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**LAND ADJACENT TO CHURCH INSTITUTE, THE STREET,
GREAT BARTON, SUFFOLK IP31 2NP**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

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NGR: TL 89222 67103		Report No: 5789
District: St Edmundsbury		Site Code: BRG106
Approved: Claire Halpin MCIfA		Project No: 7911
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PROJECT SUMMARY SHEET

Project name	<i>Land adjacent to Church Institute (The Forge), The Street, Great Barton, Suffolk</i>		
<p><i>In March 2019 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out a trial trench evaluation on land adjacent to the Church Institute, The Street, Great Barton, Suffolk IP31 2NP (NGR TL 892 670; Figs. 1 - 2). The evaluation was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning approval for a residential development comprising seven dwellings, and the residential conversion of the existing forge building (St Edmundsbury Council Approval Ref. DC/17/1166/FUL). The evaluation was undertaken based on the advice of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCC AS-CT).</i></p> <p><i>The Forge is a Grade II listed house and smithy dating from the 17th century with later alterations (DSF8704), and is depicted on the 1805 enclosure map.</i></p> <p><i>The evaluation revealed sparse medieval ditches that cut pits. The features contained predominantly mid 12th/13th to 14th century pottery, notably Bury-type coarse ware cooking pots with occasional glazed Grimston ware. The ditches are broadly parallel or perpendicular to The Street, and do not correspond with subsequent post-medieval enclosures, thus it is likely that they are related to Barton Hall and the medieval landscape surrounding the historic nucleus of the village.</i></p> <p><i>The majority of the features, with a significant concentration in Trench 5, appear to relate to the 17th to 19th century occupation and use of the Forge. They include an oven, metal surface and post holes that likely indicate the presence of former outbuildings associated with industrial processes on the site. The outbuildings are potentially those that were extant on the enclosure map of 1805, but not subsequent maps. Ditches that may have contemporary origins do correlate with boundaries that are marked on early editions of the Ordnance Survey map, thus they may have remained open. The ditches contained a modest distribution of domestic waste including post-medieval pottery, notably German stone wares, with butchered animal bone resulting from food waste and working animals. Metalwork included low quantities of iron nails and broken knife fragments, also consistent with domestic waste. A copper alloy spur is a characteristic 17th century type. Trench 5 included the common presence of clinker and spheroidal hammer scale consistent with metal working associated with the oven and postulated former outbuildings. The oven extended beyond the baulk of the evaluation trenches and was not excavated during the evaluation stage of investigation.</i></p>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	<i>March 2019</i>		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	<i>N</i>	Future work (Y/N/?)	<i>TBC</i>
P. number	<i>7911</i>	Site code	<i>BRG106</i>
Type of project	<i>Archaeological Evaluation</i>		
Site status	<i>Grade II listed building with curtilage listed outbuildings</i>		
Current land use	<i>Open land and vacant buildings</i>		
Planned development	<i>Redevelopment</i>		
Main features (+dates)	<i>Ditches (medieval); ditches, oven, layer, postholes (post-medieval)</i>		
Significant finds (+dates)	<i>Pottery (medieval), pottery, animal bone, metal work (post-medieval)</i>		
Project Location			
County/ District/ Parish	<i>Suffolk</i>	<i>St Edmundsbury</i>	<i>Great Barton</i>
HER for area	<i>Suffolk Historic Environment Record (SHER)</i>		
Post code (if known)	<i>IP31 2NP</i>		
Area of site	<i>c.5280m²</i>		
NGR	<i>TL 89222 67103</i>		
Height AOD (max)	<i>c.60m AOD</i>		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	<i>Hannah Cutler, Archaeological Officer, Suffolk County Council</i>		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>		
Funded by	<i>Graham Mothersole</i>		
Full title	<i>Land adjacent to Church Institute (The Forge), The Street, Great Barton, Suffolk. An Archaeological Evaluation</i>		
Authors	<i>Wilson, L. & Thompson, P.</i>		
Report no.	<i>5775</i>		
Date (of report)	<i>March 2019; revised May 2019</i>		

LAND ADJACENT TO CHURCH INSTITUTE, THE STREET, GREAT BARTON, SUFFOLK IP31 2NP

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

SUMMARY

In March 2019 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out a trial trench evaluation on land adjacent to Church Institute, The Street, Great Barton, Suffolk IP31 2NP (NGR TL 892 670; Figs. 1 - 2). The evaluation was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning approval for a residential development comprising seven dwellings, and the residential conversion of the existing forge building (St Edmundsbury Council Approval Ref. DC/17/1166/FUL). The evaluation was undertaken based on the advice of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCC AS-CT).

Archaeological field work 350-350m to the south-east identified Late Saxon to Early Medieval features and a Roman pit, and recovered sherds of Late Iron Age to Early Roman pottery (BRG 050, BRG 074). The closest finds to the site are Saxon coins from 200m to the west (BRG 104). The Forge is a Grade II listed house and smithy dating from the 17th century with later alterations (DSF8704), and is depicted on the 1805 enclosure map.

The evaluation revealed sparse medieval ditches that cut pits. The features contained predominantly mid 12th/13th to 14th century pottery, notably Bury-type coarse ware cooking pots with occasional glazed Grimston ware. The ditches are broadly parallel or perpendicular to The Street, and do not correspond with subsequent post-medieval enclosures, thus it is likely that they are related to Barton Hall and the medieval landscape surrounding the historic nucleus of the village.

