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PROPOSED EXTENSION, ANNAMEL, CHURCH LANE,  
BARNARDISTON, SUFFOLK CB9 7TL

## CONTINUOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AND RECORDING

Authors: Kamil Orzechowski (Field work) Christina McClean (Report)	
NGR: TL 711 487	Report No: 5004
Event no. ESF23210	Oasis no. archaeol7-220787
District: St Edmundsbury	Site Code: BND 012
Approved: Claire Halpin MCIfA	Project No: 6378
Signed:	Date: 14 December 2015

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## **CONTENTS**

### **OASIS SUMMARY**

#### **SUMMARY**

- 1 INTRODUCTION**
- 2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE**
- 3 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND SOILS**
- 4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL & HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**
- 5 METHODOLOGY**
- 6 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS**
- 7 CONFIDENCE RATING**
- 8 DEPOSIT MODEL**
- 9 DISCUSSION**
- 10 DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE**

#### **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

#### **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

<b>APPENDIX 1</b>	<b>CONCORDANCE OF FINDS</b>
<b>APPENDIX 2</b>	<b>SPECIALIST REPORTS</b>
<b>APPENDIX 3</b>	<b>SPECIFICATION</b>
<b>APPENDIX 4</b>	<b>OASIS FORM</b>

## OASIS SUMMARY

<b>Project details</b>			
Project name	<i>Proposed Extension, Annamel, Church Lane, Barnardiston, Suffolk CB9 7TL.</i>		
<i>In August 2015 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out a programme of continuous archaeological monitoring and recording at Annamel, Church Lane, Suffolk CB9 7TL (TL 711 487). The monitoring was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the construction of a two-storey garage extension to the residential property of 'Annamel'. The site lies on the western side of Church Lane within the historic core of the village of Barnardiston, opposite the parish church of All Saints. It comprises the existing detached residential dwelling of 'Annamel'.</i>			
<i>The archaeological monitoring revealed two pits: Pit F1003 contained late post – medieval pottery, and Pit F1006 contained modern CBM fragments.</i>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	<i>17 &amp; 18/08/2015</i>		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	<i>N</i>	Future work	<i>N</i>
P. number	<i>6378</i>	Site code	<i>BND 012</i>
Event no.	<i>ESF23210</i>	Oasis no.	<i>archaeol7-220787</i>
Type of project	<i>Archaeological Monitoring &amp; Recording</i>		
Site status	<i>None</i>		
Current land use	<i>Residential</i>		
Planned development	<i>2-storey garage extension</i>		
Main features (+dates)	<i>Two pits (post-medieval to early modern)</i>		
Significant finds (+dates)	<i>Post-medieval pottery and CBM</i>		
<b>Project location</b>			
County/ District/ Parish	<i>Suffolk</i>	<i>St Edmundsbury</i>	<i>Barnardiston</i>
HER/ SMR for area	<i>Suffolk Historic Environment Record</i>		
Post code (if known)	<i>CB9 7TL</i>		
Area of site	<i>c.1000m2</i>		
NGR	<i>TL 711 487</i>		
Height AOD (min/max)	<i>c. 82m AOD</i>		
<b>Project creators</b>			
Brief issued by	<i>Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team</i>		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	<i>Kamil Orzechowski</i>		
Funded by	<i>Mr and Mrs Miller</i>		
Full title	<i>Proposed Extension, Annamel, Church Lane, Barnardiston, Suffolk CB9 7TL. Archaeological Monitoring and Recording</i>		
Authors	<i>Kamil Orzechowski; Christina McClean</i>		
Report no.	<i>5004</i>		
Date (of report)	<i>14 December 2015</i>		

**PROPOSED EXTENSION, ANNAMEL, CHURCH LANE,  
BARNARDISTON, SUFFOLK CB9 7TL**

**CONTINUOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AND RECORDING**

**SUMMARY**

*In August 2015 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out a programme of continuous archaeological monitoring and recording at Annamel, Church Lane, Suffolk CB9 7TL (TL 711 487). The monitoring was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the construction of a two-storey garage extension to the residential property of 'Annamel'. The site lies on the western side of Church Lane within the historic core of the village of Barnardiston, opposite the parish church of All Saints. It comprises the existing detached residential dwelling of 'Annamel'.*

*The archaeological monitoring revealed two pits: Pit F1003 contained late post – medieval pottery, and Pit F1006 contained modern CBM fragments.*

**1 INTRODUCTION**

1.1 In August 2015 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out a programme of continuous archaeological monitoring and recording at Annamel, Church Lane, Suffolk CB9 7TL (TL 711 487; Figs. 1-2). The monitoring was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the construction of a two-storey garage extension to the residential property of 'Annamel' (St Edmundsbury Council Planning Ref. DC/15/0293).

1.2 The archaeological monitoring was carried out in accordance with a brief prepared by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCC AS-CT; Rachael Abraham, dated 22<sup>nd</sup> July 2015), and a specification compiled by AS (dated 28<sup>th</sup> July 2015), approved by SCC AS-CT. The monitoring also adhered to the procedures described in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) *Standard and Guidance for Watching Briefs* (2014) and *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003).

