
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD

**BARROW HILL, BARROW,
SUFFOLK**

RESEARCH ARCHIVE REPORT

Authors: Lisa Smith and Andrew A. S. Newton	
NGR: TL 7655 6300	Report No. 4616
District: St Edmundsbury	Site Code: BRR 052
Approved: Claire Halpin MIfA	Project No. P4211
Signed:	Date: June 2014

This report is confidential to the client. Archaeological Solutions Ltd accepts no responsibility or liability to any third party to whom this report, or any part of it, is made known. Any such party relies upon this report entirely at their own risk. No part of this report may be reproduced by any means without permission.

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

Desk-based assessments and environmental impact assessments
Historic building recording and appraisals
Trial trench evaluations
Geophysical surveys
Archaeological monitoring and recording
Archaeological excavations
Post excavation analysis
Promotion and outreach
Specialist analysis

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD

**Unit 6, Brunel Business Court, Eastern Way,
Bury St Edmunds IP32 7AJ
Tel 01284 765210**

**P I House, Rear of 23 Clifton Road, Shefford,
Bedfordshire, SG17 5AF
Tel: 01462 850483**

**e-mail info@ascontracts.co.uk
www.archaeologicalsolutions.co.uk**



twitter.com/ArchaeologicalS



www.facebook.com/ArchaeologicalSolutions



CONTENTS

SUMMARY

- 1 INTRODUCTION**
- 2 THE SITE**
- 3 THE PRECEDING TRIAL TRENCH EVALUATION**
- 4 EXCAVATION METHODOLOGY**
- 5 RESULTS**
- 6 SPECIALISTS FINDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS**
- 7 DISCUSSION**

DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

BIBLIOGRAPHY

APPENDICES

- 1 CONCORDANCE OF FINDS**
- 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESCRIPTIONS**
- 3 SPECIFICATION**
- 4 OASIS SUMMARY**

On CD:

- 5 CBM DATA**
- 6 FAUNAL CATALOGUE**

OASIS SUMMARY SHEET

Project details			
Project name	<i>Barrow Hill, Barrow, Suffolk. An Archaeological Excavation</i>		
<p><i>In March and April 2014 archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out an archaeological excavation at Barrow Hill, Barrow, Suffolk (NGR TL 7655 6300). The excavation was commissioned by Hopkins Homes Ltd and was undertaken in advance of the proposed construction of a residential development. It was required to comply with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the residential development of the site (Ref. SE/12/1535/FUL), based on advice from Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team.</i></p> <p><i>The excavation comprised the controlled strip, map and excavation of the entrance/access roads in the eastern part of the site – the entrance section c.65m long. And the excavation of an area centred on the Early Bronze Age feature (Pit F1019) identified in Evaluation Trench 19. The excavation recorded medieval (13th-15th century) and post-medieval/modern activity. Area 1 centred on Pit F1019 (Tr.19) and revealed a medieval pit (F2038), a modern pit (F2022) and four undated pits (F2018, F2020, F2032 and F2034). To the east (Area 2) undated boundary ditches were recorded (F2003, F2006, F2008 and F2024) were revealed. A group of three intercutting pits (F2010, F2014 and F2016) comprised two features modern date with the earliest (F2014) containing material to indicate that it was of medieval (13th-15th century) date.</i></p>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	March-April 2014		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	Y	Future work	N
P. number	4211	Site code	BRR 052
Type of project	<i>Archaeological Excavation</i>		
Site status	<i>None</i>		
Current land use	<i>Agriculture</i>		
Planned development	<i>Residential</i>		
Main features (+dates)	<i>Pits, ditches</i>		
Significant finds (+dates)	<i>Medieval (13th/15th C) pottery</i>		
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	<i>Suffolk</i>	<i>St Edmundsbury</i>	<i>Barrow</i>
HER/ SMR for area	<i>Suffolk Historic Environment Record</i>		
Post code (if known)	-		
Area of site	<i>3.8ha</i>		
NGR	<i>TL 7655 6300</i>		
Height AOD (max/ min)	<i>c.95m AOD</i>		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	<i>Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (Jess Tipper)</i>		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	<i>Lisa Smith</i>		
Funded by	<i>Hopkins Homes Ltd</i>		
Full title	<i>Barrow Hill, Barrow, Suffolk. An Archaeological Excavation</i>		
Authors	<i>Lisa Smith and Andrew A. S. Newton</i>		
Report no.	<i>4616</i>		
Date (of report)	<i>June 2014</i>		

BARROW HILL, BARROW, SUFFOLK

RESEARCH ARCHIVE REPORT

SUMMARY

In March and April 2014 archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out an archaeological excavation at Barrow Hill, Barrow, Suffolk (NGR TL 7655 6300). The excavation was commissioned by Hopkins Homes Ltd and was undertaken in advance of the proposed construction of a residential development. It was required to comply with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the residential development of the site (Ref. SE/12/1535/FUL), based on advice from Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team.

The requirement follows a trial trench evaluation of the site (Gorniak 2012). Archaeological features were generally recorded in the southern half of the site. A single early Bronze Age feature, Pit F1019 (Tr.19) was recorded. Though isolated it did contain nine sherds (29g) of pottery and a small quantity (25g) of animal bone. Proceeding chronologically, residual Roman tegula was found in Pit F1007 (Tr.21). In the eastern sector of the site Trench 21 contained Ditch F1003 which produced medieval (late 12th – 13th century) pottery. In the same trench Pit F1007 contained residual medieval (late 12th – 13th/14th century) pottery. In the opposite sector of the site (north-western) medieval sherds were found in the topsoil of Trenches 1 and 3. The remaining features were post-medieval (Pit F1013 (Tr.15) and Pit F1007 (Tr.21)) or undated (Ditch F1017 (Tr.11), Pit F1015 (Tr.15), Pit F1011 (Tr.22) and Pit F1021 (Tr.26)).

The excavation comprised the controlled strip, map and excavation of the entrance/access roads in the eastern part of the site – the entrance section c.65m long. And the excavation of an area centred on the Early Bronze Age feature (Pit F1019) identified in Evaluation Trench 19. The excavation recorded medieval (13th-15th century) and post-medieval/modern activity. Area 1 centred on Pit F1019 (Tr.19) and revealed a medieval pit (F2038), a modern pit (F2022) and four undated pits (F2018, F2020, F2032 and F2034). To the east (Area 2) undated boundary ditches were recorded (F2003, F2006, F2008 and F2024) were revealed. A group of three intercutting pits (F2010, F2014 and F2016) comprised two features modern date with the earliest (F2014) containing material to indicate that it was of medieval (13th-15th century) date.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

In March and April 2014 archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out an archaeological excavation at Barrow Hill, Barrow, Suffolk (NGR TL 7655 6300; Figs.1 - 2). The excavation was commissioned by Hopkins Homes Ltd and was undertaken in advance of the proposed construction of a residential development. It was required to comply with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the residential development of the site (Ref. SE/12/1535/FUL), based on advice from Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team. The requirement follows a trial trench evaluation of the site (Gorniak 2012).

The project was carried out in accordance with a brief issued by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCC AS-CT) (Jess Tipper, dated 15th January 2013), and a specification compiled by AS (dated 21st January 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 Excavation* (revised 2008). It also adhered to the relevant sections of *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003).

1.2 Aims and objectives

The primary objective aim of the excavation was to preserve the archaeological evidence contained within the site by record and to attempt a reconstruction of the history and use of the site.

The principal research objectives were to:

- Place the prehistoric and medieval activity in context with the known activity of these dates in the surrounding area
- Characterise the activity present within the site
- Identify topographical/geological/geographical influences on the layout and development of the activity present within the current site and in the surrounding area.
- Environmental reconstruction

1.3 Planning Policy Context

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.

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 THE SITE

2.1 Description of the Site

Barrow is a small village located in the historic Thingoe Hundred in West Suffolk. It is situated 10km west of Bury St Edmunds and 11.5km east of Newmarket, and is 2.5km south of the A14(T) trunk road and the railway line running between those two towns. The site lies just beyond the southern tip of Barrow and comprises a roughly L-shaped agricultural field. Its long western side borders a larger field and is also the line of the parish boundary with neighbouring Denham. The southern end borders another open field and the northern end demarcates the end of Barrow. The northern part of the eastern side borders small plots containing houses, and the southern part borders the road from Barrow running south to Hargrave. The general characterisation of the landscape within approximately 1km of the assessment area can be described as, Barrow and its satellite hamlets interspersed with fields and connecting roads located to the north and west, and mixed open fields and woodland situated to the east, south and south-west.

2.2 Topography, Geology and Soils

The topography of West Suffolk was formed following the last glaciation which ended some 15,000 years ago (Wymer 1999, 18). The site is at approximately 95m AOD on a fairly flat topped elongated hill with the highest point at 101 metres located 1.5 km to the south. The hill continues north beyond Barrow, and there are slight valleys containing small streams to the east and west.

The name Barrow is usually taken to mean 'place at the wood or grove' (Mills 1991), although this probably also extends to hill or mound (Goult 1990). It is probable therefore, that Barrow derives its name from its natural topography either from Barrow Hill with its commanding view, particularly to the north-west, or else because it was in a wooded area as evidenced by both the historically recorded and existing ancient woodland (BRR 017 & 18, DEM 005 & 007). Another possibility is that it gained its name from the presence of Bronze Age round barrows such as the one found nearly 3km to the north (RBY 001).

The local soil comprises gleyic brown earth of the Ashley Series (SSEW 1983 Soil Survey of England and Wales). These are generally fertile soils of deep loam to clay derived from underlying chalky till which might contain a lower layer of clay rich and/or blue-grey ferrous salt rich horizon caused by poor drainage (British soils 131). The underlying solid geology is Cretaceous Chalk deposited somewhere between 146 million and 65 million years ago.

2.3 Archaeological and Historical Background (Fig. 3)

2.3.1 Prehistoric

There is no evidence for earlier prehistoric activity within the 1km search radius. Palaeolithic finds are rare and usually feature as secondary deposits in river gravels. The nearest find spot is 3km from the site, and the evidence for Mesolithic finds is equally sparse with one tranchet axe head recovered between 1km and 2km from the site. With the exception of the small quern stone (BRR 006; Fig. 3) no Neolithic settlement evidence or find spots are known within the 1km radius, although there is a sparse scatter of stone tools from beyond, mainly to the north. There is a significant increase in Bronze Age activity in north-west Suffolk. There is a scatter of artefacts and isolated find spots in the general area of Barrow although only one polished, perforated stone hammer head came from within the 1km radius (DEM 001). The Middle Bronze Age barrow on the north side of Barrow which contained a crouched inhumation may be part of a barrow cemetery (RBY 001, BRR 010, BRR 011). In a similar vein, although there are quite a large number of Iron Age sites known to the north and north-west of the site, including the Icknield Way, finds within the local area are reduced to two or three small scatters of pottery all more than 1km from the site, such as Church Lane (BRR 040). There is a possibility that the cropmarks of a possible large rectangular building next to Brockley Lane could represent a prehistoric or Roman building or enclosure (DEM 008), but a post-medieval date would be more likely. Two undated long mounds are also recorded from Barnfield Hill Wood 1km to the south-east (BRR 038 & 039).

2.3.2 Romano-British

Scatters of Roman finds including pottery, coins and other metalwork have been recovered mainly from metal detecting in the fields surrounding Barrow.

The only Roman find spot from within the search radius (Fig. 3) are the Roman coins and “urns with ashes” published in 1886 from Mill Field, over half a kilometre north of the site (BRR 033). This suggests the presence of a small Roman cemetery, although no evidence for structures or building material from an associated settlement has been recorded, unless the possible rectangular enclosure is of that date (DEM 008). A few sherds of probable Roman pot were recovered from Church Lane (BRR 040).

2.3.3 *Anglo-Saxon*

The earliest evidence in the area for a Saxon presence appears to be the inhumation burials. At least one probable Saxon burial is recorded from the Bronze Age barrow at Barrow Bottom (RBY 001; Fig. 3) indicating a secondary use, (or tertiary if the Iron Age and Roman sherds are taken into account). Two spears were also buried there. One view is that such burials associated with prehistoric or Roman monuments were carried out to lay claim to the land through linking with the ancestors. In this case the subject seems to have experienced opposition having suffered a violent death. The undated skeleton associated with a bead from a field at Barrow (Heritage Gateway) is probably also Early Saxon, although a Roman date cannot be excluded. In similar fashion, the “urns with ashes” from Mill Field could be Early Saxon if the coins were curated or not directly associated with the pots. In keeping with many other villages it is likely that Barrow originated in the Middle Saxon period, although the earliest record relates to 1066 in the Domesday Survey. The name probably derives from the local topography either the hill at Barrow or else the abundant woodland in the vicinity.

2.3.4 *Medieval*

The Domesday Survey indicates that Barrow manor was fairly prosperous practising mixed farming with pastoral farming probably more predominant. It is likely that the area was quite heavily wooded indicated by the number of pigs and goats listed. This is supported by the survival of medieval woodland to the east of the site at Wilsummer Wood (BRR 017) and Barnfield Hill Wood (BRR 018; Fig. 3) and by the greater extent of woodland shown on the maps of 1597 and 1793 (Figs. 7 & 8). The site is located almost equidistant between the manors of Barrow Hall (BRR 003) and the ‘manerii de Monfordes’ near Wolf Hall (BRR 013). The indications are that Barrow Green is a later addition on the periphery of the manor and probably dates from the 12th or 13th centuries. The site is also in proximity to the Hargrave Road linking the two manors and Barrow Green, which lends to the possibility that there could have been ribbon settlement along the route in the medieval period.

2.3.5 *Post-medieval*

In the post-medieval period the area retained its rural character and is generally classed as wood and pasture. However, the area containing the assessment site was enclosed by 1597 more or less as it is today (Fig. 5). The name Lyllyes suggests that at this time the field may have alternated between arable and pastoral farming. In the 19th century there was a general switch over towards arable farming.

3 THE PRECEDING TRIAL TRENCH EVALUATION

3.1 Introduction

The site was subject to a trial trench evaluation during November 2012 (Gorniak 2012). This work was required to prior to the determination of a planning application by St Edmundsbury Borough Council, and based on advice from Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team requiring a programme of archaeological work.

3.2 Summary of results

Archaeological features were generally recorded in the southern half of the site. A single early Bronze Age feature, Pit F1019 (Tr.19) was recorded. Though isolated it did contain nine (29g) of pottery and a small quantity (25g) of animal bone. Proceeding chronologically, residual Roman tegula was found in Pit F1007 (Tr.21). In the eastern sector of the site Trench 21 contained Ditch F1003 which produced medieval (late 12th – 13th century) pottery. In the same trench Pit F1007 contained residual medieval (late 12th – 13th/14th century) pottery. In the opposite sector of the site (north-western) medieval sherds were found in the topsoil of Trenches 1 and 3. The remaining features were post-medieval (Pit F1013 (Tr.15) and Pit F1007 (Tr.21)) or undated (Ditch F1017 (Tr.11), Pit F1015 (Tr.15), Pit F1011 (Tr.22) and Pit F1021 (Tr.26)).

The results of the trial trench evaluation are considered with and incorporated into the results of the programme of strip, map and excavation (below).

4 EXCAVATION METHODOLOGY

The brief for excavation required:

- a) controlled strip, map and excavation of the entrance/access roads in the eastern part of the site – the entrance section c.65m long. Decisions on the need to strip any further area within this area (in the proximity of Evaluation Trench 21) will be made on the basis of these results, and
- b) An area 225m² in size (15m x 15m min.) centred on the Early Bronze Age feature (Pit F1019) defined in Evaluation Trench 19.

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.

5 RESULTS

5.1 Introduction

The excavation of this site recorded 14 archaeological features in addition to those previously identified during the trial trench evaluation (Gorniak 2012; Fig. 4). On the basis of artefactual and stratigraphic evidence it has been possible to identify four distinct phases of activity.

Phase	Date
1	Early Bronze Age c. 2100-1700 BC
2	Roman c. AD 43-AD 410
3	Medieval c. 12 th -15 th century
4	Post-medieval-modern c. 18 th -19 th century

Table 1. Summary of phasing

5.2 Phase 1: Early Bronze Age

The earliest feature recorded during archaeological work at this site was Pit F1019 (Figs. 2a & 4; Plate 1); this was identified during the evaluation (Gorniak 2012) which preceded the programme of archaeological excavation. It was oval in plan and, in section, displayed steep sides and a flattish base. Although not large it was a fairly substantial feature measuring 0.65 x 0.37 x 0.27m. It contained a single fill (L1020) comprising dark grey brown, firm, silty clay. Nine sherds (29g) of early Bronze Age pottery and 25g of animal bone were recovered from this feature.

5.3 Phase 2: Roman

Residual Roman *tegula* was found during the trial trenching (Gorniak 2012) within Pit F1007 (Figs. 2a & 4; Plate 2), a large feature (3.70+ x 0.90 x 1.55+m) that was possibly a quarry pit. F1007 also contained late 12th – 13th/14th century pottery and late 17th – 19th century CBM. It was identified within Trench 21 in the south-eastern part of the site.