The majority of the features, with a significant concentration in Trench 5, appear to relate to the 17th to 19th century occupation and use of the Forge. They include an oven, metallised surface and post holes that likely indicate the presence of former outbuildings associated with industrial processes on the site. The outbuildings are potentially those that were extant on the enclosure map of 1805, but not subsequent maps. Ditches that may have contemporary origins do correlate with boundaries that are marked on early editions of the Ordnance Survey map, thus they may have remained open. The ditches contained a modest distribution of domestic waste including post-medieval pottery, notably German stone wares, with butchered animal bone resulting from food waste and working animals. Metalwork included low quantities of iron nails and broken knife fragments, also consistent with domestic waste. A copper alloy spur is a characteristic 17th century type. Trench 5 included the common presence of clinker and spheroidal hammer scale consistent with metal working associated with the oven and postulated former outbuildings. The oven extended beyond the baulk of the evaluation trenches and was not excavated during the evaluation stage of investigation.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In March 2019 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out a trial trench evaluation on land adjacent to the Institute, The Street, Great Barton, Suffolk IP31 2NP (NGR TL 892 670; Figs. 1 - 2). The evaluation was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning approval for a residential development comprising seven dwellings, and the residential conversion of the existing forge building (St Edmundsbury Council Approval Ref. DC/17/1166/FUL). The evaluation was undertaken based on the advice of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCC AS-CT).

1.2 The archaeological evaluation was undertaken in accordance with a brief prepared by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCC AS-CT) (Hannah Cutler, 10th Jan 2019), and a written scheme of investigation (specification) prepared by AS (dated 15th January 2019), and approved by SCC AS-CT. It conformed to the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) *Code of Conduct and Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Evaluation* (2014), and the document *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003).

1.3 The principal objectives for the evaluation included:

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

Planning Policy Context

1.4 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2018) states that those parts of the historic environment that have significance because of their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest are heritage assets. The NPPF aims to deliver sustainable development by ensuring that policies and decisions that concern the historic environment recognise that heritage assets are a non-renewable resource, take account of the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits of heritage conservation, and recognise that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term. The NPPF requires applications to describe the significance of any heritage

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

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

2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE

2.1 Great Barton is located 3km north-east of Bury St Edmunds. The site lies on the north western side of The Street within the historic core of the village. It comprises the existing Forge building and associated land, and extends to some 0.65a.

3 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND SOILS

3.1 Great Barton is situated on a slight hill with the site located at approximately 60m AOD. The local soils are characterised as deep well-drained fine loamy over clayey and fine loamy soils, some with calcareous clayey subsoils. The superficial geology varies between Lowestoft Formation clay and silt, and wind blown cover sand. The solid geology is Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation, Seaford Chalk Formation, Newhaven Chalk Formation and Culver Chalk Formation (Undifferentiated).

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

4.1 Field walking approximately 210m to the south east recovered 53 Bronze Age worked flints (BRG 033). Field walking 200m to the north recovered 7 Bronze Age flint flakes (BRG 078), and further field walking has recovered more flints from the same period, to the south of Great Barton (BRG 038, BRE 041). An excavation near Great Barton Hall some 400m to the west of the site, revealed a series of post-hole or pit type features and Iron Age and Late Iron Age to Early Roman pottery (BRG 015). Roman coins have been found at the south end of Great Barton (BRG 002, BRG 011), and a fused mass of coins of Aethelred came from a garden at Barton Hall approximately 200m to the west of the site (BRG 104).

4.2 Archaeological monitoring approximately 350m to the south-east identified sherds of Late Iron Age to Early Roman pottery, and also exposed foundations and a probable cellar relating to the post-medieval Barton Hall (BRG 050). An archaeological excavation centred on 320m to the south-east of the site, identified mainly Late Saxon to Early Medieval features and a Roman pit (BRG 074). The site of the medieval Barton Hall and ancillary buildings is 470m to the south of the site (BRG 020, BRG 051).

4.3 The Forge is a Grade II listed house and smithy, now forming one long range. It dates from the 17th century with later alterations. The house is one-and-a-half storeys, and the smithy is the same height but has no upper floor. The house is timber-framed and faced in black knapped flint with white brick dressings, and the smithy is weather boarded; a small linking section between the two has roughcast in panels. The main roof has pantiles, with slates to a single storey lean-to at the east end. There is one internal chimney-stack, and another added at the east end. The house has two 3-light casement windows with square leaded panes, pintle hinges, and arched heads to frames and surrounds. There are two gabled dormers with similar 2-light leaded casement windows. There is a 6-panelled entrance door with raised fielded panels, the top two glazed, within an ornate 20th century wrought-iron porch. The smithy has two typical industrial windows, divided into high, narrow, vertical lights, on each side of a half-glazed door. The linking section has two gabled dormers, matching those to the house. There is little framing to be seen in the house, but the smithy, which is still working, contains all its original fittings and has an open side-purlin roof (DSF8704).

4.4 Elms Farmhouse to the north of the site is also Grade II listed 17th century building (DSF9016). Forge Bungalows immediately south of the site is a row of four Grade II listed almshouses, built by Lady Louisa Bunbury in 1830 for poor widows (DSF9098). St John's Well 250m to the south-west is of probable 1920s date, the same as the Grade II listed house (BRG 010).

4.5 The 1805 Enclosure map shows The Forge as a rectangular building with three smaller perhaps ancillary buildings to its north (Fig. 9). The surrounding area has an interesting arrangement of roads but the location of the Forge remains clear; fronting the main street to the south. On the 1841 census of Great Barton a single blacksmith is listed (www.ancestry.co.uk). Martin Marriott and his wife, daughter, and two sons most likely resided at the Forge (White 1855, 483), until at least 1871 when the census last records him in Great Barton (www.ancestry.co.uk). During this time he appears to have employed 2/3 men at various times.

4.6 From the 1881 census a James Edwards is listed as the blacksmith in the village (www.ancestry.co.uk), living with a wife, two sons and two daughters at the 'blacksmith shop' (1891 & 1901). The 1888 Ordnance Survey map shows The Forge as a group of two or three buildings set within enclosures, with a pond to the west (Fig. 10). However the lack of detail on this source belays any further information being gleaned about the building arrangement.

4.7 The 1904 Ordnance Survey map best shows the layout of the buildings (Fig. 11). The Cottage and Workshop are indicated as separate units, named Pinfold and Smithy on the map. The outbuildings to the rear appear much in the same

arrangement as they do currently. There appears to be very little development between this and the previous source. The 1911 census provides more detail as to the ownership and occupiers at this time (www.ancestry.co.uk). He is listed in 1911 as living with his wife and son, as a general blacksmith, and his son a blacksmith son. Interestingly the house they occupy is listed as containing seven rooms and named The Forge. Directories suggest he occupied the Forge until at least 1912 (Kelly's 1912, 40).

