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**KINGFISHER DRIVE, GREAT BLAKENHAM, SUFFOLK**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIAL TRENCH EVALUATION**

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NGR: TM 116 507	Report No: 4886	
District: Mid Suffolk	Site Code: BLG035	
Approved: Claire Halpin MIfA	Project No: 6276	
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**OASIS SUMMARY SHEET**

<b>Project details</b>			
Project name	<i>Kingfisher Drive, Great Blakenham, Suffolk</i>		
<i>In June 2015 Archaeological Solutions Ltd carried out an archaeological evaluation at land off Kingfisher Drive, Great Blakenham, Suffolk. The evaluation was undertaken in advance of the proposed residential development of the site.</i>			
<i>Although little systematic archaeological investigation has taken place in the area, the site occupies a topographically favourable location overlooking the River Gipping Valley. Previous finds from Great Blakenham include scatters of Iron Age, Romano-British, Saxon and medieval date. The archaeological potential of the site was uncertain.</i>			
<i>In the event, the evaluation encountered six quarry pits, one of which yielded a small quantity of Roman pottery, and a rectilinear system of boundary ditches of possible post-medieval/ early modern date. A north-west/ south-east aligned boundary identified in Trenches 1 and 2 ran parallel to a field boundary marked on the 1840 tithe map, a short distance to the north-east. Finds from the ditches include sparse animal bone, three sherds of Roman pottery (likely residual) and a single clay pipe stem fragment. Other finds of note include a medieval whetstone fragment from Quarry Pit F1028 and sparse, residual Neolithic or later struck flint.</i>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	June 2015		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	N	Future work	TBC
P. number	6276	Site code	BLG 035
Type of project	<i>Archaeological Evaluation</i>		
Site status	<i>None</i>		
Current land use	<i>Rough grassland.</i>		
Planned development	<i>Residential</i>		
Main features (+dates)	<i>Quarry pits, field ditches</i>		
Significant finds (+dates)	<i>Roman (3<sup>rd</sup> - 4<sup>th</sup> C) pottery; medieval whetstone</i>		
<b>Project location</b>			
County/ District/ Parish	<i>Suffolk</i>	<i>Mid Suffolk</i>	<i>Great Blakenham</i>
HER/ SMR for area	<i>Suffolk Historic Environment Record</i>		
Post code (if known)	-		
Area of site	<i>c. 7500m<sup>2</sup></i>		
NGR	<i>TM 116 507</i>		
Height AOD (min/max)	<i>c. 25m AOD</i>		
<b>Project creators</b>			
Brief issued by	<i>Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team</i>		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>		
Funded by	<i>Mid Suffolk District Council</i>		
Full title	<i>Kingfisher Drive, Great Blakenham, Suffolk. Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation</i>		
Authors	<i>Barlow, G.</i>		
Report no.	4886		
Date (of report)	<i>2<sup>nd</sup> July 2015 (Revised 30/07/2015)</i>		

## KINGFISHER DRIVE, GREAT BLAKENHAM, SUFFOLK

### ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIAL TRENCH EVALUATION

#### SUMMARY

*In June 2015 Archaeological Solutions Ltd carried out an archaeological evaluation at land off Kingfisher Drive, Great Blakenham, Suffolk. The evaluation was undertaken in advance of the proposed residential development of the site.*

*Although little systematic archaeological investigation has taken place in the area, the site occupies a topographically favourable location overlooking the River Gipping Valley. Previous finds from Great Blakenham include scatters of Iron Age, Romano-British, Saxon and medieval date. The archaeological potential of the site was uncertain.*

*In the event, the evaluation encountered six quarry pits, one of which yielded a small quantity of Roman pottery, and a rectilinear system of boundary ditches of possible post-medieval/ early modern date. A north-west/ south-east aligned boundary identified in Trenches 1 and 2 ran parallel to a field boundary marked on the 1840 tithe map, a short distance to the north-east. Finds from the ditches include sparse animal bone, three sherds of Roman pottery (likely residual) and a single clay pipe stem fragment. Other finds of note include a medieval whetstone fragment from Quarry Pit F1028 and sparse, residual Neolithic or later struck flint.*

#### 1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In June 2015 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation at land off Kingfisher Drive, Great Blakenham, Suffolk (NGR TM 116 507; Figs. 1-2). The evaluation was required to comply with a planning condition attached to planning approval for the residential development of the site (Mid Suffolk District Council Ref. 0210/15), based on advice from Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCC AS-CT).

1.2 The project was carried out in accordance with a brief issued by SCC AS-CT (Rachael Abraham; dated 14/05/2015), and a specification compiled by AS (dated 22/05/2015) and approved by SCC AS-CT. It followed the procedures outlined in the Chartered Institute of Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct and Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (2014), as well as relevant sections of Gurney's (2003) *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*.

1.3 The principal objectives of the evaluation were:

- to establish whether any archaeological deposit exists in the area, with particular regard to any which are of sufficient importance to merit preservation *in situ*;

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

## **Planning Policy Context**

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

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

## **2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE**

2.1 Great Blakenham is situated in Mid Suffolk, approximately five miles north-west of Ipswich (Fig. 1). The site comprises a sub-rectangular plot of open grassland, enclosed on all sides by residential development (Fig. 2).

### 3 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND SOILS

3.1 The site is located at approximately 25m AOD, on the south-western slope of the River Gipping Valley; the river flows some 150m to the north-east. The local soils are of the Hanslope Association, described as 'Slowly permeable calcareous clayey soils. Some slowly permeable non-calcareous clayey soils. Slight risk of water erosion' (Soil Survey of England and Wales 1983, 7). The underlying geology is chalky till above Cretaceous Upper Chalk (British Geological Survey 1991).

### 4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND<sup>1</sup>

4.1 The Gipping Valley is an area of established archaeological importance, with evidence of occupation spanning the prehistoric to medieval period and later. Although little systematic archaeological investigation has taken place around Great Blakenham, the current site occupies a topographically favourable location overlooking the River.

4.2 Recorded finds from the immediate area include Roman and medieval pottery and metalwork, and additional Anglo-Saxon metalwork (SHER<sup>2</sup> BLG 008) found some 150m to the south of the site. Archaeological trial trenching at Tollgate Farm, c. 150m to the south-east of the site, encountered two medieval ditches and Iron Age pottery in hillwash deposits (SHER BLG 003).

4.3 The route of a Roman road, the *Via Devanna*, passes some 1.5km to the north of Great Blakenham, while two trackways and a rectilinear field system of possible Romano-British date are known at Chalk Hill Lane (SHER BLG 010), some 500m to the south-west of the site. The field system was overlain by larger, rectangular fields and a cropmark complex (now quarried away).

4.4 The Domesday Book records 56 houses and 22 acres of meadow at Great Blakenham, including one cob, four cattle, 11 pigs, 14 sheep, two mills and a church ([www.opendomesday.org](http://www.opendomesday.org)). The present church of St Mary's dates from the 11<sup>th</sup>/ 12<sup>th</sup> century and is Grade I listed (SHER BLG 005). An alien Benedictine Priory was also established at Blakenham, 1092 (suppressed by 1414; [www.heritage.suffolk.gov.uk](http://www.heritage.suffolk.gov.uk)).

### 5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 Seven trenches (each measuring 30m x 1.60m) were excavated using a mechanical 360° excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. Trench locations were approved by SCC AS-CT.

5.2 Undifferentiated overburden was removed under close archaeological supervision. All subsequent 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

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<sup>1</sup> Sites and finds mentioned in the text are plotted on Fig. 1

<sup>2</sup> Suffolk Historic Environment Record

photographed as appropriate. Excavated spoil was checked for finds and the trenches were scanned by metal detector.

## 6 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

Individual trench descriptions are presented below:

### Trench 1 (Figs. 3-4)

<i>Sample section: 1A</i> <i>West end, south facing</i> <i>0.00m = 26.72m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.28m	L1000	Topsoil. Firm, mid yellow brown sandy silt with occasional small and medium sub-angular, sub-rounded, and rounded flint, and small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint.
0.28m+	L1001	Natural deposits. Compact, white chalk with occasional small, medium, and large angular, sub-angular, and sub-rounded flint. Patches of compact, mid brown orange sandy clay with occasional small and medium angular, sub-angular, and sub-rounded flint.

<i>Sample section: 1B</i> <i>East end, north facing</i> <i>0.00m = 26.36m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.30m	L1000	Topsoil. As Sample Section 1A.
0.30m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As Sample Section 1A.

*Description: Trench 1 contained a possible post-medieval ditch (F1004) and undated Posthole (F1002).*

Posthole F1002 was sub-circular in plan (0.38 x 0.30 x 0.11m) with steep sides and a shallow, concave base. Its fill (L1003) comprised firm, mid grey brown chalky clay silt with occasional small sub-angular flint.

Ditch F1004 was linear in plan (1.80+ x 1.60 x 0.48m), orientated north-west/ south-east, with moderately sloping sides and a flat base. Its fill (L1005) was firm, pale grey brown chalky clay silt with moderate small sub-angular chalk and flint. It contained a clay pipe stem fragment (3g). F1004 was likely a continuation of Ditch F1006 (Trench 2).

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

<i>Sample section: 2A</i> <i>West end, north facing</i> <i>0.00m = 24.37m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.28m	L1000	Topsoil. As Sample Section 1A.
0.28m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As Sample Section 1A.

<i>Sample section: 2B</i> <i>East end, north facing</i> <i>0.00m = 24.33m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.29m	L1000	Topsoil. As Sample Section 1A.
0.29m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As Sample Section 1A.



*Description: Trench 2 contained undated Ditch F1006*

Ditch F1006 was linear (1.80+ x 1.60 x 0.48m), orientated north-west/south-east, with moderately sloping sides and an irregular base. Its fill (L1007) was a firm, pale grey brown chalky clay silt with moderate small sub-angular flints. It contained no finds. F1006 was likely a continuation of Ditch F1004 (Trench 1).

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

<i>Sample section: 3A</i>		
<i>North end, west facing</i>		
<i>0.00m = 26.12m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.28m	L1000	Topsoil. As Sample Section 1A.
0.28m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As Sample Section 1A.

<i>Sample section: 3B</i>		
<i>South end, west facing</i>		
<i>0.00m = 24.17m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.32m	L1000	Topsoil. As Sample Section 1A.
0.32m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As Sample Section 1A.