1.3 The project aimed to:

- Ensure the archaeological excavation and monitoring of all aspects of the development programme likely to affect buried archaeological remains;
- Secure the adequate recording of any archaeological remains revealed by the development programme;
- Secure the full analysis and interpretation of the site archive and the

- appropriate publication of the project results, if required; and
- Secure the analysis, long-term conservation and storage of the project archive

### *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 The site is located within the historic core of the village of Barnardiston, c.5km north-east of Haverhill and c.20km south-west of Bury St. Edmunds. It lies on the western side of church Lane, opposite the parish church of All Saints. The site comprises a residential house with gardens to the north, west and east.

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

3.1 The site is located at 82m AOD, just to the west of the crest of a shallow ridge aligned approximately north to south, with the land sloping down to the

south-west towards the River Stour, which passes c.1.5km to the south-west on a slightly meandering north-west to south-east course. A small tributary of the River Stour passes c.75m to the south of the site, as it crosses Church Lane and flows westwards towards the Stour. The local soil geology is generally chalk overlain by Lowestoft Formation Diamicton, sand and gravels laid down in glacial conditions, however close to the tributary of the River Stour superficial Head deposits of sand, silt, clay and gravel may be present.

## **4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

4.1 A ring ditch has been identified c.800m to the south of the site (HER KDG013), suggesting the upper slopes overlooking the River Stour in the area were utilised for prehistoric funerary activity. Fieldwalking over the ring ditch recovered struck flints including a core, indicative of a Neolithic or Bronze Age date.

4.2 Settlement at Barnardiston appears to have origins in at least the late Saxon period, with the place name derived from the Old English '*Bernardeston*', meaning 'farmstead of a man called Beornheard'. However the village was also known as Chilbourne or *Cileburna*, as it is listed in the Domesday Survey, and until the mid 18<sup>th</sup> century it was known as 'Barnardiston otherwise Chilbourne'. The Domesday Survey records Barnardiston as in the hands of Earl Ralph, which Goodrich the Steward kept in Suffolk in the King's hand, with the including villeins, bordars and ploughteams associated with agricultural land, meadow and one mill. It is generally accepted that between 1086 and 1150 a manor and church were established within this landscape, although some form of manor not listed in the Domesday Survey may have been a precursor. Evidence of the early manor is confined to a moat and carp pond north-east of the church, c.100m from the site (HER BND002), which comprise a Scheduled Ancient Monument. The lineage of the medieval manor through the 14<sup>th</sup> to mid 16<sup>th</sup> century is well-recorded, but after 1557 there is no evidence it existed as a building. Conversely the medieval parish church of All Saints (HER BND004), opposite the site is comprised mainly of 14<sup>th</sup>-15<sup>th</sup> century elements, incorporating a 13<sup>th</sup> century chancel, but with little evidence of an earlier structure. The church and manor almost certainly formed the nucleus of the village, although settlement may have been scattered across numerous farms. The site appears to be within this historic village core, surrounded by several common fields, the closest of which is Middle Common extending to the west of Church Lane (HER BND007), which alternatively may have contained the site within its eastern edge. Further south-west are Bloundway Common and Further/Appleton Common (HER BND008 & BND009), with Little Common to the north (HER BND006). As a result of the immediate proximity of the medieval church and manor, placing the site within the projected historic village core, the site is within an Area of Archaeological Importance as designated by Suffolk County Council.

## 5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 Archaeological monitoring and recording of groundworks was undertaken for the construction of a two-storey garage extension to the residential property of 'Annamel'.

5.2 The archaeological monitoring comprised the observation of groundworks, the inspection of deposits for archaeological features and the examination of spoil heaps and the recording of soil profiles. Archaeological features and deposits were recorded using *pro-forma* recording sheets, drawn to scale and photographed as appropriate. Excavated spoil was checked for finds.

## 6 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

Sample sections of the stratigraphy encountered were recorded:

<i>Sample Section 1</i> <i>South-east facing</i> <i>0.00 = 82.37m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.25m	L1000	Topsoil. Friable, dark brownish black silty sand with occasional small chalk and stone.
0.25 – 0.50m	L1001	Subsoil. Weakly compacted, mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional medium chalk.
0.50m +	L1002	Natural. Solid, light yellowish grey bedrock clay.

*Description: The groundworks for footing trenches were excavated and revealed two pits, F1003 and F1005, of post-medieval and modern date.*

Pit F1003 at the north-west area of the plot had vertical sides and a flattish base (c.0.50 x 1.20 x 0.93m). It cut into the Natural L1002 and was sealed by Subsoil L1001. The pit contained two fills L1004 and L1005. The lower fill, L1004 (0.80m thick) was a firm, mid brownish grey clayey silt with occasional sub-angular flint. It contained late post-medieval pottery (4; 31g), CBM (64g) and a fragment of animal bone (12g). The upper fill L1005 (0.51m thick) was friable, light greyish brown sandy silt with moderate to occasional angular chalk. It contained no finds.