5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 The evaluation comprised the excavation, recording and investigation of five trenches (lengths 6 - 30m) (Fig. 4). Trench 4 was shortened due to the presence of services, and Trench 6 was not excavated, again due to the presence of services.

5.2 The overburden was removed under close archaeological supervision and control using a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. All subsequent excavation was undertaken by hand

5.3 Exposed sections were cleaned and examined for archaeological features. Deposits were recorded using *pro forma* recording sheets, drawn to scale and photographed as appropriate. Open trenches and excavated spoil were manually/visually searched and scanned by metal detector to enhance the recovery of archaeological finds.

6 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS Figs. 4 - 8

6.1 The encountered stratigraphy was recorded in sample sections presented below:

Trench 1 Figs. 4 - 5

<i>Sample section 1A</i> 0.00 = 59.00m AOD		
0.00 – 0.21m	L1000	Topsoil. Friable, dark grey brown sandy silt with occasional small sub-angular stones.
0.21 – 0.48m	L1001	Subsoil. Friable, mid yellow brown silty sand with occasional small sub-angular and angular flint pebbles.
0.48m+	L1002	Natural deposits. Firm, pale greyish yellow sandy chalky clay with frequent small sub-rounded and natural chalk pebbles.

<i>Sample section 1B</i> 0.00 = 58.43m AOD		
0.00 – 0.29m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.29 – 0.56m	L1001	Subsoil. As above
0.56m+	L1002	Natural deposits. As above.

Description: Trench 1 contained Pits F1053, F1057 and F1059, and Gully F1055. None of the features contained finds. At the eastern end of the trench ditches were unexcavated due to the presence of contamination (?asbestos). A modern service traversed the trench.

Pit F1053 was sub-circular in plan (0.21 x 0.23 x 0.14m). It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1054, was a mid grey brown grey sandy silt. It contained no finds.

Pit F1057 was sub-circular in plan (0.42 x 0.45 x 0.25m). It had steep to moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1058, was a mid grey brown silty clay. It contained no finds. Pit F1057 cut Gully F1055.

Pit F1059 was sub-circular in plan (0.92 x 1.00+ x 0.15m). It had moderately sloping sides and a shallow concave base. Its fill, L1060, was a firm, mid brown grey silty clay. It contained no finds and was cut by a modern drain.

Gully F1055 was linear in plan (2.00+ x 0.21 x 0.13m), orientated E/W. It had steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L 1056, was a firm, mid yellow grey silty clay. It contained no finds. Gully F1055 was cut by Pit F1057.

Trench 2 Figs. 4 - 5

<i>Sample section 2A</i> 0.00 = 58.85m AOD		
0.00 – 0.3m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.3 – 0.57m+	L1106	Fill of Pit F1109. Loose, mid red brown silt with frequent CBM rubble.

<i>Sample section 2B</i> 0.00 = 58.54m AOD		
0.00 – 0.76m+	L1085	Fill of Ditch F1083. Firm, mid grey brown silty clay with moderate flint.

Description: Trench 2 contained Ditches F1086, F1093, F1099 and F1101; Re-cut of Ditch F1086, F1083; Pits F1089, F1091, F1109 and F1112; and Post Holes F1095 and F1097.

Ditch F1083 contained 18th – 19th century pottery and CBM; Pit F1109 contained a late 17th – 18th century pottery sherd and CBM; Ditch F1099 medieval (mid 12th – 14th century) pottery; and Ditch F1101 contained a residual Roman sherd.

Ditch F1086 was linear in plan (1.8+ x 2.85+ x 1.18m), orientated NE/SW. It had steep irregular sides and a concave base. Its basal fill, L1087, was a firm, pale yellow grey silty clay. It contained CBM (80g), animal bone (814g), Cu alloy pin (1g) and Fe nails (219g). Its upper fill, L1088, was a firm, mid blue grey silty clay with occasional chalk flecks. No finds were present. Ditch F1086 was re-cut by F1083.

Re-Cut F1083 was linear in plan (1.8+ x 2.8+ x 0.45m), orientated NE/SW. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its basal fill, L1084, was a firm, pale to mid grey brown silty clay. It contained no finds. Its upper fill, L1085, was a firm, mid grey brown silty clay with moderate flint. It contained 18th – 19th century pottery (1; 28g), CBM (2366g) and animal bone (102g). Re-Cut F1083 was cut by Pit F1112, and was a re-cut of Ditch F1086. Ditch F1086 and Re-Cut F1083 may have continued in Trenches 4 and 5 (= Ditch F1005)

Ditch F1093 was linear in plan (1.8+ x 1.6 x 0.9m), orientated NE/SW. It had steep to moderately sloping sides and a narrow concave base. Its fill, L1094, was a firm, dark grey brown silty clay. It contained no finds. Ditch F1093 was cut by Ditch F1099, and cut Pit F1091.

Ditch F1099 was linear in plan (1.8+ x 1.5 x 0.7m), orientated NE/SW. It had steep sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1100, was a firm, dark grey brown silty clay with occasional small flint. It contained mid 12th – 14th century pottery (2; 108g). Ditch F1099 cut Ditches F1093 and F1101, and Post Holes F1095 and F1097.

Ditch F1101 was linear in plan (1.8+ x 4.5+ x 1.3m+), orientated NE/SW. Its profile was not defined due to the confines of the trench. At the base of the ditch were medium and large cobbles within a firm, pale grey silty clay matrix, L1005. Above L1005 was L1102, was a firm, pale blue grey silty clay. Above L1102 was L1103, was a firm, mid grey brown silty clay. It contained a residual Roman pottery sherd (1; 27g), CBM (3472g), animal bone (471g), slag (2150g) and clinker (6g). Its upper fill, L1104, was a firm, dark grey brown silty clay. Ditch F1101 contained no finds. F1101 was cut by Ditch F1099 and Pit F1109.

