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LAND ADJACENT TO ASH END, EAST BARTON ROAD, GREAT BARTON, SUFFOLK

ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIAL TRENCH EVALUATION

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NGR: TL 8946 6681		Report No: 4501
District:		Site Code: BRG074
Approved: Claire Halpin MifA		Project No: 5355
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Project details			
Project name	<i>Land adjacent Ash End, East Barton Road, Great Barton, Suffolk</i>		
<p><i>In February 2014 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation of land adjacent to Ash End, East Barton Road, Great Barton, Suffolk (NGR TL 8946 6681). The evaluation was commissioned by Oxbury and Company on behalf of Icen Homes and was undertaken in advance of the proposed construction of an affordable residential development. The evaluation was required to comply with a planning condition, based on advice from Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service – Conservation Team.</i></p> <p><i>In the event the earliest material recovered was residual struck flint. A single Roman feature (F1073 (Tr.2)) was recorded. The remaining archaeological features consistently dated to Late Saxon / Early Medieval period (10th / 11th – mid 12th century). Features were recorded in Trenches 1 – 5 (numbering 8, 18, 6, 11 and 4 features respectively). A very high number (18) of features were recorded in Trench 4. The features comprised mostly ditches and gullies but included pits, post holes and possibly a structural slot (F1068 (Tr.2)).</i></p>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	<i>February 2014</i>		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	<i>N</i>	<i>Future work</i>	<i>TBC</i>
P. number	<i>5355</i>	<i>Site code</i>	<i>BRG074</i>
Type of project	<i>Archaeological Evaluation</i>		
Site status			
Current land use	<i>Agricultural</i>		
Planned development	<i>Residential</i>		
Main features (+dates)	<i>Ditches, gullies, pits, post holes</i>		
Significant finds (+dates)	<i>Late Saxon / early medieval assemblages</i>		
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	<i>Suffolk</i>	<i>St Edmundsbury</i>	<i>Great Barton</i>
HER/ SMR for area	<i>Suffolk Historic Environment Record</i>		
Post code (if known)	<i>-</i>		
Area of site	<i>Approx 0.5 ha</i>		
NGR	<i>TL 8946 6681</i>		
Height AOD (min/max)	<i>Approx 55m AOD</i>		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	<i>Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team</i>		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	<i>Kamil Orzechowski</i>		
Funded by	<i>Icen Homes</i>		
Full title	<i>Land adjacent to Ash End, East Barton Road, Great Barton, Suffolk. An Archaeological Evaluation</i>		
Authors	<i>Kamil Orzechowski</i>		
Report no.	<i>4501</i>		
Date (of report)	<i>February 2014</i>		

LAND ADJACENT TO ASH END, EAST BARTON ROAD, GREAT BARTON, SUFFOLK

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

SUMMARY

In February 2014 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation of land adjacent to Ash End, East Barton Road, Great Barton, Suffolk (NGR TL 8946 6681; Figs.1 - 2). The evaluation was commissioned by Oxbury and Company on behalf of Icen Homes and was undertaken in advance of the proposed construction of an affordable residential development. The evaluation was required to comply with a planning condition, based on advice from Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service – Conservation Team.

The site lies within an area of archaeological potential highlighted on the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER) where finds of Bronze Age, Roman and medieval date have been made (HER BRG 033). What these finds relate to is not currently understood. Further finds have been made in a band along the southern side of the road (HER BRG 031, 036 and 039), away from the modern village location and closer to the church (HER BRG 014) and site of Barton Old Hall (HER BRG 020). The site had a potential for elements of medieval/post-medieval and earlier (prehistoric and Roman) occupation.

In the event the earliest material recovered was residual struck flint. A single Roman feature (F1073 (Tr.2)) was recorded. The remaining archaeological features consistently dated to Late Saxon / Early Medieval period (10th / 11th – mid 12th century). Features were recorded in Trenches 1 – 5 (numbering 8, 18, 6, 11 and 4 features respectively). A very high number (18) of features were recorded in Trench 4. The features comprised mostly ditches and gullies but included pits, post holes and possibly a structural slot (F1068 (Tr.2)).

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In February 2014 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation of land adjacent to Ash End, East Barton Road, Great Barton, Suffolk (NGR TL 8946 6681; Figs.1 - 2). The evaluation was commissioned by Oxbury and Company on behalf of Icen Homes and was undertaken in advance of the proposed construction of an affordable residential development. The evaluation was required to comply with a planning condition, based on advice from Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service – Conservation Team.

1.2 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a brief issued by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team

(SCC AS-CT) (Abby Antrobus, dated 19th April 2013), and a specification compiled by AS (dated 3rd June 2013) 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.
- Establish the potential for waterlogged organic deposits in the proposal area, their location and level and vulnerability to damage by development.

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 Great Barton is located approximately 6.5km north-east of the centre of Bury St Edmunds. It is proposed to construct a new affordable housing development of ten new homes on land adjacent to Ash End, East Barton Road, Great Barton, Suffolk. The site lies on the eastern outskirts of Great Barton, on the southern side of East Barton Road. It extends to some 0.5ha and is currently greenfield.

3 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND SOILS

3.1 Great Barton is located in a gently undulating landscape with the development site situated at approximately 55m AOD. The local soils are of the Melford association which mainly comprise deep well drained loamy over clayey soils which overlie chalky till. The solid geology is Upper Cretaceous Chalk.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

4.1 The site lies within an area of archaeological potential highlighted on the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER) where finds of Bronze Age, Roman and medieval date have been made (HER BRG 033). A bronze palstave and bracelet were found during digging of a post-hole in Great Barton (BRG 006). Archaeological evaluations carried out at Barton Hall, Great Barton identified a group of pits some of which contained Iron Age pottery (BRG 015, BRG 050). A watching brief held at the construction of a reservoir to the south-east of the development site identified a prehistoric flint and some burnt daub (BRG Misc). An Iron Age brooch and a Roman forged coin were found in the vicinity of The Heath to the north-east of the development site (BRG 11). Three Roman coins have been found in the area around Manor House to the south-west (BRG 002). A Saxon coin was found in a garden near Barton Hall (BRG Misc).

4.3 The origins of the village now known as Great Barton date back at least to Saxon times, when the settlement was known as Bertune, a name thought by some to relate to the production of barley. The settlement lay on the ancient trackway - still identifiable with the present Green Lane passing the Church - that brought travellers from beyond Ixworth to Bury St. Edmunds, and passed near to the lake now known as Barton Mere, where there was evidence of early settlement. The Saxons held a local parliament (Hundred Moot) at Cattishall, which continued after the Norman invasion as a court of the King's Justices (www.onesuffolk.net).

4.4 Documentary references for Barton (Old) Hall show that the manor belonged to Bury St Edmunds Abbey from 950 AD until the Dissolution. The current Manor Farm on Church Road, approximately 400m south-west of the development site is a 17th century farmhouse, but the Grade II* listed barn to its south dates from the 13th century with 16th century alterations (BRG 020, LB 284425). The Grade I listed parish Church of the Holy Innocents to the south of the Manor House also dates from the 13th century with later alterations and additions (BRG 014, BRG, LB 284426). An undated stone cross is located just to the south of the church (BRG Misc). Barton Hall and its park were probably built in the reign of James I, but the hall was largely destroyed by fire in 1914 and most of the park was subsequently built over (BRG 015).

5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 The SCC AS-CT brief required a programme of archaeological trial trenching, and stipulated that a 5% sample of the site should be subject to trenching, to comprise c.140m of 1.8m wide trenching. Five trenches each 30m x 1.8m were excavated using a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket.

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 = 54.61m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.32m	L1000	Topsoil. Mid – dark grey brown, firm, silty sand with occasional lenses of pale orange brown clay silt
0.32m+	L1001	Natural sand. Mid brown orange silty sand

<i>Sample section 1B</i> <i>0.00m = 54.48m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.33m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.33m+	L1001	Natural. As above.

Description: Trench 1 contained Pit F1025, Gullies F1027 and F1035, and Ditches F1029 and F1033.

Pit F1025 was subcircular in plan (0.42m x 0.35m+ x 0.13m). It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1026, was a dark grey brown, firm, silty sand with occasional small flints. It contained burnt flint (39g). F1025 cut Gully F1027.

Gully F1027 was linear in plan (2.00+ x 0.53m x 0.06), orientated N/S. It had moderately sloping sides and a shallow concave base. Its fill, L1027, was a dark grey brown, firm, sandy silt with occasional flint. It contained 10th/11th – mid 12th century pottery (5g), animal bone (26g), and struck flint (3g). F1027 was cut by Pit F1025.

Ditch F1029 was linear in plan (2.00+ x 1.70m x 0.66), orientated E/W. It had moderately sloping sides and a flattish base. Its primary fill, L1030, was a mid orange brown, firm, silty sand with occasional flint. It contained no finds. Its secondary fill, L1031, was a dark grey brown, firm, sandy silt with occasional flint. It contained 11th – mid 12th century pottery (187g), animal bone (24), and struck flint (3g). Its upper fill, L1032, comprised mixed lenses of dark grey brown sandy silt and mid orange brown silty sand. It contained 10th / 11th – mid 12th century pottery (30g) and animal bone (240g).

Ditch F1033 was linear in plan (2.00+ x 0.85m x 0.22), orientated N/S. It had moderately sloping sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1034, was a mid - dark grey brown, firm, sandy silt sand with occasional flint. It contained 10th / 11th – mid 12th century pottery (47g) and struck flint (15g).

Gully F1035 was linear in plan (2.00+ x 0.35m x 0.07), orientated N/S. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1036, was a mid - dark grey brown, firm, sandy silt with occasional flint. It contained no finds.

