Archive

c.15-20 Days

Staff on site: a Project Officer and Site Assistant/s (as necessary)

5.1.7 In advance of the field work AS will liaise with the County HER to fulfil their requirements for the long term deposition of the project archive. These will encompass: their collection policy, and their financial and technical requirements for long term storage. The resources include provision for the long term-deposition of the project archive.

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

5.1.9 AS is a member of FAME formerly the Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers (SCAUM) and operates under the 'Health & Safety in Field Archaeology Manual'. A risk assessment and management strategy will be completed prior to the start of works on site.

5.1.10 AS is a member of the Council for British Archaeology and is insured under their policy for members.

## **6 SERVICES**

6.1 The client is to advise AS of the position of any services which traverse the site.

## **7 SECURITY**

7.1 Throughout all site works care will be taken to maintain all existing security arrangements, and to minimise disruption.

## **8 REINSTATEMENT**

8.1 No provision has been made for reinstatement, excepting simple backfilling.

## **9 REPORT REQUIREMENTS**

9.1 The report will include (as a minimum):

- a) the archaeological background
- b) a consideration of the aims and methods adopted in the course of the recording
- c) a detailed account of the nature, location, extent, date, significance and quality of any archaeological evidence recorded.
- d) Excavation methodology and detailed results including a suitable conclusion and discussion
- e) plans and sections of any recorded features and deposits
- f) discussion and interpretation of the evidence. An assessment of the projects significance in a regional and local context and appendices.
- g) All specialist reports or assessments
- h) A concise non-technical summary of the project results
- i) A HER summary sheet
- j) An OASIS summary sheet

## **10 ARCHIVE**

10.1 The requirements for archive storage will be agreed with the County HER.

10.2 The archive will be deposited within six months of the conclusion of the fieldwork. It will be prepared in accordance with the UK Institute for Conservation's *Conservation Guideline No.2* and according to the document

*Deposition of Archaeological Archives in Suffolk* (SCC AS Conservation Team, 2008). A unique event number will be obtained from the County HER Officer.

10.3 The full archive of finds and records will be made secure at all stages of the project, both on and off site. Arrangements will be made at the earliest opportunity for the archive to be accessed into the collections of Suffolk HER; with the landowner's permission in the case of any finds. It is acknowledged that it is the responsibility of the field investigation organisation to make these arrangements with the landowner and HER. The archive will be adequately catalogued, labelled and packaged for transfer and storage in accordance with the guidelines set out in the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation's *Conservation Guidelines No.2* and the other relevant reference documents.

10.4 Archive records, with inventory, are to be deposited, as well as any donated finds from the site, at the county HER and in accordance with their requirements. The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross-referenced and checked for internal consistency. In addition to the overall site summary, it will be necessary to produce a summary of the artefactual and ecofactual data. A unique accession number will be obtained from the HER.

## **APPENDIX 1 METHOD STATEMENT**

Method Statement for the recording of archaeological remains

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

### **1 Mechanical Excavation**

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

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

### **2 Site Location Plan**

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

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

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

### **4 Full Excavation**

#### *Excavation of Stratified Sequences*

The trenches will be excavated according to phase, from the most recent to the earliest, and the phasing of features will be distinguished by their stratigraphic relationships, fills and finds.

Deep features e.g. quarry holes, may incorporate stratified deposits which will be excavated by hand-dug sections and recorded.

### *Excavation of Buildings*

Building remains are likely to comprise stake holes, post holes and slots/gullies, masonry foundations and low masonry walls. Associated features may be present e.g. hearths.

The features comprising buildings will be excavated fully and in plan/phase, to a level sufficient for the requirements of an evaluation.

### *Full Excavation*

Industrial remains and intrinsically interesting features e.g. hearths, burials will clearly merit full excavation, though will be excavated sufficient to characterise such deposits within the context of an evaluation. Discrete features associated with possible structures and/or settlement will be fully excavated, again sufficient to characterise them for the purposes of an evaluation.

### *Ditches*

The ditches will be excavated in segments up to 2m long, and the segments will be placed to provide adequate coverage of the ditches, establish their relationships and obtain samples and finds.

## **5 Written Record**

5.1 All archaeological deposits and artefacts encountered during the course of the excavation will be fully recorded on the appropriate context, finds and sample forms.

5.2 The site will be recorded using AS.'s excavation manual which is directly comparable to those used by other professional archaeological organisations, including English Heritage's own Central Archaeological Service.

## **6 Photographic Record**

6.1 An adequate photographic record of the investigations will be made. It will include black and white prints and colour transparencies (on 35mm) illustrating in both detail and general context the principal features and finds discovered. It will also include 'working and promotional shots' to illustrate more generally the nature of the archaeological operations. The black and white negatives and contacts will be filed, and the colour transparencies will be mounted using appropriate cases. All photographs will be listed and indexed.



## **7 Drawn Record**

7.1 A record of the full extent, in plan, of all archaeological deposits encountered will be drawn on A1 permatrace. The plans will be related to the site, or OS, grid and be drawn at a scale of 1:50 or 1:20, as appropriate. In addition where appropriate, e.g. recording an inhumation, additional plans at 1:10 will be produced. The sections of all archaeological contexts will be drawn at a scale of 1:10 or, where appropriate, 1:20. The OD height of all principal strata and features will be calculated and indicated on the appropriate plans and sections.