Pit F1089 was sub-circular in plan (0.6+ x 0.75+ x 0.13m). It had gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1090, was a firm, pale blue grey silty clay. It contained no finds. Pit F1089 was cut by Ditch F1086.

Pit F1091 was sub-circular in plan (0.85+ x 0.5+ x 0.24m). It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1092, was a firm, pale yellow grey silty clay with occasional small flint pebbles. It contained no finds. Pit F1091 was cut by Ditch F1093.

Pit F1109 was sub circular in plan (4.74 x 2.12 x 0.52m). It had moderately sloping sides and a flattish base. Its basal fill, L1108, was a firm pale grey white chalk. It contained no finds. Its secondary fill, L1107, was a friable, mid yellow brown sandy silt with frequent small stones and gravel. Its upper fill, L1106, was a Loose, mid red brown silt with frequent CBM rubble. It contained Late 17th – 18th C pottery (1; 15g).CBM (3906g), animal bone (24g) and slag (4256g), shale (17g) and a Fe fragment (52g).

Pit F1112 was only visible in section (? x 1.0 x 0.56m). It had steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1113, was a firm, dark grey brown silty clay containing no finds. Pit F1112 cut Re-Cut F1083 and Ditch F1086.

Post Hole F1095 was sub-circular in plan (0.2 x 0.2+ x 0.8m+). It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1096, was a firm, dark brown grey silty clay containing no finds. F1095 was cut by Ditch F1099.

Post Hole F1097 was sub-circular in plan (0.3 x 0.25 x 0.07m) with moderate sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1098, was a firm, dark brown grey silty clay containing no finds. Posthole F1097 was cut by ditch F1099.

Trench 3 Figs. 4 & 6

<i>Sample section 3A</i> 0.00 = 58.61m AOD		
0.00 – 0.48m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.48 – 0.59m	L1001	Subsoil. As above.
0.59m+	L1002	Natural deposits. As above.

<i>Sample section 3B</i> 0.00 = 58.38m AOD		
0.00 – 0.10m	L1115	Demolition debris. Loose, mid grey brown silt with frequent large CBM fragments.
0.10 – 0.19m	L1116	Made Ground. Loose, mid grey brown silt with frequent large CBM fragments.
0.19 – 0.40m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.40 – 0.52m	L1001	Subsoil. As above.
0.52m+	L1002	Natural deposits. As above.

Description: Trench 3 contained Ditch F1042, ?Pit F1044 and Wall M1046. Ditch F1042 contained 17th – 18th century pottery and residual medieval (11th/12th – 13th century) pottery, and Layer L1049 contained a 17th- century spur.

Ditch F1042 was linear in plan (7.0+ x 1.5 x 0.9m), orientated E/W. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its basal fill, L1043, was a firm, mid grey brown silty clay with moderate small to large sub-angular flint pebbles. It contained 17th – 18th century pottery (7; 112g), CBM (3314g), animal bone (568g), shell (14g), slag (13g), shale (100g), slate (32g) and glass (330g). Its secondary fill, L1052, was a firm, mid grey brown silty clay. It contained no finds. Its upper fill, L1051, was a firm, mid grey brown silty clay with moderate small to medium sub-angular flint pebbles. It contained residual medieval (11th/12th – 13th century) pottery (2; 12g), CBM (107g), Fe. Fragment (8; 1740g) and glass (1; 79g). Ditch F1042 cut ?Pit F1044 and was cut by Wall Construction Cut F1047.

?Pit F1044 was not defined in plan due to the limits of the trench (0.8+ x 0.3+ x 0.26m). It had steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1045, was a firm, mid brown grey silty clay with no finds.

Wall M1046 was constructed using frequent small sub-rounded stones and occasional large sub-angular flint (1.8+ x 0.7 x 0.05m), bonded with concrete. It was

contained within Construction Cut F1047. The latter was linear in plan (1.8+ x 0.7 x 0.15m), orientated N/S. It contained L1048, was a firm mid brownish grey silty clay with occasional small flint pebbles.

Trench 4 Figs. 4 & 6

<i>Sample section 4A</i> 0.00 = 58.24m AOD		
0.00 – 0.36m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.36 – 0.54m	L1001	Subsoil. As above.
0.54m+	L1002	Natural deposits. As above.

<i>Sample section 4B</i> 0.00 = 57.79m AOD		
0.00 – 0.2m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.2 – 0.59m	L1001	Subsoil. As above
0.59m+	L1002	Natural deposits. As above.

Description: The ditches within Trench 4 were not excavated as they were likely continuations of excavated ditches. Ditch F1086 and Re-Cut F1083 (Trench 2) may have continued into Trenches 4 and 5 (= Ditch F1005). Ditch F1036 and Re-Cut F1003 (Trench 5) may have continued in Trench 4

Trench 5 Figs. 4 & 7

<i>Sample section 5A</i> 0.00 = 58.27m AOD		
0.00 – 0.48m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.48 – 0.58m	L1013	Metalled Surface. Small – medium cobbles within a grey brown silty clay.
0.58m+	L1002	Natural. As above

Description: Trench 5 contained seven Ditches (Re-Cut F1003, F1005, F1014, F1016, F1026, F1028 and F1036), eight pits (F1009, F1011, F1018, F1020, F1022, F1024, F1032 and F1069), nine post holes (F1030, F1039, F1065, F1067, F1071, F1073, F1075, F1077 and F1081), Drain F1007, Gully F1079, Oven 1041 and stake holes ?F1061 and ?F1063. F1003 may have been a re-cut of Ditch F1036.

Ditch F1003 contained 18th – 19th century pottery and CBM; Ditch F1005 and Pit F1032 contained Late 17th – 19th century pottery; Layer 1013 contained 16th – mid 17th century pottery; Pit F1022 contained 15th – 16th century pottery; and Pits F1020 and F1024 contained medieval (13th – 14th century) pottery.

Drain F1007 was linear in plan (2.1+ x 0.2 x 0.4m), orientated NE/SW. It had near vertical sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1008, was a firm, mid yellow brown sandy

silt with moderate small rounded stones and sub-angular flint. It contained no finds. F1007 cut Ditch F1005.