5.4 Phase 3: Medieval

Three medieval features were recorded during the course of the archaeological work undertaken at this site. All three, although situated in the south-eastern quadrant of the site, were fairly widely dispersed suggesting that direct relationships between them were unlikely.

Pits F2014 and F2038 both contained pottery assemblages indicative of a date in the 13th to 15th centuries. Ditch F1003 may have been slightly earlier; the ceramic dating evidence from this feature suggested a date of late 12th to 13th century.

Ditch F1003 (Figs. 2a & 4; Plate 3) was recorded in Trench 21 of the preceding trial trench evaluation (Gorniak 2012). Linear in plan (1.25+ x 1.10 x 0.15m) and orientated north to south it potentially represents a boundary (although it clearly did not continue as far north as Excavation Area 2) or part of an enclosure. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Late 12th- 13th century pottery (57g) was recovered from its dark grey brown, firm, silty clay fill, L1004.

F2014 (Figs. 2a & 6; Plate 5) was identified within Excavation Area 2. It was a large (2.80 x 1.85 x 1.15m) oval pit with steep sides and a flattish base. It contained a firm, mid grey brown silty clay with occasional medium rounded flint and chalk flecks (L2015). In addition to the 7 sherds (28g) of medieval pottery that dated it, CBM (61g), animal bone (3g), shell (25g), and a piece of struck flint (1g) were also recovered. F2014 was heavily truncated by post-medieval/modern Pits F2010 and F2016.

Situated to the west in Excavation Area 1 was F2038 (Figs. 2a & 5), a kidney-shaped pit (1.78 x 1.06 x 0.43m) with steep sides and a shallow concave base. It was assigned to Phase 3 due to the presence of a single sherd (16g) of medieval (13th – 15th century) pottery.

5.5 Phase 4: Post-medieval and modern

Two features of post-medieval to modern date were recorded during the trial trench evaluation phase of archaeological investigation at this site. These were Pit F1007 (Figs. 2a & 4; Plate 2), the large (3.70+ x 0.90 x 1.55+m) quarry pit from which residual Roman CBM was recovered and Pit F1013 (identified in Trench 15; Figs. 2a & 4), another substantial feature (5.2 x 1.38 x 0.85+m) which is also likely to have been a quarry pit.

Single fills were identified in each of these features suggesting that they were rapidly backfilled when their use, presumably for the extraction of chalk, ceased. In addition to the 17th to 19th century CBM that dated it and the residual Roman tile for which it is notable, F1007 also contained residual medieval (late 12th – 13th/14th century) pottery. It was truncated by modern drains. In contrast, the only finds from F1013 comprised a small quantity (36g) of post-medieval CBM.

Four features recorded during the excavation were assigned a modern date; three pits (F2010, F2016 and F2022) and a ditch (F2024). Three of these features were recorded in Excavation Area 2. The first of these was Pit F2010 (Figs. 2a & 6; Plate 4), a large sub-circular feature (2.27 x 1.45 x 0.79m) with a single brownish grey clayey silt fill. This feature was assigned to Phase 4 due to the presence of 19th century pottery in its fill; it also contained CBM (74g), animal bone (70g), an iron fragment (3g) and oyster shell (25g). It cut the medieval pit F2014 and was in turn cut by the large oval pit F2016 (Figs. 2a & 5; Plate 5). The basal fill of F2016 contained residual medieval pottery but the pit itself was clearly much later.

To the east of these pits lay Ditch F2024 (Figs. 2a & 6; Plate 6). This was a very large feature measuring 4.1m in width and 1.58m in depth. It contained 7 fills, only one of which (L2027) contained dateable artefactual material. The size of this feature indicates that it would have formed a very substantial boundary, if indeed that was its function. It is equally possible that, as has been suggested for Pits F1007 and F1013, that F2024 was created in order to extract the naturally occurring chalk.

Within Excavation Area 1 lay Pit F2022 (Figs. 2a & 5). This was markedly smaller than the post-medieval/modern features in Excavation Area 2. It contained a single sherd of 19th century pottery and its post-medieval/modern date was further suggested by a fragment of clay pipe. Its size and form suggests that its function was different from the other features of this date recorded within the other excavation area. Indeed, it is likely that it may have been associated with the undated pits that were also recorded in this area suggesting that these undated features were potentially post-medieval.

5.6 Undated features

Five pits (F2012, F2018, F2020, F2032 and F2034) and three ditches (F2003, F2006 and F2008) contained insufficient artefactual evidence and displayed insufficient stratigraphic relationships for them to be assigned to a particular phase of activity.

Four of the five undated pits were recorded within Excavation Area 1 (Figs. 2a & 5). These were all discrete features. Although there was some slight variation, these features were similar in size and shape. The smallest two of the four (F2032 and F2034) lay immediately adjacent to each other close to the centre of Excavation Area 1. This possibly indicates a shared function. The other two undated pits were more dispersed with F2018 located a short distance to the north of F2032 and F2034 and F2020 more distant to the south-west.

Pit F2012 (Figs. 2a & 6), located within Excavation Area 2, was a small feature, almost half the size of the undated pits in Excavation Area 1. It was located approximately midway between undated Ditches F2006 and F2008. Ditch F2008, a shallow feature in comparison to the other undated ditches,

was cut by Pit F2010, indicating that it was of post-medieval date or earlier; its relationship with the medieval F2014 was indistinct.

Ditch F2006 (Figs. 2a & 6) measured 2.1m in width and 0.67m in depth. It was aligned west-north-west to east-south-east, an alignment dissimilar to any of the other ditches recorded on the site. Ditch F2003 (Figs. 2a & 6) was even larger, measuring 3.5m in width and 1.16m in depth. This feature was aligned broadly north to south and was located to the west of F2006. It contained two fills and CBM flecks in its basal fill may be indications of its date; these flecks were, however, too small for meaningful analysis.

5.7 Confidence rating

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

5.8 Deposit model

Topsoil L2000 was the uppermost layer across the site. It was a dark brown, friable, silty clay (c.0.15 - 0.35m). It overlay Subsoil L2001 a dark yellow brown, firm, silty clay (c.25 thick). The Natural Drift Geology was present below Subsoil L2001 and was a yellow brown, firm, slightly silty clay (c.0.40 - 0.60m below the present ground surface).

6 SPECIALISTS FINDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

6.1 The Pottery

Peter Thompson with Andrew Peachey

The evaluation excavation recovered 38 abraded sherds weighing 237g from nine features and the topsoil. The majority of sherds (25 sherds/186g) are medieval, nine sherds (29g) are early Bronze Age, one highly abraded residual sherd (6g) containing organic temper is probably of Anglo-Saxon date, and the remaining three sherds (16g) are early modern to modern (Table 3).

Pit F1019 (L1020) contained 9 sherds (29g) of highly fragmented, slightly abraded prehistoric pottery. The pottery is limited to small but cross-joining sherds that would have formed part of a single vessel. The bonfire-fired, handmade fabric of the vessel has inclusions of common grog, chalk/voids and sparse flint (all 0.25-3mm), which is characteristic of early Bronze Age vessels from the region, although some Neolithic vessels also have a similar fabric

The evaluation recovered 7 medieval sherds weighing 88g from two features and the topsoil. One sherd was glazed, the remainder were coarsewares.

Ditch F1003 (L1004) contained three sherds comprising a Hollesley-type rounded cooking pot base approximately 16 cm in diameter, a medieval gritty ware neck sherd, and a red-brown sandy sherd with sparse shell (EMWSS).

Pit F1007 (L1008) contained two slightly micaceous sherds, including a simple everted jar rim, in fine to medium sandy ware, with grey cores and mid brown surfaces which have the appearance of Hollesley-type ware.

The topsoil contained two un-stratified sherds; Trench 1 yielded a Grimston sherd with abraded green glaze and trailed brown slip, and Trench 3 produced a thin, fine sandy and slightly micaceous grey-brown sherd that is of similar fabric to Hollesley-type ware.

The medieval sherds from the excavation can almost all be divided into two groups. The largest group (11/64g) are grey or dark brown medieval coarse wares with a fine sandy matrix with sparse to moderate medium quartz and occasional other inclusions. The second group (5/27g) are in the East Anglian Red ware tradition, containing painted white slip lines and patchy clear glaze sometimes tinged with green. The fabrics appear to be a little too coarse for Hedingham fine ware and are closer in appearance to Hollesley-type ware from East Suffolk. The remaining sherd (6g) from L2027, is in a fine oxidised fabric similar to Hedingham fine ware but is hard fired and can be classed as a late medieval sandy orange ware.

Contexts L2015, 2036 and 2039 contained only medieval sherds of 12th/13th-14th centuries date. Contexts L2011, 2027 and 2029 each contained a sherd of early modern to modern pottery, with L2011 and 2027 also containing presumed residual medieval sherds.

KEY:

SORG: Saxon organic tempered mid 5th-10th

EMWSS: Early medieval sandy shelly ware 12th-13th

MCW1: medieval coarse ware (fine sandy matrix with sparse to moderate medium quartz, and rare very coarse mineral) 12th-14th century

MCW2: medieval coarse ware; (as for MCW1 but also includes white calcareous and red grog)

MCGW: Medieval coarse gritty ware 12th-14th

HFW: Hedingham fine ware mid 12th-14th

EAR: East Anglian Redware (fine to medium quartz with occasional calcareous material or voids, and rare black grog or iron mineral inclusions) mid 12th-14th

HOLL1-type: Hollesley1 type ware (fine) late 12th-14th

HOLL2-type: Hollesley2 type ware (medium) late 12th-14th

GRIM: Glazed Grimston ware late 12th-14th

MSO: medieval sandy orange ware 14th-15th

ENGS: English stone ware 18th+

RWE: Refined white earthenware late 18th+

Feature	Context	Tr.	Quantity	Date	Comment
Topsoil 1000		1	1x11g GRIM	13 th -14 th	Green glazed with trailed iron slip
		3	1x2g HOLL1-type	13 th -14 th	
Ditch F1003	1004	21	1x11g MCWG 1x31g HOLL2 1x10g EMSSW	Late 12 th -13 th	MCWG neck sherd HOLL-2 cooking pot base c.16cm diam
Pit F1007	1008	21	1x4g HOLL2-type 1x19g HOLL1-type	Late 12 th -13 th /14 th	HOLL2-type ?D1 type rim
	2011	-	1x3g TPW 4x26g MCW 1 1x1g MCW 2 2x13g EAR	19 th -20 th	TPW: Willow pattern plate MCW1: x1 slightly rounded base EAR: painted white slip lines with patchy clear glaze tinged with green
	2015	-	4x16g MCW1 1x4g SORG 1x4g EAR	13 th - 14 th	MCW 1: flattish base EAR: vestige of white slip
	2027	-	1x6g MCW1 1x3g HFW 1x6g MSOW 1x9g ENGS	18 th -19 th	HFW: patchy clear glaze
	2029	-	1x4g RWE	19 th -20 th	
	2036	-	2x10g EAR	13 th -14 th	EAR: white slip lines with patchy clear glaze
	2039	-	1x15g MCW1	12 th -14 th	MCW1: sagging base

Table 2: Quantification of medieval sherds by context

6.2 The Ceramic Building Materials

Andrew Peachey

Archaeological evaluation recovered a total of four fragments (217g) of CBM, including a single fragment of Roman tile, with the remainder of post-medieval date. Pit F1007 (L1008) contained a fragment of Roman tegula roof tile with a

square flange and cut-away, in an oxidised orange-red, sand-tempered, fabric. Also contained in the same feature were fragments of pantile that probably date between the late 17th and 19th centuries, while Pit F1013 (L1014) contained a single small fragment of miscellaneous post-medieval red brick.

Excavations recovered a total of 11 fragments (334g) of late medieval CBM in a highly fragmented condition from a post-medieval ditch and pit. The CBM occurs in a single orange-red fabric with inclusions of poorly-sorted sparse quartz, red iron-rich grains (both 0.25-0.75mm) and fine mica.

A single fragment (215g) contained in Ditch F2024 (L2031) is from a brick of indeterminate proportions, probably with a thickness of c.50-60mm with a flat base, slightly irregular faces and arrises typical of bricks manufactured in the 15th-16th centuries. The remaining small fragments contained in Pit F2010 and Ditch F2024 (L2028 & L2029) are from 12mm thick peg tile with relatively rough, uneven surfaces that suggest the tile was manufactured between the 14th and 16th centuries.

6.3 The animal bone

Julie Curl

Methodology

All of the bone was scanned to determine range of species and elements present. A note was also made of butchering and any indications of skinning, hornworking and other modifications. When possible a record was made of ages and any other relevant information, such as pathologies. Counts and weights were noted for each context with additional counts for each species identified, counts were also taken of bone classed as 'countable' (Davis, 1992) and measureable bone. All information was recorded directly into Excel for quantification and assessment. A basic catalogue is included in the written report appendix and the full assessment database is available in the digital archive.

The bone assemblage

Quantification, provenance and preservation

A total of 263g of bone, consisting of twenty pieces, was recovered from excavations at this site. Remains were produced from five ditch and pit fills. The pit fills were dated to the 13th – 15th centuries, while the three ditch deposits are of a later, post-medieval date or undated. Quantification of the assemblage by context number, feature type and weight is presented in Table 3 and by fragment count in Table 4.

Context	Feature Type and weight (g)		Context Totals
	Ditch fills	Pit fills	

2004	59		59
2011		70	70
2015		13	13
2026	53		53
2036		68	68
Feature Totals	112	151	263

Table 3. Quantification of the bone by context number, feature type and weight in grams.

The bone is generally in a reasonable condition, but heavily fragmented from butchering and wear. Some slight erosion and wear has taken place, which might suggest some disturbance and poor soil conditions. Butchering was evident on many fragments, but the erosion of some surfaces may have destroyed some finer butchering evidence.

Context	Feature Type and fragment count		Context Totals
	Ditch fills	Pit fills	
2004	7		7
2011		3	3
2015		6	6
2026	3		3
2036		1	1
Feature Totals	9	10	20

Table 4. Quantification of the bone by context number, feature type and fragment count.

The assemblage by date and feature

Pit fills – 13th – 15th centuries and 19th century

Ten pieces of bone, weighing a total of 151g was recovered from two pit fills dating to the medieval period. Pit [2014], fill (2015) produced three pieces of sheep/goat and a fragment of mammal. Pit [2016], fill (2036) produced a single piece of butchered cattle scapula. The pit [2010], fill (2010) yielded cattle and mammal bone, which was found in association with 19th century ceramics.

Ditch fills – post-medieval and undated

Two ditch fills produced 112g of bone, consisting of nine pieces. Cattle was seen in both ditch fills, with adult and juvenile elements that had been butchered. Both ditch fills also produced fragments that were unidentifiable to species.

Species range and modifications and other observations

Two species were identified, although 65% of the assemblage was too fragmented and showed no diagnostic zones and not identifiable to species. Quantification of the assemblage by context, species and NISP can be seen in Table 5.

Context	Species and NISP			Context Totals
	Cattle	Sheep/Goat	Mammal	

		t		
2004	1		6	7
2011	1		2	3
2015		3	3	6
2026	1		2	3
2036	1			1
Species Totals	4	3	13	20

Table 5. Quantification of the bone by context number, species and NISP

Cattle are the most frequent and were seen in four fills. The cattle elements were all fragmented, butchered and consist of vertebrae, upper limb, jaw and scapula fragments. Most cattle bone was from adults, one from a juvenile.

Sheep/goat were recovered from one pit fill and consist of three pieces of adult metapodials. The unidentifiable bone is heavily fragmented and appears to all be derived from large mammals (cattle or horse sized).

Conclusions

The bone assemblage from this site consists of primary and secondary bone waste. Meat at this site seems to have been adequately provided by domestic meat species and it is probable that they also provided milk and other by-products.

The remains are broadly similar to another small assemblage of mixed date from Barrow (Curl, 2013) and other small mixed date assemblages, which tend to be dominated by cattle remains, which are found in association with smaller meat stock such as sheep.

The small size and mixed date makes full analysis difficult and no metrical data was possible from this fragmented assemblage that would have allowed any estimate of breeds or stature.

6.4 The Molluscs

Julie Curl

Methodology

All of the shell was identified to species where possible using a variety of comparative reference material. The molluscs were recorded by group (bivalve or univalve), general habitat (land, freshwater or marine) and by species; counts were taken for all. Bivalves were also counted and recorded according to the half present, recording top and base shells which would allow an estimation of the number of individuals present. Counts were made for the number of pieces with the apex present and for the number of body fragments. All molluscs in the assemblage were briefly scanned for any modifications such as drilling (for use in decoration), burning or for traces of pigments (where they have been used as painters palettes). A basic catalogue is included in the written report appendix and the full assessment

database is available in the digital archive as part of the general faunal catalogue.

The mollusc assemblage

A total of 50g of mollusc remains, consisting of four pieces, was recovered from this site. Molluscs were produced from two pit fills. The shells are fragmented, but in good condition.