## **8 Recovery of Finds**

### **GENERAL**

The principal aim is to ensure that adequate provision is made for the recovery of finds from all archaeological deposits.

The Small Finds, e.g. complete pots or metalwork, from all excavations will be 3-dimensionally recorded.

A metal detector will be used to enhance finds recovery. The metal detector survey will be conducted on conclusion of the topsoil stripping, and thereafter during the course of the excavation. The spoil tips will also be surveyed. Regular metal detector surveys of the excavation area and spoil tips will reduce the loss of finds to unscrupulous users of metal detectors (treasure hunters). All non-archaeological staff working on the site should be informed that the use of metal detectors is forbidden.

### **WORKED FLINT**

When flint knapping debris is encountered large-scale bulk samples will be taken for sieving.

### **POTTERY**

It is important that the excavators are aware of the importance of pottery studies and therefore the recovery of good ceramic assemblages.

The pottery assemblages are likely to provide important evidence to be able to date the structural history and development of the site.

The most important assemblages will come from 'sealed' deposits which are representative of the nature of the occupation at various dates, and indicate a range of pottery types and forms available at different periods.

'Primary' deposits are those which contain sherds contemporary with the soil fill and in simple terms this often means large sherds with unabraded edges. The sherds have usually been deposited shortly after being broken and have remained undisturbed. Such sherds are more reliable in indicating a more precise date at which the feature was 'in use'. Conversely, 'secondary' deposits are those which often have small, heavily abraded sherds lacking obvious conjoins. The sherds are derived from earlier deposits.

## **HUMAN BONE**

Any human remains present would not normally be excavated at the stage of an evaluation, but would be protected and preserved in situ, on advice from SCC AS-CT. Should human remains be discovered and be required to be removed, the coroner will be informed and a licence from the Ministry of Justice sought immediately; both the client and the monitoring officer will also be informed. Any excavation of human remains at the stage of an evaluation would only be carried out following advice from SCC AS-CT. Excavators would be made aware, and comply with, provisions of Section 25 of the Burial Act of 1857 and pay due attention to the requirements of Health & Safety.

## **ANIMAL BONE**

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

## **ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLING**

The sampling will adhere to the guidelines prepared by Drs Peter Murphy and Patricia Wiltshire, and the specialist will make his/her results known to Helen Chappell who co-ordinates environmental archaeology in the region on behalf of English Heritage. The project will also accord with the recent guidelines of the English Heritage document *Environmental Archaeology, a guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation*, Centre for Archaeology Guidelines 2011.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### The nature of the environmental evidence

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

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

**a.i) Bones:** The study of the animal bone remains, in particular domestic mammals, domestic birds and marine fish will enhance understanding of the development of the settlement in terms of the local economy and also its

wider influence through trade. The study of the small animal bones will provide insight into the immediate habitat of any settlement.

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

#### *Domestic mammalian stock, domestic birds and harvest fish*

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

#### *Small animal bones*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### Sampling strategies

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

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

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

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

**d) Bones:** Predicting exactly how much of what will be yielded by the excavation is clearly very difficult prior to excavation and it is proposed that in

order to efficiently target animal bone recovery there should be a system of direct feedback from the archaeozoologist to the site staff during the excavation, allowing fine tuning of the excavation strategy to concentrate on the recovery of animal bones from features which have the highest potential. This will also allow the faunal remains to materially add to the interpretation as the excavation proceeds. Liaison with other environmental specialists will need to take place in order to produce a complete interdisciplinary study during this phase of activity. In addition, this feedback will aid effective targeting of the post-excavation analysis.

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

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

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

### **Waterlogged Deposits/Remains**

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

### **Scientific/Absolute Dating**

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

## **FINDS PROCESSING**

The project director will have overall responsibility for the finds and will liaise with AS's own finds personnel and the relevant specialists. A person with particular responsibility for finds on site will be appointed for the excavation. The person will ensure that the finds are properly labelled and packaged on site for transportation to AS's field base. The finds processing will take place in tandem with the excavations and will be under the supervision of AS's Finds Officer.

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

## **APPENDIX 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LIMITED: PROFILES OF STAFF & SPECIALISTS**

### **DIRECTOR**

#### **Claire Halpin BA MIFA**

*Qualifications:* Archaeology & History BA Hons (1974-77).

Oxford University Dept for External Studies In-Service Course (1979-1980).

Member of Institute of Field Archaeologists since 1985: IFA Council member (1989-1993)

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

### **DIRECTOR**

#### **Tom McDonald MIFA**

*Qualifications:* Member of the IFA

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

### **OFFICE MANAGER**

#### **Rose Flowers**

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



## **SENIOR PROJECTS MANAGER**

**Jon Murray BA MIFA**

*Qualifications:* History with Landscape Archaeology BA Hons (1985-1988).