Oven 1041 was not excavated as a large part of the feature lay under the baulk. It was recorded in plan and section (3.4 x 0.94 x 0.3m+) and contained at least two fills. Fired clay, L1117, was a firm, pale yellow brown clay and was present above burnt sand, L1118. The latter was a friable, mid red brown sand. Post Holes F1065, F1067, F1069, F1071, F1073, F1078 and F1075 may be associated with Oven 1041.

?Stake Hole F1061 was sub-circular in plan (0.16+ x 0.2 x 0.05m). It had gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1062, was a friable, dark grey brown sandy silt with very occasional small stones. It contained no finds.

?Stake Hole F1063 was sub-circular in plan (0.2 x 0.16 x 0.05m). It had gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1064, was a friable, dark grey brown sandy silt with very occasional small stones. It contained no finds.

Gully F1079 was linear in plan (2.0+ x 0.44 x 0.05m), orientated NE/SW. It had shallow sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1080 was a firm, dark grey brown sandy slay silt containing no finds. Gully F1079 was cut by Post Hole F1081.

Metalled Surface F1013 was observed in section below Topsoil L1000. It comprised small – medium cobbles within a grey brown silty clay. It contained 16th – mid 17th century pottery (62; 1225g), CBM (166g), animal bone (546g), slag (220g), Fe blade (19g) and shell (183g).

The ditches present in Trench 5 are presented below:

Feature	Plan/Profile	Fill description	Relationship	Finds
F1003	Linear in plan (2.1+ x 2.42 x 0.98m), orientated SW/NE. Moderately sloping irregular sides and a concave base.	L1035 (Upper):	Cut Ditch F1036	-
-	-	L1004 (Basal): Firm, mid greyish brown silty clay with moderate small to medium flint and sub-angular pebbles.	-	18 th – 19 th C pottery (9; 39g), animal bone (32g), CBM (1306g), clay pipe (13g), Fe. nail (176g), slag (168g).
F1005	Linear in plan (2.1+ x 1.1 x 0.55m), orientated NE/SW. Moderately sloping sides and a narrow base.	L1006: Firm, dark brown grey clayey silt with moderate sub-angular flint.	Cut by Drain F1007.	Late 17 th – mid 19 th C pottery (12; 149g), animal bone (176g), CBM (229g), Fe. fragment (73g), shell (2g).
F1014	Linear in plan (2.1+ x 0.92 x 0.31m), orientated NE/SW. Moderately sloping sides and a concave base.	L1015: Firm, mid yellow grey silty clay with occasional small sub-angular flint.	Cut by Pit F1032.	-
F1016	Linear in plan (6.0+ x 0.8 x 0.19m), orientated NW/SE. Moderately sloping sides and a shallow concave base.	L1017: Friable, mid grey brown silty sand.	Cut by Pit F1024. Cut Pits F1018, F1020 and Ditch F1026.	Mid 12 th – early 14 th C pottery (3; 17g), struck flint (1; 7g).
F1026	Linear in plan (0.7+ x 0.4 x 0.27m), orientated E/W. Steep to moderately sloping sides and a narrow base.	L1027: Friable, mid yellow brown silty sand with occasional small to medium sub-angular and angular flint.	Cut by Ditch F1016 and Pit F1022.	-
F1028	Linear in plan (0.45+ x 0.32+ x 0.23m), orientated N/S. Moderate sloping sides and a concave base.	L1029: Friable, mid yellow brown silty sand.	Cut by Pit F1022.	-
F1036	Linear in plan (2.1+ x 1.55+ x 0.8m), orientated SW/NE. Steep sides and a flattish base.	L1037: Firm, mid yellow grey silty clay with moderate small to medium sub-angular flint.	Cut by Ditch F1003.	-

The pits present in Trench 5 are presented below:

Feature	Plan/Profile	Fill description	Relationship	Finds
F1009	Sub circular in plan (1.26 x 1.5 x 0.34m). Moderately sloping sides and a concave base.	L1010: Firm, mid grey brown silty clay with occasional small sub-angular flint.	Cut Pit F1011.	-
F1011	Sub circular in plan (1.4 x 0.8+ x 0.4m). Moderately sloping sides and a concave base.	L1012: Firm, mid yellow grey silty clay with occasional small sub-angular flints.	Cut by Pit F1009.	-
F1018	Sub-circular in plan (0.8+ x 0.95 x 0.16m). Moderately sloping sides and a concave base.	L1019: Friable, mid yellow brown silty sand.	Cut by Pitch F1016. Cut Pit F1020.	Late 12 th – 13 th C pottery (26; 116g), animal bone (5g)
F1020	Sub-circular in plan (1.01+ x 1.28 x 0.22m). Moderately sloping sides and a flattish base.	L1021: Friable, mid yellow brown silty sand.	Cut by Ditches F1016, F1026 and Pit F1018.	Mid 13 th – 14 th C pottery (6; 57g), animal bone (106g), Fe. fragment (6g), shell (3g).
F1022	Sub-circular in plan (1.6+ x 1.2+ x 0.27m). Moderately sloping sides and a concave base.	L1023: Friable, mid yellow brown silty sand.	Cut Ditch F1028. Cut by Pit F1024.	15 th – 16 th C pottery (9; 105g), animal bone (10g)
F1024	Sub-rectangular in plan (1.54+ x 1.68+ x 0.19m). Moderately sloping sides and a flattish base.	L1025: Friable, dark grey brown silty sand.	Cut Ditch F1016 and Pit F1022.	13 th – 14 th C pottery (5; 131g), animal bone (37g), Fe. fragment (4g), shell (23g).
F1032	Sub circular in plan (1.3 x 0.85+ x 0.3m). Steep sides and an irregular base.	L1033: Firm, dark brown grey silty clay.	Cut Ditch F1014	Late 17 th – 19 th C pottery (4; 67g), CBM (30g), animal bone (6g), clay pipe (10g), slag (10g).
F1069	Sub-circular in plan (0.24+ x 0.54 x 0.25m). Steep sides and a concave base.	L1070: Friable, dark grey brown sandy silt with very occasional small stones.	-	-