Trench 2 (Figs. 2-3)

<i>Sample section 2A</i> <i>0.00m = 54.58m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.35m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1
0.35m+	L1001	Natural. As above Tr.1

<i>Sample section 2B</i> <i>0.00m = 54.55m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.35m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1
0.35m+	L1001	Natural. As above Tr.1

Description: Trench 2 contained a slot (F1068), a post hole (F1081), five pits (F1066, F1073, F1096, F1098 and F1100), eight gullies (F1039, F1060, F1062, F1064, F1071, F1077, F1083 and F1092) and six ditches (F1075, F1079, F1085, F1087, F1089, F1094).

Gully F1039 was linear in plan (1.90m+ x 0.45m x 0.09), orientated N/S. It had gently sloping sides and an uneven base. Its fill, L1040, was a mid yellowish brown, friable, silty clay with occasional flint. It contained no finds.

Gully F1060 was linear in plan (3.20m+ x 0.35m x 0.14), orientated E/W. It had steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1061, was a mid blackish brown, friable, silty sand with occasional flint. It contained no finds. F1060 cut Gully F1062.

Gully F1062 was linear in plan (1.50m+ x 0.30m x 0.15), orientated E/W. It had steep sides and an uneven base. Its fill, L1063, was a mid dark brown, friable, silty clay with occasional flint. It contained no finds. F1062 was cut by Pit F1066 and Gully F1060.

Gully F1064 was linear in plan (7.00m+ x 0.40m x 0.09). It had steep sides and an uneven base. Its fill, L1065, was a dark yellowish brown, friable, silty clay with occasional flint. It contained no finds.

Pit F1066 was subcircular in plan (0.70m+ x 0.60m x 0.23). It had steep sides and a narrow flattish base. Its fill, L1067, was a dark brown, friable, silty clay with occasional flint. It contained no finds. F1066 cut Gully F1062 and Slot F1068..

Slot F1068 was linear in plan (4.50m+ x 0.90m x 0.25). It had gently sloping sides and an uneven base. Its basal fill, L1069, was a dark brown, slightly compact, silty clay with occasional flint. It contained no finds. Its upper fill, L1070, was a mid yellowish brown, compact, clay. It contained no finds. F1068 was cut by Gully F1077.

Gully F1071 was linear in plan (1.75m+ x 0.25m+ x 0.17), orientated SE/NW. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill,

L1072, was a dark brown, friable, silty clay with occasional flint. It contained no finds. Gully F1071 = Gully F1077

Pit F1073 was elongated in plan (1.25m x 0.80m x 0.08). It had gently sloping sides and an uneven base. Its fill, L1074, was a mid yellowish brown, slightly compact, silty clay with occasional flint. It contained Roman (2nd century) pottery (3g), animal bone (93g) and struck flint (2g).

Ditch F1075 was linear in plan (2.50m+ x 0.65m+ x 0.24m), orientated SE/NW. It had moderately sloping sides and an uneven base. Its fill, L1076, was a dark brown, slightly compact, silty clay with occasional flint. It contained animal bone (13g) and burnt stone (20g).

Gully F1077 was linear in plan (2.00m+ x 0.47m x 0.23m), orientated E/W. It had steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1078, was a dark brown, friable, silty sand with occasional flint. It contained no finds. F1077 cut Gully F1068. F1077 = Gully F1071.

Ditch F1079 was linear in plan (5.00m+ x 0.55m+ x 0.22), orientated SE/NW. It had moderately sloping sides and an uneven base. Its fill, L1080, was a dark brown, compact, silty clay with occasional flint. It contained 10th / 11th – mid 12th century pottery (38g)

Post Hole F1081 was subcircular in plan (0.35m x 0.33m x 0.15m). It had gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1082, was a dark brown, compact, silty clay with occasional flint. It contained no finds.

Gully F1083 was linear in plan (2.90m+ x 0.30m x 0.10, orientated E/W. It had gently sloping sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1084, was a mid orange brown, friable, silty sand with occasional flint. It contained no finds. F1083 was cut by F1085.

Ditch F1085 was linear in plan (5.00m+ x 0.40m x 0.24m), orientated E/W. It had steep sides and a flattish uneven base. Its fill, L1086, was a dark yellowish brown, friable, silty sand with occasional flint. It contained 10th / 11th – mid 12th century pottery (20g), animal bone (3g), slag (2g) and struck flint (3g). F1085 cut Gully F1083 and was cut by Ditch F1087.

Ditch F1087 was linear in plan (5.00m+ x 0.88m x 0.48m), orientated E/W. It had gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1088, was a dark brown, compact, silty clay with occasional flint. It contained 11th – 12th century pottery (16g) and CBM (20g). F1087 cut Ditches F1085 and F1089.

Ditch F1089 was linear in plan (5.00m+ x 0.40m x 0.46m), orientated E/W. It had gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its basal fill, L1091, was a mid yellowish brown, compact, clay with occasional flint. It contained no finds. Its principal fill, L1090, was a dark yellowish brown, compact, silty clay with occasional flint. It contained 10th / 11th – mid 12th century pottery (2g). F1089 was cut by Ditch F1087.

Gully F1092 was linear in plan (7.00m+ x 0.60m x 0.30, orientated E/W. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1093, was a mid grey brown, friable, sandy silt sand with occasional flint. It contained no finds. F1092 was cut by Ditch F1094 and Pits F1096 and F1098.

Ditch F1094 was linear in plan (2.00m+ x 0.80m x 0.51m), orientated N/S. It had steep sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1095, was a dark grey brown, compact, sandy silt clay with occasional flint. It contained 10th / 11th – mid 12th century pottery (42g), animal bone (21g), oyster shell (16g) and burnt flint (172g). F1094 cut Gully F1092.

Pit F1096 was linear in plan (2.00m+ x 2.00m+ x 0.75m). It had steep sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1097, was a mid yellow brown, friable, silty sand with occasional flint. It contained no finds. F1096 cut Gully F1092 and was cut by Pit F1098.

Pit F1098 was subcircular in plan (2.00m+ x 2.50m+ x 1.20m+). It had steep sides and its base was unseen. Its fill, L1099, was a mid yellow brown, firm, silty clay with occasional flint. It contained 10th / 11th – mid 12th century pottery (14g) and animal bone. F1098 cut Pit F1096 and was cut by Pit F1100.

Pit F1100 was subcircular in plan (2.00m+ x 2.50m+ x 1.20m+). It had moderately sloping sides and a flattish base. Its basal fill, L1101, was a dark blue grey, firm, clayey silt. It contained no finds. Its principal fill, L1102, was a mid yellow brown, firm, silty sand. It contained 11th – 12th/13th century pottery (15g), CBM (130g), animal bone (12g), oyster shell (90g) and struck flint (12g). F1100 cut Pit F1098.

Trench 3 (Figs. 2 & 4)

<i>Sample section 3A</i>		
<i>0.00m = 54.72m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.33m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1
0.33m+	L1001	Natural. As above Tr.1

<i>Sample section 3B</i>		
<i>0.00m = 54.62m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.34m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1
0.34m+	L1001	Natural. As above Tr.1

Description: Trench 3 contained Pit F1058, Gullies F1056, and Ditches F1048, F1050, F1052 and F1054.

Ditch F1048 was linear in plan (2.00m+ x 0.50m x 0.20), orientated N/S. It had moderately sloping sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1049, was a dark greyish brown, firm, silty sand with occasional flint. It contained animal bone (146g). F1048 was cut by Ditch F1052.

Ditch F1050 was linear in plan (2.00m+ x 0.55m x 0.15), orientated N/S. It had moderately sloping sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1051, was a dark greyish brown, firm, silty sand with occasional flint. It contained CBM (3g) and animal bone (121g).

Ditch F1052 was linear in plan (2.00m+ x 0.30m x 0.15), orientated NE/SW. It had moderately sloping sides and a flattish uneven base. Its fill, L1053, was a dark greyish brown, firm, silty sand with occasional flint. It contained no finds. F1052 cut Ditch F1048 and it was cut by Pit F1058.

Ditch F1054 was linear in plan (2.00m+ x 0.35m x 0.20), orientated NW/SE. It had steep sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1055, was a dark greyish brown, firm, silty sand with occasional flint. It contained 10th – 12th century pottery (32g) F1054 was visible only in section.

Gully F1056 was linear in plan (2.00m+ x 0.40m x 0.10), orientated NW/SE. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1057, was a dark greyish brown, firm, silty sand with occasional flint. It contained no finds. Gully F1056 was visible only in section.

Pit F1058 was irregular in plan (2.00m+ x 2.00m+ x 0.21). It had moderately sloping sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1059, was a dark greyish brown, firm, silty sand with occasional flint. It contained animal bone (35g).

Trench 4 (Figs. 2 & 4)

<i>Sample section 4A</i>		
<i>0.00m = 54.57 AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.35m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1
0.35m+	L1001	Natural. As above Tr.1

<i>Sample section 4B</i>		
<i>0.00m = 54.56 AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.32m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1
0.32m+	L1001	Natural. As above Tr.1

Description: Trench 4 contained Pit / Post Holes F1002, F1004 and F1006, Pits F1008 and F1037, Gullies F1010 and F1023, and Ditches F1012, F1015, F1017, F1019 and F1021.

Pit / Post Hole F1002 was subcircular in plan (0.45m x 0.42m x 0.06m). It had gently sloping sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1003, was a mid – dark brown, friable, silty clay with occasional small stones. It contained animal bone (52g)

Pit / Post Hole F1004 was subcircular in plan (0.60m x 0.25m x 0.06m). It had gently sloping sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1005, was a mid –

dark brown, friable, silty clay with occasional small stones. It contained no finds.