*Experience:* Jon has been employed by HAT (now AS) continually since 1989, attaining the position of Senior Projects Manager. Jon has conducted numerous archaeological investigations in a variety of situations, dealing with remains from all periods, throughout London and the South East, East Anglia, the South and Midlands. He is fluent in the execution of (and now project-manages) desk-based assessments/EIAs, historic building surveys (for instance the recording of the Royal Gunpowder Mills at Waltham Abbey prior to its rebirth as a visitor facility), earthwork and landscape surveys, all types of evaluations/excavations (urban and rural) and environmental archaeological investigation (working closely with Dr Rob Scaife), preparing many hundreds of archaeological reports dating back to 1992. Jon has also prepared numerous publications; in particular the nationally-important Saxon site at Gamlingay, Cambridgeshire (*Anglo-Saxon Studies in Archaeology & History*). Other projects published include Dean's Yard, Westminster (*Medieval Archaeology*), Brackley (*Northamptonshire Archaeology*), and a medieval cemetery in Haverhill he excavated in 1997 (*Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology*). Jon is a member of the senior management team, principally preparing specifications/tenders, co-ordinating and managing the field teams. He also has extensive experience in preparing and supporting applications for Scheduled Monument Consent/Listed Building Consent

## **PROJECTS MANAGER (FIELD & ARCHIVES)**

**Martin Brook BA**

*Qualifications:* University of Leicester BA (Hons) Archaeology (2003 -2006)

*Experience:* Martin worked on archaeological excavations throughout his university career in and around Leicester including two seasons excavating a medieval abbey kitchen at Abbey Park, Leicester with ULAS. He specialised in Iron Age funeral traditions and grave goods for his 3<sup>rd</sup> year dissertation advancing his skills in museum research, database use and academic correspondence. He joined AS in September 2006 as an excavator involved in projects such as Earsham Bronze Age Barrow and cremation site. From May 2007, Martin has moved across to the Post-Excavation team to become Assistant Archives Officer, and thereafter Martin has returned to fieldwork as a Supervisor before being promoted to project management in 2009

## **PROJECT OFFICER**

**Zbigniew Pozorski MA**

*Qualifications:* University of Wroclaw, Poland, Archaeology (1995-2000, MA 2003)

*Experience:* Zbigniew has archaeological experience dating from 1995 when as a student he joined an academic group of excavators. He was involved in numerous archaeological projects throughout the Lower Silesia region in southwest Poland and a number of projects in old town of Wroclaw. During his university years he specialised in medieval urban archaeology. He had his own research project working on an early/high medieval stronghold in Pietrzykow. He was a member of a University team which located and excavated an unknown high medieval castle in Wierzbna, Poland. Zbigniew has worked for archaeological contractors in Poland on several projects as a supervisor where he gained experience in all types of evaluations and excavations in urban and rural areas. Recently he worked in Ireland where he completed two large long-term projects for Headland Archaeology Ltd. He joined AS in January 2008 as a Project Officer.

**SUPERVISOR**

**Gareth Barlow MSc**

*Qualifications:* University of Sheffield, MSc Environmental Archaeology & Palaeoeconomy (2002-2003)

King Alfred's College, Winchester, Archaeology BA (Hons) (1999-2002)

*Experience:* Gareth worked on a number of excavations in Cambridgeshire before pursuing his degree studies, and worked on many archaeological projects across the UK during his university days. Gareth joined AS in 2003 and has worked on numerous archaeological projects throughout the South East and East Anglia with AS. Gareth was promoted to Supervisor in the Summer 2007.

**PROJECT OFFICER**

**(DESK-BASED ASSESSMENTS)**

**Kate Higgs MA (Oxon)**

*Qualifications:* University of Oxford, St Hilda's College  
Archaeology & Anthropology MA (Oxon) (2001-2004)

*Experience:* Kate has archaeological experience dating from 1999, having taken part in clearance, surveying and recording of stone circles in the Penwith area of Cornwall. During the same period, she also assisted in compiling a database of archaeological and anthropological artefacts from Papua New Guinea, which were held in Scottish museums. Kate has varied archaeological experience from her years at Oxford University, including participating in excavations at a Roman amphitheatre and an early church at Marcham/ Frilford in Oxfordshire, with the Bamburgh Castle Research Project in Northumberland, which also entailed the excavation of human remains at a Saxon cemetery, and also excavating, recording and drawing a Neolithic chambered tomb at Prissé, France. Kate has also worked in the environmental laboratory at the Museum of Natural History in Oxford, and as a finds processor for Oxford's Institute of Archaeology. Since joining AS in November 2004, Kate has researched and authored a variety of reports, concentrating on desk-based assessments in advance of archaeological work and historic building recording.

**ASSISTANT PROJECTS MANAGER  
(POST-EXCAVATION)**

**Andrew Newton MPhil PIFA**

*Qualifications:* University of Bradford, MPhil (2002-04)  
University of Bradford, BSc (Hons) Archaeology (1998-2002)  
University of Bradford, Dip Professional Archaeological  
Studies (2002)