Pit F1006, at the south-east area of the plot, was shallow with moderate to steep sides and a flattish base (? X 1.70 x 0.61m). It cut into the Natural L1002 and was sealed by Subsoil L1001. The pit contained two fills. The lower fill, L1007, was a stiff, dark brownish grey silty clay with modern (19<sup>th</sup> – mid 20<sup>th</sup> century) CBM (72g), moderate to occasional sub-angular stone and occasional chalk. The upper fill L1008 (0.44m thick) was friable, mid yellowish grey silty sand with frequent chalk nodules and no finds. L1008 was similar to the natural L1002; it was possibly backfill.



## **7 CONFIDENCE RATING**

7.1 Within the parameters of monitoring during groundworks it is not felt that any factors inhibited the recognition of archaeological features or finds.

## **8 DEPOSIT MODEL**

8.1 The site was overlain by Topsoil L1000, a friable, dark brownish black silty sand with occasional small chalk and stone (0.25m thick). Below this was Subsoil L1001, a weakly compacted, mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional medium chalk (0.25m thick). Below this was Natural L1002, solid, light yellowish grey bedrock clay.

## **9 DISCUSSION**

9.1 Archaeological monitoring and recording of groundworks was undertaken for the construction of a two-storey garage extension to the residential property of 'Annamel'. The site lies on the western side of Church Lane in the historic core of the village of Barnardiston, opposite the parish church of All Saints. It comprises the existing detached residential dwelling of 'Annamel'.

9.2 The site had an archaeological potential. Approximately 800m south of the site a ring ditch has been identified (HER KDG013), suggesting the upper slopes overlooking the River Stour in the area were utilised for prehistoric funerary activity. Struck flints and a flint core have been recovered from the ring ditch, indicative of Neolithic or Bronze Age date. The Settlement at Barnardiston is recorded in the Domesday Survey under the name Chilbourne or Cileburna. It is generally accepted that between 1086 and 1150 a manor and church were established within this landscape, although some form of manor not listed in the Domesday Survey may have been a precursor.

9.3 The monitoring recorded two pits, F1003 and F1005, of late post-medieval and modern date. Pit F1003 yielded late post-medieval (mid – late 18<sup>th</sup> – 19<sup>th</sup> century) pottery and F1006 yielded modern (19<sup>th</sup> – mid 20<sup>th</sup> century) CBM.

## **10 DEPOSITION OF THE 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.

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

Archaeological Solutions Limited would like to thank the client Mr and Mrs Miller for funding the monitoring and for assistance.

AS would also like to acknowledge the input and advice of the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team, in particular Ms Rachael Abraham.

## **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

British Geological Survey (BGS), 1978, *Legend for the 1:625,000 Geological map of the United Kingdom (solid geology)*: London. Mansfield

Gurney, D., 2003, *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14/ALGAO

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014, *Standard and Guidance for An Archaeological Watching Brief*. ClfA Reading.

Soil Survey of England and Wales (SSEW), 1983, *Legend for the 1:250,000 Soil Map of England and Wales*. SSEW, Harpenden

## APPENDIX 1

## CONCORDANCE OF FINDS

**Concordance of Finds**

**BND012, P6378, ESF23210 Annamel, Church Lane, Barnadiston**

Feature	Context	Segment	Trench	Description	Spot Date (Pot Only)	Pot Qty	Pottery (g)	CBM (g)	A.Bone (g)	Other Material	Other Qty	Other (g)
1003	1004			Lower fill of Pit	Mid late 18th- 19th C AD	4	31	64	12			
1006	1007			Lower fill of Pit				72				

## APPENDIX 2      SPECIALIST REPORTS

### **The Post-Medieval Pottery**

*by Peter Thompson*

#### **Introduction**

The monitoring recovered four late post-medieval sherds weighing 32g from Pit F1003 (L1004).

#### **Methodology**

The sherds were examined under x35 binocular microscope and recorded in keeping with the Post-Roman Pottery Research Group Guidelines (Slowikowski 2001, Table 1). The Suffolk fabric codes and numbers are provided in the description below.

#### **The Pottery**

Three sherds weighing 24g are in brown or clear glazed late post-medieval red earthenware (GRE 6.12). Two sherds are body sherds, and the third a small strap handle 1.8mm wide probably from a small jug or bowl. The fourth sherd (8g) is an English stoneware (ESW 8.20) flanged rim from a bowl. The assemblage would fit a mid 18<sup>th</sup> to late 19<sup>th</sup> centuries date.

#### **Bibliography** *Occasional Paper 2.*

Slowikowski, A., Nenk, B. and Pearce, J. 2001 Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics, *Medieval Pottery Research Group*

### **The Ceramic Building Materials**

*Andrew Peachey MCIfA*

The monitoring recovered a total of eight fragments (143g) of late post-medieval CBM, in a highly fragmented and moderately abraded condition. Pit F1003 (L1004) contained a single fragment (10g) of black-glazed, corrugated pantile associated with three small fragments (55g), probably dating to the late 18<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> centuries; while Pit F1006 (L1007) contained four fragments (78g) of pantile, possibly 19<sup>th</sup> to mid 20<sup>th</sup> century in date.