Pit / Post Hole F1006 was subcircular in plan (0.45 x 0.40m x 0.12). It had gently sloping sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1007, was a mid – dark brown, friable, silty clay with occasional small stones. It contained 11th – 12th/13th century pottery (1g) and CBM (11g).

Pit F1008 was subcircular in plan (0.68m x 0.35m x 0.07m). It had steep sides and an uneven base. Its fill, L1009, was a mid – dark brown, friable, silty clay with occasional small stones. It contained 10th/11th – mid 12th century pottery (26g), CBM (3g), animal bone (33g), burnt bone (3g), burnt stone (34g), oyster shell (8g) and struck flint (7g).

Gully F1010 was linear in plan (1.90m+ x 1.33m x 0.17m), orientated NE/SW. It had gently sloping sides and an uneven base. Its fill, L1011, was a dark yellowish brown, loose, silty clay with occasional small flint and stone. It contained no finds. F1010 cut Pit F1037.

Ditch F1012 was linear in plan (6.00m+ x 0.35m x 0.46m), orientated NE/SW. It had steep sides and a narrow base. Its fill, L1013, was a dark blackish brown, friable, silty clay with occasional small flint and stone. It contained no finds. F1012 was cut by Ditch F1015. F1012 was also recorded in Trench 5.

Ditch F1015 was linear in plan (8.00m+ x 1.10m x 0.50m), orientated NE/SW. It had steep uneven sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1016, was a mid blackish brown, friable, silty clay with occasional small flint and stone. It contained 10th/11th – mid 12th century pottery (37g), CBM (4g), animal bone (55g), a quernstone fragment (396g) and struck flint (10g). F1015 cut Ditches F1012 and F1017.

Ditch F1017 was linear in plan (7.00m+ x 0.57m x 0.41m), orientated NE/SW. It had steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1018, was a mid orange brown, compact, clayey silt with occasional small flint and stone. It contained 10th/11th – mid 12th century pottery (10g), animal bone (42g) and clinker (262g). F1017 was cut by Ditch F1015

Ditch F1019 was linear in plan (1.20m+ x 1.10m x 0.24m), orientated NW/SE. It had irregular sides and a concave base. Its basal fill, L1014, was a mid yellowish brown, friable, silty sand. It contained no finds. Its principal fill, L1020, was a dark blackish brown, friable, silty clay with occasional stones. It contained no finds.

Ditch F1021 was linear in plan (3m+ x 0.50m x 0.08), orientated NW/SE. It had gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1022, was a mid orange brown, friable, silty sand with occasional stones. It contained no finds. F1021 cut Gully F1023.

Gully F1023 was linear in plan (4m+ x 0.45m x 0.16), orientated NE/SW. It had steep sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1024, was a dark blackish brown, friable, silty sand with occasional stones. It contained no finds. Gully F1023 was cut by Ditch F1021.

Pit F1037 was linear in plan (0.33m+ x 0.40m x 0.17). It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1038, was a dark brown, friable, silty clay with occasional flint. It contained no finds. F1037 was cut by Gully F1010.

Trench 5 (Figs. 2 & 4)

<i>Sample section 5A</i>		
<i>0.00m = 54.58m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.32m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1
0.32m+	L1001	Natural. As above Tr.1

<i>Sample section 5B</i>		
<i>0.00m = 54.60 AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.33m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1
0.33m+	L1001	Natural. As above Tr.1

Description: Trench 5 contained Ditches F1012, F1041, F1044, and F1046.

Ditch F1012 was also recorded in Trench 4.

Ditch F1041 was linear in plan (6.00+ x 0.72m x 0.29), orientated N/S. It had steep sides and a flattish base. Its basal fill, L1042, was a mid greyish brown, firm, sandy silt sand with occasional flint. It contained no finds. Its upper fill, L1043, was a mid greyish brown, firm, silty sand with occasional flints. It contained no finds. F1041 cut Ditches F1044 and F1046.

Ditch F1044 was linear in plan (5.00+ x 0.70m x 0.35), orientated E/W. It had moderately sloping sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1045, was a mid greyish brown, firm, sandy silt sand with occasional flint. It contained no finds. F1044 was cut by Ditch F1041.

Ditch F1046 was linear in plan (3.00m+ x 0.80m+ x 0.12), orientated E/W. It had gently sloping sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1047, was a mid greyish brown, firm, silty sand with occasional flint. It contained 10th – 12th century pottery (2g) and slag (56g). F1046 was cut by Ditch F1041.

7 CONFIDENCE RATING

7.1 It is not felt that any factors restricted the identification of archaeological features or finds.

8 DEPOSIT MODEL

8.1 Uppermost Topsoil L1000 was a mid – dark grey brown, firm, silty sand with occasional lenses of pale orange brown clay silt (0.32 – 0.35m thick). Below Topsoil L1000 directly overlay the natural drift geology, L1001. The latter was a mid brown orange silty sand (0.32 - 0.33m below the current ground surface).

9 DISCUSSION

9.1 The recorded features are tabulated:

Trench	Context	Description	Date	
1	1025	Pit	-	
	1027	Gully	10 th / 11 th – mid 12 th century	
	1029	Ditch	10 th / 11 th – mid 12 th century	
	1033	Ditch	10 th / 11 th – mid 12 th century	
	1035	Gully	-	
	1039	Gully	-	
	1060	Gully	-	
	1062	Gully	-	
	2	1064	Gully	-
		1066	Pit	-
1068		Slot	-	
1071		Gully	-	
1073		Pit	Roman (2 nd century)	
1075		Ditch	-	
1077		Gully	-	
1079		Ditch	10 th / 11 th – mid 12 th century	
1081		Post Hole	-	
1083		Gully	-	
1085		Ditch	10 th / 11 th – mid 12 th century	
1087		Ditch	11 th – 12 th century	
1089		Ditch	10 th / 11 th – mid 12 th century	
1092		Gully	-	
1094		Ditch	10 th / 11 th – mid 12 th century	
1096		Pit	-	
1098		Pit	10 th / 11 th – mid 12 th century	
1100		Pit	11 th – 12 th / 13 th century	
3		1048	Ditch	-
	1050	Ditch	-	
	1052	Ditch	-	
	1054	Ditch	10 th – 12 th century	
	1056	Gully	-	
	1058	Pit	-	
4	1002	Pit / Post Hole	-	
	1004	Pit / Post Hole	-	
	1006	Pit / Post Hole	11 th – 12 th / 13 th century	
	1008	Pit	10 th / 11 th – mid 12 th century	
	1010	Gully	-	
	1012	Ditch	-	
	1015	Ditch	10 th / 11 th – mid 12 th century	
	1017	Ditch	10 th / 11 th – mid 12 th century	
	1019	Ditch	-	

	1021	Ditch	-
	1023	Gully	-
5	1012	Ditch	-
	1041	Ditch	-
	1044	Ditch	-
	1046	Ditch	10 th – 12 th century

9.2 The site lies within an area of archaeological potential highlighted on the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER) where finds of Bronze Age, Roman and medieval date have been made (HER BRG 033). What these finds relate to is not currently understood. Further finds have been made in a band along the southern side of the road (HER BRG 031, 036 and 039), away from the modern village location and closer to the church (HER BRG 014) and site of Barton Old Hall (HER BRG 020). The site had a potential for elements of medieval/post-medieval and earlier (prehistoric and Roman) occupation. In the event predominantly Late Saxon / Early Medieval remains were revealed.

9.3 The earliest material recovered was residual struck flint. A single Roman feature (F1073 (Tr.2)) was recorded. The remaining archaeological features consistently dated to Late Saxon / Early Medieval period (10th / 11th – mid 12th century). Features were recorded in Trenches 1 – 5 (numbering 8, 18, 6, 11 and 4 features respectively). A very high number (18) of features were recorded in Trench 4. The features comprised mostly ditches and gullies but included pits, post holes and possibly a structural slot (F1068 (Tr.2)).

9.4 The pottery groups comprise between 1 – 5 sherds but a larger quantity was recovered from Ditch F1029 (27 sherds), Ditch F1087 (8 sherds) and Ditch F1094 (6 sherds). Other finds included animal bone, oyster shell, a quernstone fragment and slag.

Research potential

9.5 While the identification of struck flint of possible Neolithic or Bronze Age date and a single Roman feature add to the corpus of information regarding these periods in the Great Barton area, the most significant research potential of the site relates to the late Saxon/early medieval period. That archaeology of this date should be present is not unexpected in light of the Saxon origins of the settlement and finds of medieval date in the surrounding area. The site is, however, some distance from what may be assumed to be the historic core of the settlement. The identification of fairly intense late Saxon/early medieval activity at this site, especially within Trench 4, suggests that the site has the potential to provide significant information relating to the original form and layout of the settlement at Great Barton. Rural settlement form is identified as an important research subject for both the Anglo-Saxon and medieval periods in East Anglia (Medlycott 2011, 58 and 70). As a rural site, it may be considered that evidence relating to the agricultural economy of the settlement in this period will provide useful information on

the landscape and economy in these periods; indeed a good range of archaeobotanical remains have been recovered from samples taken (see below).

9.6 The archaeobotanical assemblage is suggestive of waste from food production indicating the presence of nearby houses. This, in combination with the presence of a possible structural beam-slot, suggests that the site may contain evidence for late Saxon/early medieval domestic architecture and/or agricultural buildings such as barns. While these are likely to be represented only by ground plans of buildings, they would provide information that may help to further understanding of the medieval built environment in the region (Medlycott 2011, 70-71).

10 DEPOSITION OF ARCHIVE

10.1 Archive records, with an inventory, will be deposited at the Suffolk County Store. 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).