*Experience:* Andrew has carried out geophysical surveys for GeoQuest Associates on sites throughout the UK and has worked as a site assistant with BUFAU. During 2001 he worked as a researcher for the Yorkshire Dales Hunter-Gatherer Research Project, a University of Bradford and Michigan State University joint research programme, and has carried out voluntary work with the curatorial staff at Beamish Museum in County Durham. Andrew is a member of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne and a Practitioner Member of the Institute for Archaeologists. Since joining AS in early Summer 2005, as a Project Officer writing desk-based assessments, Andrew has gained considerable experience in post-excavation work. His principal role with AS is conducting post-excavation research and authoring site reports for publication. Significant post-excavation projects Andrew has been responsible for include the Ingham Quarry Extension, Fornham St. Genevieve, Suffolk – a site with large Iron Age pit clusters arranged around a possible wetland area; the late Bronze Age to early Iron Age enclosure and early Saxon cremation cemetery at the Chalet Site, Heybridge, Essex; and, Church Street, St Neots, Cambridgeshire, an excavation which identified the continuation of the Saxon settlement previously investigated by Peter Addyman in the 1960s. Andrew also writes and co-ordinates Environmental Impact Assessments and has worked on a variety of such projects across southern and eastern England. In addition to his research responsibilities Andrew undertakes outreach and publicity work and carries out some fieldwork.

**POTTERY, LITHICS AND  
CBM RESEARCHER**

**Andrew Peachey BA AIFA**

*Qualifications:* University of Reading BA Hons, Archaeology and History  
(1998-2001)

*Experience:* Andrew joined AS (formerly HAT) in 2002 as a pottery researcher, and rapidly expanded into researching CBM and lithics. Andrew specialises in prehistoric and Roman pottery and has worked on numerous substantial assemblages, principally from across East Anglia but also from southern England. Recent projects have included a Neolithic site at Coxford, Norfolk, an early Bronze Age domestic site at Shropham, Norfolk, late Bronze Age material from Panshanger, Hertfordshire, middle Iron Age pit clusters at Ingham, Suffolk and an Iron Age and early Roman riverside site at Dernford, Cambridgeshire. Andrew has worked on important Roman kiln assemblages, including a Nar Valley ware production site at East Winch Norfolk, a face-pot producing kiln at Hadham, Hertfordshire and is currently researching early Roman Horningsea ware kilns at Waterbeach, Cambridgeshire. Andrew is an enthusiastic member of the Study Group for Roman Pottery, and also undertakes pottery and lithics analysis as an 'external' specialist for a range of archaeological units and local societies in the south of England.

**POTTERY RESEARCHER**

**Peter Thompson MA**

*Qualifications:* University of Bristol BA (Hons), Archaeology (1995-1998)  
University of Bristol MA; Landscape Archaeology (1998-1999)

*Experience:* As a student, Peter participated in a number of projects, including the excavation of a Cistercian monastery cemetery in Gascony and surveying an Iron Age promontory hillfort in Somerset. Peter has two years excavation experience with the Bath Archaeological Trust and Bristol and Region Archaeological Services which includes working on a medieval manor house and a post-medieval glass furnace site of national importance. Peter joined HAT (now AS) in 2002 to specialise in Iron Age, Saxon and Medieval pottery research and has also produced desk-based assessments. Pottery reports include an early Iron pit assemblage and three complete Early Anglo-Saxon accessory vessels from a cemetery in Dartford, Kent.

**PROJECT OFFICER  
(OSTEOARCHAEOLOGY)**

**Julia Cussans PhD**

*Qualifications:* University of Bradford, PhD (2002-2010)  
University of Bradford, BSc (Hons) Bioarchaeology (1997-2001)  
University of Bradford, Dip. Professional Archaeological Studies (2001)

*Experience:* Julia has c. 12 years of archaeozoological experience. Whilst undertaking her part time PhD she also worked as a specialist on a variety of projects in northern Britain including Old Scatness (Shetland), Broxmouth Iron Age Hillfort and Binchester Roman Fort. Additionally Julia has extensive field experience and has held lead roles in excavations in Shetland and the Faroe Islands including, Old Scatness, a large multi-period settlement centred on an Iron Age Broch; the Viking Unst Project, an examination of Viking and Norse houses on Britain's most northerly isle; the Laggan Tormore Pipeline (Firths Voe), a Neolithic house site in Shetland; the Heart of the Atlantic Project, an examination of Viking settlement in the Faroes and Við Kirkjugarð, an early Viking site on Sanday, Faroe Islands. Early on in her career Julia also excavated at Sedgeford, Norfolk as part of SHARP and in Pompeii, Italy as part of the Anglo-American Project in Pompeii. Since joining AS in October 2011 Julia has worked on animal bone assemblages from Beck Row, a Roman villa site at Mildenhall, Suffolk and Sawtry, an Iron Age, fen edge site in Cambridgeshire. Julia is a full and active member of the International Council for Archaeozoology, the Professional Zooarchaeology Group and the Association for Environmental Archaeology.

**ENVIRONMENTAL ARCHAEOLOGIST**

**Dr John Summers**

*Qualifications:* 2006-2010: PhD "The Architecture of Food" (University of Bradford)  
2005-2006: MSc Biological Archaeology (University of Bradford)  
2001-2005: BSc Hons. Bioarchaeology (University of Bradford)

*Experience:* John is an archaeobotanist with a primary specialism in the analysis of carbonised plant macrofossils and charcoal. Prior to joining Archaeological Solutions, John worked primarily in Atlantic Scotland. His research interests involve using archaeobotanical data in combination with other archaeological and palaeoeconomic information to address cultural and economic research questions. John has made contributions to a number of large research projects in Atlantic Scotland, including the Old Scatness and Jarlshof Environs Project (University of Bradford), the Viking Unst Project (University of Bradford) and publication work for Bornais Mound 1 and Mound 2 (Cardiff University). He has also worked with plant remains from Thruxton Roman Villa, Hampshire, as part of the Danebury Roman Environs Project (Oxford University/ English Heritage). John's role at AS is to analyse and report on assemblages of plant macro-remains from environmental samples and provide support and advice regarding environmental sampling regimes and sample processing. John is a member of the Association for Environmental Archaeology.