**APPENDIX 3 SPECIFICATION**

**PROPOSED EXTENSION, ANNAMEL, CHURCH LANE,  
BARNARDISTON, SUFFOLK CB9 7TL**

**WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR  
CONTINUOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING/RECORDING**

**28<sup>th</sup> July 2015**

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

*Desk-based assessments and environmental impact assessments  
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**PROPOSED EXTENSION, ANNAMEL, CHURCH LANE,  
BARNARDISTON, SUFFOLK CB9 7TL  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING & RECORDING**

**1 INTRODUCTION**

1.1 This specification (written scheme of investigation) has been prepared in response to a brief issued by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCC AS-CT, Rachael Abraham, dated 22<sup>nd</sup> July 2015). It provides for continuous archaeological monitoring/recording of groundworks associated with the construction of new two storey garage extension to the residential property of 'Annamel', Church Lane, Barnardiston, Suffolk CB9 7TL (NGR TL 711 487). The works are required to comply with a condition of planning approval (St Edmundsbury Borough Council Ref. DC/15/0293), based on advice from SCC AS-CT, and this WSI has been prepared for their approval.

**2 COMPLIANCE**

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

**3 SITE & DEVELOPMENT DESCRIPTION  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND**

3.1 The site lies on the western side of Church Lane in the historic core of the village of Barnardiston, opposite the parish church of All Saints. It comprises the existing detached residential dwelling of 'Annamel'.

3.2 The site lies within an area of archaeological importance recorded on the Suffolk Historic Environment Record, opposite the medieval parish church of All Saints (HER BND 004), which is mainly of 14<sup>th</sup> century date, and a medieval moated site to the north east of the latter, (HER BND 002), Scheduled as an Ancient Monument, with a moat and fishpond, believed to be the site of the Old Rectory.

3.3 The detailed project background will be presented in the project report, with reference to the Suffolk Historic Environment Record.



## **4 BRIEF FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING ARRANGEMENTS FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING SPECIFICATION FOR MONITORING OF GROUNDWORKS**

4.1 As set out in the brief (Sections 2 -4).

### *4.2 Research Design*

4.2.1 The regional research frameworks are set out in Glazebrook (1997 and Brown & Glazebrook (2000) and updated by Medlycott and Brown (2008) and Medlycott (2011). Wade (in Brown & Glazebrook 2000, 23-26) identifies research topics for the rural landscape in the Saxon and medieval periods. These include examination of population during this period (distribution and density, as well as physical structure), settlement (characterisation of form and function, creation and testing of settlement diversity models), specialisation and surplus agricultural production, assessment of craft production, detailed study of changes in land use and the impact of colonists (such as Saxons, Danes and Normans) as well as the impact of the major institutions such as the Church.

4.2.2 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).

4.2.3 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).

4.2.4 As set out above, the principal research objectives will be to identify any evidence associated with the medieval settlement of the village.

## References

Brown, N & Glazebrook, J (eds), 2000, *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties. 2. Research Agenda and Strategy*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 8

Glazebrook, J (eds), 1997, *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties. 1. Resource Assessment*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 3

Gurney, D, 2003, *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 14

Medlycott, M & Brown, N, 2008, *Revised East Anglian Archaeological Research Frameworks*, [www.eaareports/algaooee](http://www.eaareports/algaooee)

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

## 5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING

5.1 The brief requires the recovery of a record of archaeological deposits that may be damaged or removed by any development. A Method Statement is provided (Appendix 2). The main objective surrounds the potential for the groundworks for the development to produce evidence associated with the medieval core of the village. The principal groundworks to be monitored will be ground reduction/foundation excavation associated with the new extension and any new services etc.

5.2 The brief requires the continuous monitoring of all groundworks in order to provide a record of any archaeological deposits which might be damaged or removed by any development permitted by the current planning consent. Any ground works, and also the upcast soil, are to be closely monitored during and after stripping in order to ensure no damage occurs to any heritage assets.

Adequate time is to be allowed for archaeological recording of archaeological deposits during excavation, and of soil sections following excavation.

5.3 The programme of work will include the following stages:

- Initial clearance of soil/overburden under archaeological observation;
- Inspection of sub-soil deposits for archaeological features and environmental deposits;
- The rapid investigation and recording of any archaeological features/deposits;
- Sub-soil stripping under archaeological supervision;
- Examination of any service and foundation trenches and subsequent recording of any exposed archaeological deposits;
- Rapid examination of spoil-heaps for archaeological material;
- A programme of post-fieldwork analysis, archiving and publication, as appropriate to the results of the project.

5.4 All of the above stages and operations will be carried out in accordance with MAP2 (EH 1991) and MoRPHE (2006).

### **Stage Details**

5.5 **Site clearance:** under archaeological observation

5.6 **Excavation and recording:** of those features which cannot be preserved and will be substantially disturbed. In accordance with the following standards:

- excavation of all discrete features
- all industrial features to be sampled for appropriate scientific analysis
- full written records of each context and all contexts to be planned
- sampling will adhere to the guidelines prepared by English Heritage (*Environmental Archaeology; A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation*, 2011).

5.7 **Archaeological Observation and Recording** of all groundworks

- Observation of all groundworks, and subsequent recording of archaeological deposits
- Inspection of subsoil for archaeological features
- Investigation and recording of any exposed archaeological features/deposits

- Examination of spoil-heaps for archaeological material
- If significant remains are identified a meeting will be convened with the client and SCC AS-CT in order to agree an appropriate investigation
- A programme of post-excavation field work analysis, archiving and publication

5.8 Where possible effective **mitigation measures** will be devised according to the circumstances on site, in consultation with SCC AS-CT.