*Description: Trench 3 contained Ditches F1011 (re-cut by Ditch F1014) and F1008. F1014 contained three sherds of Roman (3<sup>rd</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> century) pottery (36g).*

Ditch F1008 was linear in plan (1.60+ x 1.67 x 0.54m), aligned north-east/ south-west, with moderately sloping sides and a flattish base. Its primary fill (L1009) comprised friable, pale grey brown chalky clay silt with frequent small sub-angular and sub-rounded chalk, and small to medium sub-angular flints. It contained no finds. The uppermost fill of F1008 (L1010) was friable, pale grey brown chalky clay silt with moderate small to medium sub-angular flints and occasional small sub-angular to sub-rounded chalk. It contained animal bone (61g).

Ditch F1011 was linear in plan (1.60+ x 0.21+ x 0.14m), orientated north-east/ south-west, with a steep north-western side. The south-eastern edge of the ditch had been re-cut by Ditch F1014. Its single fill (L1012) comprised friable, pale grey brown silty sand with frequent small sub-angular to sub-rounded chalk and occasional small to medium sub-angular flints. It contained no finds.

Ditch F1014 was linear in plan (1.60+ x 3.15 x 0.87m), orientated north-east/ south-west, with moderately steep sides and a narrow, concave base. Its primary fill (L1015) was friable, pale grey brown chalky clay silt with frequent small sub-angular to sub-rounded chalk, and occasional small to medium sub-angular flints. It contained no finds. The uppermost fill of F1014 (L1016) comprised friable, mid grey brown chalky clay silt with moderate small to medium sub-angular flints and occasional small sub-angular to sub-rounded chalk. It contained three sherds of Roman (3<sup>rd</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> century) pottery (36g) and animal bone (449g).

**Trench 4** (Figs. 3 and 5)

<i>Sample section: 4A</i> <i>West end, north facing</i> <i>0.00m = 23.19m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.33m	L1000	Topsoil. As Sample Section 1A.
0.33m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As Sample Section 1A.

<i>Sample section: 4B</i> <i>East end, south facing</i> <i>0.00m = 21.51m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.46m	L1000	Topsoil. As Sample Section 1A.
0.46m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As Sample Section 1A.

*Description: Trench 4 contained a probable tree throw (F1017).*

F1017 was irregular in plan (2.74 x 1.20+ x 0.26m) with gently sloping sides and an irregular base. Its basal fill (L1018) comprised friable, pale grey brown chalky clay silt with frequent small sub-angular to sub-rounded chalk. It contained no finds. Its upper fill (L1019) was friable, mid grey brown chalky clay silt with occasional small sub-angular to sub-rounded chalk and small to medium sub-angular flint. It contained no finds. The absence of finds and the irregular nature of this feature suggest that it was a tree throw.

**Trench 5** (Figs. 3 & 5)

<i>Sample section: 5A</i> <i>West end, north facing</i> <i>0.00m = 23.59m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.30m	L1000	Topsoil. As Sample Section 1A.
0.30m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As Sample Section 1A.

<i>Sample section: 5B</i> <i>East end, north facing</i> <i>0.00m = 21.71m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.32m	L1000	Topsoil. As Sample Section 1A.
0.32m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As Sample Section 1A.

*Description: Trench 5 contained an undated Pit F1020.*

Pit F1020 was oval in plan (1.35+ x 1.07 x 0.41m) with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill (L1021) comprised friable, mid grey brown chalky clay silt with occasional small sub-angular to sub-rounded chalk and small to medium sub-angular flint. It contained no finds.

**Trench 6** (Figs. 3 and 6)

<i>Sample section: 6A</i> <i>West end, north facing</i> <i>0.00m = 20.79m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.46m	L1000	Topsoil. As Sample Section 1A.
0.46m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As Sample Section 1A.

<i>Sample section: 6B</i> <i>East end, north facing</i> <i>0.00m = 19.23m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.30m	L1000	Topsoil. As Sample Section 1A.
0.30 – 0.35m	L1036	Pale grey concrete
0.35 – 1.45m	L1043	Fill of Pit F1037. Compact, mid yellow grey brown sandy silt with occasional small angular, sub-angular, and sub-rounded flint, and occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded chalk.
1.45 – 1.73m	L1039	Fill of Pit F1037. Compact small and medium sub-angular and sub-rounded flint, pale brown yellow chalky clay silt, and pale grey brown clay silt, with occasional small and medium angular, sub-angular, and sub-rounded flint.
1.73 – 2.21m+	L1038	Fill of Pit F1037. Firm, mid yellow grey brown sandy silt with occasional – moderate small sub-angular and sub-rounded chalk, and occasional lenses of redeposited white chalk.

*Description: Trench 6 contained six, possibly medieval, quarry pits in two intercutting groups: F1026, F1028 and F1032, and F1037, F1044/ F1047 and F1049. F1037 yielded eight sherds of Roman (3<sup>rd</sup> - 4<sup>th</sup> century) pottery (121g).*

Pit F1026 was sub-circular in plan (0.15+ x 0.14+ x 0.14m) with steep sides and a concave base. Its single fill (L1027) was a friable, mid grey brown chalky clay silt with occasional small sub-angular chalk and flint. It contained no finds. It was cut by Pit F1028.

Pit F1028 was sub-circular in plan (1.35+ x 2.72 x 0.73m) with steep sides and a concave base. Its basal fill (L1029) comprised friable, pale grey brown chalky clay silt with frequent small sub-angular chalk. It contained no finds. Its secondary fill (L1030) was a friable, mid grey brown chalky clay silt with occasional small sub-angular chalk and flint. It contained animal bone (63g). Uppermost Fill L1031 comprised friable, mid grey brown chalky clay silt with moderate small sub-angular chalk. It contained a perforated medieval whetstone (SF1; see Appendix 2). F1028 cut the fills of Pits F1026 and F1032.

Pit F1032 was sub-circular in plan (1.60+ x 1.15 x 0.54m) with steep sides and a flattish base. Its basal fill (L1033) was a friable, pale grey brown chalky clay silt with frequent small sub-angular chalk. It contained no finds. Secondary Fill L1034 comprised friable, mid grey brown chalky clay silt with occasional small sub-angular chalk and flint. It contained oyster shell (10g). The uppermost fill (L1035) comprised friable, mid grey brown chalky clay silt with moderate small sub-angular chalk and occasional small sub-angular flint. It contained no finds. It was cut by Pit F1028.

Large Pit F1037 (3.30+ x 1.60+ x 1.90+m) extended beyond the confines of Trench 6 and its shape could not be defined in plan. Its western side was vertical and its base could not be reached for reasons of health and safety. The earliest exposed fill (L1038) comprised firm, mid yellow grey brown sandy silt with occasional to moderate small sub-angular and sub-rounded chalk and lenses of re-deposited white chalk. It contained animal bone (6g). Against the western edge was L1040, comprising loose small and medium angular and sub-angular white chalk blocks. This appeared to be a slump of natural following the collapse of the feature's side. Above L1038 was L1039, comprising compact small and medium sub-angular to sub-rounded flint, pale brown yellow chalky clay silt, and pale grey brown clay silt

with occasional small and medium angular, sub-angular, and sub-rounded flint. L1039 was sealed by L1041, a firm, mid orange brown sandy silt with occasional small sub-angular to sub-rounded chalk and occasional small angular to sub-angular flint. It contained no finds. L1041 was sealed by L1042, comprising firm mottled and patchy pale brown grey very chalky clay silt and pale grey brown clay silt with frequent small sub-rounded chalk and occasional small angular to sub-angular flint. It contained no finds. Uppermost Fill L1043 was a compact, mid yellowy grey brown sandy silt with occasional small angular, sub-angular and sub-rounded flint, and occasional small sub-angular to sub-rounded chalk. It contained Roman (3<sup>rd</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> century) pottery (121g), struck flint (14g) and burnt flint (46g). F1037 cut Fill L1046 of Pit F1044.

Pit F1044 was of unknown size and shape (0.95m deep). Its primary fill (L1045) was a firm, white chalky clay silt mottled with very pale brown grey clay silt with small sub-angular and sub-rounded chalk. It contained no finds. Uppermost Fill L1046 comprised firm, pale yellow grey brown chalky clay silt with moderate small to medium sub-angular to sub-rounded chalk and flint. It contained no finds. L1046 was cut by F1037. F1044 may have been stratigraphically equal to Pit F1047, recorded a short distance to the west.

Pit F1047 was of unknown size and shape (0.85m deep). Its fill (L1048) was a continuation of L1050 (Pit F1049), comprising friable, mid grey brown chalky clay silt with occasional small sub-angular flint and moderate small sub-angular to sub-rounded chalk. It contained no finds. F1047 may have been stratigraphically equal to Pit F1044, recorded a short distance to the east. It was not possible to determine the relationship between Pits F1047 and F1049 as they contained the same fill; suggesting they had both been open and the backfilled at the same time.

Pit F1049 was sub-square in plan (1.60+ x 2.27+ x 0.51m) with a vertical western side and a flattish base. Its fill (L1050) was a continuation of L1048 (see above). It contained animal bone (40g).

### **Trench 7** (Figs. 3 and 5)

<i>Sample section: 7A</i> <i>North end, west facing</i> <i>0.00m = 20.90m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.36m	L1000	Topsoil. As Sample Section 1A.
0.36m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As Sample Section 1A.

<i>Sample section: 7B</i> <i>South end, west facing</i> <i>0.00m = 20.10m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.39m	L1000	Topsoil. As Sample Section 1A.
0.39m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As Sample Section 1A.

*Description: Trench 7 contained an undated Ditch (F1022), re-cut by a second undated Ditch F1024.*

Ditch F1022 was linear in plan (1.60+ x 3.81 x 0.70m), orientated north-east/ south-west, with moderately sloping sides. Its fill (L1023) comprised firm, pale grey brown

chalky clay silt with moderate small sub-angular chalk and occasional small sub-angular flint. It contained animal bone (25g). L1023 cut by Ditch F1024.

Ditch F1024 was linear in plan (1.60 x 3.34 x 1.07m), orientated north-east/ south-west, with steep sides and a narrow, concave base. Its fill (L1025) was a firm, pale grey brown chalky clay silt with moderate small sub-angular chalk and occasional small sub-angular flint. It contained no finds.

## 7 CONFIDENCE RATING

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

## 8 DEPOSIT MODEL

8.1 Topsoil L1000 comprised firm, mid yellow brown sandy silt with occasional small to medium sub-angular, sub-rounded and rounded flint (0.28 to 0.46m thick). L1000 directly overlay the natural deposits (L1001), consisting of compact, white chalk with occasional small to large angular, sub-angular and sub-rounded flint and patches of compact, mid brown orange sandy clay with occasional small to medium angular, sub-angular, and sub-rounded flint.