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WEB SITE

www.onesuffolk.net – A Brief History of Great Barton

APPENDIX 1 CONCORDANCE OF FINDS

BRG074, East Barton Road, Great Barton

Concordance of finds by feature

Feature	Context	Segment	Trench	Description	Spot Date	Pottery	CBM (g)	A. Bone (g)	Other
1000				Topsoil		(16) 129g	15	16	B. Flint - 25g Cu. Alloy Frag (1) - 3g Str. Flint (9) - 114g
1002	1003		4	Fill of Pit/Posthole				52	
1006	1007		4	Fill of Pit/Posthole	11th-12th/13th C	(1) 1g	11		
1008	1009		4	Fill of Pit	10th /11th-mid 12th C	(4) 26g	3	33	B. Bone - 3g B. Stone - 34g O. Shell - 8g Str. Flint (1) - 7g
1015	1016		4	Fill of Ditch	10th/11th-mid 12th C	(3) 37g	4	55	Quern Frag - 396g Str. Flint (3) - 10g
1017	1018		4	Fill of Ditch	10th/11th-mid 12th C	(2) 10g		42	Clinker - 262g
1025	1026		1	Fill of Pit					B. Flint - 39g
1027	1028		1	Fill of Gully	10th/11th-mid 12th C	(1) 5g		26	Str. Flint (1) - 3g
1029	1031		1	Main Fill of Ditch	11th-mid 12th C	(22) 187g		24	Str. Flint (1) - 3g
	1032		1	Upper Fill of Ditch	10th/11th-mid 12th C	(5) 30g		240	
1033	1034		1	Fill of Ditch	10th/11th-mid 12th C	(1) 47g			Str. Flint (1) - 15g
1046	1047		5	Fill of Ditch	10th-12th C	(1) 2g			Slag (1) - 56g
1048	1049		3	Fill of Ditch				146	
1050	1051		3	Fill of Ditch			3	121	

1054	1055		3	Fill of Ditch	10th-12th C	(4) 32g			
1058	1059		3	Fill of 'Feature'				35	
1073	1074		2	Fill of Gully	2nd C AD	(1) 3g		93	Str. Flint (1) - 2g
1075	1076		2	Fill of Gully/Ditch				13	B. Stone - 20g
1079	1080		2	Fill of Ditch	10th/11th-mid 12th C	(3) 38g			
1085	1086		2	Fill of Ditch	10th/11th-mid 12th C	(3) 20g		3	Slag (2) - 299g Struck Flint (1) - 3g
1087	1088		2	Fill of Ditch	11th-12th C	(8) 16g	20		
1089	1090		2	Fill of Ditch	10th/11th-mid 12th C	(1) 2g			
1094	1095		2	Fill of Ditch	10th/11th-mid 12th C	(6) 42g		21	B. Flint - 172g O. Shell - 16g
1098	1099		2	Fill of Storage Pit	10th/11th-mid 12th C	(1) 14g		830	
1100	1102		2	Fill of Pit	11th-12th/13th C	(1) 15g	130	12	O. Shell - 90g Str. Flint (2) - 12g

APPENDIX 2 SPECIALIST REPORTS

The Flint

Andrew Peachey MifA

The evaluation recovered a total of 20 pieces (169g) of struck flint in an un-patinated, sharp condition. The struck flint included a knife and rare flakes with close technological affinities with earlier Neolithic flint work, while several scrapers and the bulk of the debitage are more typical of the later Neolithic to early Bronze Age periods (Table 1). However, with the exception of a single scraper, the implements were recovered from the topsoil, with the remainder contained as sparsely distributed residual material in pit, ditch and gully features.

Flint Type	Topsoil L1000		Discrete Features	
	F	W	F	W
Knife	1	31		
Scraper	4	56	1	15
Debitage	4	27	10	40
<i>Total</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>114</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>55</i>

Table 1: Quantification of Flint (F: frequency, W: weight in grams)

Methodology

The flint was quantified by fragment count and weight (g), with all data entered into a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet that will be deposited as part of the archive. Flake type (see 'Dorsal cortex,' below) or implement type, patination, colour and condition were also recorded as part of this data set, along with free-text comments.

The term 'cortex' refers to the natural weathered exterior surface of a piece of flint, and the term 'patination' to the colouration of a flaked surface exposed by human or natural agency. Dorsal cortex is categorised after Andrefsky (2005, 104 & 115) with 'primary flake' referring to those with cortex covering 100% of the dorsal face; 'secondary flake' with 50-99%; 'tertiary' with 1-49% and 'un-corticated' to those with no dorsal cortex. A 'blade' is defined as an elongated flake whose length is at least twice as great as its breadth, often exhibiting parallel dorsal flake scars (a feature that can assist in the identification of broken blades that, by definition, have an indeterminate length/breadth ratio). Terms used to describe implement and core types follow the system adopted by Healy (1988, 48-9).

Raw Material

The raw flint is typically mid-dark grey, with cortex, where extant, of medium thickness ranging in colour from chalky white to pale orange-brown suggesting it was sourced from local chalk-derived secondary deposits such as boulder clay.

Discussion of Struck Flint

The knife contained in Topsoil L1000 has the characteristic D-shape of those produced in the earlier Neolithic period, with bi-facial semi-invasive retouch to the curved edge, with the opposing straight edge backed by abrupt retouch. Very little

cortex remains on the knife, limited to the butt end, and it is likely this was produced on a deliberate flake blank. Comparable earlier Neolithic knives have previously been recorded at Hurst Fen, Mildenhall (Clark 1960, 222: F51) and Kilverstone (Beadsmoore 2006, 61: fig.2.42.1). Other flakes demonstrating the traits of earlier Neolithic flint work are limited to two blade-like tertiary flakes contained in Pit F1100, which were removed using soft-hammer, indirect percussion and exhibit parallel dorsal scars typical of the blade-based technology of the period.

The remainder of the assemblage, including a scraper from Ditch F1033 and four scrapers from Topsoil L1000, comprises flakes, often squat and removed with a hard-hammer, though they range from elongate to ovoid. All the scrapers were manufactured using limited abrupt retouch, with the example in Ditch F1033 comprising an end scraper; and the scrapers in Topsoil L1000 including side, end and side-end variants. These types of implements are characteristic of later Neolithic to early Bronze Age assemblages, but similar scrapers were utilised in the earlier Neolithic. The remaining debitage flakes, predominantly tertiary flakes are very sparsely distributed, comprising just 1-3 flakes in Pit F1008, Gullies F1027, F1073, Ditches F1015, F1030 and F1085.

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The Pottery

by Peter Thompson

The evaluation recovered 83 sherds weighing 618g of which 15 sherds weighing 122g came from the topsoil, and the remaining 68 sherds (496g) came from 17 features. The pottery, bar one Roman sherd, is all of late Saxon to early medieval date and the assemblage ranges from lightly to heavily abraded in condition (Table 2).

Period	Date range	Sherd number	Fabric weight (g)
Roman	Mid 1 st -4 th	1	3
Saxo-Norman	10 th -12 th	35	285
Early medieval ware	11 th -13 th	47	330
		83	618

Table 2: The pottery by period

The pottery has been quantified by ware in Table 3 and by context in Table 4.

Code	Ware	Date	Sherd Count	Fabric weight (g)
Sam	Samian	2 nd -early 3 rd	1	3
THET	Thetford ware	10 th -mid 12 th	26	243
STNE	St Neots	10 th -12 th	9	42
EMW1	Early medieval ware	11 th -12 th	6	10
EMW2	Early medieval ware	11 th -13 th	28	233
EMWG	Early medieval gritty ware	11 th -13 th	9	46
EMWSS	Sparse shelly early medieval ware	11 th -12 th	3	26
EMWSL	Early medieval ware with sparse limestone	11 th -12 th /13 th	1	15
			83	606

Table 3: Quantification of pottery by ware

The Roman sherd came from Gully F1073 (L1074) and is a highly abraded, having almost no slip remaining, Central Gaulish samian ware probably from Lezoux.

The Saxo-Norman sherds comprised mainly Thetford wares (26/243g) and included five rims, probably all from jars, and a flat base. A thick body sherd from Ditch F1033 (L1034) is probably from a storage jar, and two more body sherds each contained a horizontal line of roulette decoration, while another sherd had wavy line incised decoration. These forms of decoration were present at Thetford which is the nearest known source for production of Thetford ware (Dallas 1993, 125). In addition there were 9 sherds (42g) of St Neots ware including a fragment of cooking pot rim. Four

conjoining sherds from a deep inturned bowl rim was the only pottery from Ditch F1054 (L1055).

The small group of early medieval sandy wares (EMW1) comprise mainly grey thin walled sandy sherds with few other inclusions. The second group of early medieval sandy wares (EMW2) are variable in colour and can be grey, brown, red-brown or orange with surfaces that look 'micaceous' due to a high content of sparkly quartz. They usually contain varying amounts of medium sub-rounded quartz and sometimes have burnt organics and red grog/clay pellets, and are quite similar in fabric to Hollesley wares from east Suffolk. EMW2 made up the largest group of sherds (28/233g) from the assemblage. Ditch F1030 (L1031 & 1032) contained the largest quantity of sherds (28/213g), which included 17 sherds in EMW2 including an upright squared rim to a large vessel with rim diameter around 34cm diameter, and two flat topped bowl rims. EMW2 could date to the 13th century, as is the case with Hollesley wares, but the absence of any glazed sherds from the site and the association with Saxo-Norman sherds in a couple of cases, suggests that these are 12th century. EMWG was essentially a coarser version of EMW2. Ditch F1100 (L1102) contained the only sherd containing sparse limestone tempering within a sandy fabric.