5.9 The resultant project report will follow the principles of MoRPHE (2006)

#### 5.10 *Staffing*

Details of Archaeological Solutions Limited staff and specialist contractors are provided (Appendix 1).

#### 5.11 *Method Statement*

The investigation will adhere to the ClfA's *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavations and Watching Briefs* and (revised 2014), in addition to the ALGAO East of England *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003). A Method Statement for dealing with archaeological remains, where present, is presented (Appendix 1).

## 6 HEALTH AND SAFETY

### 6.1 Risk Assessment

A risk assessment will be completed before the work on site commences

### 6.2 Advice

Archaeological Solutions Limited is a member of FAME, formerly the Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers (SCAUM) and operates under the 'Health & Safety in Field Archaeology Manual'.

### 6.3 Insurances

Archaeological Solutions Limited is a member of the Council for British Archaeology and is insured under their policy for members.

## **7 REPORT REQUIREMENTS**

7.1 The report will include, as appropriate:

- 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) A section/s drawing showing the depth of deposits including present ground level with Ordnance Datum, vertical and horizontal scale
- e) Excavation methodology and detailed results including a suitable conclusion and discussion
- f) Plans and sections of any recorded features and deposits
- g) Discussion and interpretation of the evidence. An assessment of the project's significance in a regional and local context and appendices
- h) All specialist reports or assessments
- i) A concise non-technical summary of the project results
- j) A HER/OASIS summary sheet as required

7.2 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.

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

7.4 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.

## **8 ARRANGEMENTS FOR ACCESS**

8.1 Access to the site is to be arranged by the client.

## **9 SERVICES & CONSTRAINTS, SECURITY**

9.1 The client is to advise AS of the position of any services which traverse the site and any constraints which are present e.g. Tree Preservation Orders, Rights of Way.

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

## **10 FINDS**

10.1 As set out in the brief (Section 5) and below (Appendix 1).

## **11 ARCHIVE**

11.1 The requirements for archive storage will be agreed with the Suffolk HER, and the archive deposited there.

11.2 The archive will be deposited within three months of the conclusion of the fieldwork.

11.3 The archive 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.

**APPENDIX 4**

**OASIS 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: archaeol7-220787**

### Project details

Project name	Annamel, Church Lane, Barnardiston, Suffolk
Short description of the project	In August 2015 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out a programme of continuous archaeological monitoring and recording at Annamel, Church Lane, Suffolk CB9 7TL (TL 711 487). The monitoring was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the construction of a two-storey garage extension to the residential property of `Annamel'. The site lies on the western side of Church Lane within the historic core of the village of Barnardiston, opposite the parish church of All Saints. It comprises the existing detached residential dwelling of 'Annamel'. The archaeological monitoring revealed two pits: Pit F1003 contained late post - medieval pottery, and Pit F1006 contained modern CBM fragments.
Project dates	Start: 17-08-2015 End: 18-08-2015
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	P6378 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	BND012 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 3 - Built over
Monument type	TWO PITS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CBM Post Medieval
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	Planning condition

### Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK ST EDMUNDSBURY BARNARDISTON Annamel, Church Lane, Barnardiston
Postcode	CB9 7TL
Study area	1000 Square metres



Site coordinates TL 711 487 52.109658930923 0.498880282376 52 06 34 N 000 29 55 E Point  
 Height OD / Depth Min: 82m Max: 82m

### Project creators

Name of Organisation Archaeological Solutions Ltd  
 Project brief originator Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team  
 Project design originator Jon Murray  
 Project director/manager Jon Murray  
 Project supervisor Kamil Orzechowski

### 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 Proposed Extension, Anamel, Church Lane, Barnardiston, Suffolk  
 Author(s)/Editor(s) Orzechowski, K  
 Author(s)/Editor(s) McClean, C  
 Other bibliographic details Archaeological Solutions Report No. 5004  
 Date 2015  
 Issuer or publisher Archaeological Solutions Ltd  
 Place of issue or publication Bury St Edmunds  
 Entered by Sarah Powell (sarah.powell@ascontracts.co.uk)  
 Entered on 30 November 2016