## **SENIOR GRAPHICS OFFICER**

### **Kathren Henry**

*Experience:* Kathren has twenty-five years experience in archaeology, working as a planning supervisor on sites from prehistoric to late medieval date, including urban sites in London and rural sites in France/Italy, working for the Greater Manchester Archaeological Unit, Passmore Edwards Museum, DGLA and Central Excavation Unit of English Heritage (at Stanwick and Irthlingborough, Northamptonshire). She has worked with AS (formerly HAT) since 1992, becoming Senior Graphics Officer. Kathren is AS's principal photographer, specializing in historic building survey, and she manages AS's photographic equipment and dark room. She is in charge of AS's Graphics Department, managing computerised artwork and report production. Kathren is also the principal historic building surveyor/illustrator, producing on-site and off-site plans, elevations and sections.

## **HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING**

### **Tansy Collins BSc**

*Qualifications:* University of Sheffield, Archaeological Sciences BSc (Hons) (1999-2002)

*Experience:* Tansy's archaeological experience has been gained on diverse sites throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Tansy joined AS in 2004 where she developed skills in graphics, backed by her grasp of archaeological interpretation and on-site experience, to produce hand drawn illustrations of pottery, and digital illustrations using a variety of packages such as AutoCAD, Corel Draw and Adobe Illustrator. She joined the historic buildings team in 2005 in order to carry out both drawn and photographic surveys of historic buildings before combining these skills with authoring historic building reports in 2006. Since then Tansy has authored numerous such reports for a wide range of building types; from vernacular to domestic architecture, both timber-framed and brick built with date ranges varying from the medieval period to the 20<sup>th</sup> century. These projects include a number of regionally and nationally significant buildings, for example a previously unrecognised medieval aisled barn belonging to a small group of nationally important agricultural buildings, one of the earliest surviving domestic timber-framed houses in Hertfordshire, and a Cambridgeshire house retaining formerly hidden 17<sup>th</sup> century decorative paint schemes. Larger projects include The King Edward VII Sanatorium in Sussex, RAF Bentley Priory in London as well as the Grade I Listed Balls Park mansion in Hertfordshire.

## **HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING**

### **Lisa Smith BA**

*Qualifications:* University of York, BA Archaeology (1998-2001)

*Experience:* Lisa has nine years archaeological experience undertaken mainly in the north of England previously working as a senior site assistant for Field Archaeology Specialists in York on both rural and urban sites as well as Castle Sinclair Girnigoe and Tarbat in Scotland. Prior to working for FAS Lisa was involved in various excavation projects for Oxford Archaeology North and Archaeological Services, University of Durham. Lisa joined AS as a supervisor in January 2008 and in November 2009 transferred to historic building recording and has since worked on a variety of buildings dating from the medieval period onwards, working closely with external consultant Dr Lee Prosser.

**GRAPHICS OFFICER**

**Rosanna Price BSc**

*Qualifications:* University of Kent, Medical Anthropology BSc (Hons) (2005 - 2008)

*Experience:* Rosanna's interests have always revolved around art and human history, and she has combined these throughout her work and education. During her degree she specialised in Osteoarchaeology and Palaeopathology, and personally instigated the University's photographic database of human remains. This experience gained her the post of Osteoarchaeologist at Kent Osteological Research and Analysis in early 2009, where she worked on a number of human bone collections including the Thanet Earth Skeletons. In January 2010 she joined AS as a Finds and Archives assistant, and by the summer had achieved a new role as graphics officer. In her current position Rosanna uses a range of computer programmes, such as AutoCAD, Adobe Illustrator and CorelDraw to produce digital figures and finds illustrations. These accompany a wide range of archaeological reports, from desk-based assessments and interim reports through to publication standard.

**GRAPHICS OFFICER**

**Charlotte Davies BA**

*Qualifications:* University of Exeter, Archaeology BA (Hons) (2004-2007)  
Surrey Institute of Art & Design BTEC Art & Design (2003-2004)

*Experience:* Charlotte has always had a passionate interest in art and archaeology, and has combined these interests in her higher education. Charlotte has worked on archaeological excavations in South Dakota, USA, as well as undertaking archaeological graphics. Charlotte joined AS in summer 2007 as a Graphics Officer.