Context	Date	Ctxt Qty	Weight	F	M	L	Species	NISP	Top	Base	Ap	Frag	Condition	Pigment?
201 1	19 th century	1	25		1		Oyster	1	1				g	n
201 5	13th - 15th	2	25		3		Oyster	2	1			1	g	n
201 5	13th - 15th	1					Musse l	1			1		g	n

Table 6. *The mollusc assemblage*

Pit [2010], fill (2011) yielded a top shell from a Common Oyster (*Ostrea edulis*) which was found with 19th century ceramics. The pit [2014], fill (2015) produced fragments of oyster (*Ostrea edulis*) and an apex and part of the body of a Common Mussel (*Mytilus edulis*), these were recovered with 13th to 15th century ceramics.

Both species are marine molluscs and commonly found all around the British coastline.

Conclusions

The molluscs in this assemblage are common species to be found on archaeological sites and would have made welcome additions to the diet.

The presence of edible marine molluscs in the assemblage could suggest that fish may have been caught at the same time of collection and fish might have also contributed to the diet here, but poorer preservation could have destroyed these remains or their absence may be due to a recovery bias.

6.5 The Environmental Samples

Dr John Summers

Introduction

Eight bulk soil samples for environmental archaeological assessment were taken during trial excavations at Barrow. Sampled deposits have been spot dated to the early Bronze Age (L1020) and the 12th-13th century (L1004 and L1008). This report presents the results from the assessment of the bulk sample light fractions and discusses the potential of the material present.

Three bulk soil samples were processed from excavations at Barrow and assessed for environmental archaeological remains. The sampled deposits date to the medieval (L2015) and post medieval (L2011) periods. This report presents the results from the assessment of the bulk sample light fractions and discusses the significance and potential of any material recovered.

Methods

Samples were processed at the Archaeological Solutions Ltd facilities in Bury St. Edmunds using standard flotation methods. 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.

The three processed samples from the excavation represent a sub-sample of the assemblage. Selection was based on deposits that were spot dateable following an initial assessment of the pottery assemblage from the site.

Results

The assessment data from the bulk sample light fractions from the evaluation are presented in Table 7; those from the excavation are presented in Table 8.

Charred plant remains

The density of plant macrofossils in processed samples from the evaluation was quite low. Remains were restricted to carbonised cereal grains from medieval deposits, with free-threshing type wheat (*Triticum aestivum/compactum*) and barley (*Hordeum* sp.) both present. No evidence of arable

weeds or other non-cereal taxa was present in the evaluation samples. Pit fill L1020 (F1019), dated to the early Bronze Age, contained no carbonised plant remains.

No charred plant remains or charcoal were present in the assessed samples from the excavation.

Molluscs

From the samples taken during the evaluation a small number of terrestrial mollusc shells were identified, including *Pupilla muscorum*, *Vallonia* sp., Helicidae indet. and Zonitidae indet. The number of specimens was too low to enable any detailed analysis.

A number of snail shells were recorded in all bulk sample light fractions from the excavation. The majority were representative of moist grassland habitats, such as *Carychium* sp., *Discus rotundatus*, *Oxychilus* sp., *Pupilla muscorum*, *Trichia hispida* group, *Vallonia* sp. and *Vitrea* sp. These may represent moist waste ground or grassland in the areas immediately surrounding the sampled features. In addition, a large number of specimens of aquatic mollusc *Anisus leucostoma*, along with a small number of *Lymnaea truncatula*, were recorded in sample 2 of L2015. These most likely reflect standing water in the bottom of the feature, perhaps on a seasonal basis.

Contaminants

A small number of modern rootlets and seeds were present in the samples. These are unlikely to represent any significant biological disturbance of the deposits.

Conclusions

The plant remains recorded in the samples taken during the evaluation indicate that some use of cereals was taking place in the vicinity of the excavated features during the medieval period. Both free-threshing wheat and barley were common crops at this time elsewhere in Eastern England (e.g. Ballantyne 2005; Fryer and Summers forthcoming), and elsewhere in the country (e.g. Straker *et al.* 2007; Moffett 2006). In the absence of arable weed taxa, it is not possible to determine whether the cereals present were locally cultivated or processed nearby. The low density of material suggests the presence of mixed, wind-blown debris from the everyday use of cereals. Such remains were relatively common (cereals were present in 50% of sampled deposits), which at least implies that cereals are likely to have been in common usage in the area of the excavated features.

The results from the excavation are comparable to those from the evaluation and show that charred plant remains were sparse on the site. This indicates

that the excavated features were probably peripheral to any centres of domestic occupation and areas where cereal use and processing was undertaken. Molluscan remains indicate rough grassland or waste ground habitats, at least in the vicinity of the sampled features. In addition, slum-aquatic taxa demonstrate standing water within F2014, perhaps partly as a result of the site's clay-rich soils.

Site code	Sample number	Context	Feature	Feature type	Spot date	Volume (litres)	Cereals			Non-cereal taxa		Charcoal		Molluscs		Contaminants				
							Cereal grains	Cereal chaff	Notes	Grain preservation	Seeds	Notes	Charcoal > 2mm	Notes	Molluscs	Notes	Roots	Molluscs	Modern seeds	Insects
BRR052	1	1004	1003	Fill of Ditch	Late 12th-13th	20	X	-	FTW (2), NFI (1)	5	-	-	-	-	-	XX	-	-	-	-
BRR052	2	1008	1007	Fill of Pit	Late 12th-13th/14th	20	X	-	FTW (1)	5	-	-	-	X	Helicidae, Vallonia sp.	XX	-	-	-	-
BRR052	3	1010		Subsoil Above [1009]		20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	XX	-	-	-	-	
BRR052	4	1012	1011	Fill of Pit		10	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	Zonitidae	XX	-	X	-	-	
BRR052	5	1020	1019	Fill of Pit	EBA	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	XX	-	-	-	-	
BRR052	6	1022	1021	Fill of Pit		20	X	-	Hord (1)	5	-	-	-	X	Vallonia sp.	XX	-	-	-	-
BRR052	7	1001		Subsoil		20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	-	-	
BRR052	8	1014	1013	Fill of Pit		20	X	-	Trit (1)	5	-	-	-	X	P. muscorum, Vallonia sp.	X	-	-	-	-

Table 7: Results from the assessment of bulk sample light fractions from the trial trench evaluation at Barrow. Abbreviations: Hord = barley (*Hordeum* sp.); FTW = free-threshing type wheat (*Triticum aestivum*/ *compactum*); Trit = wheat (*Triticum* sp.)

Site code	Sample number	Context	Feature	Description	Spot date	Volume taken (litres)	Volume processed (litres)	% processed	Cereals			Non-cereal taxa		Charcoal		Molluscs		Contaminants				
									Cereal grains	Cereal chaff	Notes	Seeds	Notes	Charcoal > 2mm	Notes	Molluscs	Notes	Roots	Molluscs	Modern seeds	Insects	Earthworm capsules
BRR052	1	2011	2010	Fill of Pit	19th-20th C	40	20	50%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	XX	<i>Carychium</i> sp., <i>Discus rotundatus</i> , <i>Pupilla muscorum</i> , <i>Vallonia</i> sp.	X	-	-	-	-
BRR052	2	2015	2014	Fill of Pit	13th-15th C	40	20	50%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	XX	<i>Anisus leucostoma</i> , <i>Carychium</i> sp., <i>Cochlicopa</i> sp., <i>Lymnaea truncatula</i> , <i>Oxychilus</i> sp., <i>Trichia hispida</i> group, <i>Oxychilus</i> sp.	X	-	X	-	-
BRR052	11	2015B	2014	Fill of Pit	13th-15th C	20	10	50%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	XX	<i>Aegopinella</i> sp., <i>Carychium</i> sp., <i>Discus rotundatus</i> , <i>Vallonia</i> sp., <i>Vitrea</i> sp.	X	-	-	-	-

Table 8: Results from the assessment of bulk sample light fractions from Barrow Hill

7 DISCUSSION

7.1 Introduction

The excavation comprised the controlled strip, map and excavation of the entrance/access roads in the eastern part of the site – the entrance section c.65m long- and the excavation of an area centred on the early Bronze Age feature (Pit F1019) identified in Evaluation Trench 19.

The excavation recorded medieval (13th-15th century) and post-medieval/modern activity. Area 1, centred on Pit F1019 (Tr.19), revealed a medieval pit (F2038), a modern pit (F2022) and four undated pits (F2018, F2020, F2032 and F2034).

To the east (Area 2) undated boundary ditches were recorded (F2003, F2006, F2008 and F2024). A group of three intercutting pits (F2010, F2014 and F2016) were also recorded; two appeared to be of modern date, but the earliest (F2014) contained pottery of medieval (13th-15th century) date.

There appears to have been little systematic archaeological fieldwork in the immediately surrounding area; few excavations have occurred within a 1km radius of the site and there are no records of finds made during fieldwalking or metal detecting (Thompson 2011). The evaluation and subsequent excavation of this site therefore represent one of the first opportunities to characterise the archaeological resource of this small part of Suffolk.

7.2 Prehistoric activity

During the evaluation that preceded the excavation, a single prehistoric pit was recorded. It contained Bronze Age pottery and animal bone. Although only limited finds of prehistoric date have been made within a 1km radius of this site, the recovery of early Bronze Age pottery is not particularly surprising in light of the known activity from later in this period recorded to the north of Barrow; despite the lack of archaeological work in the immediate vicinity of the site, a 1975 excavation at Barrow Bottom identified a middle Bronze Age crouched inhumation.

The date of F1019 indicates that it is unlikely to be associated with the middle Bronze Age barrow on the north side of Barrow and the potential barrow cemetery that is postulated in this area. It does, however, indicate some degree of early Bronze Age activity in the area. Based on the identification of this feature during the trial trench evaluation (Gorniak 2012) it was anticipated that further activity of this date would be revealed during the excavation. In the event, further evidence of early Bronze Age occupation was not identified. This is not necessarily unusual; Ashwin (1998, 27) and Kitchen (2001, 110) have stated that Bronze Age society was, to varying degrees, migratory and comprised group mobility and fluidity of landuse. The presence, therefore, of a

single, isolated pit containing material that may be interpreted as domestic refuse would fit neatly into such a pattern, possibly suggesting a temporary, small-scale camp.

7.3 The Roman evidence

The Roman tile recovered from F1007 comprised only a single fragment but this represents the first such material recorded in the surrounding area. Although scattered finds of Roman date have been identified in the Barrow area, evidence for buildings or structures, either in the form of floor plans or building materials, has previously been lacking.

7.4 The medieval activity

By the medieval period Barrow was a scattered settlement based on two green areas and a main street containing the moated site of Barrow Hall (BRR 003). Settlements around greens in Suffolk are thought date from the 12th century and are usually located on the periphery of their parish suggesting a secondary feature in the medieval landscape (Martin 1999, 62).

Maps from 1597 (Fig. 7) and 1793 (Fig. 8) demonstrate the position of the current site at Barrow Hill in relation to the greens, Barrow Green and Burthorpe Green, which formed the two foci of settlement at Barrow. Its clear distance from these greens indicates that it was peripheral to the main areas of settlement at the time that these cartographic sources were surveyed and suggests that the situation is likely to have been the same during the medieval period. This situation is reflected in the charred plant macrofossil assemblage, which indicates that arable crop processing activities were being carried out but at some distance from the site (Summers Ch. 6.5).

Molluscan remains recovered from environmental samples indicate rough grassland or waste ground habitats. This suggests that the site may have been used as rough grazing or had an ancillary function associated with the settlement; it is conceivable that the medieval pits simply functioned to contain refuse, although if this was the case more expansive finds assemblages may have been present. Ditch F1003, however, is suggestive of an enclosure or boundary and indicates that the land in this area is likely to have been divided up for some specific purpose.

7.5 Post-medieval and modern

There is no cartographic evidence for any large scale ground disturbance to the site but the surrounding area is sparsely dotted with evidence for quarrying on a small-scale (Thompson 2011). The 1886 Ordnance Survey map (Fig. 9) shows an old gravel pit south of the site, just north of Denham Thicks, and an old chalk pit is shown on the north edge of Brockley Lane,

west of Barrow. It appears likely that possible quarry pits assigned to Phase 4 are representative of similar, previously unknown, activity within the site itself.

Few of the Phase 4 features can be positively reconciled with features shown on historic maps although Ditch F2024 (and possibly F1007) might tentatively be associated with a linear feature shown in approximately the same position on the 1853 Inclosure Map (Fig. 10). It is also possible that the undated F2003 was associated with the elongated body of water shown on the 1866 map, to the north of the location of this particular feature.

7.6 The significance of the archaeology

The features recorded during both archaeological evaluation of this site and the subsequent strip, map and excavation of two parts of the site have recorded only disparate features revealing little clear indication of the nature of the activity which they represent. Other than dating evidence, a little information regarding the species utilised for food, and some small indications of the environmental conditions present at the site artefactual and ecofactual evidence is similarly limited.

However, little archaeological work has previously been conducted in the immediately surrounding area and so the positive identification of the utilisation of this site in the early Bronze Age and the medieval period provides important, if limited, information about the history of human occupation in this area. The recovery of a single piece of residual Roman tile also has some significance as this represents the first hint of Roman period buildings in area amongst the handful of Roman finds that have previously been identified.

Although fairly small scale, the evidence recovered during archaeological work at Barrow Hill may be considered to add to a growing mosaic of known archaeological evidence. Indeed, work conducted in Leicestershire has demonstrated how small scale development-led archaeological interventions, such as this one, can assist in establishing the extent, distribution and date of human activity within, across and around currently occupied settlements (Thomas 2006). As further such interventions occur, proper synthesis of the data can help to develop a clear picture of the development of a settlement. Similar work has been conducted by Cambridge University in their Continuously Occupied Rural Settlements (CORS) project which has provided evidence to inform, develop, and challenge existing notions regarding past patterns of occupation (Lewis 2007; Lewis 2010).

DEPOSITION OF ARCHIVE

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

The archive will be deposited within six months of the conclusion of the fieldwork. It will be prepared in accordance with the UK Institute for Conservation's *Conservation Guideline No.2* and according to the document *Deposition of Archaeological Archives in Suffolk* (SCC AS Conservation Team, 2008).

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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

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

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Ashwin, T, 1998, 'Excavations at Salters Lane, Longham, 1990: Neolithic and Bronze Age features and artefacts', *Norfolk Archaeology* 43 (1), 1-30

Ballantyne, R. 2005, 'Plants and seeds', in Mortimer, R., Regan, R. and Lucy, S. *The Saxon and Medieval Settlement at West Fen Road, Ely: The Ashwell Site*, East Anglian Archaeology 110, Cambridge Archaeological Unit, Cambridge, 100-112

British Geological Survey 1991, *East Anglia Sheet 52°N-00° 1:250,000 Series Quaternary Geology*. Ordnance Survey, Southampton

Cappers, R.T.J., Bekker R.M. and Jans J.E.A. 2006, *Digital Seed Atlas of the Netherlands. Groningen Archaeological Studies Volume 4*, Barkhuis Publishing, Eelde

Curl, J. 2013, The faunal remains from Land adjacent to The Green, Barrow, Suffolk. (BRR054). Sylvanus – Archaeological, Natural History & Illustration Services specialist report for NAU Archaeology.

Davis, S. 1992, *A rapid method for recording information about mammal bones from archaeological sites*. English Heritage AML report 71/92

Fryer, V. and Summers, J. R. Forthcoming, 'Charred plant macrofossils and other remains' in Woolhouse, T. *Medieval Activity on the Suffolk Clay at Stowmarket*, East Anglian Archaeology

Gorniak, M., 2012, *Barrow Hill, Barrow, Suffolk. An Archaeological Evaluation*. Archaeological Solutions Ltd unpublished report 4204

Goult, W. 1990, *A Survey of Parish History West Suffolk*, Suffolk County Council

Gurney, D. 2003, *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper no. 14

Hillson, S. 1992, *Mammal bones and teeth*. The Institute of Archaeology, University College, London.