The post holes present in Trench 5 are presented below:

Feature	Plan/Profile	Fill description	Relationship	Finds
F1030	Sub-circular in plan (0.46+ x 0.48 x 0.2m). Moderately sloping sides and a concave base.	L1031: Friable, dark grey brown sandy clay silt.	-	-
F1039	Sub-circular in plan (0.24+ x 0.22 x 0.1m). Moderately sloping sides and a concave base.	L1040: Firm, mid grey brown clay silt.	-	-
F1065	Sub-circular in plan (0.2 x 0.22 x 0.14). Steep sides and a concave base.	L1066: Friable, dark grey brown sandy silt with occasional small stones.	-	-
F1067	Sub-circular in plan (0.32 x 0.24 x 0.18m). Steep sides and a concave base.	L1068: Friable, dark grey brown sandy silt with very occasional small stones.	-	-
F1071	Sub-circular in plan (0.32 x 0.34 x 0.14m). Moderately sloping sides and a concave base.	L1072: Friable, dark grey brown sandy silt with very occasional small stones.	-	-
F1073	Sub-circular in plan (0.24 x 0.16 x 0.18m). Moderately sloping sides and a concave base.	L1074: friable, dark grey brown sandy silt with very occasional small stones.	-	-
F1075	Sub-circular in plan (0.16+ x 0.26 x 0.2m). Steep sides and a concave base.	L1076: Friable, dark grey brown sandy silt with very occasional small stones.	-	-
F1077	Sub-circular in plan (0.26+ x 0.3 x 0.18m). Moderately sloping sides and a concave base.	L1078: Friable, dark grey brown sandy silt with very occasional small stones.	-	-
F1081	Sub-circular in plan (0.28 x 0.3 x 0.15m). Moderately sloping sides and a concave base.	L1082: Firm, dark grey brown sandy clay silt with very occasional small stones.	Cut Gully F1079	-

8 DISCUSSION

8.1 The recorded features are tabulated

Trench	Context	Description	Spot Date
1	F1053	Pit	-
	F1055	Gully	-
	F1057	Pit	-
	F1059	Pit	-
2	F1083 Also in Tr.4 = F1005 (Tr.5)	Ditch, Re-Cut of F1086	18 th – 19 th C
	F1086 Also in Tr.4 = F1005 (Tr.5)	Ditch	-
	F1089	Pit	-
	F1091	Pit	-
	F1093	Ditch	-
	F1095	Post Hole	-
	F1097	Post Hole	-
	F1099	Ditch	Medieval (mid 12 th – 14 th C)
	F1101	Ditch	Residual Roman sherd
	F1109	Pit	Late 17 th – 18 th C
	F1112	Pit	-
3	F1042	Ditch	17 th – 18 th C Residual medieval (11 th /12 th – 13 th C)
	F1044	?Pit	-
	W1046	Wall	-
4	F1086 Re-Cut F1083 (Tr.2) = F1005 (Tr.5)	Ditch	-
4	F1005 Re-Cut F1003 (Tr.5)	Ditch	-
5	F1003 Also in Tr.4	Ditch, Re-Cut of F1005	18 th – 19 th C
	F1005 = F1086 Re-Cut F1083 (Tr.2) Also in Tr.4	Ditch	Late 17 th – mid 19 th C
	F1007	Drain	-
	F1009	Pit	-
	F1011	Pit	-
	F1014	Ditch	-
	F1016	Ditch	Medieval (mid 12 th – early 14 th C)
	F1018	Pit	Medieval (late 12 th – 13 th C)
F1020	Pit	Medieval (mid 13 th – 14 th C)	

F1022	Pit	15 th – 16 th C
F1024	Pit	Medieval (13 th – 14 th C)
F1026	Ditch	-
F1028	Ditch	-
F1030	Post Hole	-
F1032	Pit	Late 17 th – 19 th C
F1036	Ditch	-
F1039	Post Hole	-
F1041	Oven	-
F1061	Stake Hole	-
F1063	Stake Hole	-
F1065	Post Hole	-
F1067	Post Hole	-
F1069	Pit	-
F1071	Post Hole	-
F1073	Post Hole	-
F1075	Post Hole	-
F1077	Post Hole	-
F1079	Gully	-
F1081	Post Hole	-

8.2 Isolated residual finds may represent pre-12th century activity in the local landscape. They include a flake of possible struck flint from Ditch F1016, a sherd of Roman pottery from Ditch F1101, and a sherd from a Saxo-Norman St. Neots ware bowl from Ditch F1042.

8.3 The earliest activity on site is represented by sparse medieval ditches and pits, including Ditches F1099 (Trench 2) and F1016 (Trench 5 Extension). The latter intercut with Pits F1018, F1020, F1022 and F2024. These features contained predominantly mid 12th/13th to 14th century pottery, with occasional sherds potentially of 15th to 16th century origin. The pottery principally comprises Bury-type coarse wares, in particular cooking pots and neckless jars, supplemented by occasional Grimston wares probably in the form of partially-glazed jugs and jars. The features do not correspond with any of the remnant landscape boundaries, plots or buildings that are depicted on the Enclosure Map of 1805 (Fig.9), but it is notable they appear broadly parallel or perpendicular to The Street, suggesting they may represent an earlier pattern of land division and activity. It is likely that this activity is related to the presence of the medieval Barton Hall to the south, with previous excavations to south-east also identifying medieval features.