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS: PRINCIPAL SPECIALISTS

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS	Stratascan Ltd
AIR PHOTOGRAPHIC ASSESSMENTS	Air Photo Services
PHOTOGRAPHIC SURVEYS	Ms K Henry
PREHISTORIC POTTERY	Mr A Peachey
ROMAN POTTERY	Mr A Peachey
SAXON & MEDIEVAL POTTERY	Mr P Thompson
POST-MEDIEVAL POTTERY	Mr P Thompson
FLINT	Mr A Peachey
GLASS	H Cool
COINS	British Museum, Dept of Coins & Medals
METALWORK & LEATHER	Ms Q Mould, Ms N Crummy
SLAG	Ms J Cowgill
ANIMAL BONE	Dr J Cussans
HUMAN BONE:	Ms J Curl
ENVIRONMENTAL CO-ORDINATOR	Dr R Scaife
POLLEN AND SEEDS:	Dr R Scaife
CHARCOAL/WOOD	Dr J Summers
SOIL MICROMORPHOLOGY	Dr R MacPhail, Dr C French
CARBON-14 DATING:	English Heritage Ancient Monuments Laboratory (for advice).
CONSERVATION	University of Leicester



# OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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### Project details

Project name	Land South of Hopton Road, Barningham, Suffolk
Short description of the project	In February 2013 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation at land south of Hopton Road (LDF Site RV11A), Barningham, Suffolk (NGR TL 971 769; Figs.1 - 2). The evaluation was commissioned by Hopkins Homes Ltd and was undertaken in advance of the proposed construction of a residential development. It was required to prior to the determination of a planning application, and based on advice from Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team requiring a programme of archaeological work. Archaeological features were recorded in the south-eastern corner of the site (within Trench 3 and the southern end of Trench 2). The features were principally linears (ditches and also gullies). Discrete features (pits) were recorded though none contained finds. Ditch F1019 contained a single struck flint and six struck flints were found in Topsoil L1000. The latter includes a multi-directional core (with at least four striking platforms) formed on a small nodule/pebble, and a thumb-nail scraper; both of which are characteristic of lithic technology in the early Bronze Age (Struck Flint report below). The flint is tentatively dated to the later Neolithic to early Bronze Age. Proceeding chronologically, Ditches F1015 and F1027 (Tr.3), and Gully F1031 (Tr.2) contained early Iron Age pottery. Ditch F1015 and Gully F1031 contained 2 and 1 sherd respectively. Ditch F1027 contained 21 sherds, largely derived from a single vessel (Pottery Report below). These features are dispersed within Trenches 2 and 3. Small quantities (1 - 2 sherds) of Roman pottery were found in Ditches F1005, F1007 and F1009 (located at the eastern end of Tr. 3).
Project dates	Start: 01-02-2013 End: 28-02-2013
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	P4799 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	BNG 020 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 15 - Other
Monument type	DITCHES, GULLYS AND PITS None
Significant Finds	POTTERY Early Iron Age
Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman

Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches","Targeted Trenches"
Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	Pre-application

### Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK ST EDMUNDSBURY BARNINGHAM Land South of Hopton Road, Barningham, Suffolk
Study area	0.70 Hectares
Site coordinates	TL 971 769 52 0 52 21 15 N 000 53 40 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 42.00m Max: 42.00m

### Project creators

Name of Organisation	Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Project brief originator	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team
Project design originator	Jon Murray
Project director/manager	Jon Murray
Project supervisor	Lisa Smith
Type of sponsor/funding body	Hopkins Homes Ltd

### Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Suffolk County Archaeological Store
Physical Contents	"Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk County Archaeological Store
Digital Contents	"Survey"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk County Archaeological Store
Paper Contents	"Survey"
Paper Media available	"Drawing","Photograph","Plan","Report","Survey "

### Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
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Title Land South of Hopton Road, Barningham, Suffolk  
Author(s)/Editor(s) Smith, L  
Other bibliographic details Archaeological Solutions Report No. 4252  
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## OASIS:

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## PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