## 9 DISCUSSION

9.1 The recorded features are tabulated:

Trench	Context	Description	Date
1	F1002	Posthole	
	F1004	Ditch	?Post medieval
2	F1006	Ditch	
3	F1008	Ditch	
	F1011	Ditch	
	F1014	Re-cut of F1011	
4	F1017	Tree Throw	
5	F1020	Pit	
6	F1026	Quarry Pit	
	F1028	Quarry Pit	
	F1032	Quarry Pit	
	F1037	Quarry Pit	Roman
	F1044 = 1047	Quarry Pit	
	F1047 = 1044	Quarry Pit	
	F1049	Quarry Pit	
7	F1022	Ditch	
	F1024	Re-cut of F1022	

9.2 Although occupying a topographically favourable location overlooking the River Gipping, the archaeological potential of the site was uncertain due to a general lack of previous investigation. In the event, however, the evaluation revealed quarry pits of possible Roman or, more likely, medieval date and a rectilinear system of possible post-medieval/ early modern fields. The earliest material from the site

comprises sparse, residual Neolithic or later struck flint from Topsoil L1000 and Quarry Pit F1037 (Trench 6; Appendix 2), while a tree throw (F1017) and other undated features (Posthole F1002 and Pit F1020) were also encountered.

9.3 Six quarry pits (F1026, F1028, F1032, F1037, F1044 (=F1047) and F1049) of varying size were recorded in the south-eastern sector of the site (Trench 6). The pits were largely devoid of finds, although F1037 contained eight sherds of Roman (3<sup>rd</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> century) pottery (121g). This material tentatively dates F1037 and, possibly, the other quarry pits. However, Pit F1028 contained a fragment of perforated whetstone (SF1; DPs 22-3; Appendix 2) suggestive of a medieval date.

9.4 A rectilinear system of field boundaries was represented by ditch segments in Trenches 1, 2, 3 and 7 (F1004, F1006, F1008, F1011, F1014, F1022 and F1024). The ditches were aligned either north-west/ south-east or north-east/south-west (Figs. 3-5) and some re-cutting was evident. Although finds from these features are few, comprising trace animal bone, three sherds of residual Roman pottery and a single clay pipe stem fragment, it is possible that the field system is post-medieval/ early modern in date. A north-west/ south-east aligned boundary identified in Trenches 1 and 2 (Ditches F1004 and F1006) ran parallel to a field boundary marked on the 1840 tithe map, a short distance to the north-east (Fig. 7). No such alignments are visible on subsequent maps of the site (Figs. 8-10), however.

9.5 The environmental assemblage (Appendix 2) lacks evidence of nearby domestic or crop processing activities and agrees with the non-domestic nature of the encountered features.

9.6 The recorded features and finds fit well within the known archaeological character of the Gipping Valley, the occupation of which dates back to the prehistoric era. A Romano-British date for the quarry pits in Trench 6 reflects the possible Roman date of trackways and fields at Chalk Hill Lane (SHER BLG 010), some 500m to the south-west of the site. The Roman Road of *Via Devanna* also passes through the area, some 1.5km to the north. Romano-British chalk quarrying has been recorded at a number of regional sites, one of the most prominent examples being the large clunch quarries at Reach in *Cambridgeshire* (Mckenny Hughes and Hughes 2013, 113).

9.7 A medieval date for the quarry pits in Trench 6, as possibly indicated by the whetstone from F1028 also fits well with the known archaeology of the area. The Domesday Book records 56 houses at Great Blakenham, while the existing parish church dates from the 11<sup>th</sup>/ 12<sup>th</sup> century (see Section 4.4). Other, regional examples of medieval quarrying include possible later medieval quarry pits at Hartismere Hospital, Eye (Suffolk; Brooks 2012).

9.8 The potential relationship between the ?post-medieval/ early modern field system and a field boundary marked on the 1840 tithe map (Fig. 7) suggests that they may be of broadly similar date. Although no later boundaries pass through the site, this continuity of alignment is reflected by other plot boundaries and roads in the immediate vicinity (Figs. 7-10).

## **Future Potential**

9.9 The recovery of Neolithic or later struck flints suggests potential for further prehistoric evidence in the surrounding area. The material from the site also has the potential to contribute to the study of Neolithic tools, particularly the relationship between tool-type and the raw material used (Medlycott 2011, 14).

9.10 If Romano-British in date, The Trench 6 quarry pits have the potential to contribute to studies of Roman industry in the surrounding area. Medlycott (2011, 48) states that the extractive industries (i.e. quarrying) in East Anglia during the Romano-British period require further research. Medlycott (2011, 71) also states that the extraction of various stone types is an important research area for the medieval period.

9.11 The post-medieval landscape of East Anglia is identified as an important research area (Medlycott 2011, 79). If the encountered ditch system can be assigned a post-medieval date, it may help to elucidate the character of the local landscape and, potentially, contribute to a broader understanding of post-medieval landscape utilisation across East Anglia.

## **10 DEPOSITION OF ARCHIVE**

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

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

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

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Soil Survey of England and Wales, 1983

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

### **Web-Based Resources**

[www.opendomesday.org](http://www.opendomesday.org) – Domesday Survey – Great Blakenham (Consulted 25/06/2015)

[www.heritage.suffolk.gov.uk](http://www.heritage.suffolk.gov.uk) – Suffolk Heritage Explorer - Blakenham Priory (Consulted 25/06/2015)



**APPENDIX 1      CONCORDANCE OF FINDS**

Feature	Context	Segment	Trench	Description	Spot Date (Pot Only)	Pot Qty	Pottery (g)	CBM (g)	A.Bone (g)	Other Material	Other Qty	Other (g)
	1000			Topsoil						Str.Flint	3	35
1004	1005		1	Fill of Ditch						Clay Pipe	1	3
1008	1010		3	Fill of Ditch				61				
1014	1016		3	Fill of Ditch	3-4th Century	3	36		449			1150
1022	1023		7	Fill of Ditch					25			
1028	1030		6	Fill of Pit					63			
1028	1031		6	Fill of Pit						SF1 - Whetstone	1	28
1032	1034		6	Fill of Pit					496	O.Shell	1	10
1037	1038		6	Fill of Pit					6			
1037	1043		6	Fill of Pit	3-4th Century	8	121			Str.Flint B.Flint	1	14 46
1049	1050		6	Fill of Quarry Pit					40			

## APPENDIX 2 SPECIALIST REPORTS

### The Struck Flint

*Andrew Peachey MCIfA*

The evaluation recovered a total of four pieces (49g) of struck flint in a moderately patinated, weathered condition. A single primary flake (14g) was contained in Pit F1037 (L1043), which exhibits a thick white cortex indicative of being source from local primary chalk deposits; but it is of dubious merit and may have resulted from rough core-trimming or non-deliberate force through nature (or agriculture). The remaining struck flint comprises scrapers recovered from Topsoil L1000, including a side scraper on a small blade typical of earlier Neolithic flint work in the region; and two end scrapers on hard-hammer struck flakes, whose pronounced dorsal scars and bulbs of percussion suggest a more likely origin in the later Neolithic or after.

### The Whetstone

*Nicholas J. Cooper*

A fragment from a whetstone (SF1), originally of rectangular section, was recovered from the uppermost fill of a Pit F1028 (L1031), one of a group of six intercutting pits in Trench 6 (Plate 1). The lower part of the stone has been lost, having broken transversely, but indication of the wear close to the break indicated that it has been well-used before discard, once it had become too short. What remains is the 'handle' end with hour-glass suspension hole drilled through it from both sides during manufacture. The terminal has worn to give a curved profile perhaps from continual holding in the palm of the hand, as new examples are usually squared off. The whetstone is manufactured from fine, grey, micaceous sandstone, the exact provenance of which is unknown, and if not of purple (blue) phyllite, which is imported from Norway or Germany, will be of British origin. Broken length: 79mm, thickness: 22mm, width estimated: 12mm.



*Plate 1: Whetstone from Pit F1028 (L1031)*

The only other finds from this feature comprise 63g of animal bone from Fill L1030. Although late Roman pottery was recovered from one of the other pits, this is possibly residual and the pits are thought to be medieval in date. The occurrence of

suspension holes appears to be confined to medieval hones rather than Roman examples, and this would support the contention that these are medieval quarry pits. Comparable examples of the form rather than the specific geology come from Colchester (Crummy 1988, 78, fig. 79.3149) and Northampton (Moore and Oakley 1979, 280, fig. 123.26-28) manufactured in a purple phyllite from Norway or Germany. Whetstones of this type were imported from the Late Anglo-Saxon period through to the 15<sup>th</sup> century AD.

*References*

Crummy, N., 1988

*The post-Roman Small Finds from Excavations in Colchester 1971-85*, Colchester Archaeological Report No. 5 (Colchester, Colchester Archaeological Trust)

Moore, D.T. and Oakley, G.E., 1979

'The hones' in J.H. Williams, *St Peter's Street Northampton: Excavations 1973-76*, (Northampton, Northampton Development Corporation), 280-3

**The Roman Pottery**

*Andrew Peachey MClfA*

The evaluation recovered a total of 11 sherds (157g) of Roman pottery in a moderately abraded and fragmented condition. The bulk of the pottery: 8 sherds (121g), was contained in Pit F1037, with the remainder in Ditch F1014. The assemblage included three coarse ware fabrics (Table 1) and a single diagnostic dish type that are consistent with pottery consumption patterns in the region in the late Roman period, within the late 3<sup>rd</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> centuries AD. The pottery was quantified by sherd count and weight (g), with fabric types examined at x20 magnification.

*Fabric descriptions*

- GRS: Sandy grey ware. Mid grey surfaces over a lighter grey core. Inclusions comprise common quartz (0.1-0.5mm), sparse red/black iron rich grains (0.5-3mm) and occasional flint (<5mm). A hard fabric with an abrasive feel.
- WAT RE: Wattisfield/Waveney Valley reduced ware (Tomber & Dore 1998, 184). A mid to pale grey fabric, often with slightly contrasting margins and core. Inclusions comprise common, well-sorted quartz (generally <0.1mm), sparse iron rich grains (<0.5mm) and abundant mica, especially visible on the surface. The fabric has a slightly abrasive to powdery feel.
- ROB SH: Romano-British shell-tempered ware 1 (Tomber & Dore 1998, 212), wheel-made with common, moderately sorted shell (0.5-3mm, occasionally larger)

Fabric type	Sherd Count	Weight (g)
GRS	6	102
WAT RE	3	36
ROB SH	2	19
<i>Total</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>157</i>

Table 1: Quantification of Roman pottery fabric types

*Discussion*

The GRS and ROB SH sherds were contained in Pit F1037 (L1043), and included cross-joining fragments of a GRS dish with a bead-and-flange rim, a characteristic

form type that develops in the late 3<sup>rd</sup> century and remains common throughout the 4<sup>th</sup> century AD. The consumption of ROB SH also increases in this period across East Anglia, with the fabric probably imported from kilns at Harrold, Bedfordshire or the Lower Nene Valley, Cambridgeshire. The remaining sherds of WAT RE were contained in Ditch F1014 (L1043) and were derived from a single vessel, whose form and date could not be defined beyond being a Romano-British coarse ware produced in large quantities in north Suffolk.