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Feature	Context	Quantity	Date	Comment
Topsoil	1000	8x63g THET 7x59g EMW2	11 th -13 th	THET: x1 hollow jar rim 18dm diam, 0.12 REVE. x2 jar rims, 12cm, c.0.6 REVE, and c. 12cm, 0.05 REVE, rounded jar rim 24cm, 0,95 REVE x1 rouletted EMW2: x2 rounded base 16cm, 0.1 BEVE and 15cm, 0.06 BEVE:
Pit 1006	1007	1x1g THET	10 th /11 th - mid 12 th	
Pit 1008	1009	3x24g THET 1x2g STNE	10 th /11 th - mid 12 th	THET: flat base 10-12cm diam, 0.1 BEVE
Ditch 1015	1016	3x36g THET	10 th /11 th - mid 12 th	THET: rim 16cm, 0.13 REVE
Ditch 1017	1018	1x8g THET 1x1g STNE	10 th /11 th - mid 12 th	THET: body sherd with single incised wavy line decoration
Gully 1027	1028	1x5g EMW2	11 th - 13 th	
Ditch 1030	1031	13x120g EMW2 9x46g EMWG 1x18g EMWSS	12 th -13 th	EMW: squared upright rim 34-36cm, 0.06 REVE Flat topped everted bowl

				rim 28cm, 0.06 REVE EMWSS: everted/flaring jar rim with upright lip c.28cm 0.05 REVE x1 hammerhead bowl rim
	1032	4x27g EMW2 1x2g STNE	12 th – 13 th	STNE: everted jar rim
Ditch 1033	1034	1x36g THET	10 th /11 th - mid 12 th	THET: thick sherd from near base, prob storage jar
Ditch 1046	1047	1x1g EMW1	11 th -12 th	
Ditch 1054	1055	4x31g STNE	10 th -12 th	STNE: same vessel, deep inturned bowl c.20cm diam, 0,05 REVE
Gully 1073	1074	1x3g samian	2 nd	
? 1079	1080	3x36g THET	10 th /11 th - mid 12 th	
Ditch 1085	1086	3x19g THET	10 th /11 th - mid 12 th	THET: simple everted jar rim 16cm, 0.1 REVE
Ditch 1087	1088	5x9g EMW1 2x6g STNE	11 th -12 th	
Ditch 1089	1090	1x1g THET	10 th /11 th - mid 12 th	
Ditch 1094	1095	1x6g THET 3x22g EMW2 2x8g EMWSS	11 th -mid 12 th	THET: x 1 roulette decorated body sherd EMWSS: everted jar rim with slight beading on upper lip 12cm, 0.05 REVE
Storage pit 1098	1099	1x13g THET	10 th /11 th - mid 12 th	
Ditch 1100	1102	1x15g EMQLST	11 th - 12 th /13 th	

Table 4: Quantification of pottery by context

The Ceramic Building Materials

Andrew Peachey MlFA

The evaluation recovered a total of one fragment (15g) of post-medieval CBM and 16 fragments (171g) of daub, in a poorly-preserved, highly fragmented and abraded condition.

The single fragment (15g) of post-medieval CBM was recovered from topsoil L1000, and comprises a small part of the header face of an 18-19th century red brick with traces of a black iron glaze.

The daub in the assemblage is comprised of an inconsistent, friable fabric tempered with common rounded chalk or voids of dissolved chalk (2-7mm). Pit F1100 contained five fragments (130g), whilst 'crumbs' were contained in Pits F1006, F1008, Ditches F1015, F1050 and F1087. No extant surfaces or impressions were present to identify possible function, although a component of a wall is most likely,

and such materials were utilised in the prehistoric, Roman and medieval periods in the region.

The Animal Bone Report

Dr Julia E M Cussans

A total of 100 bone fragments were recovered from 17 deposits during trial trench excavations at Great Barton (Table 1). Bones were recovered from a selection of pits, ditches and gullies, with the greatest quantity of bone coming from Storage Pit F1098 (L1099). Bone preservation was mostly rated as ok, with a small number of deposits being rated as poor or good on an overall scale from very poor to excellent. Some of the bone was quite friable and fresh breaks were fairly common; a small quantity of the bone had been subject to canid gnawing. Nearly 75% of the bone fragments could not be identified to species and were recorded as large (cattle or horse sized) or medium (sheep or pig sized) mammal.

Identified species, in order of abundance, were cattle, pig and sheep/goat; none of the sheep/goat bones could be determined to species. A single bird bone most likely belonged to chicken. A small quantity of butchery marks were noted on cattle, pig and large mammal remains. A small number of ageable teeth and jaws were present, no measureable or pathological bones were noted. Little else can be said about this small assemblage; a larger excavated assemblage is likely to provide useful information on site economy and animal husbandry.

The Shell Report

Dr Julia E M Cussans

A small quantity of oyster shells were recovered from trial trench excavations at Great Barton. These included two upper valves, one each from L1095 (Ditch F1094) and L1102 (Pit F1100) and two fragments from L1009 (Pit F1008). The valve from L1102 showed signs of a minor parasitic infestation. No human modifications were noted on any of the shells.

The Environmental Samples

Dr John Summers

Introduction

Eight bulk soil samples for environmental archaeological assessment were taken from features of predominantly medieval date during trial excavations at East Barton Road, Great Barton. This report presents the results from the assessment of the bulk sample light fractions, before discussing their significance and potential.

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 500µm (microns), while the heavy fractions were sieved to 1mm. 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; Kerney and Cameron 1979; Kerney 1999) 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 5.

Plant macrofossils

Charred plant macrofossils were recorded in seven of the eight bulk sample light fractions. The assemblage was dominated by carbonised cereal grains, with hulled barley (*Hordeum* sp.) being the most abundant. Grains of free-threshing type wheat (*Triticum aestivum/compactum* type) were also common and a small number of oat (*Avena* sp.) and rye (*Secale cereale*) grains were also present. Remains of pea/ bean (large Fabaceae) were recorded in L1031 and L1102. Preservation was insufficient to allow the formal identification of these, although the shape of some cotyledons was similar to pea (*Pisum sativum*).

Chaff elements were rare, being restricted to a single culm fragment in L1040. This suggests that crop processing debris did not make up a significant proportion of the assemblage. A number of non-cereal taxa were recorded in the samples, all of which could be considered to represent arable weeds. Both goosefoot (*Chenopodium* sp.) and knotgrass (*Persicaria* sp.) have a

preference for fertile soils and may reflect amendment of arable soils through manuring.

Terrestrial molluscs

The assemblage of terrestrial molluscs was very small. The identified specimens of *Trichia hispida* group and *Vallonia* sp. suggest grassland habitats, although the evidence is limited.

Contaminants

The samples contained limited numbers of modern rootlets, seeds and burrowing molluscs (*Cecilioides acicula*). It is unlikely that these reflect any significant biological disturbance of the deposits.

Discussion

The ubiquity of charred plant macrofossils across the site is an indication that cereals and other crops were in common usage, becoming regularly carbonised and incorporated into deposits. The limited evidence of crop processing debris and the dominance of crop plants over arable weeds indicates that the remains are from fully cleaned crops. It is likely that these were burnt during food preparation activities within nearby households and that the deposits represent hearth ash deposited with other domestic refuse within the excavated features.

The findings from the assessment indicate that the site's arable economy was mixed, incorporating a range of cereals and pulses. Barley appears to have been the dominant cereal, followed by wheat and lesser quantities of oats and rye. The prevalence of barley may, in part, result from the local soils, which are characterised as freely draining, sandy Breckland soils (Soilscapes 2014). Wheat is ill suited to such substrates, whereas barley, along with oats and rye, are better suited to drier conditions. It is possible that the wheat recovered was cultivated on the more fertile soils found in the direction of Bury St Edmunds. Large areas of East Anglia were important barley producing regions during the medieval period (e.g. Campbell & Overton 1993), which can also be seen in the archaeobotanical assemblages from other sites on sandy soils in the region (e.g. Summers 2012; 2013). The site may fit into this pattern, although its economy is likely to have been strongly linked to nearby Bury St Edmunds.

The possible presence of glume wheat in L1102 may require further investigation. Although free-threshing wheats were dominant during this period, occasional finds of glume wheat are not uncommon (e.g. Ballantyne 2005; Carruthers 2008). Whether this represents the deliberate cultivation of a glume wheat crop or a weed contaminant of other crops is uncertain at present.

Conclusions and statement of potential

The bulk samples from the evaluation have demonstrated that there is good preservation of a range of archaeobotanical remains on the site. The preliminary results suggest a mixed arable economy incorporating both cereals and pulses. Barley appears to have been the dominant cereal, making the most of the free draining soils in the vicinity of Great Barton.

It is considered that further excavation and sampling at the site would recover an analytically viable assemblage of carbonised plant macrofossils. This would enable further investigation into the arable economy of the site and the local medieval economy of Great Barton. A better understanding of the range and relative importance of different crop taxa would increase our understanding of the cultivation of land around Bury St Edmunds and how the area fitted in to the broader medieval economy of East Anglia. The accumulation of a larger assemblage of arable weeds would enable a more detailed analysis of soil conditions and the cultivation regimes that were practiced at the site.