Institute of Field Archaeologists 1994 (revised 2008), *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation*

Jacomet, S. 2006, *Identification of Cereal Remains from Archaeological Sites* (2nd edn), Laboratory of Palynology and Palaeoecology, Basel University

Kerney, M.P. 1999, *Atlas of the Land and Freshwater Molluscs of Britain and Ireland*, Harley Books, Colchester

Kerney, M.P. and Cameron, R.A.D. 1979, *A Field Guide to Land Snails of Britain and North-West Europe*, Collins, London

Kitchen, W. 2001 'Tenure and territoriality in the British Bronze Age: a question of varying social and geographic scales?' in Brück, J (ed.) *Bronze Age Landscapes. Tradition and Transformation*, Oxbow, Oxford, 110-120

Lewis, C. 2007, 'New Avenues for the Investigation of Currently Occupied Medieval Rural Settlement: Preliminary Observations from the Higher Education Field Academy', *Medieval Archaeology* 51, 133-163

Lewis, C. 2010, 'Exploring Black Holes: Recent Investigations in Currently Occupied Rural Settlements in Eastern England' in N. J. Higham and M. J. Ryan (eds) *The Landscape Archaeology of Anglo-Saxon England*, Boydell Press, Woodbridge 83-106

Martin, D. 1999, 'Greens, Commons and Tyes' in Dymond, D. & Martin, M. (eds) *An Historical Atlas of Suffolk*, Suffolk County Council

Medlycott, M. (ed.) 2011, *Research and Archaeology revisited: a revised framework for the East of England*, ALGAO East of England Region, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24

Mills A. 1991, *The Popular Dictionary of English Place Names*, Oxford University Press

Moffett, L. 2006, 'The archaeology of medieval food plants', in Woolgar, C.M., Serjeantson, D. and Waldron, T. (eds), *Food in Medieval England: Diet and Nutrition*, Oxford University Press, Oxford, 41-55

SSEW 1983, *Soil Survey of England and Wales: Soils of South East England (sheet 4)*. Harpenden, Rothamsted Experimental Station/Lawes Agricultural Trust

SSEW 1983, *Soil Survey of England and Wales: Legend for the 1:250,000 Soil Map of England and Wales* Harpenden, Rothamsted Experimental Station/Lawes Agricultural Trust

Straker, V, Campbell, G. and Smith, W. 2007, 'The charred plant macrofossils', in Gerrard, C. and Aston, M. *The Shapwick Project, Somerset. A Rural Landscape Explored*, The Society for Medieval Archaeology Monograph 25, Leeds, 869-889

Tebble, N. 1966, *British Bivalve Shells*, British Museum (Natural History), London

Thomas, J. 2006, 'The Archaeology of Historic/Medieval Village Cores: Evidence from Leicestershire and Rutland', *Medieval Settlement Research Group Annual Report* 21, 34-36

Thompson, P. 2011, *Barrow Hill, Barrow, Suffolk. An Archaeological Desk-based Assessment*. Archaeological Solutions unpublished report 3712

Von Den Driesch, A. 1976, *A guide to the measurements of animal bones from archaeological sites*. Peabody Museum Bulletin 1, Cambridge Mass., Harvard University.

Wymer, J. 1999, 'Late Glacial and Mesolithic Hunters' in Dymond, D. & Martin, M. (eds) *An Historical Atlas of Suffolk*, Suffolk County Council.

APPENDIX 1 CONCORDANCE OF FINDS

BRR052, Barrow Hill, EVAL

Concordance of finds by feature

Feature	Context	Trench	Description	Spot Date	Pottery	CBM (g)	A.Bone (g)	Other
1000		1 3 25	Topsoil	13th-14th 13th-14th	(1) 12g (1) 3g			SF1 - Cu. Alloy Frag
1003	1004	21	Fill of Ditch	Late 12th-13th	(3) 57g			
1007	1008	21	Fill of Pit	Late 12th-13th/ 14th	(2) 25g	181		
1013	1014	15	Fill of Pit			36		
1019	1020	19	Fill of Pit	EBA	(9) 29g		25	

BRR052, Barrow Hill, EXC

Concordance of finds by feature

Feature	Context	Area	Description	Spot Date	Pottery	CBM (g)	A.Bone (g)	Other
2003	2004	2	Upper Fill of Ditch				59	
2010	2011	2	Fill of Pit	19th C	(8) 48g	74	70	Fe. Frag (1) - 3g O. Shell - 25g
2014	2015	2	Fill of Pit	13th-15th C	(7) 28g	61	3	Shell - 25g Str. Flint (1) - 1g
2016	2036	2	Fill of Pit	13th-15th C	(2) 13g		68	
2022	2029 2031	1	Fill of Ditch Fill of Ditch	19th C	(1) 5g	6 215		Clay Pipe - 2g
2024	2026	2	Fill of Ditch				53	Fe. Frags (2) - 126g

	2027 2028		Fill of Ditch Fill of Ditch	18th--19th C	(4) 23g			Glass (2) - 37g
2038	2039	1	Fill of Pit	13th-15th C	(1) 16g			

APPENDIX 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESCRIPTIONS

PHASE 1: Early Bronze Age

Pit F1019 was recorded during the evaluation. This pit contained Early Bronze Age pottery.

Pit F1019 was oval in plan (0.65 x 0.37 x 0.27m). It had steep sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1020, was a dark grey brown, firm, silty clay. It contained early Bronze Age pottery (29g) and animal bone (25g).

PHASE 2: Roman

Residual Roman *tegula* was found during the trial trenching (Pit F1007 (Tr.21)).

PHASE 3: Medieval

Two pits (F2014 and F2038) contained medieval (13th – 15th century) pottery. Ditch F1003, recorded during the trial trench evaluation, also contained medieval pottery.

F2014 (Area 2) was an oval pit (2.80 x 1.85 x 1.15m) with steep sides and a flattish base. Its fill (L2015) was a firm, mid grey brown silty clay with occasional medium rounded flint and chalk flecks. It contained 13th – 15th century pottery (7/28g), CBM (61g), animal bone (3g), shell (25g), and struck flint (1/1g). It was cut by Pits F2010 and F2016.

F2038 (Area 1), was a kidney-shaped pit (1.78 x 1.06 x 0.43m) with steep sides and a shallow concave base. Its fill (L2039) was a firm, dark grey brown silty clay. This was the excavation of the remaining half of Pit F1019 (Trench 19) recorded during the evaluation. This pit contained Early Bronze Age pottery but excavation of the remaining half produced only medieval (13th – 15th century) pottery (16g).

Ditch F1003 was linear in plan (1.25+ x 1.10 x 0.15m), orientated N/S. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1004, was a dark grey brown, firm, silty clay. It contained medieval (late 12th- 13th century) pottery (57g).

PHASE 4: Post Medieval and Modern

Pit F1007 recorded during the evaluation was large (3.70+ x 0.90 x 1.55+m). It had irregular sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1008, was a reddish brown/dark grey, firm, clay. It contained residual medieval (late 12th – 13th/14th century) pottery and post-medieval (late 17th – 19th century) CBM (181g). The latter also included Roman tegula. F1007 was similar to F1013 (Tr.15) and was likely a quarry pit. It was truncated by modern drains.

Pit F1013 recorded during the evaluation was elongated (5.2 x 1.38 x 0.85+m). It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1014, was a dark brown, firm, silty clay. It contained post-medieval CBM (36g). F1013 was similar to F1007 (Tr.21) and was likely a quarry pit.

Four features recorded during the excavation were assigned a modern date, three pits (F2010, F2016 and F2022) and a ditch (F2024) in Area 2.

Feature	Context	Area	Plan/profile (dimensions)	Fill	Spot Date	Relationships
Pit F2010	L2011	2	Circular. Steep sides, flat base. (2.27 x 1.45 x 0.79m)	Firm, mid brownish grey clayey silt with moderate medium rounded and angular flint, and occasional charcoal, chalk, and limestone flecks.	19 th century	Cut Pit F2014 Cut by Pit F2016
Pit F2016	L2017	2	Oval. Steeply sloping sides, shallow concave base. (3.46 x 2.84 x 0.74m)	Firm, mid blue grey clayey silt with occasional chalk flecks.	Residual 13 th -15 th century	Cut Pits F2010 (modern) & F2014 (medieval)
	L2036			Firm, mid yellow brown clayey silt with occasional chalk flecks.		
Pit F2022	L2023	1	Sub-circular. Gently sloping sides and flat base. (0.52 x 0.46 x 0.17m)	Friable, pale orange brown silty clay.		
Ditch F2024	L2025	2	Linear. Moderately steep sides and shallow concave base. (6.80+ x 4.10 x 1.58)	Compact, mid grey blue clay.	18 th – 19 th century	
	L2026			Firm, mid brown grey silty clay wit occasional small rounded chalk.		
	L2027			Firm, mid grey brown silty clay with occasional small rounded flints.		
	L2028			Firm, mid brownish yellow silty clay with frequent chalk flecks and occasional CBM.		
	L2029			Compact, dark yellow brown silty clay with occasional chalk flecks.		
	L2030			Firm, mid yellow brown silty clay.		
	L2031			Firm, mid brown grey silty clay.		

Undated

Five pits (F2012, F2018, F2020, F2032 and F2034) and three ditches (F2003, F2006 and F2008) were undated.

Feature	Fill	Area	Plan/profile (dimensions)	Fill	Spot Date	Relationships
Ditch F2003	L2004	2	Linear. Steep sides and concave base (6.00+ x 3.50 x 1.16m)	Firm, mid brownish grey clayey silt with moderate flint angular and rounded flints and very occasional charcoal and CBM flecks.		
	L2005			Firm, mid grey silty clay with moderate flint fragments.		
Ditch F2006	L2007	2	Linear. Steep sides and concave base. (7.00+ x 2.10 x 0.67m)	Firm, mid grey brown silty clay		
Ditch F2008	L2009	2	Linear. Shallow sides and concave base. (0.74+ x 1.95 x 0.27m)	Friable, mid grey brown sandy silt with frequent chalk and charcoal flecks.		Cut by Pit F2010
Pit F2012	L2013	2	Sub-circular. Moderately sloping sides and shallow concave base. (0.54 x 0.42 x 0.38m)	Friable, mid brown silty clay.		
Pit F2018	L2019	1	Sub-circular. Moderately sloping sides and a concave base. (0.94 x 0.41 x 0.41m)	Friable, mid orange brown silty clay with moderate chalk and flint.		
Pit F2020	L2021	1	Sub-circular. Steep sides and shallow concave base. (1.04 x 0.84 x 0.31m)	Friable, pale orange brown silty clay with occasional chalk and charcoal.		
Pit F2032	L2033	1	Sub-circular. Moderately sloping sides and flat base. (0.74 x 0.70 x 0.25m)	Friable, mid orange brown silty clay.		
Pit F2034	L2035	1	Pit. Sub-circular. Gently sloping sides and flat base. (0.68 x 0.64 x 0.16m)	Friable, pale orange brown silty clay.		

APPENDIX 3 SPECIFICATION

LAND WEST OF BARROW HILL, BARROW, SUFFOLK

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION

21st January 2013

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD

98-100 Fore Street, Hertford SG14 1AB
Tel 01992 558170

Unit 6, Brunel Business Court, Eastern Way,
Bury St Edmunds IP32 7AJ
Tel 01284 765210

e-mail info@ascontracts.co.uk
www.archaeologicalsolutions.co.uk



LAND WEST OF BARROW HILL, BARROW, SUFFOLK SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 This Written Scheme of Investigation has been prepared in response to a brief issued by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCC AS-CT) (dated 15th January 2013). It provides for a programme of archaeological investigation on land at West of Barrow Hill, Barrow, Suffolk (NGR TL 765 630). The investigation is required to be undertaken to comply with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the residential development of the site (Ref. SE/12/1535/FUL). The requirement follows a trial trench evaluation of the site (Gorniak 2012).

2 COMPLIANCE

2.1 The terms and conditions contained in the SCC AS-CT brief have been read, understood and are accepted. The project will adhere also to the *Code of Conduct* of the Institute for Archaeologists. The investigation will adhere to the IfA's *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation (revised 2008)*; the SCC AS-CT document *Requirements for Archaeological Excavation 2012 Ver 1.1* and *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003).

3 SITE DESCRIPTION NATURE OF THE DEVELOPMENT & ARCHAEOLOGICAL REQUIREMENTS

3.3 An archaeological evaluation of the site was carried out by AS (Gorniak 2012). In summary:

Archaeological features were generally recorded in the southern half of the site. A single early Bronze Age feature, Pit F1019 (Tr.19) was recorded. Though isolated it did contain nine (29g) of pottery and a small quantity (25g) of animal bone. Proceeding chronologically, residual Roman tegula was found in Pit F1007 (Tr.21). In the eastern sector of the site Trench 21 contained Ditch F1003 which produced medieval (late 12th – 13th century) pottery. In the same trench Pit F1007 contained residual medieval (late 12th – 13th/14th century) pottery. In the opposite sector of the site (north-western) medieval sherds were found in the topsoil of Trenches 1 and 3. The remaining features were post-medieval (Pit F1013 (Tr.15) and Pit F1007 (Tr.21)) or undated (Ditch F1017 (Tr.11), Pit F1015 (Tr.15), Pit F1011 (Tr.22) and Pit F1021 (Tr.26)).

4 REQUIREMENTS

MITIGATION STRATEGY COMPRISING EXCAVATION

4.1 All stages of the excavation will be carried out in accordance with the procedures and guidance contained within *Management of Archaeological Projects 2*, English Heritage (1991) and MoRPHE (2006).

5 MITIGATION STRATEGY DETAILS

5.1 Aims and Objectives

5.1.1 The primary objective is to preserve the archaeological evidence contained within the site by record and to attempt a reconstruction of the history and use of the site.

5.2 Research Priorities

5.2.1 Principally:

- Place the prehistoric and medieval activity in context with the known activity of these dates in the surrounding area
- Characterise the activity present within the site
- Identify topographical/geological/geographical influences on the layout and development of the activity present within the current site and in the surrounding area.
- Environmental reconstruction

6 PROGRAMME OF WORKS

Archaeological Excavation

6.1 The brief requires:

- a) controlled strip, map and excavation of the entrance/access roads in the eastern part of the site – the entrance section c.65m long. Decisions on the need to strip any further area within this area (in the proximity of Evaluation Trench 21) will be made on the basis of these results, and
- b) An area 225m² in size (15m x 15m min.) centred on the Early Bronze Age feature (Pit F1019) defined in Evaluation Trench 19.

6.2 The strip will be carried out under archaeological supervision.

6.3 Details of proposed work are presented below.

6.4 All of the above stages and operations will be carried out in accordance with MAP2 (EH 1991), MoRPHE and the IFA *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs and Excavations* (revised 2008), as well as

the documents listed in Section 2 (above). A Method Statement for dealing with archaeological remains, if present, is presented below (Appendix 2).

7 EXCAVATION METHODOLOGY

7.1 As set out in the brief. A Method Statement is presented (Appendix 1).

7.2 The research design and details of proposed work amplify the methodology.

8 SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS

8.1 As set out in the brief.

8.2 The SCC AS attaches considerable importance to the public archaeology associated with the work. AS also has a commitment to educational work, and will arrange for outreach as required as part of the project.

8.3 A programme of environmental sampling will be undertaken according to guidelines of the document *Environmental Archaeology; A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation*, Centre for Archaeology Guidelines, English Heritage, 2011. The results of the project will be made known to the English Heritage Regional Advisor in Archaeological Science. A method statement for sampling and scientific analysis is presented (Appendix 1).

9 GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

9.1 STAFF

9.1.1 Archaeological Team

As to be set out in the brief. Details, including the name, qualifications and experience of the site director and all other key project personnel are provided (as required) (Appendix 2).

Senior Project Manager	Claire Halpin MIfA
Project Manager	Jon Murray MIfA
Assistant Project Managers	Martin Brook
Project Officer	TBC
Outreach Officer	Andrew Newton MPhil PIfA

All have extensive experience of the archaeology of the local area.

Finds on-site will be managed by Martin Brook, who will appoint a suitable member of the site staff for their day to day care and transport from site. Finds

cleaning, conservation, quantification and analysis will be managed by Martin Brook who has experience of finds management from large scale excavations such as Dernford Farm, Sawston, Cambridgeshire, Panshanger Quarry, Hertfordshire and Bridge House Dairies, Mildenhall, Suffolk.

Academic liaison will be co-ordinated by Andrew Newton, who has experience of carrying out research for projects for AS across East Anglia and southern England. Site meetings between Project Officer and Andrew Newton re. academic liaison will be conducted following the establishment of a site plan and will contribute to on-site interpretation and adherence to the project's research objectives. The academic liaison will identify and provide suitable information and reading material regarding the archaeology of the surrounding area and relevant comparative sites to the team in the field and will offer insight into any matters of archaeological theory that may emerge. This area of work will also lead on to the identification of suitable academic mentors to input in to the proceeding post-excavation work required for this project. Outreach will also be conducted by Andrew Newton.

All senior AS Field Staff have experience of the use of metal detectors during excavation projects.

AS is recognised as an Investor in People, a Registered Organisation of the Institute of Field Archaeologists and is certified to BSI ISO: 9001 & 14001.

9.2 RESEARCH DESIGN

The brief requires:

- c) controlled strip, map and excavation of the entrance/access roads in the eastern part of the site – the entrance section c.65m long. Decisions on the need to strip any further area within this area (in the proximity of Evaluation Trench 21) will be made on the basis of these results, and
- d) An area 225m² in size (15m x 15m min.) centred on the Early Bronze Age feature (Pit F1019) defined in Evaluation Trench 19.

Ditch F1003 (Trench 21) contained medieval (late 12th – 13th C) pottery and Pit F1007 (Trench 21) contained residual Roman tile and also residual late 12th – 13th C) pottery. Pit F1019 (Trench 19) contained early Bronze Age pottery.

Research Potential

9.2.1 Although only limited finds of prehistoric date have been made within a 1km radius of this site, the recovery of early Bronze Age pottery is not particularly surprising in light of the known activity from later in this period recorded to the north of Barrow. This material adds to the known corpus of Bronze Age archaeology in the area and has the potential to contribute to the study and understanding of Bronze Age ceramic typologies present within both Suffolk and the wider eastern region (Medlycott 2011, 21). The presence

of animal bone in the same context as this pottery (Pit F1019 Tr.19) indicates that this site may have the potential to provide information regarding Bronze Age food procurement strategies, agricultural regimes and diets.