#### Reference

Tomber, R. and Dore, J., 1998  
*The National Roman Fabric Reference Collection* (London, Museum of London)

#### **The Animal Bone**

*Dr Julia E M Cussans*

A moderate quantity of animal bone was recovered from trial trench excavations at Blakenham (Table 1). Bone preservation was rated mostly as ok or good on a five point scale ranging from very poor through to excellent; two contexts were rated as having poor preservation. Several of the contexts had suffered from high levels of surface erosion or abrasion mainly caused by root action; this may have obscured bone surface modifications such as butchery or minor pathological lesions.

The majority of the animal bones could only be identified as large (cattle or horse sized) or medium (sheep or pig sized) mammal. A number of small (rabbit or cat sized) mammal bones were recovered from Ditch Fill L1016 (F1014) and based on the morphology of the mandible were thought most likely to belong to a stoat (*Mustela erminea*). These appeared to represent the majority of a single skeleton and it is possible that these bones were intrusive as stoat often enter rabbit and other animal burrows; however they are also prized for their fur and may have been hunted specifically for this (Hart-Davis 2002, 58ff). Domestic mammal species present were cattle, pig, sheep/goat and dog (Table 1). A single amphibian bone (*Rana/ Bufo*) was present in the assemblage.

A small quantity of ageable elements were present, the cattle bones included an adult mandible with a 3<sup>rd</sup> molar in wear and the pig bones included a young mandible fragment including a deciduous 4<sup>th</sup> premolar showing hardly any sign of wear (enamel only) indicating a very young animal. The only butchery evidence present was on a large mammal lumbar vertebra (L1030) which had been chopped through transversely and had one of its lateral processes chopped off; this butchery was carried out using a large heavy bladed instrument. No other butchery marks or pathologies were observed on the bones but as mentioned above some of these may have been obscured by the abundant root etching that was present in the assemblage. A small number of bones were noted as being measurable.

Further excavations at the site seem likely to yield a bone assemblage of significant size and quality which will elucidate economic practices at the site.

*Reference*

Hart-Davis, D., 2002  
*Fauna Britannica* (London, Weidenfield & Nicholson)

Feature	Context	Description	Cattle	Sheep/ Goat	Pig	Dog	Large Mammal	Medium Mammal	Small Mammal	Amphibian	Total
1008	1010	Fill of Ditch		1			6				7
1014	1016	Fill of Ditch	1		4		30	30	17	1	83
1022	1023	Fill of Ditch					2	1			3
1028	1030	Fill of Pit				1	1				2
1032	1034	Fill of Pit	5				7				12
1037	1038	Fill of Pit						3			3
1049	1050	Fill of Quarry Pit					4	2			6
		Total	6	1	4	1	50	36	17	1	116

Table 1: Quantification of animal bones

## **The Environmental Samples**

*Dr John Summers*

### *Introduction*

During the evaluation at Kingfisher Drive, Great Blakenham, four bulk soil samples for environmental archaeological assessment were taken and processed. Features F1014 and F1037 have been attributed Roman spot dates, while F1028 is undated. This report presents the results from the assessment of the bulk sample light fractions and discusses the significance and potential of any remains 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.

### *Results*

The assessment data from the bulk sample light fractions are presented in Table 2.

#### Plant macrofossils

No carbonised plant macrofossils were recovered from the bulk sample light fractions.

#### Charcoal

A small number of charcoal fragments were present in the samples but too few for any detailed comments to be made.

#### Terrestrial molluscs

A large number of terrestrial mollusc shells were preserved in the sampled deposits, most likely reflecting conditions on the sides of the cut features and in their vicinity. Most were taxa characteristic of grassland, scrub and ground litter, suggesting rough grassland or scrub in the vicinity of the sampled features during periods of deposition.

## Contaminants

Modern rootlets, seeds and burrowing molluscs (*Cecilioides acicula*) were all recorded in the bulk samples. However, concentrations were limited and there is no evidence to suggest extensive biological disturbance of the sampled deposits.

## *Conclusions and statement of potential*

The low concentration of carbonised material from the sampled deposits at Kingfisher Drive indicates that the features were not closely associated with any nearby domestic or crop processing activities. Although a good assemblage of terrestrial mollusc shells was recovered, indicating rough grassland and scrub during the silting of the excavated features, there is little value in further analysis of the remains.

## *References*

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

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



Sample number	Context	Feature	Description	Spot date	Volume taken (litres)	Volume processed (litres)	% processed	Flot (m)	Cereals			Non-cereal taxa		Hazelnut shell	Charcoal		Molluscs		Contaminants					Other remains
									Cereal grains	Cereal chaff	Notes	Seeds	Notes		Charcoal > 2mm	Notes	Molluscs	Notes	Roots	Molluscs	Modern seeds	Insects	Earthworm capsules	
1	1016	1014	Fill of Ditch	Roman	20	10	50%	20	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	XXX	<i>Carychium</i> sp., <i>Cepea</i> sp., Clausillidae, <i>Cochlicopa</i> sp., <i>D. rotundatus</i> , <i>H. itala</i> , <i>Oxychilus</i> sp., <i>P. muscorum</i> , <i>Vallonia</i> sp., <i>Vitrea</i> sp.	XX	XX	-	-	-	-	-
2	1015	1014	Fill of Ditch	Roman	20	10	50%	20	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	XXX	<i>Carychium</i> sp., Clausillidae, <i>Cochlicopa</i> sp., <i>D. rotundatus</i> , <i>H. itala</i> , <i>Oxychilus</i> sp., <i>P. muscorum</i> , <i>Vallonia</i> sp., <i>Vertigo</i> sp.	X	X	X	-	-	-	-
3	1031	1028	Fill of Pit	-	20	10	50%	12	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	XX	<i>Oxychilus</i> sp., <i>Vallonia</i> sp., <i>T. hispida</i> sp.	X	XX	X	-	-	-	-
4	1043	1037	Fill of Pit	Late 3rd-4th CAD	40	20	50%	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	XXX	<i>Cepea</i> sp., <i>Cochlicopa</i> sp., <i>D. rotundatus</i> , <i>H. itala</i> , <i>Oxychilus</i> sp., <i>P. muscorum</i> , <i>Vallonia</i> sp.	X	X	-	-	-	-	-

Table 2: Results from the assessment of bulk sample light fractions from Kingfisher Drive, Great Blakenham

**APPENDIX 3      WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION**

**KINGFISHER DRIVE, GREAT BLAKENHAM, SUFFOLK**

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

**22<sup>nd</sup> May 2015**

## **KINGFISHER DRIVE, GREAT BLAKENHAM, SUFFOLK ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIAL TRENCH EVALUATION**

### **1 INTRODUCTION**

1.1 This specification has been prepared in response to a brief issued by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCC AS-CT) (dated 14<sup>th</sup> May 2015). It provides for an archaeological trial trench evaluation to be carried out as part of a planning condition on approval for the proposed construction of a new residential development on land off Kingfisher Drive, Great Blakenham, Suffolk (NGR TM 116 507). The evaluation is required by Suffolk County Council and the LPA, based on advice from SCC AS-CT (Mid Suffolk Planning Approval Ref. 0210/15).

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

### **2 COMPLIANCE**

2.1 If AS carried out the evaluation, AS would comply with SCC AS-CT's requirements.

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

3.1 It is proposed to construct a new residential development on land off Kingfisher Drive, Great Blakenham, Suffolk. The site lies on the western side of Kingfisher Drive and is currently greenfield.

3.2 The Suffolk Historic Environment Record confirms that the site lies within an area of archaeological potential. Finds scatters of Iron Age, Roman, Saxon and medieval date are recorded some 150m to the south of the proposed development site (HER BLG 008 and 013). Little in the way of systematic investigation has taken place in the area, and the site occupies a topographically favourable location above the valley of the river Gipping.

3.3 The proposed works will cause significant ground disturbance that has the potential to damage any archaeological deposits that exist. The archaeological and historical background of the site will be discussed in the project report and the HER will be consulted.

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

4.1 The principal objectives for the evaluation include:

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

### 4.2 *Research Design*

4.2.1 The research priorities for the region are set out in Glazebrook (1997) and Brown & Glazebrook (2000) and updated by Medlycott and Brown (2008) and Medlycott (2011). Research topics for the Iron Age set out by Bryant (in Brown & Glazebrook 2000, 14-18) include further research into chronologies, precise dating and ceramic assemblages, further research into the development of the agrarian economy (particularly with regard to field systems), research into settlement chronology and dynamics, research into processes of economic and social change during the late Iron Age and Romano-British transition (particularly with regard to the development of Aylesford/Swarling and Roman culture, and also regional differences and tribal polities in the late Iron Age and further research into *oppida* and ritual sites), further analysis of development of social organisation and settlement form/function in the early and middle Iron Age, further research into artefact production and distribution and the Bronze Age/Iron Age transition. Medlycott & Brown (2008) and Medlycott (2011, 29-32) build on these themes, paying particular attention to chronological and spatial development and variation and adding subjects as the Bronze Age/Iron Age transition and manufacturing and industry.

4.2.2 Medlycott (2011, 47) identifies regional variation and tribal distinctions as underlying themes for research in the Roman period. Research topics for the Roman period previously set out by Going & Plouviez (in Brown & Glazebrook 2000, 19-22) include analysis of early and late Roman military developments, further analysis of large and small towns, evidence of food consumption and production, further research into agricultural production, landscape research (in particular further evidence for potential woodland succession/regression and issues of relict landscapes, as well as further research into the road network and bridging points), further research into rural settlements and coastal issues. Medlycott (2011, 47-48)

states that these research areas remain valid and presents updated consideration of them. To these themes Medlycott & Brown (2008) and Medlycott (2011, 47-48) add rural settlements and landscapes, the process of Romanisation in the region, the evidence for the Imperial Fen Estate, and the Roman/Saxon transition.