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BRG074	7	1095	1094	Fill of Ditch	10th/ 11th- mid 12th C	20	50%	XX	-	HB (XX), FTW (X)	5	-	-	-	X	Vailonia sp. (X)	X	X	-
BRG074	8	1102	1100	Fill of Pit	11th- 12th/ 13th C	10	50%	XX	-	HB (XX + germ), FTW (X), E/S (X), Rye (X)	5	X	-	-	-	-	X	X	-

Table 5: Results from the assessment of bulk sample light fractions from East Barton Road, Great Barton. Abbreviations: HB = hulled barley (*Hordeum* sp.); Hord = barley (*Hordeum* sp.); E/S = emmer/ spelt wheat (*Triticum dicoccum/ spelta*); FTW = free-threshing type wheat (*Triticum aestivum/ compactum*); Trit = wheat (*Triticum* sp.); Oat (*Avena* sp.); Rye (*Secale cereale*); NFI = not formerly identified (indeterminate cereal grain).

APPENDIX 3

LAND ADJACENT TO ASH END, EAST BARTON ROAD, GREAT BARTON, SUFFOLK

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

3rd June 2013

Archaeological Solutions is an independent archaeological contractor providing the services which satisfy all archaeological requirements of planning applications, including:

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LAND ADJACENT TO ASH END, EAST BARTON ROAD, GREAT BARTON, SUFFOLK

ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIAL TRENCH EVALUATION

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 This specification has been prepared in response to a brief issued by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCC AS-CT) (Abby Antrobus, dated 19th April 2013). It provides for an archaeological trial trench evaluation in advance of the proposed construction of a new affordable residential development scheme on land adjacent to Ash End, east Barton Road, Great Barton, Suffolk (NGR TL 8946 6681). The evaluation is required to comply with a requirement of the local planning authority. A programme of archaeological work is required, based 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 It is proposed to construct a new affordable housing development of ten new homes on land adjacent to Ash End, East Barton Road, Great Barton, Suffolk. The site lies on the eastern outskirts of Great Barton, on the southern side of East Barton Road. It extends to some 0.5ha and is currently greenfield.

3.2 The site lies within an area of archaeological potential highlighted on the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER) where finds of Bronze Age, Roman and medieval date have been made (HER BRG 033). What these finds relate to is not currently understood. Further finds have been made in a band along the southern side of the road (HER BRG 031, 036 and 039), away from the modern village location and closer to the church (HER BRG 014) and site of Barton Old Hall (HER BRG 020). The site has a potential for elements of medieval/post-medieval and earlier (prehistoric and Roman) occupation.

3.3 The proposed works will cause significant ground disturbance that has the potential to damage any archaeological deposits that exist. The

archaeological and historical background of the site will be researched as part of the project and the HER consulted.

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

4.1 The principal objectives for the evaluation 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). 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 macrofossil 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).

4.2.2 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).

4.2.3 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.

4.2.4 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.

4.2.5 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.

4.2.6 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).

4.2.7 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).

4.2.8 The principal research issues for the site will be to identify and characterise any evidence of the historic medieval/post-medieval settlement and/or to identify any evidence of earlier occupation.

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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)*. 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 site should be subject to trenching, to comprise c.140m of 1.8m wide trenching. Five trenches each 30m x 1.8m are therefore proposed. A trench plan is appended. 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.10 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, 2010). 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 (eg Carbon-14).

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 they will be sampled by Dr Rob Scaife. Dr Rob Scaife and AS will seek advice from the EH Regional Scientific Advisor (Helen Chappell) if significant environmental remains are found.

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 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.

OFFICE ADMINISTRATOR

Sarah Powell

Experience: Sarah is an experienced and efficient administrative assistant with more than ten years experience of working in a variety of office environments. She is IT literate and proficient in the use of Microsoft Word, particularly Microsoft Excel. She has completed NVQ 2 & 3 in Administration and Office Skills. She recently attended and completed a course in Microsoft Excel – Advanced Level.

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 3rd 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 specialized 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.

Zbigniew is qualified in the Construction Skills Certification Scheme (CSCS) and is a qualified in First Aid at Work (St Johns Ambulance).

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.

Gareth is qualified in the Construction Skills Certification Scheme (CSCS) and is a qualified in First Aid at Work (St Johns Ambulance).

SUPERVISOR**Stephen Quinn BSc**

Stephen Quinn joined AS as a Site Assistant 2009, and in 2012 was promoted to the role of Supervisor. After graduating in Archaeology and Palaeoecology at Queens University Belfast, he worked for several commercial archaeology units including on Neolithic settlement and burial sites and a Bronze Age henge monument in Northern Ireland; early industrial pottery productions sites in Glasgow, and urban Roman excavation in Lincoln. In 2012 Stephen has been heading AS' excavation of a Roman fenland settlement site at Soham, Cambridgeshire.

Steve is qualified in the Construction Skills Certification Scheme (CSCS) and is a qualified in First Aid at Work (St Johns Ambulance).

SUPERVISOR**Kamil Orzechowski BA, MA**

Kamil Orzechowski joined AS in 2012, as an experienced field archaeologist after spending five years in various commercial archaeology units working on large-scale construction projects including railways and pipelines. Before becoming a field archaeologist, Kamil graduated from the Institute of Ethnology and Cultural Anthropology, Adam Mickiewicz University, Poznan, Poland.

Kamil is qualified in the Construction Skills Certification Scheme (CSCS).

SUPERVISOR**Samuel Egan BSc**

Samuel Egan joined AS in 2012 as an experienced field archaeologist after working on a range of excavations in Northamptonshire including a large-scale road project, community projects, evaluation and excavation projects, and geophysical surveys. Samuel graduated from Bournemouth University with two degrees: Fdsc Field Archaeology and BSc (hons.) Field Archaeology.

Samuel is qualified in the Construction Skills Certification Scheme (CSCS) and is a qualified in First Aid at Work (Red Cross).

SUPERVISOR**Laszlo Lichtenstein MA, MSc, PhD**

Laszlo Lichtenstein joined AS in 2012 as a Supervisor, highly experienced in a range of archaeological project management, field archaeology and archaeozoology. Laszlo has extensive experience spanning Hungary, and later Northamptonshire, including directing evaluation and excavation projects; managing project set-up

including written schemes of investigation, desk-based assessments and geophysical survey; and post-excavation analysis. Laszlo completed his academic studies at University of Szeged, Hungary, including his PhD on geophysical and archaeological investigations of late Bronze Age to early Iron Age settlements in south-east Hungary, and has published numerous articles on his areas of research.

Laszlo is qualified in the Construction Skills Certification Scheme (CSCS) and is a qualified in First Aid at Work.

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.

**PROJECT OFFICER
(POST-EXCAVATION)**

Antony Mustchin BSc MSc DipPAS

Qualifications: University of Bradford BSc (Hons) Bioarchaeology (1999-2003)
University of Bradford MSc Biological Archaeology (2004- 2005)
University of Bradford Diploma in Professional Archaeological
Studies (2003)

Experience: Antony has 11 years' experience in field archaeology, gained during his higher education and in the professional sector. Commercially in the UK, Antony has worked for Archaeology South East (2003), York Archaeological Trust (2004) and Special Archaeological Services (2003). He has also undertaken a six-month professional placement as Assistant SMR Officer/ Development Control Officer with Kent County Council (2001-2002). Antony is part-way through writing up a PhD on Viking Age demographics, a long-term academic interest that has led to his gaining considerable research excavation experience across the North Atlantic. He has worked for projects and organisations including the Old Scatness & Jarlshof Environs Project, Shetland (2000-2003), the Viking Unst Project, Shetland (2006-2007), the Heart of the Atlantic Project/ Føroya Fornminnisavn, Faroe Islands (2006-2008) and City University New York/ National Museum of Denmark/ Greenland National Museum and Archives, Greenland (2006 & 2010). Shortly before joining Archaeological Solutions in November 2011, Antony spent three years working for the Independent Commission for the Location of Victims Remains, assisting in the search for and forensic recovery of "the remains of victims of paramilitary violence ("The Disappeared") who were murdered and buried in secret arising from the conflict in Northern Ireland". Antony has a broad experience of fieldwork and post-

excavation practice including specialist (archaeofauna), teaching, supervisory and directing-level posts.

**POTTERY, LITHICS AND
CBM RESEARCHER**

Andrew Peachey BA MfA

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 20th 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 17th 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 MPhil

Qualifications: University of Exeter, Archaeology BA (Hons) (2004-2007)

Surrey Institute of Art & Design, BTEC Foundation Diploma in

Art & Design (2003-2004)

University of Cambridge, Archaeology (Heritage & Museum Studies) MPhil (2010-2011).

Experience: Charlotte has always had a passionate interest in art and archaeology, and has combined these interests in her higher education. Charlotte worked on archaeological excavations in South Dakota, USA, before joining AS in 2007 as part of the graphics team. Charlotte's role within AS comprises the production of a wide range of high quality figures and illustrations for reports, from desk-based assessments and interim reports through to publication. Charlotte became a member of the Association of Archaeological Illustrators and Surveyors in 2009 (this subsequently became incorporated into the Institute for Archaeologists), and in 2010 undertook a masters degree in archaeology at the University of Cambridge.

FINDS AND ARCHIVE ASSISTANT Adam Leigh

Experience: Adam joined AS in January 2012. In his time with the company he has helped process hundreds of finds from a variety of sites going on to concord them. Adam has helped prepare a large number of sites for deposition with museums making sure that the finds are prepared in strict accordance with the guidelines and requirements laid out by the receiving museum.

ASSISTANT ARCHIVES OFFICER

Karen Cleary

Experience: Karen started her administrative career as Youth Training Administrator for a training company (TSMA Ltd) in 1993, where she provided administrative support for NVQ Assessors' of trainees and apprentices on the youth training scheme and in work placements they'd helped set up. Amongst her administrative duties she was principally in charge of preparing the Training Credits Claims and sending off for government funding. She gained NVQ's Level's 2 and 3 in Administration whilst working in this role. Karen started out with AS as Office Assistant in February 2009 and within a few months was promoted to Archives Assistant. Principally her role involves the preparation of Archaeological archives for long term deposition with museums. She has developed a good understanding of the preparation process and follows each individual museum's guidelines closely. She has a good working knowledge of Microsoft Office and is competent with *FileZilla*- Digital File Transfer software and *Fastsum*-Checksum Creation software.