9.2.2 A single fragment of Roman roof tile was also recovered from Pit F1007 (Tr.21). It would appear that this is residual. It does, however, suggest a Roman presence in the wider area and its discovery may be considered to be in keeping with the pattern of dispersed finds of Roman date recorded across the Barrow area.

9.2.3 The small quantities of medieval pottery recovered from the topsoil and from Ditch F1003 and Pit F1007 (Tr.21) indicate that medieval activity occurred in the vicinity but the area in which the site lies must have been peripheral to any settlement activity. This is perhaps consistent with the character of these features. Medlycott (2011, 71) notes that further work is required on the medieval pottery industries of eastern England; although small, the study of the pottery assemblage from this site may contribute to a greater understanding of this subject. The identification of F1007 as a possible quarry pit adds to the known body of medieval industrial activity in the region; medieval industries are identified as an important subject for research in the eastern counties, with particular importance placed on stone extraction and working industries (Medlycott 2011).

References

Gorniak, M., 2012. *Barrow Hill, Barrow, Suffolk. An Archaeological Evaluation*. AS Report No. 4204.

Medlycott, M. (ed.) 2011, *Research and Archaeology revisited: a revised framework for the East of England*, ALGAO East of England Region, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24

10 DETAILS OF PROPOSED WORK

10.1 Areas of Excavation

The brief requires formal archaeological excavation of two areas (described above and in the proximity of Evaluation Trenches 21 and 19).

The excavation will address the research priorities listed above

10.2 Excavation Methodology

Methodology for the excavation is contained in Appendix 1.

It is understood that the excavation should comprise the following stages:

- Mechanical stripping of topsoil and overburden within the two defined areas

- Cleaning/base planning of archaeological features
- Review with SCCAS. This will be an ongoing part of management of the project at regular intervals. Monitoring visits will include all phases of the excavation and will be essential at key points e.g. decisions to vary requirements in the brief or this WSI, any proposal for supplementary machine stripping of layers or features, before any area is treated as completed and backfilled or otherwise degraded.
- Full excavation and recording of the archaeological deposits as specified in the brief and Appendix 1

The above will be carried out according to the requirements of the document *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment. The MoRPHE Project Managers Guide* (English Heritage 2006).

10.3 Arrangements for Access

Access is to be arranged by the client.

10.4 Security

Throughout all site works care will be taken to maintain all existing security arrangements and to minimise disruption to landowners and local residents.

10.5 Reinstatement

No provision has been made for reinstatement of the excavation areas, not even backfilling.

10.6 TIMETABLE FOR THE PROPOSED WORK

10.6.1 As required
Excavation Duration c.3 weeks

Composition of the excavation team:

Project Officer, 4 Archaeological Excavators (to be deployed as necessary after the site has been stripped and planned).

10.7 DETAILS OF ALL SPECIALISTS

10.7.1 Details of all specialists are presented (Appendix 2) as required

10.8 METHOD OF RECORDING

10.8.1 Details of the method of recording are presented (Appendix 1) as required.

10.9 LEVELS AND GRADES OF ALL KEY PROJECT STAFF

10.9.1 The levels and grades of all key project staff are presented (Appendix 2) as required. AS is a recognised Investor in People.

10.10 POST-EXCAVATION ANALYSIS & PUBLICATION

10.10.1 This specification includes provision for the post-excavation assessment, analysis and final publication of the project results, to the requirements and timescales set out in the SCC AS brief, and to be agreed with SCC AS following the results of the excavation and assessment. An interim report will be prepared immediately on conclusion of the site works, followed by a Post-Excavation Assessment. This will follow the guidelines and format outlined in MAP2 (English Heritage 1991) and MoRPHE (English Heritage 2006).

10.10.2 Publication of the project results will be made in the appropriate county journal or the relevant national period-specific journal, depending on the results of the project.

11 CONSTRAINTS

11.1 All constraints will be identified prior to the start of works.

12 HUMAN REMAINS

12.1 As set out in the brief and also Appendix 1.

13 RISK ASSESSMENT & INSURANCES

13.1 A risk assessment will be prepared prior to the commencement of the field work .

13.2 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'.

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

14 ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE LONG TERM STORAGE AND DEPOSITION OF ALL ARTEFACTS

14.1 As set out in the brief and Method Statement (Appendix 1). Any necessary conservation of items will be carried out by the specialists listed in Appendix 2. Long-term storage and deposition of all artefacts will be at the SCC County Store and in accordance with *Deposition of Archaeological Archives in Suffolk*.

14 PROJECT ARCHIVE

14.1 The SCC County Store, Suffolk, will be the depository for the resulting project archive. The deposition of the archive will be agreed prior to the commencement of the fieldwork. A unique reference number will be obtained.

15 MONITORING

15.1 As set out in the brief

16 CHANGES TO THE SPECIFICATION ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF SCCAS

16.1 As set out in the brief

17 OASIS REPORTING

17.1 The results of the project will be communicated to the OASIS project.

APPENDIX 1

METHOD STATEMENT

The archaeological excavations will be conducted in accordance with the project brief, and the code and guidelines of the Institute for Archaeologists

1 Topsoil Stripping

1.1 A mechanical excavator with a 1.8-2 m wide toothless bucket will be used to remove the topsoil. 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.

1.3 Removal of overburden will be controlled, under the full-time supervision of an experienced archaeologist.

2 Grid and Bench Marks

2.1 Following the stripping the temporary bench marks (with corrected levels) and an accurate site grid (pegs at 5-10 m intervals) will be surveyed.

3 Site Location Plan

3.1 On conclusion of the site stripping, 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. The location of the OS bench marks used and site TBMs will also be indicated.

4 Manual Cleaning & Base Planning of Archaeological Features

4.1 As set out in the brief.

4.2 Ahead of any excavation a complete site plan will be composed. The principal purpose will be to quantify the composition of the site from the outset in order to agree a detailed excavation strategy.

5 Archaeological Excavation

The archaeological features will be excavated according to the requirements of the SCCAS brief

Archaeological Excavation Strategy

Negative features will be half-sectioned and box sections may be excavated through more homogeneous layers as appropriate. These may provide a window into any underlying deposits present on the site.

Where archaeological features are encountered at a 'high' level; e.g. cutting earlier horizons, they will be base planned, cleaned, hand excavated and recorded prior to excavation proceeding to the underlying archaeological horizons.

100% excavation will be undertaken of

- **structural features;** (including post holes unless clearly not part of a recognisable structure)
- **surviving internal floors;** e.g. within ring gullies, or buildings, will be fully exposed, carefully cleaned, planned (at 1:50 or 1:20) and photographed, prior to being hand excavated to reveal possible underlying features. Where appropriate these surfaces will be excavated in a grid of 1m² test pits, in 5cm spits in order to assess artefact density and distribution.
- **positive features obscuring earlier features;** will be cleaned, photographed and planned (at 1:50 or 1:20) prior to being excavated stratigraphically and in phase. Component deposits or structural elements will be recorded on *pro-forma* recording (Context) sheets and in section if appropriate prior to 100% excavation.
- **hearths;** will be hand cleaned and planned, hand excavation of 50% of the feature will be carried out stratigraphically and in phase in order for a profile to be drawn and a full assessment the component deposits be made. Additional environmental and specialist sampling will be carried out on specialist advice, prior to 100% hand excavation of the feature.
- **graves or animal burials;** each grave cut will be cleaned, fully defined and planned. The grave fill(s) will be hand excavated in phase and any skeletal remains carefully cleaned and exposed; environmental bulk samples will be taken from the grave fill(s) and abdominal cavity (for stomach contents, kidney stones etc) as appropriate. The exposed skeletal remains will be recorded using *pro forma* recording (Skeleton) sheets photographed and planned at 1:20 or 1:10 dependant on size and complexity. Small finds such as grave goods, shroud pins or coffin fittings will be will be three dimensionally recorded.

- **industrial features;** (pottery kilns, furnaces etc) will be excavated stratigraphically and in phase. Sections will be recorded through the length of each feature (large features such as a limekiln may be quadranted) incorporating any surviving flue or stoke hole allowing a full assessment the component deposits be made and any industrial waste, or structural components (e.g. kiln furniture, tuyeres) to be identified. These features will be photographed and planned at 1:20. All industrial features will be sampled for appropriate scientific analysis (e.g. archaeometallurgical, artefactual and environmental analysis). The document *Archaeometallurgy* (English Heritage Centre for Archaeology Guidelines 2001) will be used to give guidance to the project. Advice on archaeomagnetic dating will be obtained from the relevant specialists (e.g. Dr Cathy Batt, University of Bradford) as necessary.
- **wells;** will be hand excavated stratigraphically and in phase. The backfills of the well shaft will be 'half-sectioned' to a maximum depth of 1.2m. The deposits revealed will be recorded using *pro-forma* recording (Context) sheets, photographed and drawn at 1:10 or 1:20 as appropriate, any lining or structure will be cleaned and recorded prior to 100% excavation and investigation of any possible construction cut. Excavation will only continue beyond a depth of 1.2m once the area of excavation has been made safe either by 'stepping' or shoring. Specialist advice (such as Maisie Taylor) will be sought if a preserved wooden lining or water-logged remains are encountered.

50% excavation will be undertaken of

discrete features, pits, post and stake holes (the latter which are clearly not part of a structure). Pits with a suggestion of 'placed' deposits or which contain significant artefactual/ecofactual assemblages will be 100% excavated as required

10% excavation will be undertaken of

simple linear features not directly associated with core settlement, with more detailed investigation of intersections/terminals/re-cuts/specialised deposits etc

A minimum of 25% excavation will be undertaken of linear features associated with settlement in hand excavated slots up to 2m in length.

Building remains

Building remains may be encountered. These structures are likely to comprise stake holes, post holes, beam slots, gullies and, more rarely masonry foundations or low masonry walls. Associated features may be represented e.g. stone, tile floors, cobbled yard surfaces and hearths.

These features will be fully excavated in plan/phase.

Where encountered the structural remains of early buildings will be hand cleaned to reveal their full extent and then planned at 1:50 or 1:20 as appropriate.

The internal areas will be stratigraphically excavated and recorded by quadrants where appropriate to establish the sequence of post-use deposition and abandonment and to identify any *in situ* occupation or floor surfaces.

Any surviving walls or foundations of structures will be cleaned and recorded using *pro forma* recording (Masonry) sheets. Elevations will be drawn of external and internal wall faces as appropriate. Sections will be excavated and recorded through the fabric of the walls in order to fully understand their construction.

Samples of worked stone, early tile and any bonding or render material will be taken for specialist analysis.

Waterlogged Deposits/Remains

Should deposits such as the above be encountered, provision has been made for controlled hand excavation and sampling. Appropriate specialists will be on hand to advise as necessary.

All industrial features will be sampled for appropriate scientific analysis (eg archaeometallurgical, artefactual and environmental analysis). The document Archaeometallurgy (English Heritage Centre for Archaeology Guidelines 2001) will be used to give guidance to the project.

Sieving Strategy

Dry-sieving of onsite deposits will be carried out to enhance finds recovery.

6 Written Record

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

6.2 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. Information contained on the site record forms will be entered into a database programme to enable computerised manipulation of the data. The data entry will be undertaken in tandem with the fieldwork.

7 Photographic Record

7.1 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.

8 Drawn Record

8.1 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. 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.

9 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. A Roman ceramic specialist will visit during the excavations as required, to provide on-site advice.

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.

The pottery specialist is likely to seek important or key groups which will be studied in detail.

If several sherds from a single pot are found, the other half of the feature will be dug to obtain conjoins and a more complete pottery profile.

METALWORKING

The excavation team will be made fully aware of the potential presence of any early metalworking evidence. It is envisaged that where there is evidence for industrial activity, large technological residues will be collected by hand. Separate smaller samples will be collected for micro-slugs, as detailed in the EH/HMS *Archaeometallurgy in Archaeological Projects*, Centre for Archaeology Guidelines 2001. Appropriate specialists (e.g. Jane Cowgill/Oxford University Research Laboratory for Archaeology) will be invited to visit the site if significant deposits (e.g. slag) are encountered.

The requirements of the Treasure Act 1996 (with subsequent amendments) will be adhered to, in the event of significant items of metalwork being recovered.

HUMAN BONE

If human remains are encountered, AS will obtain an exhumation licence for human remains from the Ministry of Justice.

Post-excavation analysis will follow the guidelines outlined in the English Heritage document *Human Bones from Archaeological Sites, Guidelines for producing assessment documents and analytical reports*, Centre for Archaeology Guidelines 2002.

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.

SAMPLING

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.

The programme of environmental sampling will adhere to the guidelines, in particular, it will accord with *Model clauses on Archaeological Science for Briefs and Specifications* (EH Advisors for Archaeological Science from all 9 regions), December 2000 and the document *Environmental Archaeology; a guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation*, English Heritage, Centre for Archaeology Guidelines 2011.

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. The evaluation report notes the potential of deposits within the site for the preservation of charred plant remains.

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.

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 (Romano-British 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. Where wood is found, representative material will be sampled during the excavation and stored wet/moist to facilitate later identification.

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).

FINDS PROCESSING

The Project Manager (and Project Officer) 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 KEY 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.

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 specialised in medieval urban archaeology. He had his own research project working on an early/high medieval stronghold in Pietrzykow. He was a member of a University team which located and excavated an unknown high medieval castle in Wierzbna, Poland. Zbigniew has worked for archaeological contractors in Poland on several projects as a supervisor where he gained experience in all types of evaluations and excavations in urban and rural areas. Recently he worked in Ireland where he completed two large long-term projects for Headland Archaeology Ltd. He joined AS in January 2008 as a Project Officer.

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

Mariusz Gorniak BA MPhil

Mariusz Gorniak joined AS in 2012 as a highly experienced archaeologist, having spent over 12 years working in commercial field archaeology, notably in Colchester. After graduation from Jagiellonian University, Poland, he completed an MPhil (Hons) in Mediterranean Archaeology. Mariuz has authored numerous papers and reports on archaeology in Britain and Europe, and is a skilled illustrator of archaeological finds and architecture. He is also fluent in numerous European languages.

Mariusz is qualified in the Energy and Utility Skills Scheme (EUSS).

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.

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

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 MifA

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.

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

[List of Projects](#) | [Manage Projects](#) | [Search Projects](#) | [New project](#) | [Change your details](#) | [HER coverage](#) | [Change country](#) | [Log out](#)

[Printable version](#)

OASIS ID: archaeol7-172840

Project details

Project name	LAND WEST OF BARROW HILL, BARROW, SUFFOLK
Short description of the project	In March and April 2014 archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out an archaeological excavation at Barrow Hill, Barrow, Suffolk (NGR TL 7655 6300). The excavation was commissioned by Hopkins Homes Ltd and was undertaken in advance of the proposed construction of a residential development. It was required to comply with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the residential development of the site (Ref. SE/12/1535/FUL), based on advice from Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team. The excavation comprised the controlled strip, map and excavation of the entrance/access roads in the eastern part of the site - the entrance section c.65m long. And the excavation of an area centred on the Early Bronze Age feature (Pit F1019) identified in Evaluation Trench 19. The excavation recorded medieval (13th-15th century) and post-medieval/modern activity. Area 1 centred on Pit F1019 (Tr.19) and revealed a medieval pit (F2038), a modern pit (F2022) and four undated pits (F2018, F2020, F2032 and F2034). To the east (Area 2) undated boundary ditches were recorded (F2003, F2006, F2008 and F2024) were revealed. A group of three intercutting pits (F2010, F2014 and F2016) comprised two features modern date with the earliest (F2014) containing material to indicate that it was of medieval (13th-15th century) date.
Project dates	Start: 01-03-2014 End: 30-04-2014
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	P4211 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	BRR 052 - Sitecode
Type of project	Research project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 15 - Other
Monument type	PITS, DITCHES Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Investigation type	"Full excavation"
Prompt	Research

Project location

Country England

Site location SUFFOLK ST EDMUNDSBURY BARROW LAND WEST OF BARROW HILL, BARROW, SUFFOLK

Study area 3.80 Hectares

Site coordinates TL 7655 6300 52.2363864023 0.585832106653 52 14 10 N 000 35 09 E Point

Height OD / Depth Min: 95.00m Max: 95.00m

Project creators

Name of Organisation Archaeological Solutions Ltd

Project brief originator Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team

Project design originator Jon Murray

Project director/manager Jon Murray

Project supervisor Lisa Smith

Name of sponsor/funding body Hopkins Homes

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient Suffolk County Archaeological Store

Physical Contents "Ceramics"

Digital Archive recipient Suffolk County Archaeological Store

Digital Contents "Survey"

Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography","Survey","Text"

Paper Archive recipient Suffolk County Archaeological Store

Paper Contents "Survey"

Paper Media available "Report","Survey ","Drawing","Photograph","Plan"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title Barrow Hill, Barrow, Suffolk.