4.2.3 Wade (in Brown & Glazebrook 2000, 23-26) identifies research topics for the rural landscape in the Saxon and medieval periods. These include examination of population during this period (distribution and density, as well as physical structure), settlement (characterisation of form and function, creation and testing of settlement diversity models), specialisation and surplus agricultural production, assessment of craft production, detailed study of changes in land use and the impact of colonists (such as Saxons, Danes and Normans) as well as the impact of the major institutions such as the Church. Ayers (in Brown & Glazebrook, 2000) discusses these research topics in more detail. For demography, issues include assessment of population structures, density and mobility, urban sustainability, immigration and rural colonisation and housing/provisioning. For social organisation, issues include assessment of the impact of royal villas, major institutions and the Church on urban settlement, territorial boundaries in proto-urban and urban settlements, the effect of national political developments, ranking and status in settlements, spatial analysis, wealth distribution, specialism, acquisition of raw materials, building form and function, markets and commercial/corporate activity. Economic issues of the above also need to be considered, particularly with regard to industrial zoning. The impact of culture and religion could include issues such as identifying characteristics of urban culture, its growth, complexity and values. The Church and its influence on the burgeoning towns must also be addressed. As Murphy notes in Brown and Glazebrook (2000, 31), urban environmental archaeology should be approached by analysis of environmental 'events', processes and study of relationships with producing sites in the rural hinterland.

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

4.2.5 The issues identified by Ayers (in Brown & Glazebrook, 2000) and Wade (in Brown & Glazebrook, 2000) remain valid research subjects (Medlycott 2011, 70) for the medieval period. The study of landscapes is dominated by issues such as water management and land reclamation for large parts of the region, the economic development of the landscape and the region's potential to reveal information

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

4.2.6 The principal research issues for the site will be to identify and characterise any early activity above the valley of the river Gipping.

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## 5 SPECIFICATION TRENCHED EVALUATION

### 5.1 Details of Senior Project Staff

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

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

A Method Statement is presented  
Trial Trench Evaluation Appendix A

5.1.3 The evaluation will conform with the guidelines set down in the brief and the Institute for Archaeologists *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluations (revised 2008)* and *Standard and Guidelines for Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment (revised 2012)*. It will also adhere to the document *Standards for Field*

*Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003) and the requirements of the SCC document *Requirements for a Trenched Evaluation* 2011 Ver. 1.3.

5.1.4 SCC AS-CT require a programme of archaeological trial trenching to cover the site of the proposed development, and stipulate that 205 linear metres of trenching at 1.8m width are excavated. Seven trenches each 30m x 1.8m are therefore proposed. A trench plan is appended. AS is happy to review the scale/location of the trench following comment from the client and/or SCC AS-CT.

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

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

Trial Excavation

Processing, Cataloguing and Conservation of Finds

Preparation of Report and Archive

c.10 Days

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

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

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

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

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

## **6 SERVICES**

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

## **7 SECURITY**

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

## **8 REINSTATEMENT**

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

## **9 REPORT REQUIREMENTS**

9.1 The report will include (as a minimum):

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

9.2 Draft hard and digital PDF copies of the report will be submitted to SCC AS-CT for approval. If any revisions are required, final hard and digital PDF copies will be supplied to SCC AS-CT for deposition with the HER

9.3 The project details will be submitted to the OASIS database, and the online summary form will be appended to the project report.

9.4 A summary report will be submitted suitable for inclusion in the annual roundups of *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History*, dependent on the results of the project.

## **10 ARCHIVE**

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

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



*Archaeological Archives in Suffolk* (SCC AS Conservation Team, 2010). A unique event number will be obtained from the County HER Officer.

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

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

## **APPENDIX A METHOD STATEMENT**

Method Statement for the recording of archaeological remains

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

### **1 Mechanical Excavation**

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

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

### **2 Site Location Plan**

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

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

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

### **4 Full Excavation**

#### **Excavation of Stratified Sequences**

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

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

## **Excavation of Buildings**

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

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

## **Full Excavation**

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

## **Ditches**

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

## **5 Written Record**

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

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

## **6 Photographic Record**

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

## **7 Drawn Record**

7.1 A record of the full extent, in plan, of all archaeological deposits encountered will be drawn on A1 permatrace. The plans will be related to the site, or OS, grid and be drawn at a scale of 1:50 or 1:20, as appropriate. In addition where appropriate,

e.g. recording an inhumation, additional plans at 1:10 will be produced. The sections of all archaeological contexts will be drawn at a scale of 1:10 or, where appropriate, 1:20. The OD height of all principal strata and features will be calculated and indicated on the appropriate plans and sections.

## **8 Recovery of Finds**

### **GENERAL**

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

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

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

### **WORKED FLINT**

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

### **POTTERY**

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

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

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

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

## **HUMAN BONE**

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

## **ANIMAL BONE**

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

## **ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLING**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### The nature of the environmental evidence

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

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

**a.i) Bones:** The study of the animal bone remains, in particular domestic mammals, domestic birds and marine fish will enhance understanding of the development of the settlement in terms of the local economy and also its wider influence through trade. The study of the small animal bones will provide insight into the immediate habitat of any settlement.

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

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

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

### *Small animal bones*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Sampling strategies

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

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

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

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

**d) Bones:** Predicting exactly how much of what will be yielded by the excavation is clearly very difficult prior to excavation and it is proposed that in order to efficiently target animal bone recovery there should be a system of direct feedback from the archaeozoologist to the site staff during the excavation, allowing fine tuning of the excavation strategy to concentrate on the recovery of animal bones from features which have the highest potential. This will also allow the faunal remains to materially add to the interpretation as the excavation proceeds. Liaison with other environmental specialists will need to take place in order to produce a complete interdisciplinary study during this phase of activity. In addition, this feedback will aid effective targeting of the post-excavation analysis.

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



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

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

### **Waterlogged Deposits/Remains**

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

### **Scientific/Absolute Dating**

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

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

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

### **FINDS PROCESSING**

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

The finds processing will entail first aid conservation, cleaning (if appropriate), marking (if appropriate), categorising, bagging, labelling, boxing and basic cataloguing (the compilation of a Small Finds Catalogue and quantification of bulk

finds) i.e. such that the finds are ready to be made available to the specialists. The Finds Officer, having been advised by the Project Officer and relevant specialists, will select material for conservation. AS's Finds Officer, in conjunction with the Project Officer, will arrange for the specialists to view the finds for the purpose of report writing.

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

### **DIRECTOR**

**Claire Halpin BA MifA**

*Qualifications:* Archaeology & History BA Hons (1974-77). Oxford University Dept for External Studies In-Service Course (1979-1980). Member of Institute of Archaeologists since 1985: IFA Council member (1989-1993)

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

### **DIRECTOR**

**Tom McDonald MifA**

*Qualifications:* Member of the IfA

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

### **OFFICE MANAGER**

**Rose Flowers**

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

## **OFFICE ADMINISTRATOR**

### **Sarah Powell**

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

## **SENIOR PROJECTS MANAGER**

### **Jon Murray BA MifA**

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

*Experience:* Jon has been employed by HAT (now AS) continually since 1989, attaining the position of Senior Projects Manager. Jon has conducted numerous archaeological investigations in a variety of situations, dealing with remains from all periods, throughout London and the South East, East Anglia, the South and Midlands. He is fluent in the execution of (and now projectmanages) 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

## **PROJECT OFFICER**

### **Zbigniew Pozorski MA**

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

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

**SUPERVISOR**

**Gareth Barlow MSc**

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

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

*Experience:* Gareth worked on a number of excavations in Cambridgeshire before pursuing his degree studies, and worked on many archaeological projects across the UK during his university days. Gareth joined AS in 2003 and has worked on numerous archaeological projects throughout the South East and East Anglia with AS. Gareth was promoted to Supervisor in the Summer 2007. Gareth is qualified in the Construction Skills Certification Scheme (CSCS) and is a qualified in First Aid at Work (St Johns Ambulance).

**SUPERVISOR**

**Kamil Orzechowski BA, MA**

*Experience:* 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**

**Julie Walker BSc MA PlfA**

*Qualifications:* Queens University Belfast: BSc Archaeology (2007-2010)

University of Southampton: MA Osteoarchaeology (2010-2011)

*Experience:* Julie is a member of the Institute for Archaeologists (PlfA grade) and the British Association for Biological Anthropology and Osteoarchaeology. Professionally, Julie has worked for organisations including Albion Archaeology (2014) and Oxford Archaeology East (2014). Julie has a thorough knowledge and experience of archaeological fieldwork and post-excavation practice. Julie's personal research interests include congenital and developmental defects in the Romano-British and Anglo-Saxon periods and she has made several conference presentations on this subject.

**SUPERVISOR**

**Matthew Baker BA MA**

*Qualifications:* Cardiff University: BA Archaeology (2008-2011)

Cardiff University: MA Archaeology (2012-2013)

*Experience:* Since concluding his higher education, Matthew has worked for a number of archaeological projects and organisations including GeoArch (Cardiff), the Damerham Archaeology Project and Cambridge University. He has gained a varied experience of archaeological fieldwork and post-excavation practice including geophysical survey/interpretation and isotopic analysis.

**SUPERVISOR**

**Kerrie Bull BSc**

*Qualifications:* University of Reading: BSc Archaeology (2008-2011)

*Experience:* During her undergraduate degree at the University of Reading Kerrie worked on the Lyminge Archaeological Project (2008), the Silchester 'Town Life' Project (2009) and the Ecology of Crusading Research Programme (2011). Through her academic and

professional career, Kerrie has gained good experience of archaeological fieldwork and post-excavation techniques.

### **SUPERVISOR**

#### **Thomas Muir BA MSc**

*Qualifications:* University of Edinburgh: BA Archaeology (2007-2011)

University of Edinburgh: MSc Mediterranean Archaeology (2011-2012)

*Experience:* Thomas is an affiliate member of the Institute for Archaeologists. Throughout his higher education, Thomas volunteered on research excavations at sites including Port Sec Sud, Bourges (France; 2008), the Hill of Barra (the Hillforts of Strathdon Project; 2010) and Prastio Mesorotsos, Cyprus (2010-2012). In 2013 Thomas returned to Prastio Mesorotsos – a research project run by the Cyprus American Archaeological Institute – in a supervisory capacity. Professionally, Thomas has worked for CFA Archaeology (2013) and thereafter AS Ltd. Through his academic and professional career, Thomas has gained a broad working knowledge of archaeological fieldwork and post-excavation techniques including environmental sampling, on-site recording and digital archiving.

### **SUPERVISOR**

#### **Vincent Monahan BA**

*Qualifications:* University College Dublin: BA Archaeology (2007-2012)

*Experience:* Professionally, Vincent has worked for various archaeological groups and projects including the Stonehenge Riverside Project (Site Assistant/ Supervisor; 2008), University College Dublin Archaeological Society (Auditor; 2009-2010) and the Castanheiro do Vento Research Project (Site Assistant/ Supervisor; 2009-2010 (seasonal)). Vincent has gained good experience of archaeological fieldwork including excavation, various sampling techniques and on-site recording. He also gained experience of museum-grade curatorial practice during his undergraduate degree.