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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OASIS ID: archaeol7-170227

Project details

Project name	Land Adjacent To Ash End, East Barton Road, Great Barton, Suffolk
Short description of the project	In February 2014 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation of land adjacent to Ash End, East Barton Road, Great Barton, Suffolk (NGR TL 8946 6681). The evaluation was commissioned by Oxbury and Company on behalf of Icen Homes and was undertaken in advance of the proposed construction of an affordable residential development. The evaluation was required to comply with a planning condition, based on advice from Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service - Conservation Team. In the event the earliest material recovered was residual struck flint. A single Roman feature (F1073 (Tr.2)) was recorded. The remaining archaeological features consistently dated to Late Saxon / Early Medieval period (10th / 11th - mid 12th century). Features were recorded in Trenches 1 - 5 (numbering 8, 18, 6, 11 and 4 features respectively). A very high number (18) of features were recorded in Trench 4. The features comprised mostly ditches and gullies but included pits, post holes and possibly a structural slot (F1068 (Tr.2)).
Project dates	Start: 13-02-2014 End: 28-02-2014
Previous/future work	No / Yes
Any associated project reference codes	P5355 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	BRG074 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 15 - Other
Monument type	DITCHES, GULLIES, POSTHOLES None
Significant Finds	ASSEMBLAGES Early Medieval
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 GREAT BARTON Land Adjacent To Ash End, East Barton Road, Great Barton, Suffolk
Study area	0.50 Hectares
Site coordinates	TL 8946 6681 52.2662942908 0.776823142124 52 15 58 N 000 46 36 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 55.00m Max: 55.00m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Project brief originator	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team
Project design originator	Melanie Biggs
Project director/manager	Jon Murray
Project supervisor	Kamil Orzechowski
Name of sponsor/funding body	Iceni Homes

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Suffolk County Archaeological Store
Physical Contents	"other"
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)
Title	Land adjacent Ash End, East Barton Road, Great Barton, Suffolk
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Orzechowski, K
Other bibliographic details	Archaeological Solutions Report No. 4501
Date	2014
Issuer or publisher	Archaeological Solutions Ltd
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Entered by Sarah Powell (info@ascontracts.co.uk)
Entered on 26 March 2014

OASIS:

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Cite only: <http://www.oasis.ac.uk/form/print.cfm> for this page

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



1
Trial trench one, facing south-east. F1027 in foreground



2
Trial trench 1, F1029, facing east



3
Trial trench 1, F1035 (L) and F1033 (R), facing south-west



4
Trial trench 2, facing east



5
Trial trench 2, F1068, facing west



6
Trial trench 2, F1083, F1035, F1037 & F1039, facing west



7
Trial trench 2, F1092 & F1094, facing south



8
Trial trench 3, facing north-east



9
Trial trench 3, F1048A & F1052, facing north-east



10
Trial trench 3, F1050, facing south-east



11
Trial trench 3, F1048, F1054, F1056 & F1058, facing west



12
Trial trench 4, facing east



13
Trench 4, F1010, facing north-east



14
Trial trench 5, F1012 & F1015A, facing north-east



15
Trial trench 5, F1017B & F1019A, facing south-west



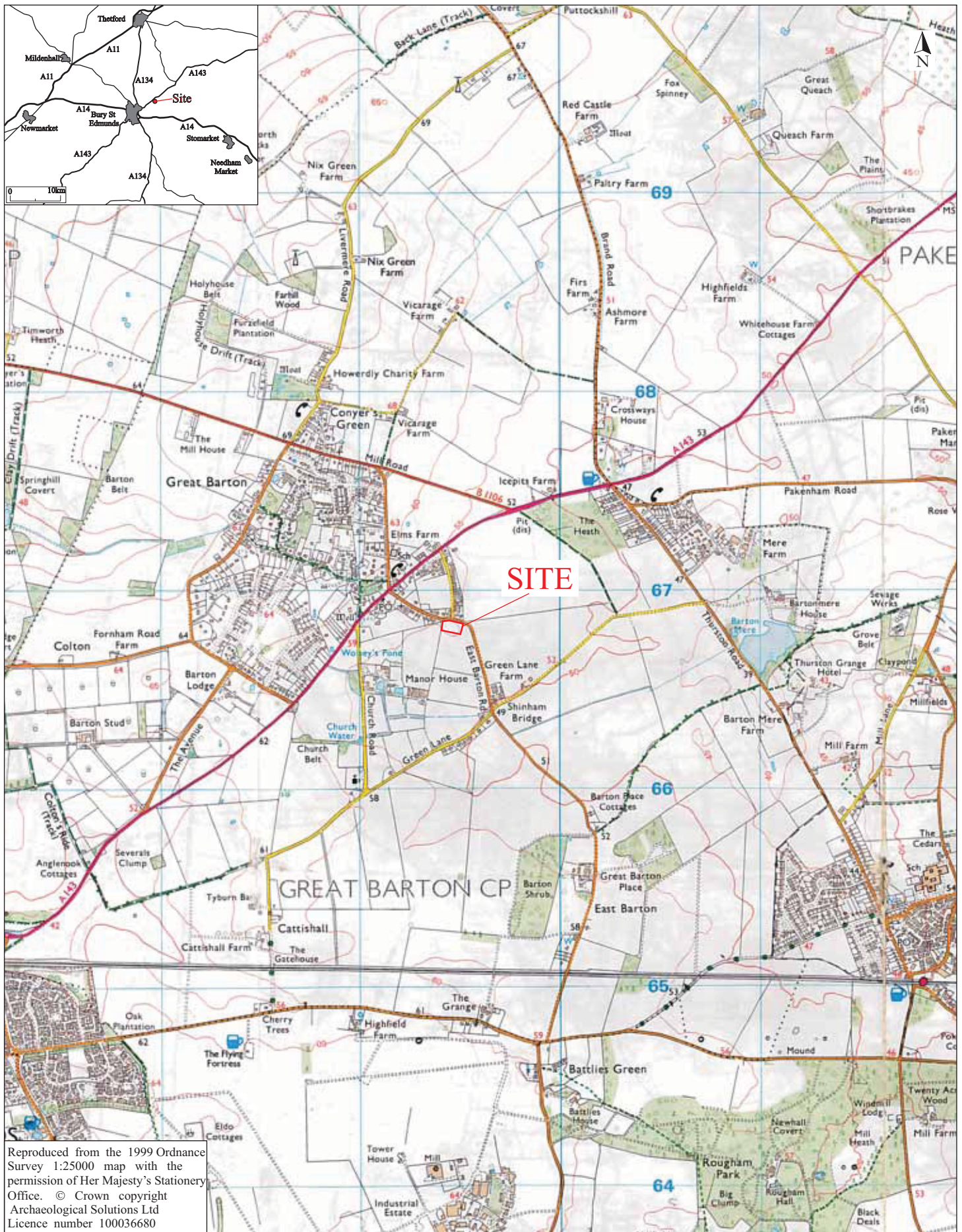
16
Trial trench 5, facing north



17
Trial trench 5, F1041B & F1044, facing north

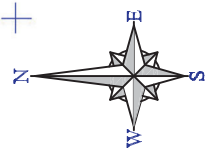
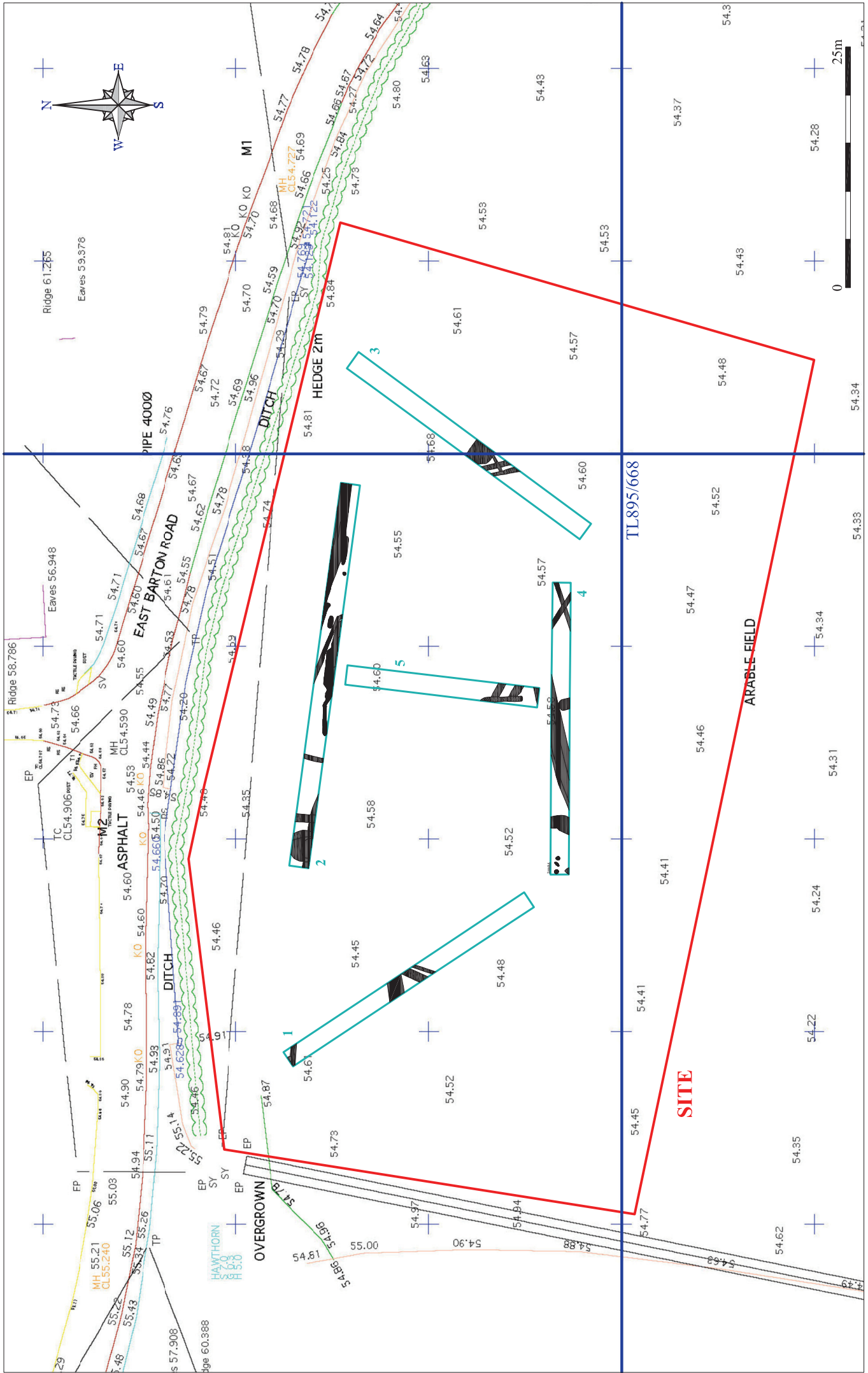