Author(s)/Editor(s) Newon, A

Author(s)/Editor(s) Smith, L

Other bibliographic details Archaeological Solutions Report No. 4616

Date 2014

Issuer or publisher Archaeological Solutions Ltd

Place of issue or publication Bury St Edmunds

Entered by Sarah Powell (Info@ascontracts.co.uk)
Entered on 29 July 2014

OASIS:

Please e-mail [English Heritage](#) for OASIS help and advice

© ADS 1996-2012 Created by [Jo Gilham and Jen Mitcham](#), email Last modified Wednesday 9 May 2012

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

PLATES



Plate 1. Bronze Age Pit F1019. View North



Plate 2. Pit F1007. View North-East



Plate 3. F1003 and F1005. View North



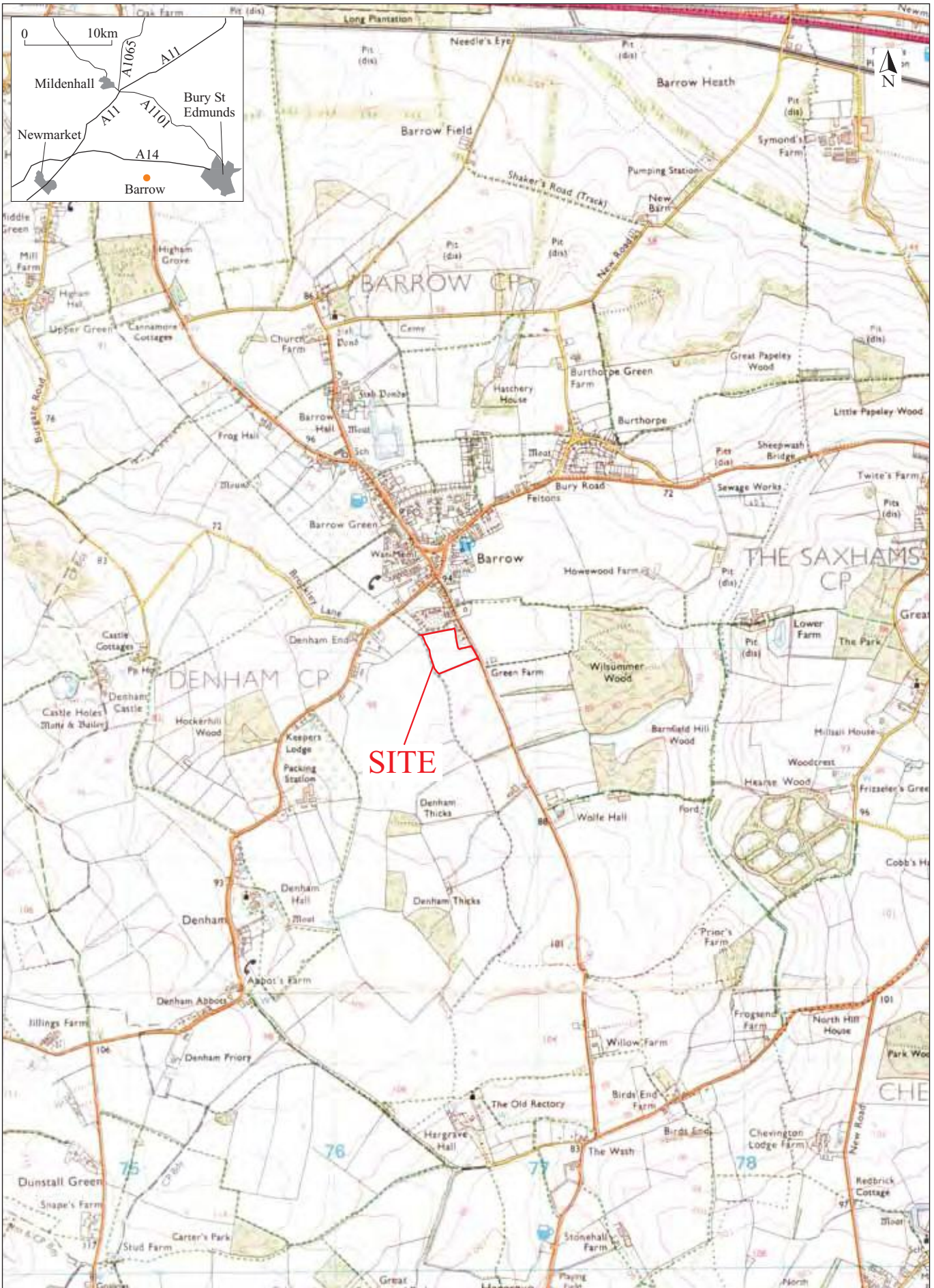
Plate 4. F2010. View North-West



Plate 5. Pits F2014 and F2016. View North-East



Plate 6. Ditch F2024. View North-West

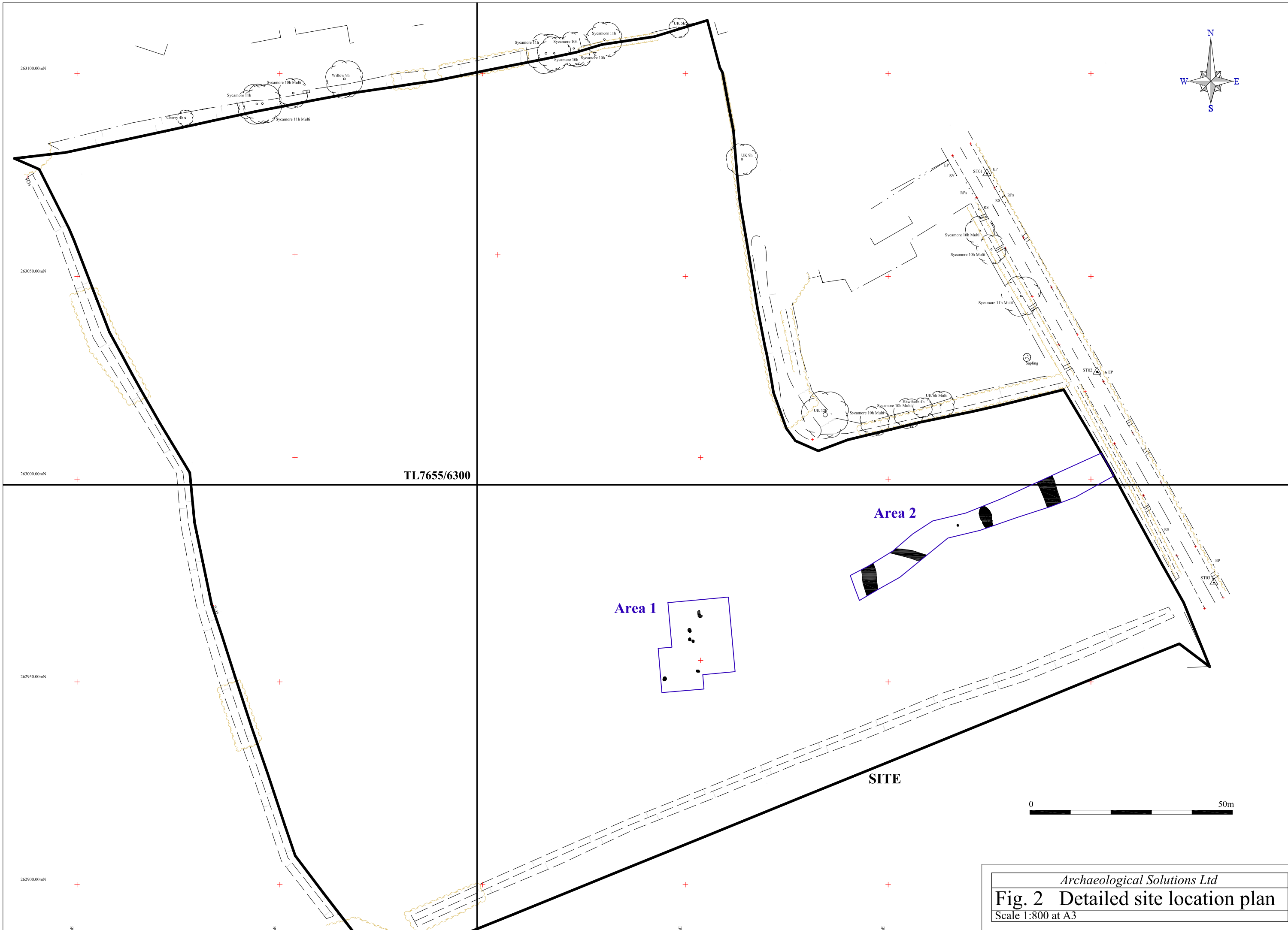


Reproduced from the 1999 Ordnance Survey 1:25000 map with the permission of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown copyright Archaeological Solutions Ltd Licence number 100036680

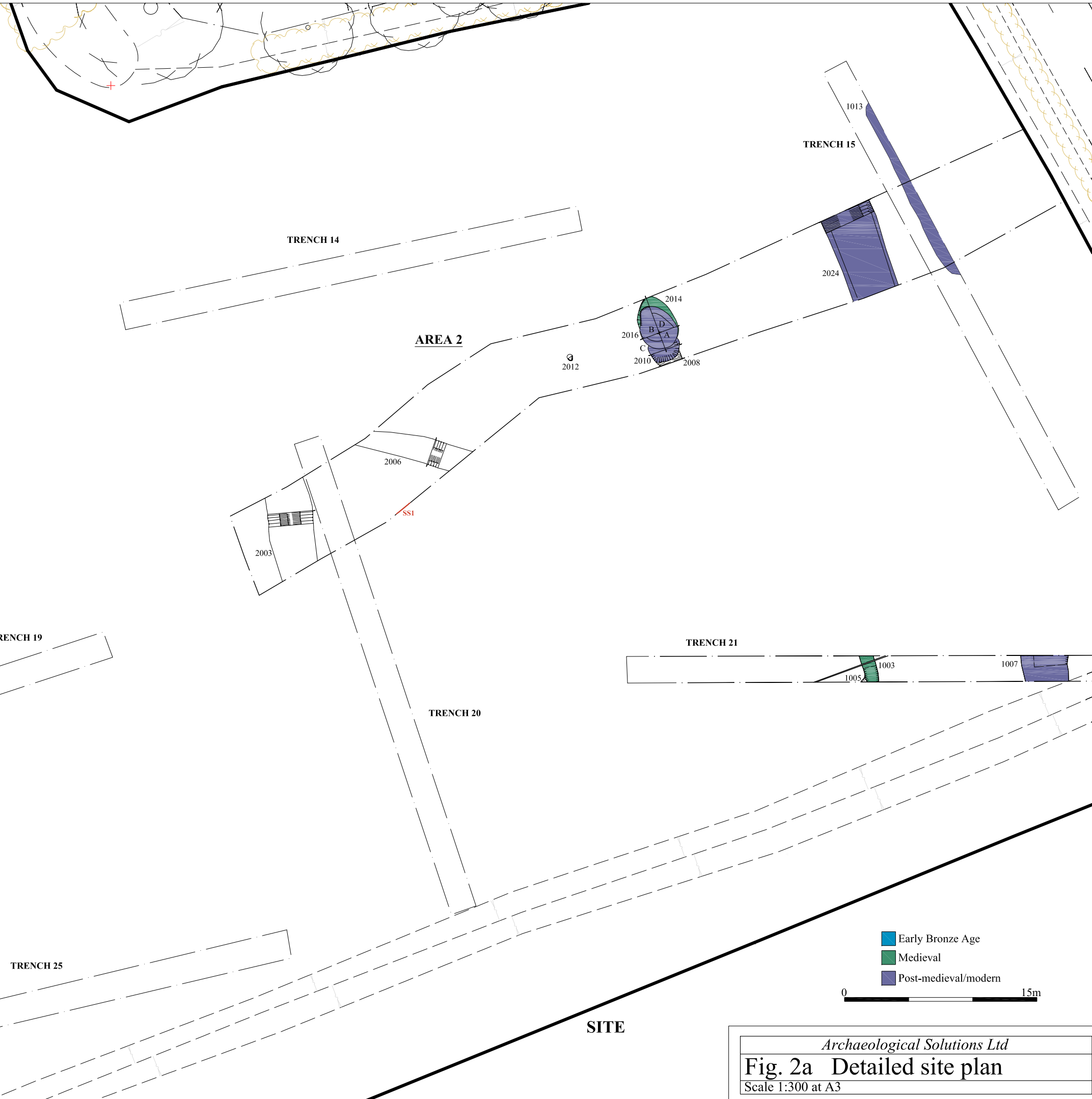
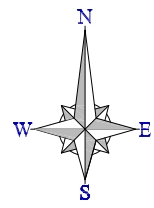
Archaeological Solutions Ltd

Fig. 1 Site location plan

Scale 1:25,000 at A4



Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan
 Scale 1:800 at A3



- Early Bronze Age
- Medieval
- Post-medieval/modern

0 15m

Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 2a Detailed site plan
Scale 1:300 at A3