# OASIS:

Please e-mail [Historic England](#) for OASIS help and advice

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

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



1  
Sample section 1 looking north-west



2  
Section 2 and F1003 looking south-east



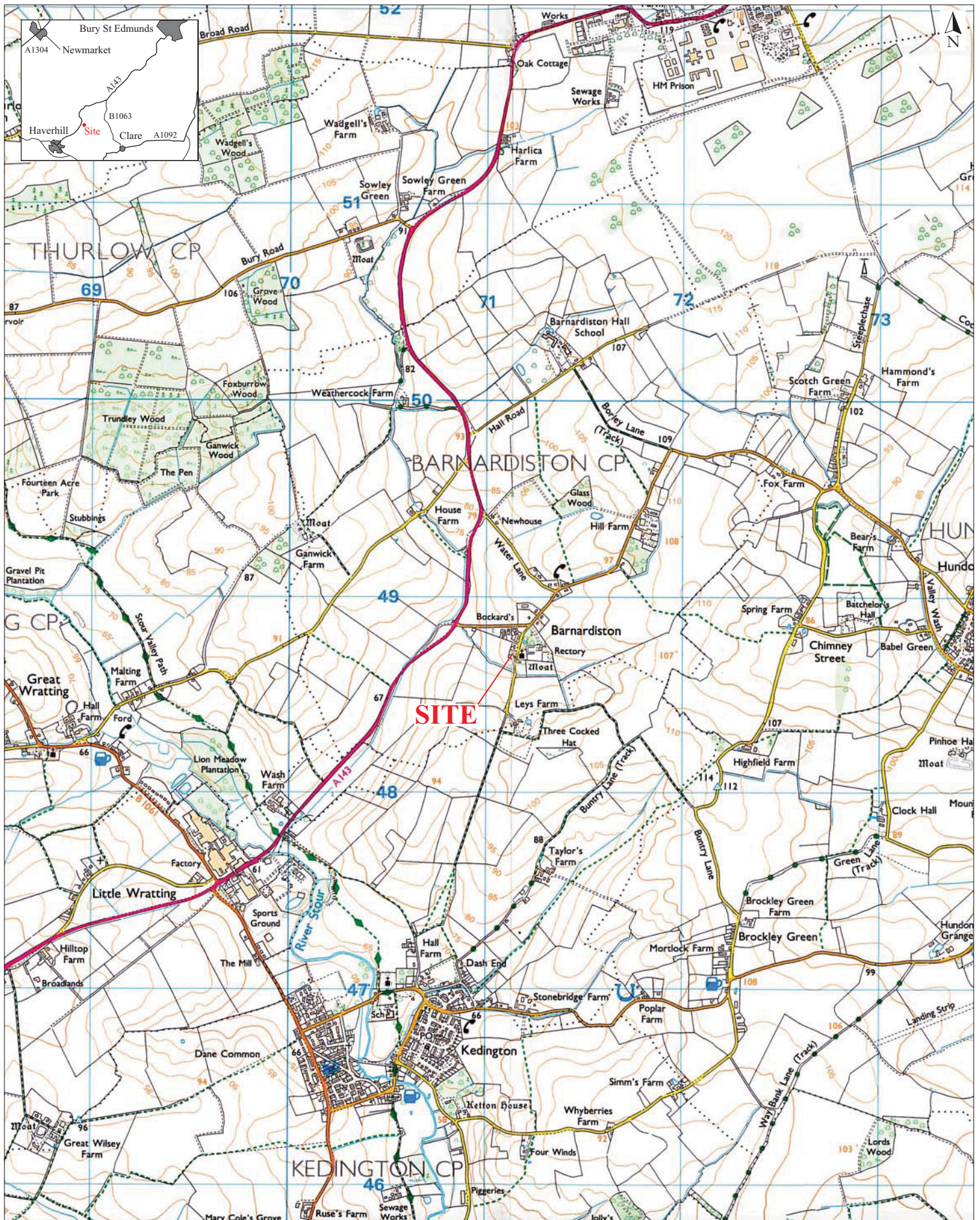
3  
Section 3 and F1003 looking north-east