1  
Trench 2 post-excavation looking north-west



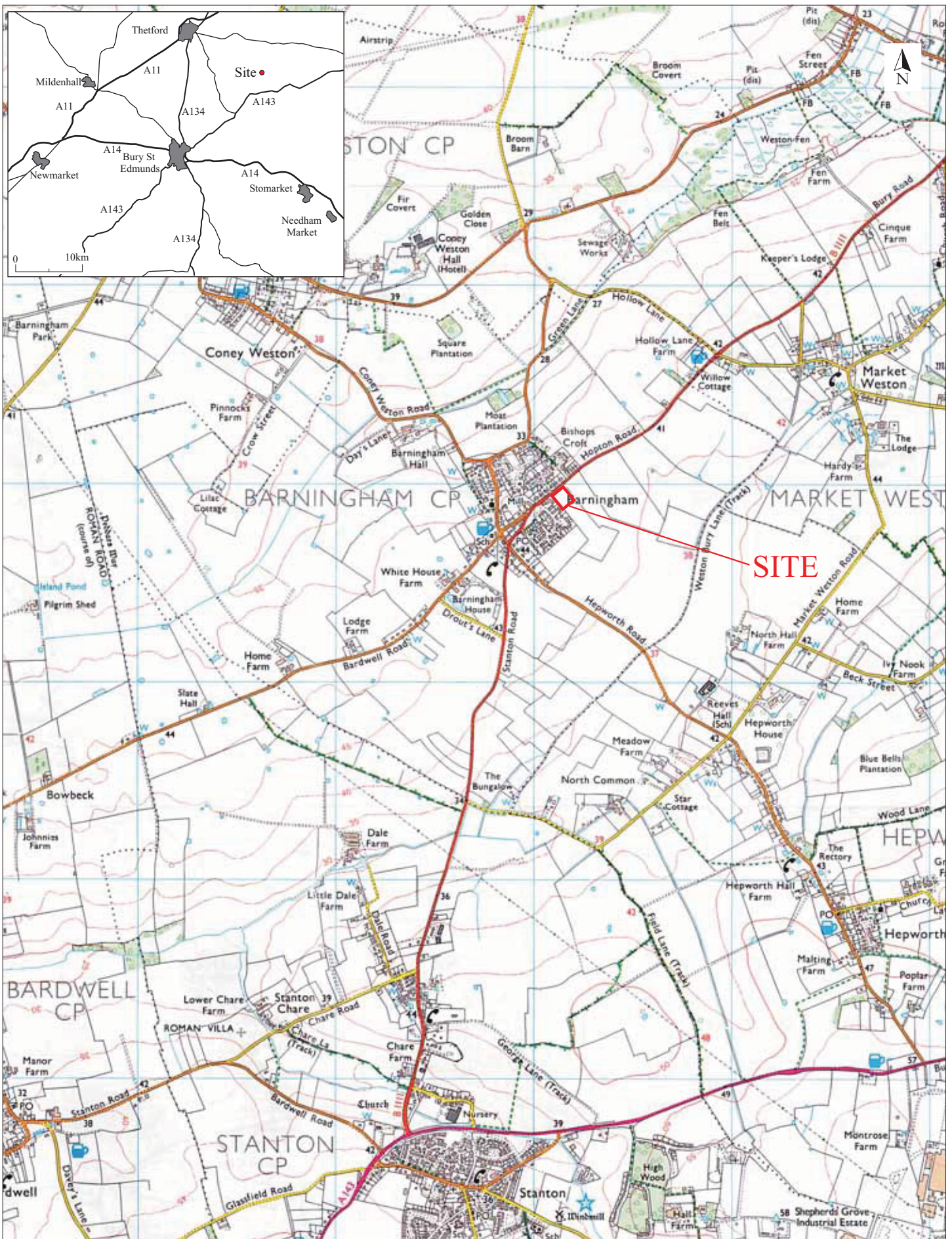
2  
Trench 3 post-excavation looking south-west