AREA 1

AREA 2

2012

TRENCH 15

TRENCH 13

TRENCH 14

2024

TRENCH 19

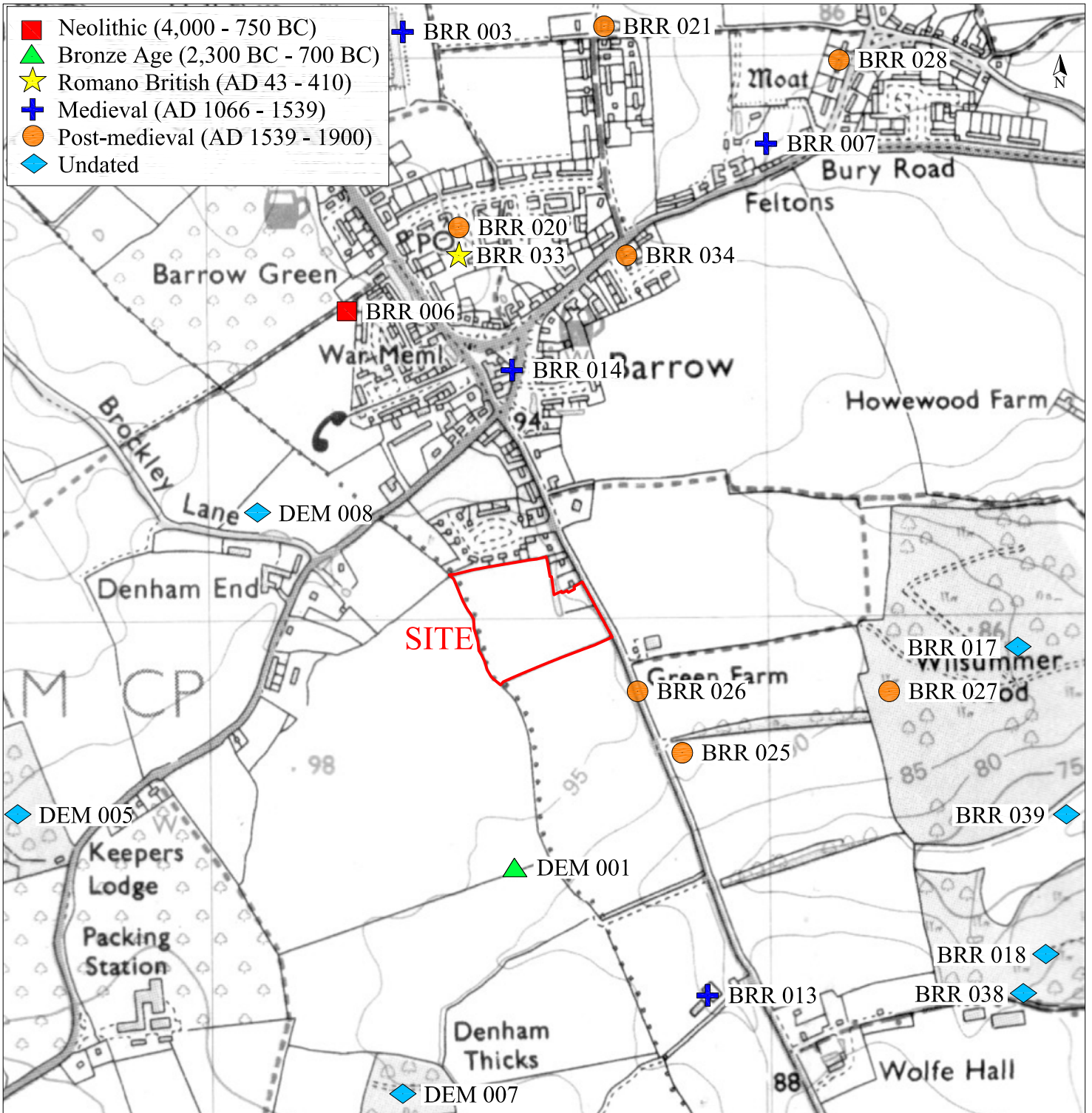
TRENCH 21

TRENCH 20

TRENCH 25

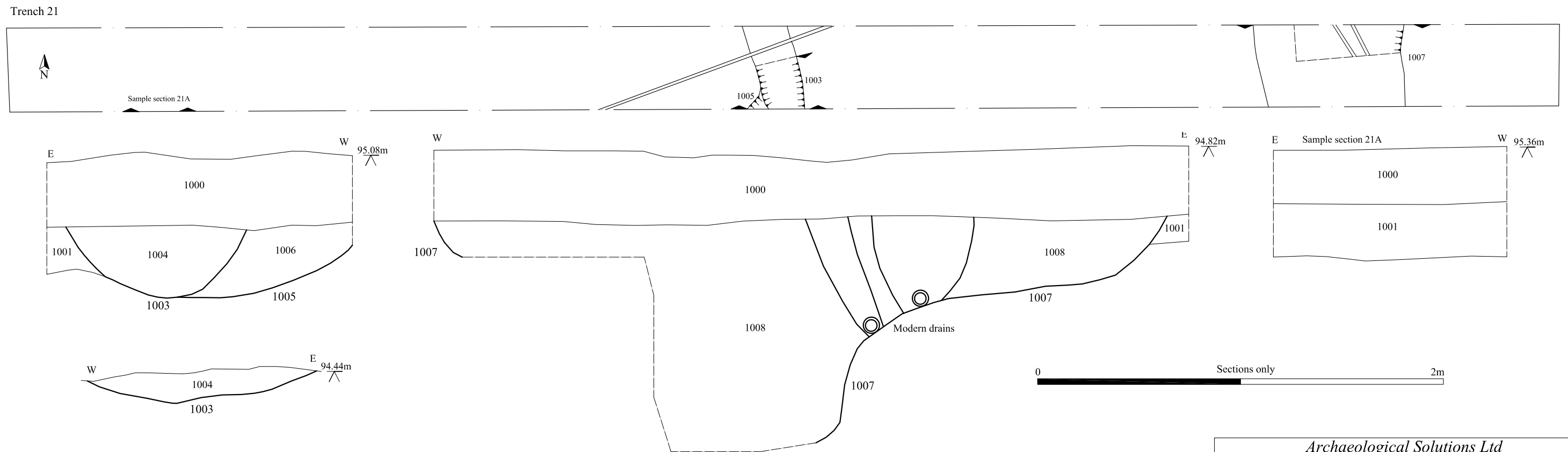
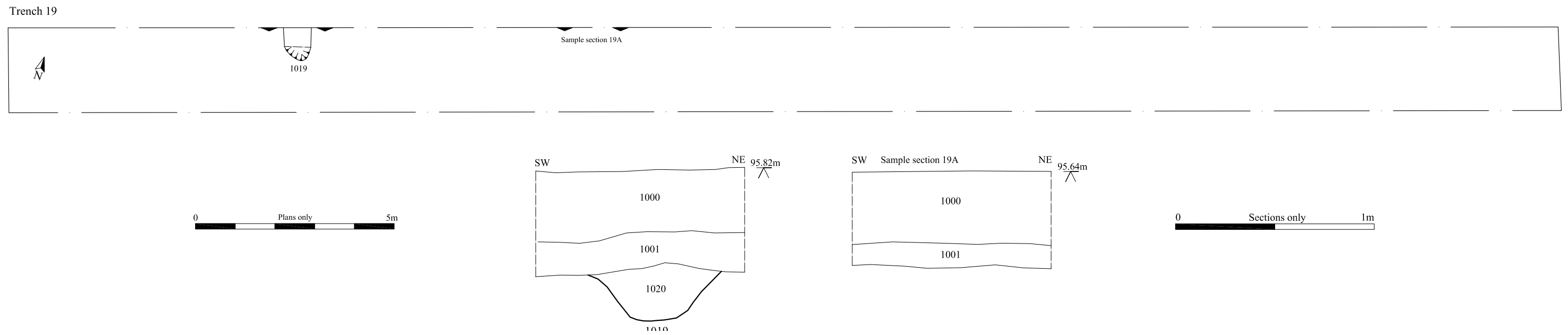
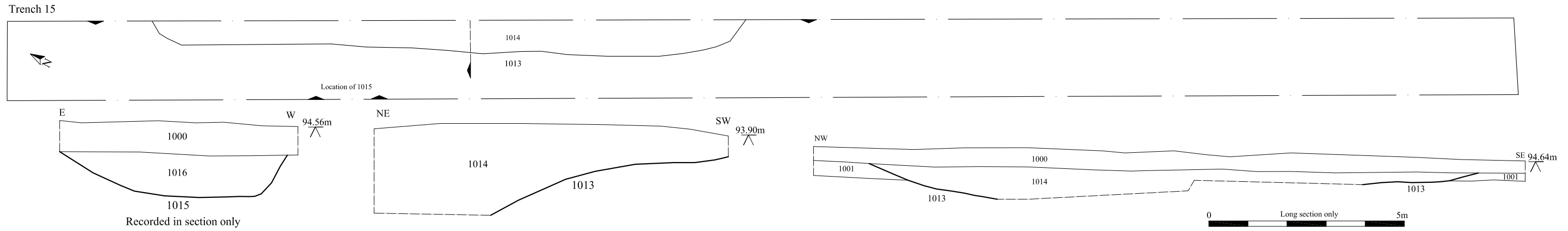
SITE

TRENCH 24

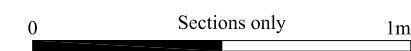
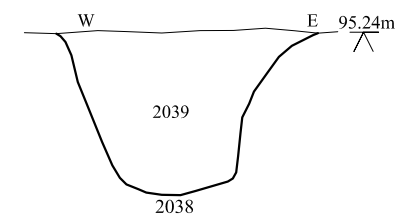
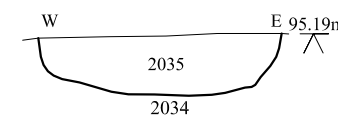
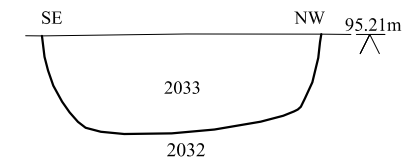
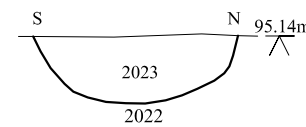
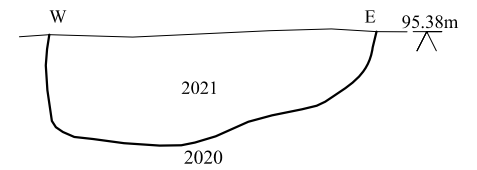
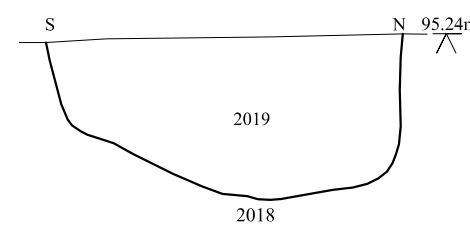
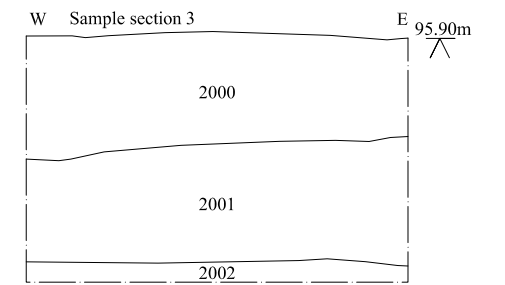
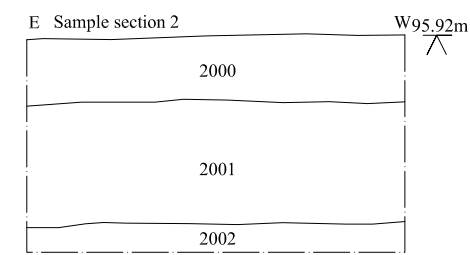


Reproduced from the 1999 Ordnance Survey 1:25000 map with the permission of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. Crown copyright Archaeological Solutions Ltd. Licence No. 100036680

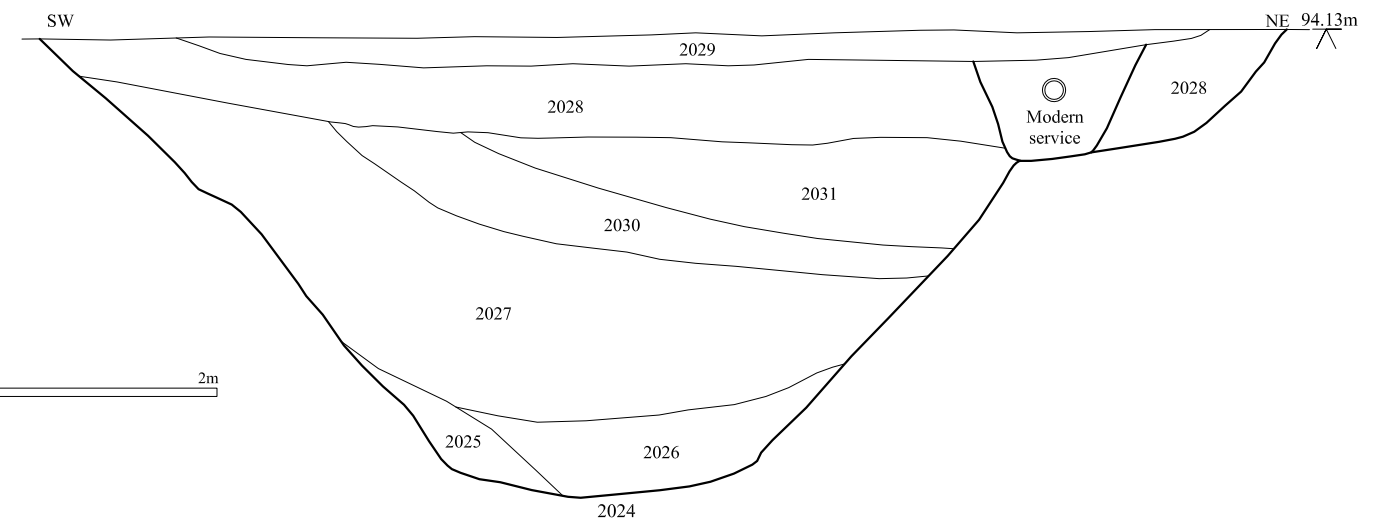
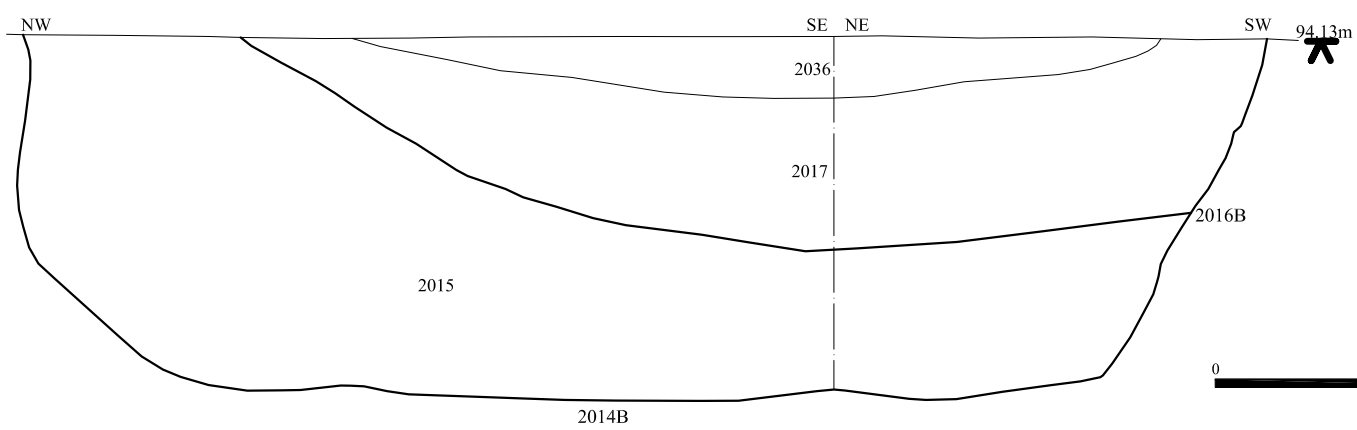
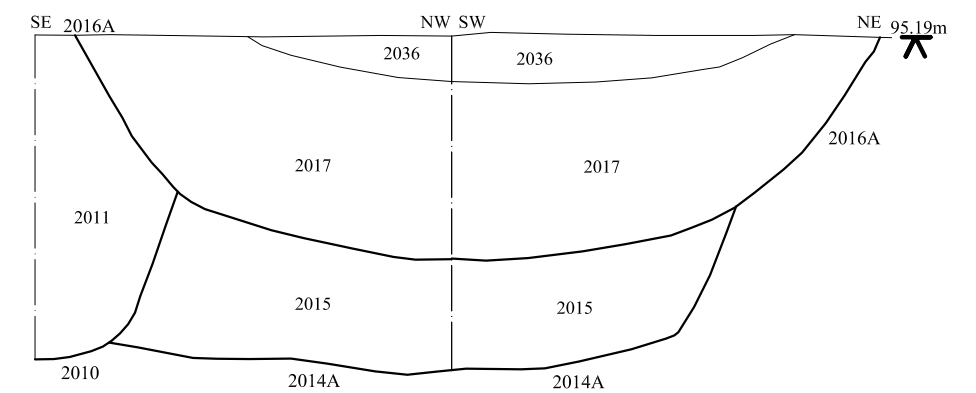
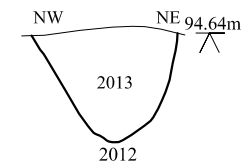
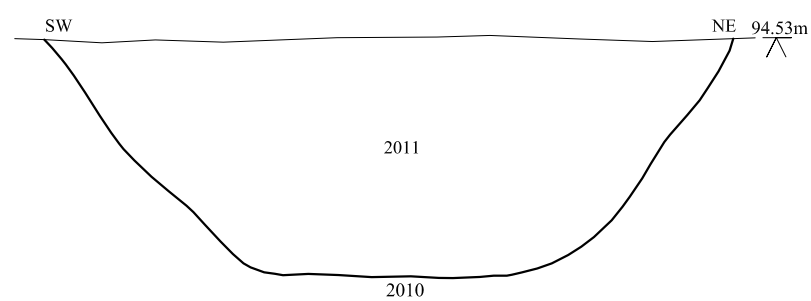
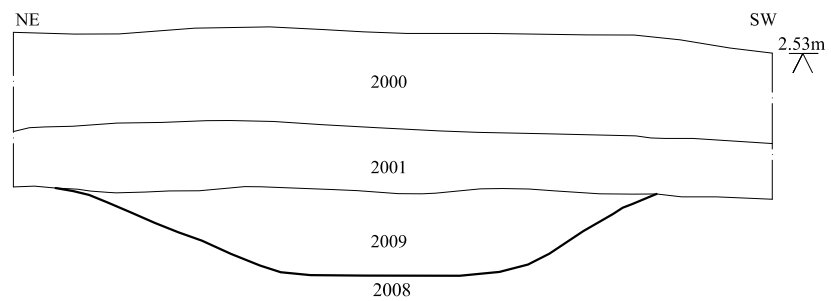
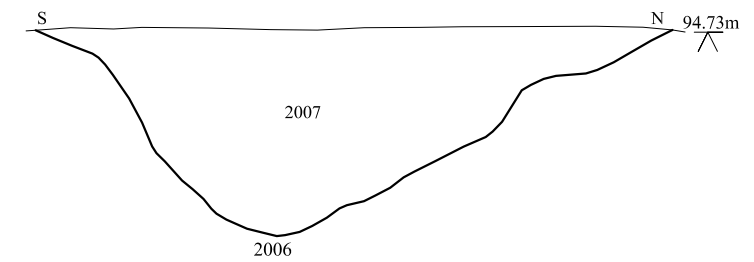
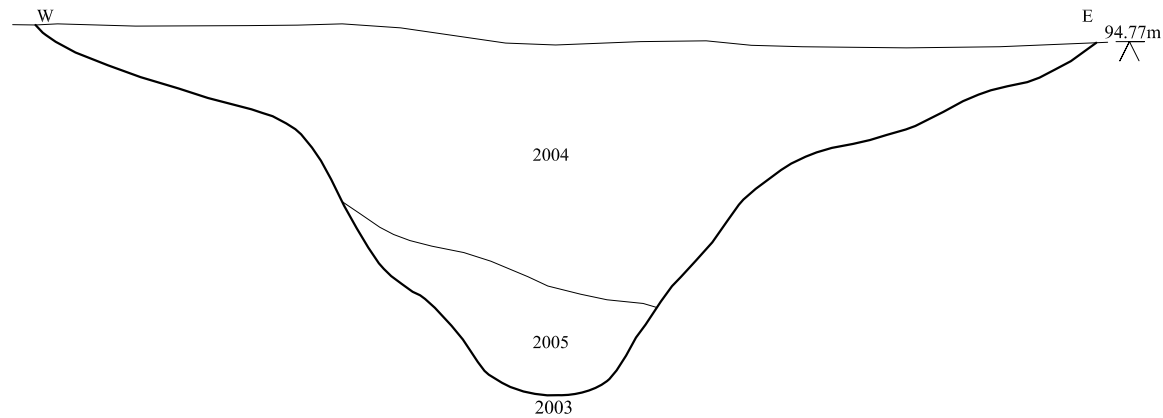
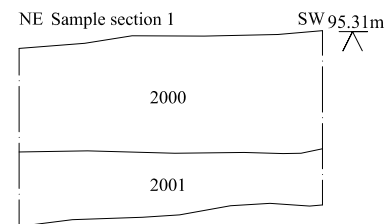
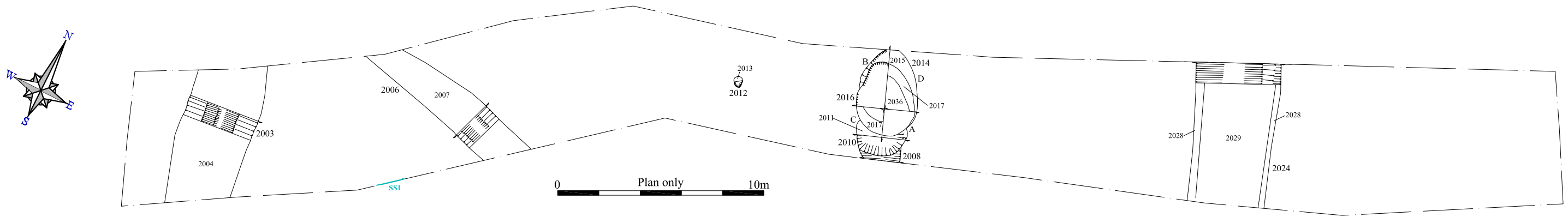
Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 3 HER Data
 Scale 1:10,000 at A4