18
Trial trench 5, F1041A & F1046, facing north

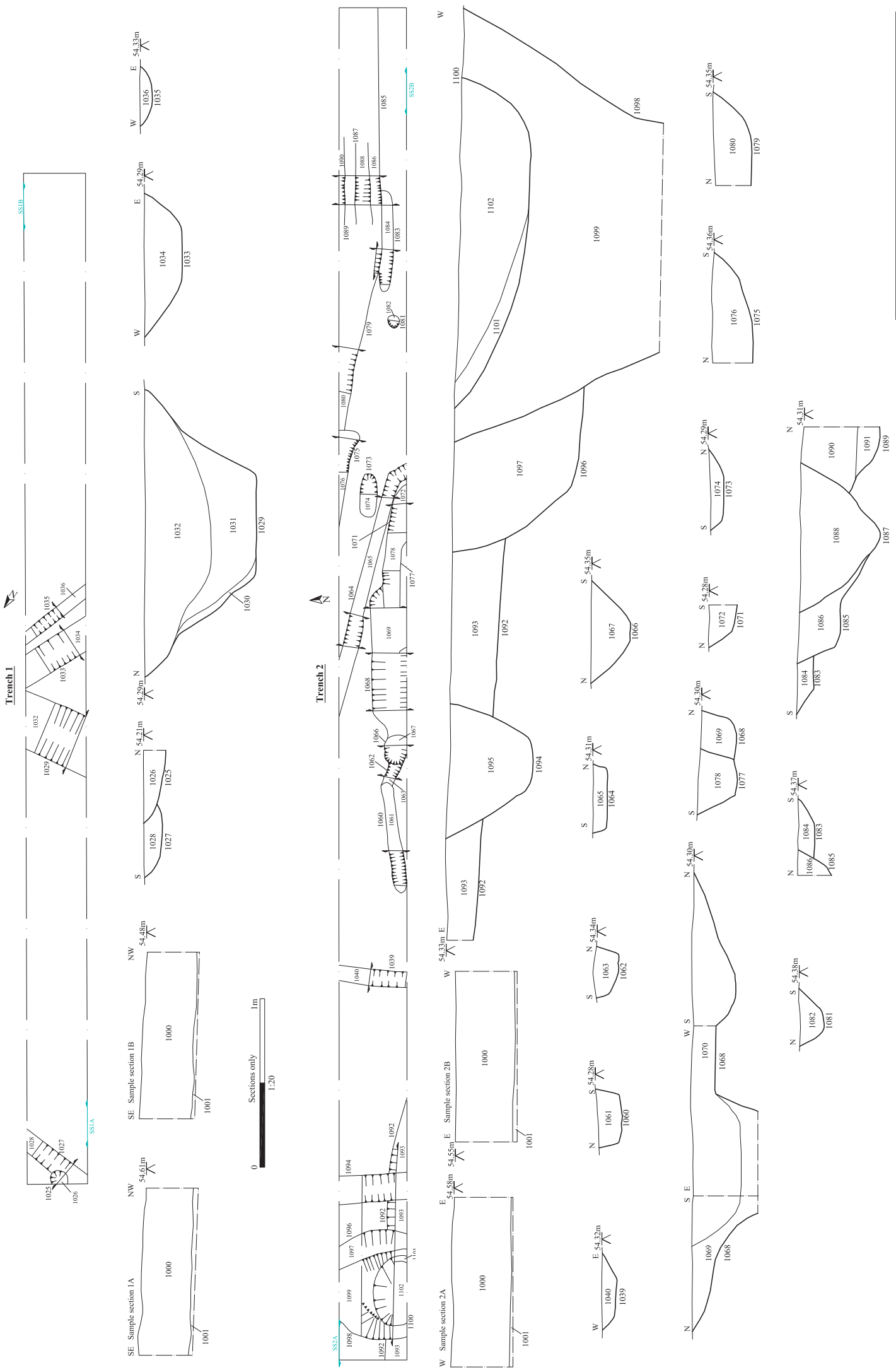


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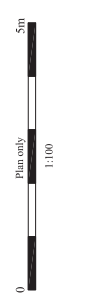
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Fig. 1 Site location plan
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4

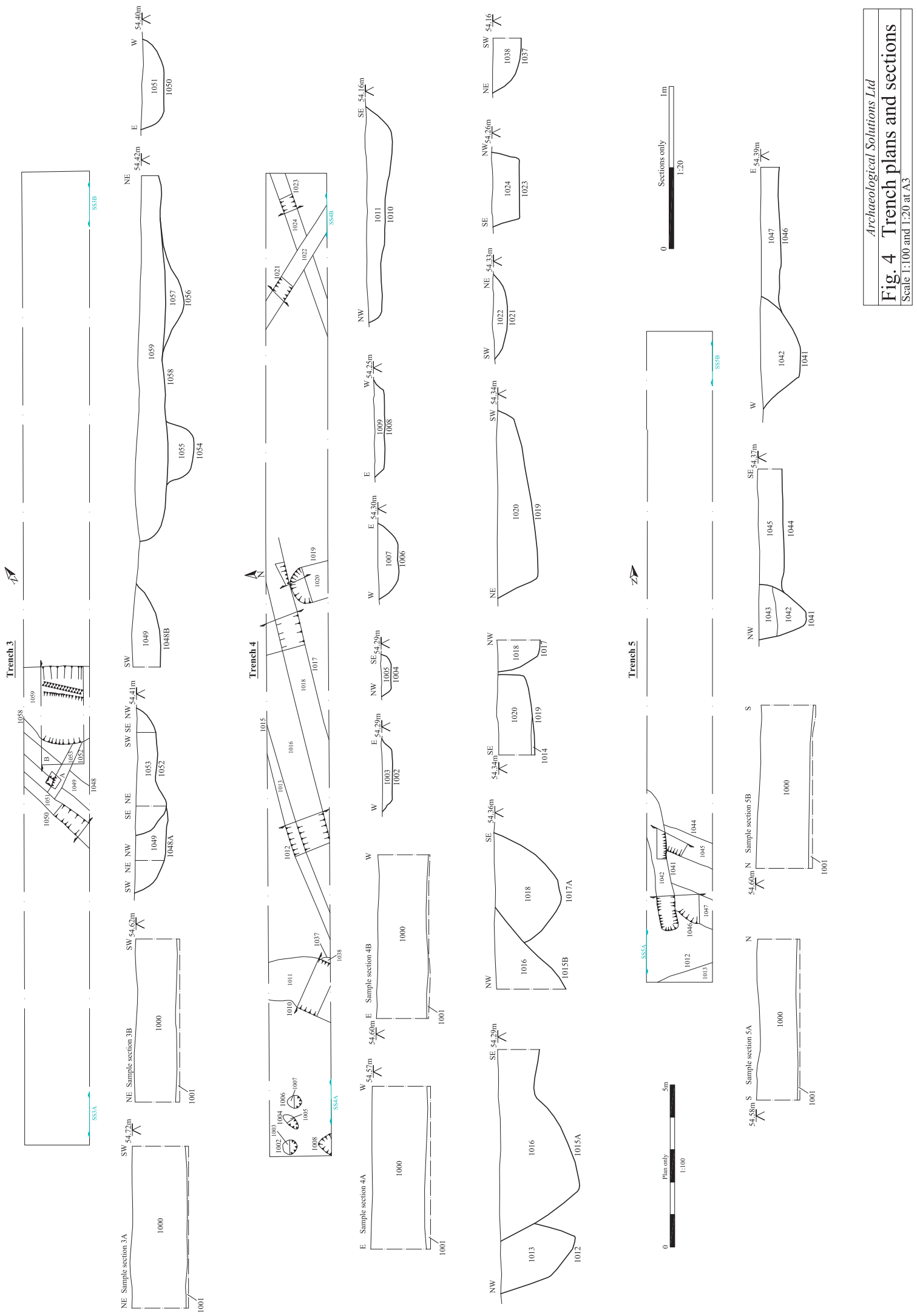


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Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan
 Scale 1:250 at A4



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Fig. 3 Trench plans and sections
 Scale 1:100 and 1:20 at A3





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