### **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 over 14 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's academic interests have led to his gaining considerable research excavation experience across the North Atlantic region. 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 Føroys 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)**

**Dr Julia EM Cussans**

*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 over 14 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 agricultural 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 over 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.

## **FINDS AND ARCHIVE ASSISTANT**

### **Adam Leigh**

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

## **ASSISTANT ARCHIVES OFFICER**

### **Karen Cleary**

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

## **ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS: PRINCIPAL SPECIALISTS**

### **GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS**

David Bescoby

### **AIR PHOTOGRAPHIC ASSESSMENTS**

Dr John Summers

### **PHOTOGRAPHIC SURVEYS**

Air Photo Services

### **PREHISTORIC POTTERY**

Ms K Henry

### **ROMAN POTTERY**

Mr A Peachey

### **SAXON & MEDIEVAL POTTERY**

Mr A Peachey

### **POST-MEDIEVAL POTTERY**

Mr P Thompson

### **FLINT**

Mr P Thompson

### **GLASS**

Mr A Peachey

### **COINS**

H Cool

### **METALWORK & LEATHER**

British Museum, Dept of Coins & Medals

### **SLAG**

Ms Q Mould, Ms N Crummy

### **ANIMAL BONE**

Ms J Cowgill

### **HUMAN BONE:**

Dr J Cussans

### **ENVIRONMENTAL CO-ORDINATOR**

Ms S Anderson

### **POLLEN AND SEEDS:**

Dr R Scaife

### **CHARCOAL/WOOD**

Dr R Scaife

### **SOIL MICROMORPHOLOGY**

Dr J Summers

### **CARBON-14 DATING:**

Dr R MacPhail, Dr C French

### **CONSERVATION**

English Heritage Ancient Monuments  
Laboratory (for advice).

University of Leicester

**APPENDIX 4      OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM**

# 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: archaeol7-215639**

## Project details

Project name	Kingfisher Drive, Great Blakenham
Short description of the project	In June 2015 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation at land off Kingfisher Drive, Great Blakenham, Suffolk (NGR TM 116 507). The evaluation was undertaken in advance of the proposed construction of a new residential development. The evaluation is required to comply with a planning condition attached to planning approval (Mid Suffolk District Council Ref. 0210/15) which requires a programme of archaeological work, based on advice from Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCC AS-CT). The earliest period recorded during the evaluation is prehistoric (Neolithic or later) represented by the sparse struck flint from the topsoil and residual within features. Six quarry pits (F1026, F1028, F1032, F1037, F1044 = F1047 and F1049) of varying size were recorded in the south-eastern sector of the site (Trench 6). The pits were largely devoid of finds. F1037 contained eight sherds of Roman (3rd - 4th century) pottery (121g) which tentatively dates the feature and possibly the other quarry pits. A field system of ditches orientated north-west/south-east (F1004 (Trench 1) and F1006 (Trench 2)) and north-east/south-west (F1008 and F1011 (Trench 3) and F1022 (Trench 7)) was recorded. Re-cutting of the ditches was evident (F1014 (Trench 3) and F1024 (Trench 7)). Sparse finds were present including some animal bone. Re-cut F1014 (Trench 3) contained three sherds of residual Roman pottery. F1004 (Trench 1) contained a clay pipe stem fragment and these ditches are likely post-medieval.
Project dates	Start: 01-06-2015 End: 30-06-2015
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	P6276 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	BLG 035 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 15 - Other
Monument type	QUARRY PITS Roman
Monument type	FIELD DITCHES Roman
Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman
Significant Finds	WHETSTONE UTILISED AS A PENDANT Roman
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches", "Targeted Trenches"
Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	Pre-application

## Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK MID SUFFOLK GREAT BLAKENHAM Kingfisher Drive, Great Blakenham
Study area	7500.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TM 116 507 52.1135439256 1.09077588873 52 06 48 N 001 05 26 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 25.00m Max: 25.00m

## Project creators

Name of Organisation	Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Project brief originator	SCC AS Conservation Team
Project design originator	Jon Murray
Project director/manager	Jon Murray
Project supervisor	Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Name of sponsor/funding body	Mid Suffolk District Council

## Project archives

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

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

**Project  
bibliography 1**

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title Kingfisher Drive, Great Blakenham, Suffolk

Author(s)/Editor(s) Barlow, G

Other bibliographic details Archaeological Solutions Report No. 4886

Date 2015

Issuer or publisher Archaeological Solutions Ltd

Place of issue or publication Bury St Edmunds

Entered by Sarah Powell ([info@ascontracts.co.uk](mailto:info@ascontracts.co.uk))

Entered on 2 July 2015

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

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



1  
*General site view. Looking west.*



2  
*General site view. Looking east*



3  
*Excavation in progress. Looking east.*



4  
*Excavation in progress. Looking southeast.*



5  
*Trial Trench 1 post exc. Looking west.*



6  
*Ditch F1004, Trench 1. Looking north.*



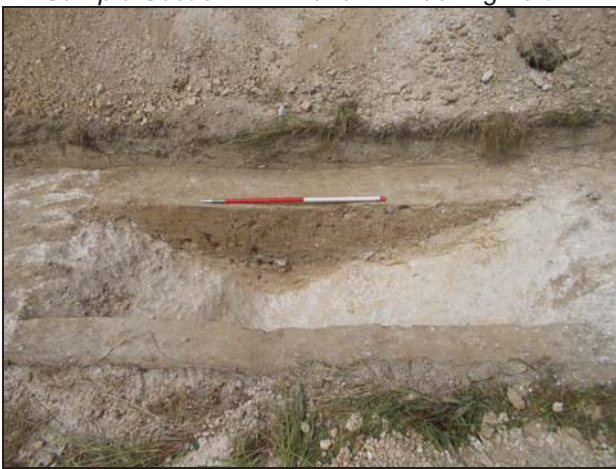
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Sample Section 1A. Trench 1. Looking north.



8

Trial Trench 3 post exc. Looking north.



9

Recut ditch (F1011 & F1014). Trench 3. Looking west.



10

Ditch F1008. Trench 3. Looking east.



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Sample Section 3B. Trench 3. Looking east.



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Trial Trench 5 post exc. Looking west.



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*Pit F1020. Trench 5. Looking north.*



14

*Trial Trench 6 post exc. Looking west.*



15

*Trial Trench 6 post exc. Looking east.*



16

*Pits F1026, F1028, & F1032. Trench 6. Looking north.*



17

*Pits F1047, & F1049. Trench 6. Looking south.*



18

*Pits F1037, & F1044. Trench 6. Looking south.*





19

*Trial Trench 7 post exc. Looking north.*



20

*Ditch F1022. Trench 7. Looking west.*



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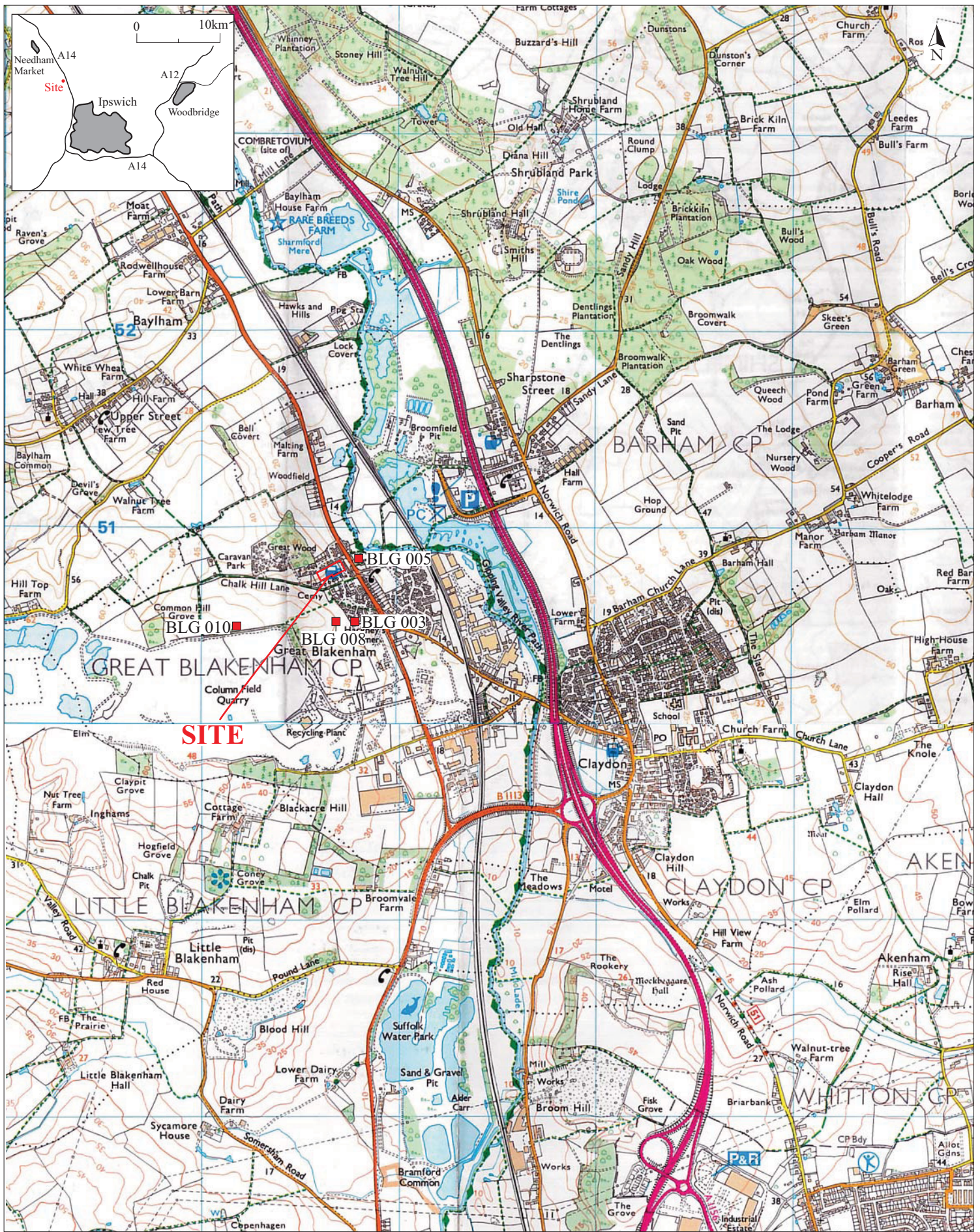
*Sample Section 7A. Trench 7. Looking east.*