3  
F1003 & F1005 in Trench 3 looking south-west

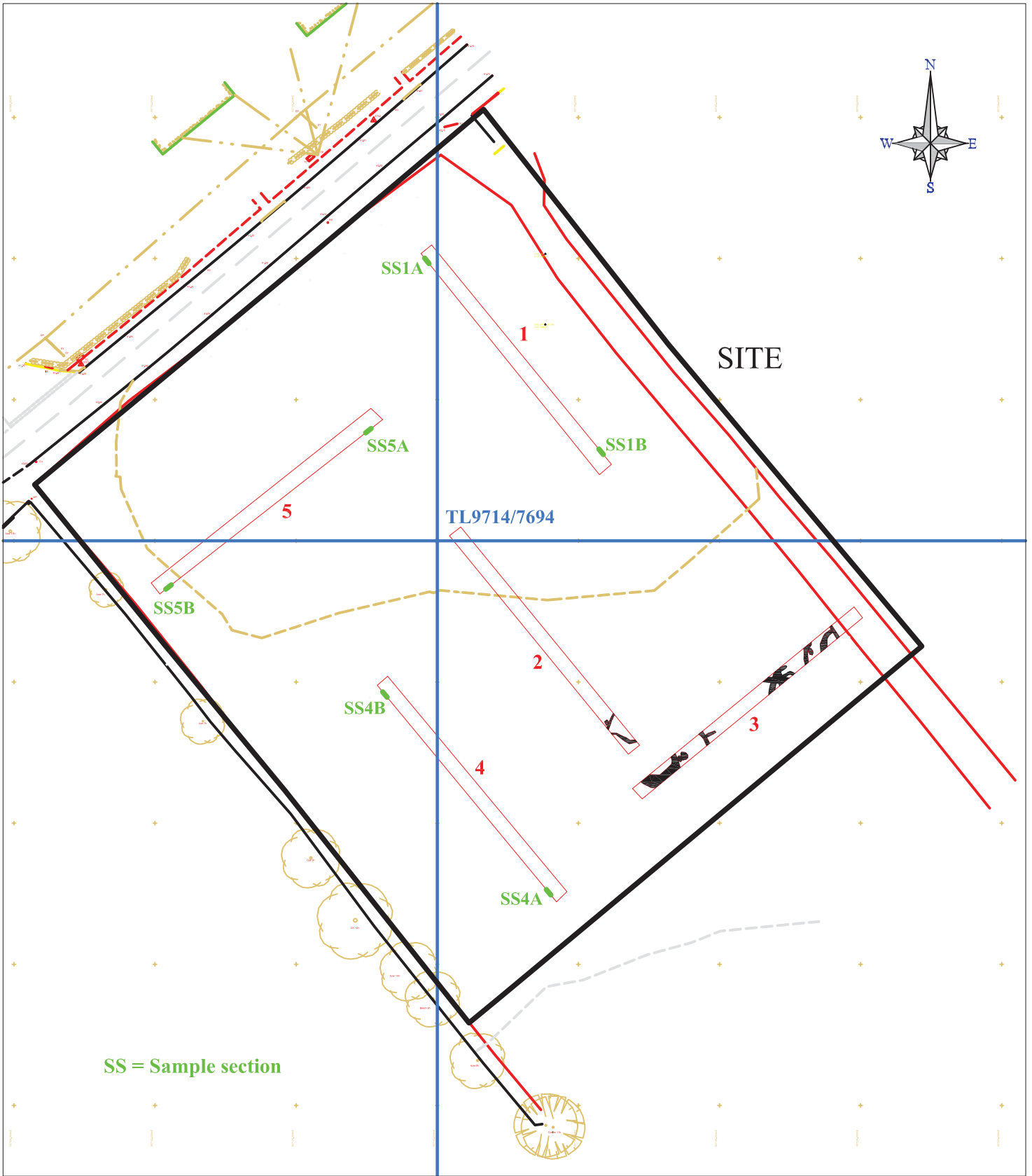


4  
F1009B in Trench 3 looking south



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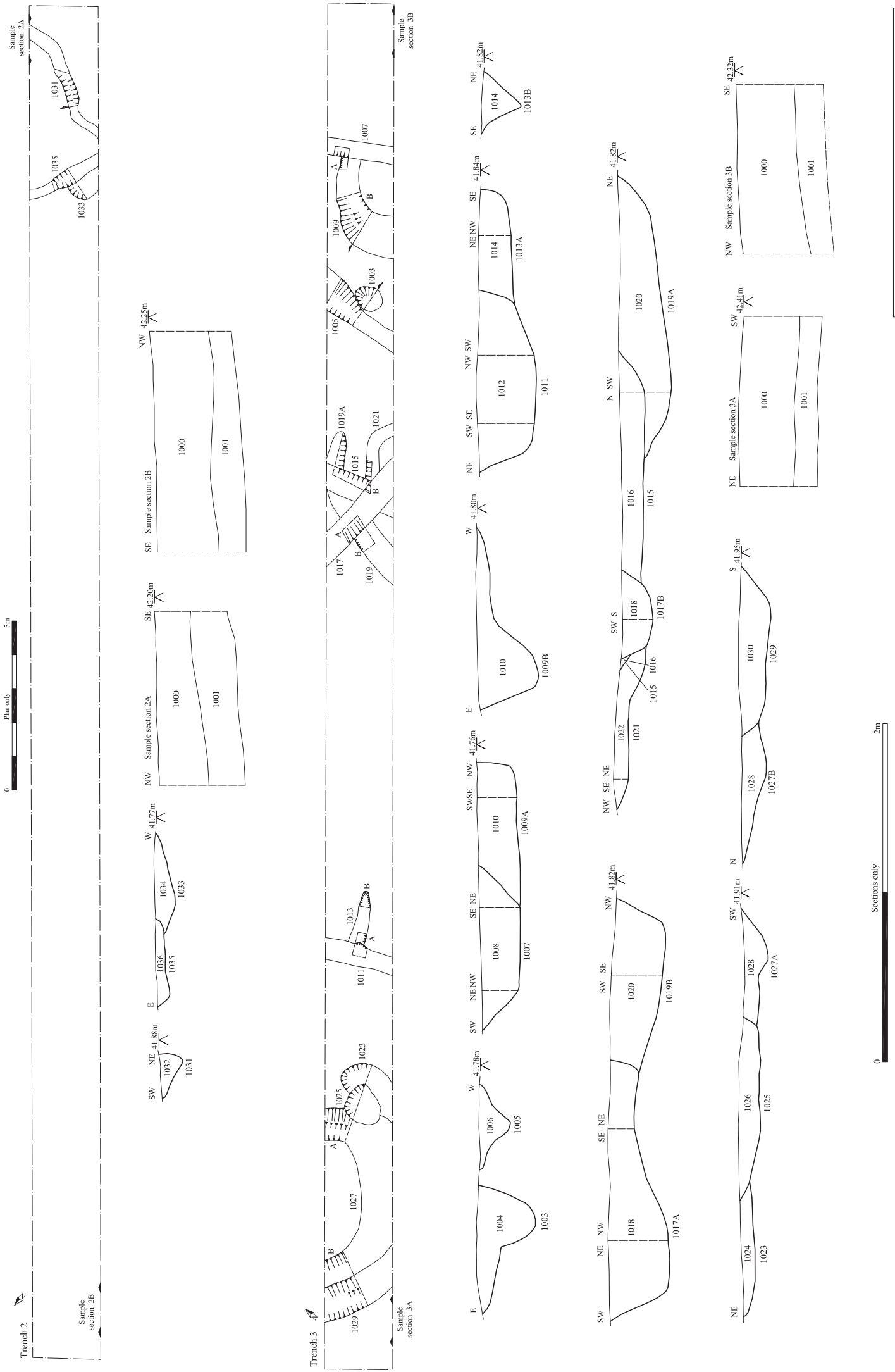
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**Fig. 1 Site location plan**  
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4



0 50m

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**Fig. 2 Trench location plan**  
 Scale 1:750 at A4





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**Fig. 4 Trench plans and sections**  
 Scale 1:100 and 1:20 at A3