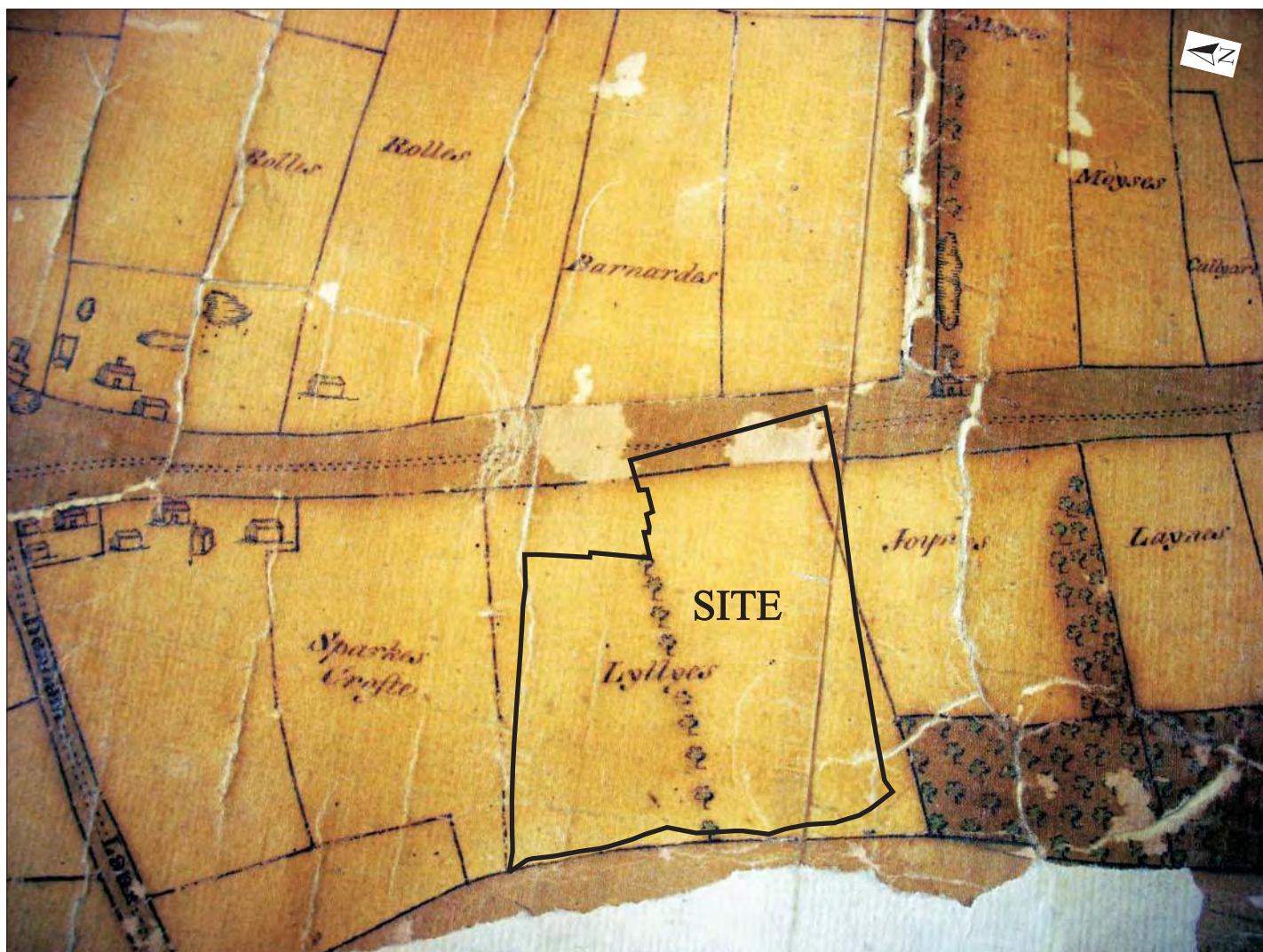
Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 4 Trial trenches 15, 19 and 21
 Scale Plans 1:100, sections 1:20 at A3



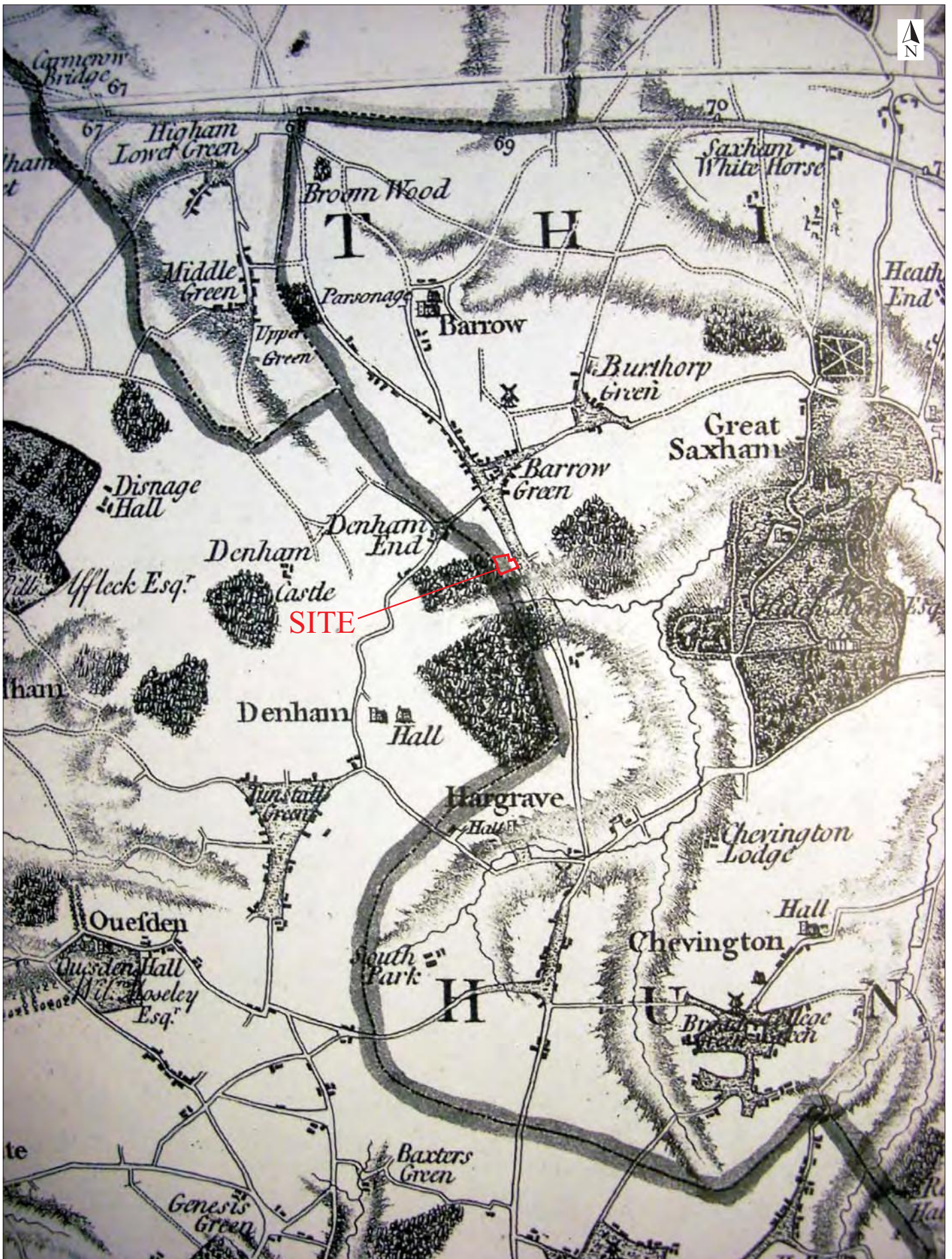
Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 5 Area 1, plans and sections
 Scale 1:100 and 1:20 at A3



Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 6 Area 2, plans and sections
 Scale 1:200 and 1:25 at A3



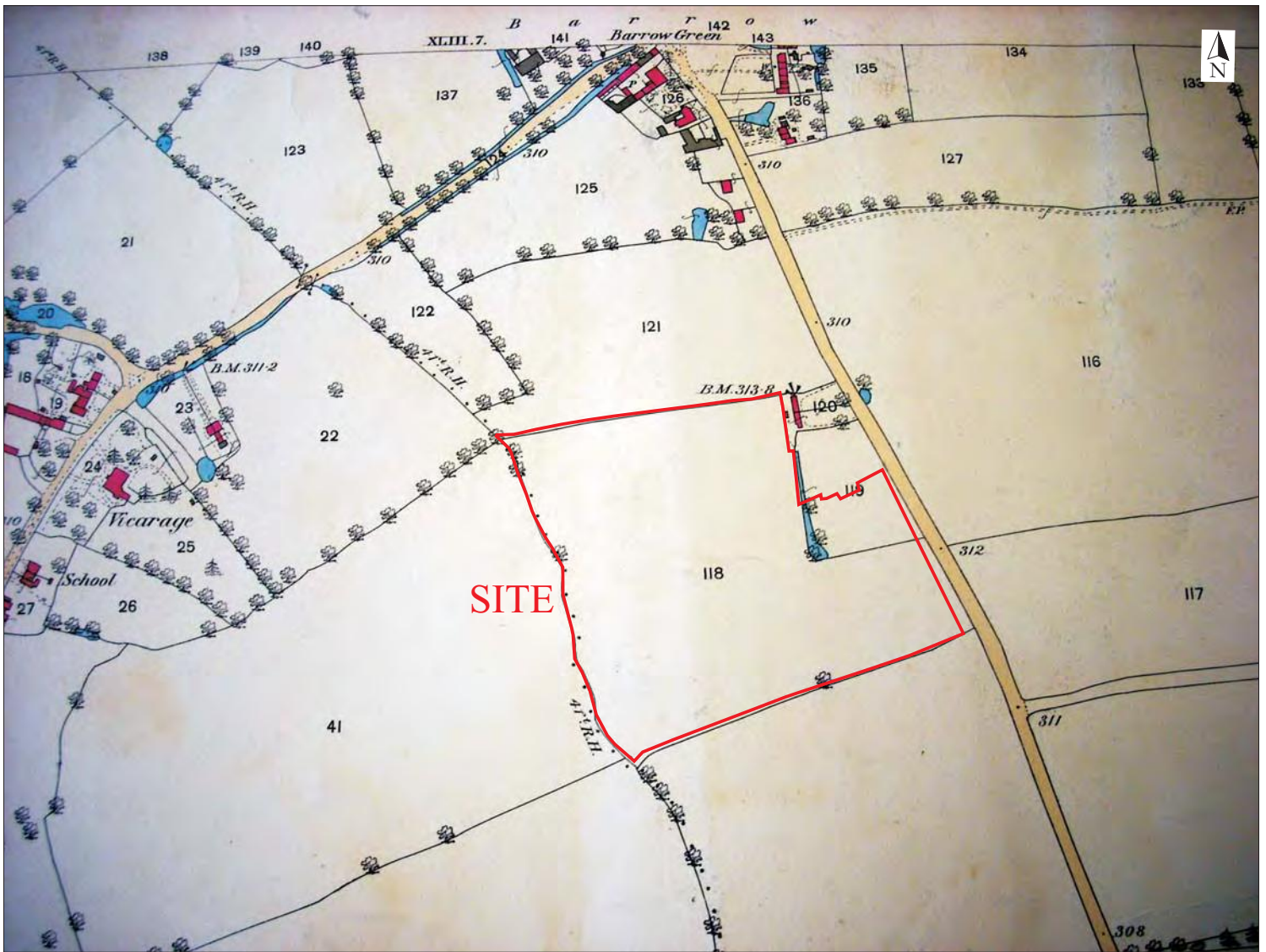
Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 7 Parish map 1597, copied 1779
Not to scale



Archaeological Solutions Ltd

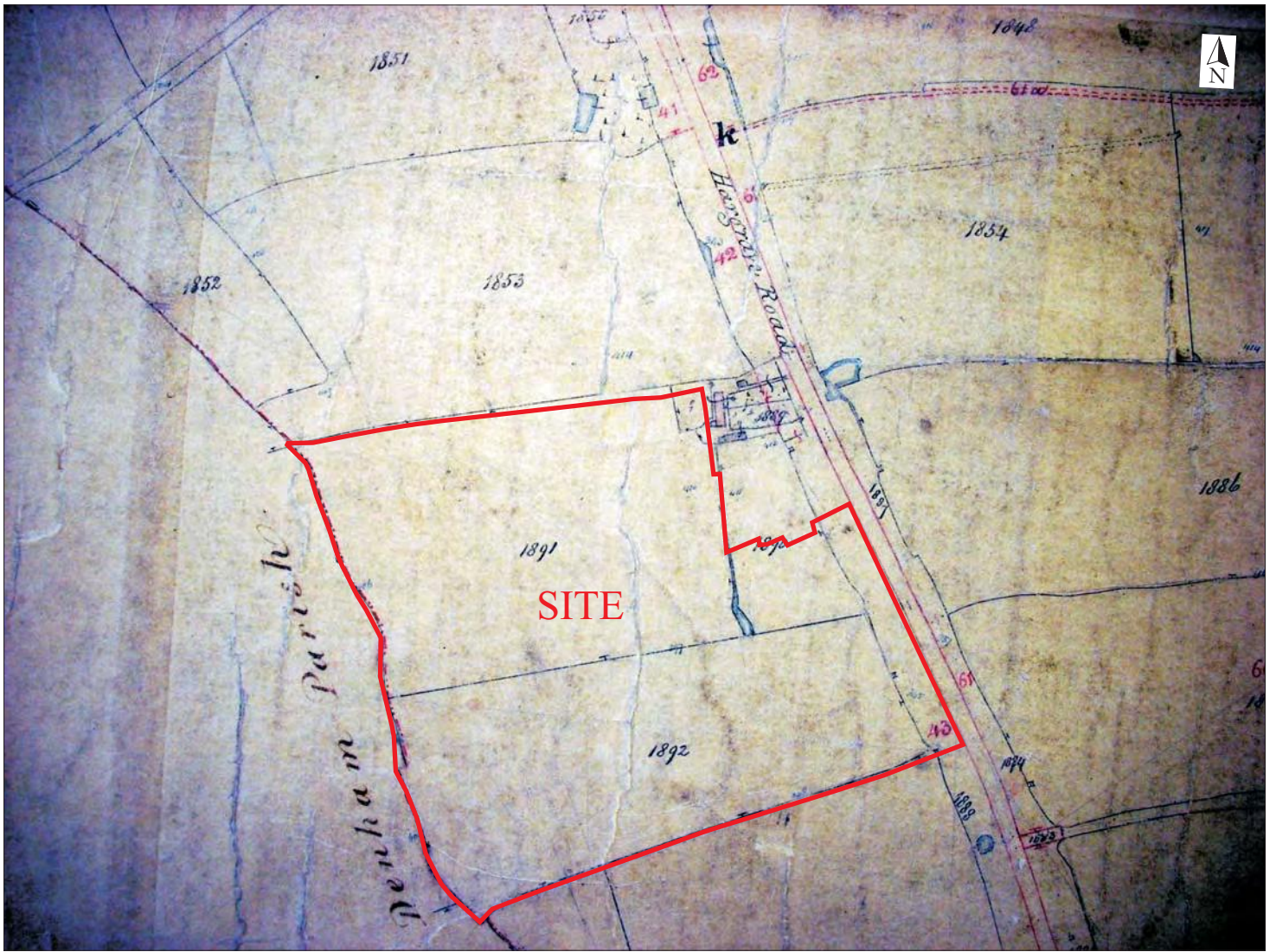
Fig. 8 Hodkinsons map of Suffolk, 1793

Not to scale



Reproduced from the 1886 Ordnance Survey 25" to 1 mile map with the permission of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown copyright Archaeological Solutions Ltd Licence number 100036680

Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 9 First edition OS map, 1886
 Not to scale



<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>
Fig. 10 Inclosure map, 1853
Not to scale