8.4 The highest concentration of features comprises five ditches, a gully, 11 post holes or stake holes, four pits, a metalled surface and an oven in Trench 5. The features appear to be associated with the former presence of a post-medieval forge on the site. The majority of the features are undated but sparse sherds of late 17th to 18th/19th century pottery are present. Trench 5 is located close to the east of a structure labelled a 'Smithy' on the Ordnance

Survey map of 1888 (Fig. 10), but it is unclear due to cartographic conventions, if they correlate with unlabelled structures on the preceding Enclosure Map of 1805 (Fig. 9). Contemporary ditches and further undated pits were also recorded in Trenches 1, 2 and 3, with at least two ditches appearing to represent continuations of ditches in Trench 5 (F1005 = F1086, and F1036). These ditches appear to broadly correlate with enclosures in the western part of the site on the 1888 map, thus suggest there was some continuity of function and occupation from the 17th century onwards (into the 19th century). The multiple fills of these ditches is consistent with them being re-cut and maintained, supporting this hypothesis. The ditches contained a sparse distribution of post-medieval pottery, notably German stone wares, and metal work including iron nails and broken knives, as well as a copper pin and a spur of 17th century type. They also contained a modest quantity of butchered animal bone, representing a typical array of food waste (sheep, cattle, pig and oyster), as well as working animals (horse and dog), with damage to the bones suggesting they had been left exposed for significant durations prior to being covered or backfilled by soil. Environmental remains are scarce and consistent only with general cultivation in the local area rather than food storage or processing on the site.

8.5 The extant residence of the Forge (a Grade II Listed Building) dates from the 17th century, and an outbuilding is depicted to the north of the house on historic cartographic sources. The features in Trench 5 indicate that there was formerly either additional outbuilding associated with forging on the site, or earlier outbuildings that were subsequently replaced. The presence of forging activity in the buildings in Trench 5 appears confirmed by Oven F1041 (and associated post holes), which was not excavated at the evaluation stage as it extended significantly beyond the baulk of the trench. The feature may relate to the structures depicted but not accurately planned on the enclosure map. The industrial nature of activity on the site, relating to metal working, is confirmed by the presence of clinker and spheroidal hammer scale from environmental samples taken from features in Trench 5. At this stage it is unclear if they relate to the metalworking in the 17th century, or are associated with the continued function of the Forge through the 19th century.

8.6 Early modern ditches, drains and pits were also recorded; and contained late 19th to mid 20th century CBM, including gault paving brick, soft red bricks and stamped Fletton bricks.

DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

Archive records, with an inventory, will be deposited at Suffolk County Store. The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross referenced and checked for internal consistency.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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Appendix 1 - Concordance of Finds

BRG106 - P7911 Land Adjacent to the Church Institute, The Street, Great Barton

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		5	Fill of Ditch	18th-19th C	9	39	1306	32	Slag Clay Pipe Fe Nail	2 1	168 13 176
1005	1006		5	Fill of Ditch	Late 17th-mid 19th C	12	149	229	176	Fe Frag Shell	2	73 2
	1013		5	Layer	16th-mid 17th C	62	1225	166	546	Slag Fe Blade Shell	1	220 19 183
1016	1017		5	Fill of Ditch	Mid 12th -early 14th C	3	17			S.Flint	1	7
1018	1019		5	Fill of Pit	Late 12th- 13th C	26	116		5			
1020	1021		5	Fill of Pit	Mid 13th-14th C	6	57		106	Shell Fe Frag	1	3 6
1022	1023		5	Fill of Pit	15th-16th C	9	105		10			
1024	1025		5	Fill of Pit	13th-14th C	5	131		37	Shell Fe Nail	1	23 4
1032	1033		5	Fill of Pit	Late 17th-19th C	4	67	30	6	Clay Pipe Slag	2	10 10
1042	1043	A	3	Fill of Ditch	17th-18th C	7	112	3314	568	Slag Shale Slate Shell Glass	1 28	13 100 32 14 330
	1051	A	3	Fill of Ditch	Residual 11th/12th -13th C	2	12	107				
		C	3							Glass	1	79
	1049		3	Layer					19	Slag		3420

										Shale		12
										Cu Alloy Spur	1	50
										Fe Frag	4	116
1083	1085		2	Fill of Ditch	18th-19th C	1	28	2366	102			
1086	1087		2	Fill of Ditch				80	814	Cu Alloy Pin	1	1
										Fe Nails	3	219
1099	1100		2	Fill of Ditch	Mid 12th-14th C	2	108					
1101	1103		2	Fill of Ditch	Residual Roman	1	27	3472	471	Slag		2150
										Clinker		6
1109	1106		2	Fill of Pit	Late 17th-18th C	1	15	3906	24	Slag		4256
										Shale		17
										Fe Frag	1	52

APPENDX 2 SPECIALIST REPORTS

The Struck Flint

Andrew Peachey

Ditch F1016 contained a flake (7g) of struck flint in an un-patinated condition. The flint is dark grey with a thin orange-brown (banded) cortex. It comprises a broad-squat tertiary debitage flake with a corticated butt and slightly irregular profile. It is likely of prehistoric origin, but despite the presence of a shallow bulb of percussion, production by human agency remains in doubt.

The Pottery

Peter Thompson

The archaeological evaluation recovered 150 sherds weighing 2.208kg from 12 features and two layers. The pottery assemblage mainly ranges from medieval to early post-medieval in date, but there is also a Roman sherd and some later post-medieval to early modern pottery. The assemblage is overall in fair condition

Methodology

The sherds were examined under x35 binocular microscope and recorded according to the Medieval Pottery Research Group Guidelines (Slowikowski et al 2001). Fabric codes are those used for the Suffolk County Council pottery type series.

The Pottery

Ditch F1101 contained the Roman sherd, a micaceous 'Wattisfield type' grey ware containing dark grey relict clay pellets, which was the only find from the feature. The next demonstrably early sherd was an inturned St Neots ware bowl rim from Ditch F1042, but this was residual with post-medieval pottery also being present.

Features F1016, F1018, F1020, F1024 and F1099 contained medieval pottery only, and Pit F1022 contained pottery of 15th-16th centuries date. All of the first five features contained sandy slightly micaceous sherds with red-brown cores and usually grey surfaces which were generally consistent with Bury Medieval coarseware (BMCW), except there was no red iron ore in most of the sherds. In Pit F1018 the BMCW was associated with the only glazed medieval sherd which may have been a Grimston ware, while a Grimston coarseware was also present so indicating a probable date of late 12th-13th centuries for the context. Pit F1020 contained a BMCW flat topped neckless jar rim suitable to a date of mid 13th-14th centuries. Ditch F1099 contained a flat base sherd in a fabric similar to South-East Fenland calcareous ware.