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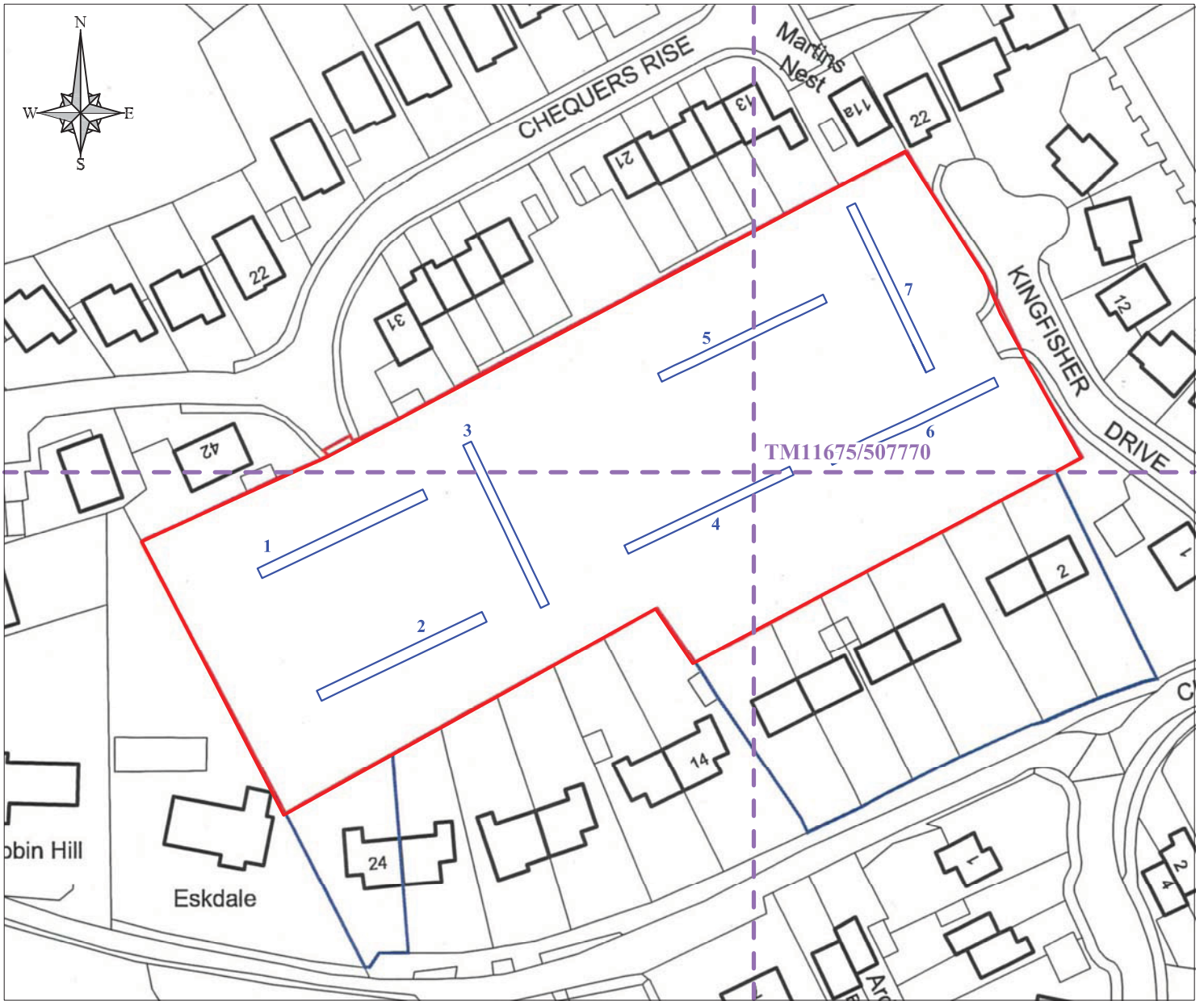


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**Fig. 1 Site location plan**  
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4  
 Kingfisher Drive, Great Blakenham, Suffolk (P6276)



<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>
<b>Fig. 2 Detailed site location</b>
Scale 1:1000 at A4
Kingfisher Drive, Great Blakenham, Suffolk (P6276)

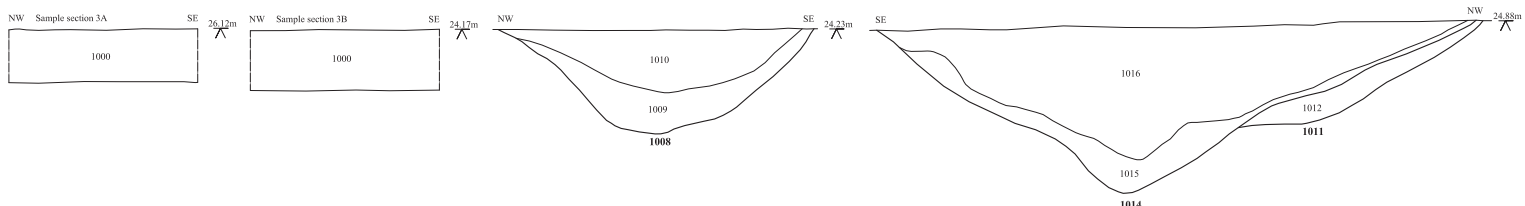
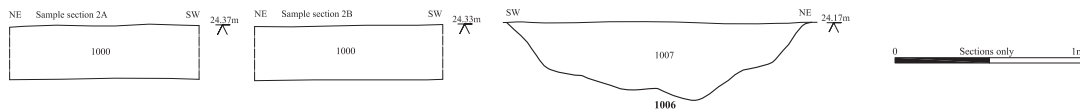
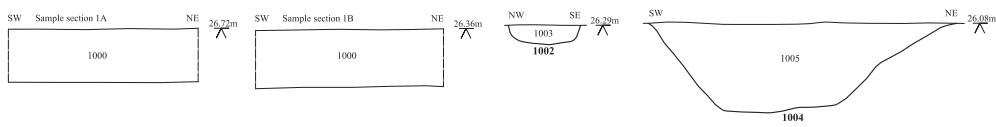
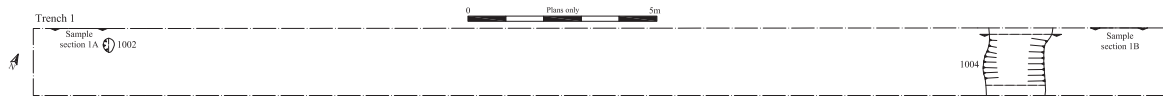


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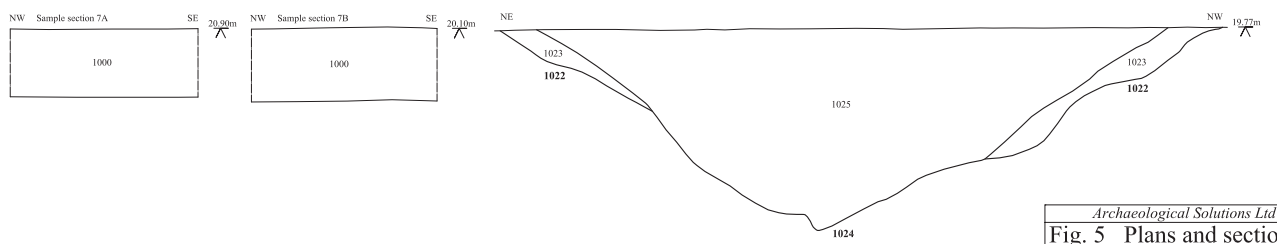
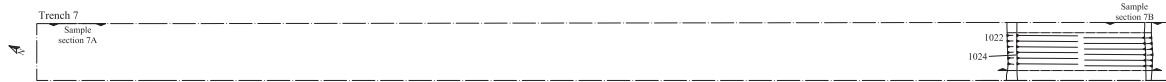
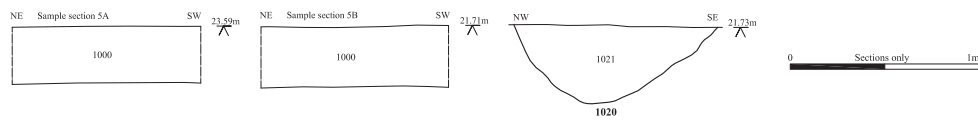
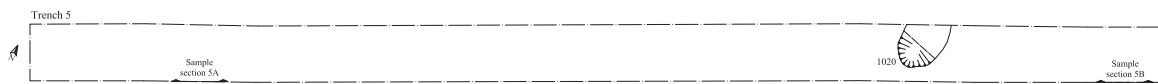
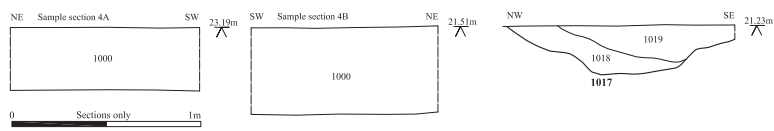
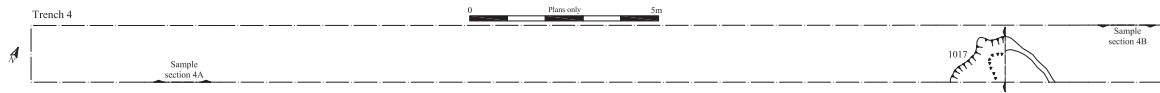
### **Fig. 3 Trench location plan**