4  
Section 4 and F1006 looking north-west

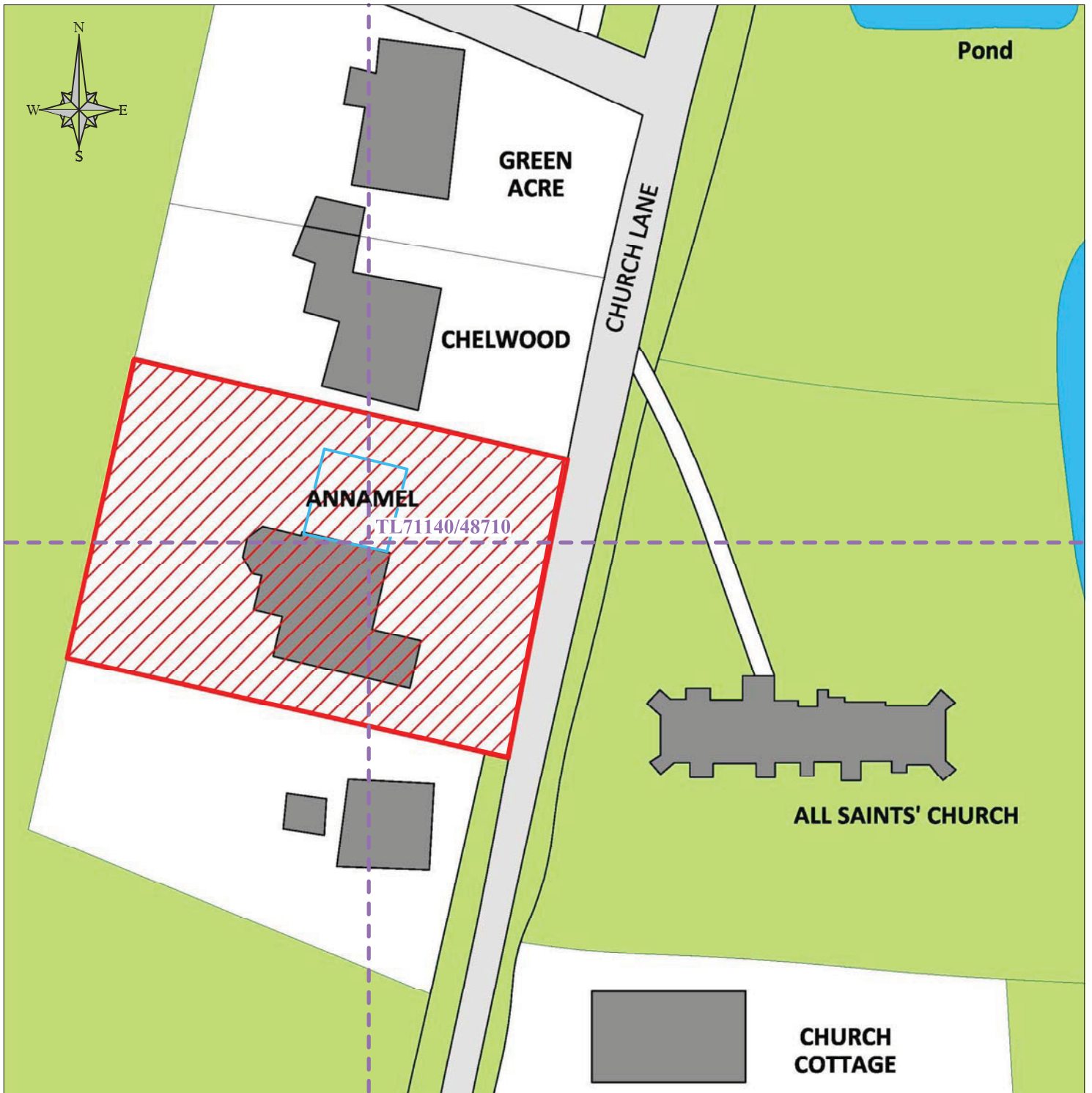


5  
Pre-excitation view of site looking east



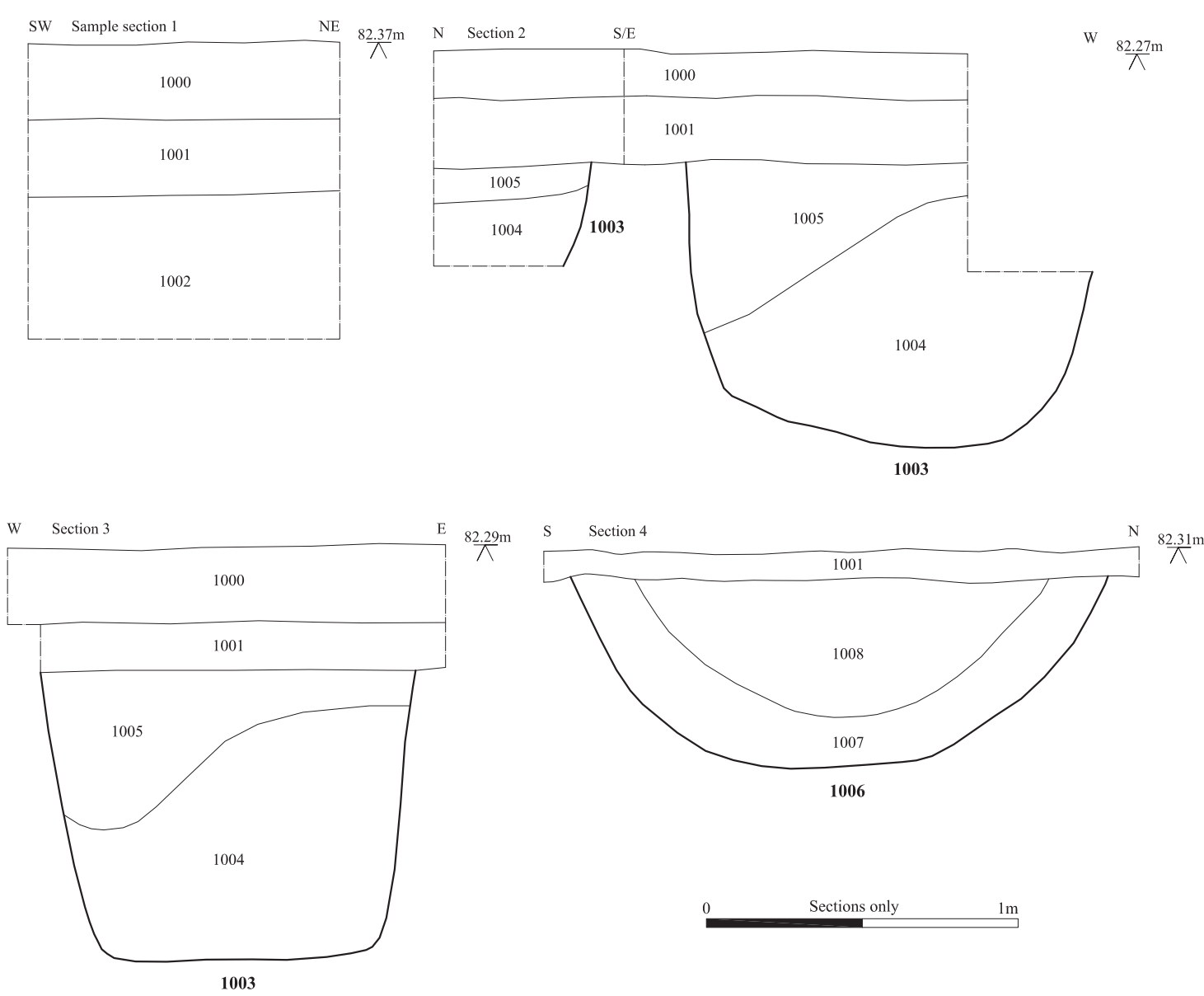
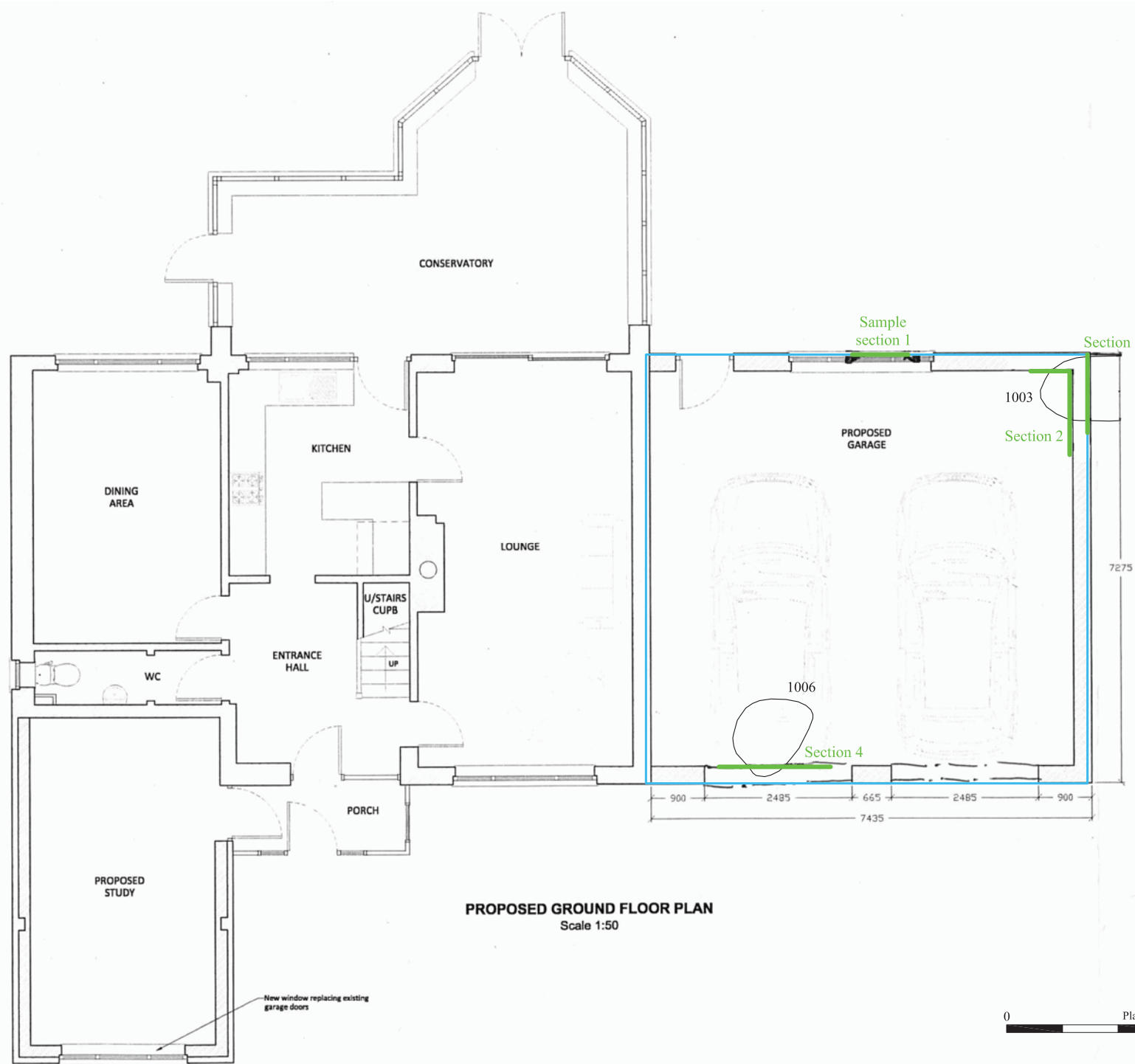
Reproduced from the 1999 Ordnance Survey 1:25000 map with the permission of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown copyright Archaeological Solutions Ltd Licence number 100036680

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**Fig. 1 Site location plan**  
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4  
 Annamel, Church Lane, Barnardiston, Suffolk (P6378)



0 25m

<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>
<b>Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan</b>
Scale 1:500 at A4
Annamel, Church Lane, Barnardiston, Suffolk (P6378)



Archaeological Solutions Ltd  
**Fig. 3 Site plan and sections**  
 Scale 1:100 and 1:20 at A3  
 Annamel, Church Lane, Barnardiston, Suffolk (P6378)