Scale 1:750 at A4

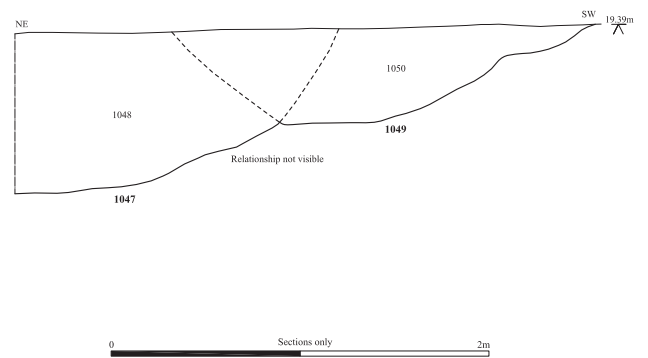
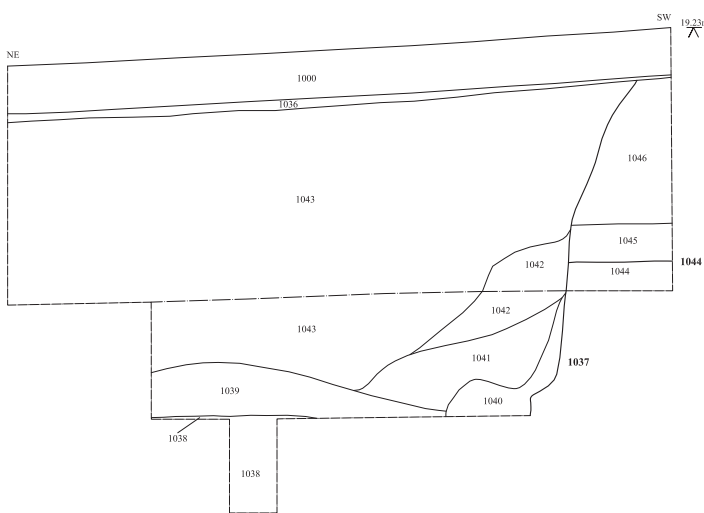
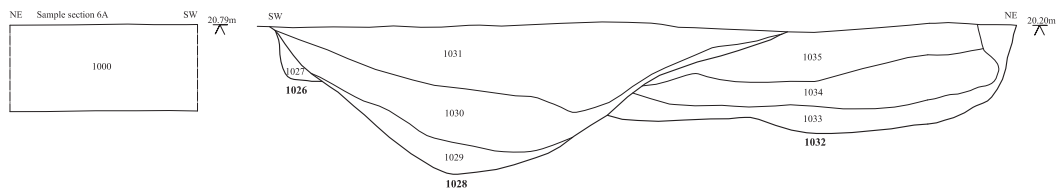
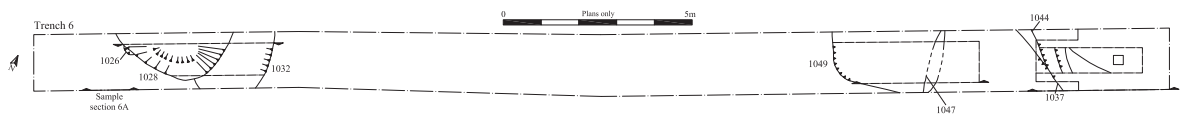
Kingfisher Drive, Great Blakenham, Suffolk (P6276)



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**Fig. 4 Plans and sections**  
 Scale 1:100 and 1:20 at A3  
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**Fig. 5 Plans and sections**  
 Scale 1:100 and 1:20 at A3  
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<b>Fig. 6 Plan and sections</b>
Scale 1:100 and 1:20 at A3
Kingfisher Drive, Great Blakenham, Suffolk (P6276)

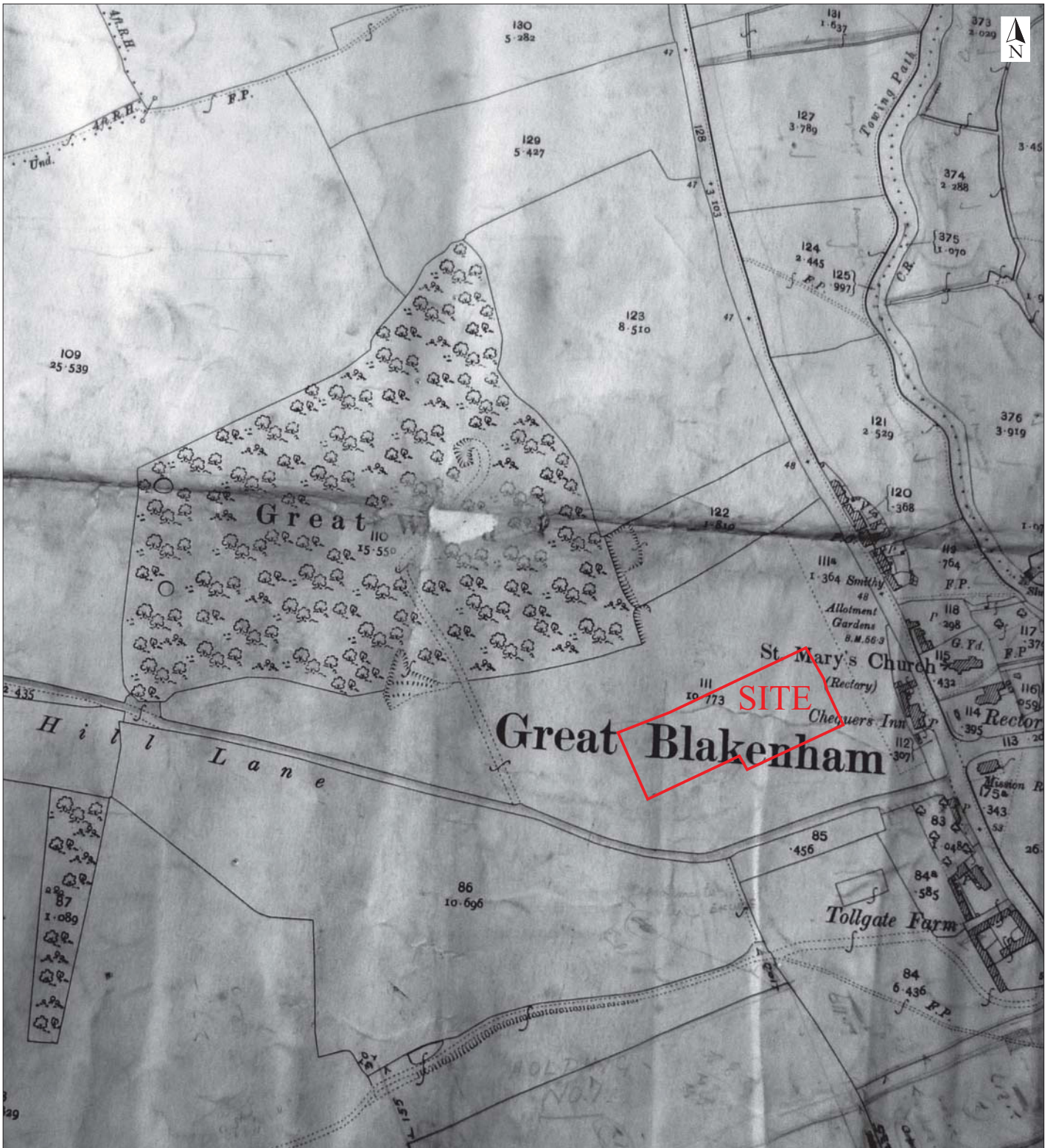


<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>
<b>Fig. 7 Tithe map, 1840</b>
Not to scale
Kingfisher Drive, Great Blakenham, Suffolk (P6276)

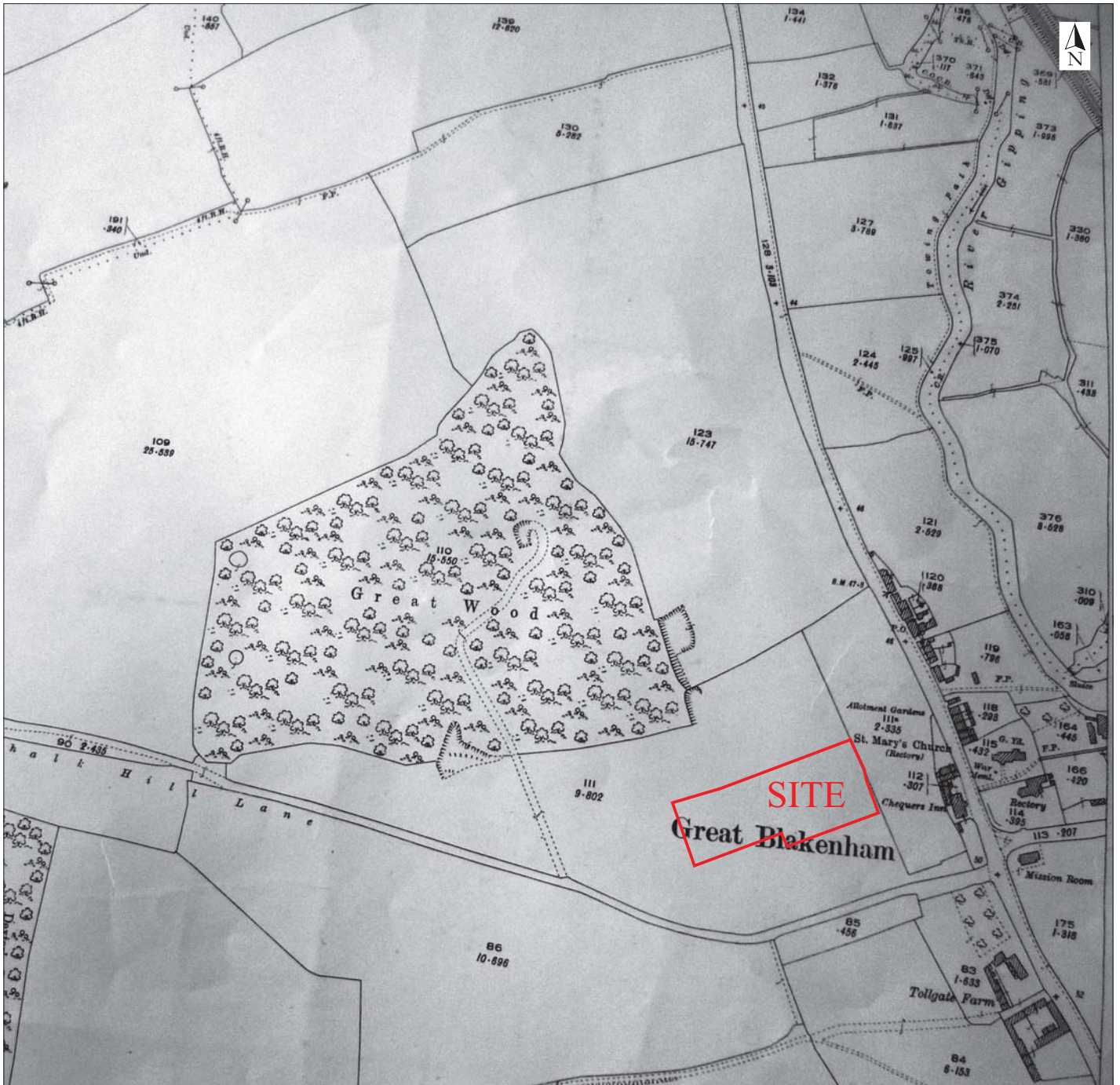




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<b>Fig. 8 OS map, 1889</b>
Not to scale
Kingfisher Drive, Great Blakenham, Suffolk (P6276)



<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>
<b>Fig. 9 OS map, 1904</b>
Not to scale
Kingfisher Drive, Great Blakenham, Suffolk (P6276)



<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>
<b>Fig. 10 OS map, 1926</b>
Not to scale
Kingfisher Drive, Great Blakenham, Suffolk (P6276)