The context with the most pottery was Layer L1013 which contained 62 sherds of late medieval and early post-medieval pottery including transitional and early glazed red earthenware. A fragment of Raeren stoneware jug base

and two conjoining sherds of Siegburg stoneware jug or tankard with saltash glaze and a fine off white fabric, indicate a 16th century date (Cotter 2000, 277) for this assemblage as a group, although it is possible a few of the glazed red earthenwares could be a little later and of 17th centuries date.

KEY

- 1.20 RBGM: Romano-British grey micaceous Wattisfield type ware
- 2.70 STNE: St Neots ware mid 10th-12th
- 3.10 EMW: Early medieval ware 11th-13th
- 3.20 MCW: Medieval coarseware 12th-14th
- 3.30 BMCW: Bury medieval coarseware late 12th-14th
- 3.32 SEFEN: Bury coarse sandy ware or South-east Fenland Calcareous ware mid 12th15th
- 4.00 UPG: Unprovenanced flazed ware late 12th-14th
- 4.23 HFW: Hedingham fine ware mid 12th-early 14th
- 5.00 NLLM: Unprovenanced late medieval 15th-16th
- 5.10 LMT: Late Medieval Transitional 15th-16th
- 6.12 GRE: Glazed red earthenware
- 6.18 PMRE: Post-medieval red earthenware 16th-18th
- 6.41 STAF: Staffordshire type marbled slip ware late 17th-18th
- 7.11 GSW1: Siegburg stoneware early 14th-17th
- 7.13 GSW3: Raeren stoneware 15th-mid early 17th
- 7.15 GSW5: Westerwald stoneware 17th-19th
- 7.21 DUTR: Dutch redware 15th-17th
- 8.21 ESWL: English stoneware London type late 17th-19th
- 8.22 ESWN: Nottinghamshire type stoneware 18th-19th
- 8.41 SWSW: Staffordshire type salt glazed stoneware 18th-19th

Feature	Context	Quantity	Date	Comment
Ditch 1003	1004	4x29g GRE 3x5g SWSW 1x1g LONS 1x4g GSW5	18 th -19 th	
Ditch 1005	1006	1x7g MCWa 1x7g MCWb 1x6g HFW 1x29g LMT 7x85g GRE 1x15g LONS	Late 17 th -mid 19 th	MCWa: pale grey/buff fine sandy fabric with rare other small local inclusions MCWb: fine pale orange oxidised throughout with splash of internal glaze LMT: B3 bowl rim with splash glaze

Layer	1013	3x14g MCW 4x143 NLLM1 7x102g NLLM2 1x43g NLLM3 5x284g LMT 2x28g GSW1 1x16g GSW3 6x144g DUTR 16x210g PMRE 17x241g GRE	16 th – mid 17 th	MCW: x1 dark grey, fine sand, x1 pale grey with oxidised margin, fine sand NLLM1: grey wares; x1 jug rim 16cm diam. (0.08 reve) with attached strap handle 4.8cm wide NLLM2 oxidised with green glaze, some with white slip. Includes a base to drinking jug NLLM3: dark grey with glossy green glaze either side, possibly a late Grimston LMT: strap handle 4-5cm wide with wide central groove SIEGS: drinking vessel RAER: drinking vessel 2x20g CBM
Ditch 1016	1017	1x2g BMCW 1x7g MCWa 1x8g MCWb	Mid 12 th -early 14 th	BMCW: prob from the same vessel as Pit F1018 MCWa: grey sandy fabric looks like a Grimston ware MCWb: pale grey base.body sherd with brown margins in a fine micaceous sandy fabric. Could be a Bury ware but no iron ore
Pit 1018	1019	23x78g BMCW 2x33g GRCW 1x5g UPG	Late 12 th - 13 th	BMCW: thin sherds, red brown with dark grey outer surface, micaceous. Fabric very fine with medium larger rounded quartz, possibly a Hedingham product. Cooking pot, prob all one vessel UPG: dark green glaze with some iron speckling, horizontal incised groove above girth – fabric similar to Grimston, gas pale brown inner core
Pit 1020	1021	6x57g BMCW	Mid 13 th -14 th	BMCW: MNV 3: x1 flat topped triangular beaded neckless jar rim 20cm diam (0.17 reve), x1 base/body angle
Pit 1022	1023	6x62g NLLM 3x43g LMT	15 th -16 th	NLLM: dark grey throughout fine sandy fabric, good condition. Includes F2 flared dish/bowl rim LMT: x1 internal copper speckled glaze
Pit 1024	1025	4x118g BMCW 1x13g MCW	13 th -14 th	MCW: pale brown throughout, fine sandy fabric with occasional very fine white calcareous and red iron ore or clay pellets; x1 base 14cm diam (0.15 reve)
Pit 1032	1033	1x5g MCWa 1x10g MCWb	Late 17 th -19 th	MCWa: fine and medium sub-rounded quartz, grey surfaces with mid brown core MCWb: grey throughout, sandy

		1x14g UPG 1x38g GRE		similar to Grimston ware UPG: grey surfaces, red-brown core. Splash glaze on outer surface. Sandy fabric with occasional black inclusions, possibly an LMT
Ditch 1042	1043 A	1x20g STNE 1x4g EMW 1x8g MCW 1x11g PMRE 3x69gGRE	17 th -18 th	STNE: inturned bowl rim c.35 diam (0.05 reve) MCW: brown surfaces, grey core, medium sub-rounded quartz
	1051 A	2x12g MCW	11 th /12 th -13 th	MCW: mid grey core and inner surface, red-brown surfaces, common rounded medium and sometimes coarse rounded quartz
Ditch 1084	1085	1x28g ESWN	18 th -19 th	
Ditch 1099	1100	2x108g SEFEN	Mid 12 th -14 th	SEFEN: flat base 10cm diameter (0.41beve)
Ditch 1101	1103	1x27g RBGM	Roman	RBCM: contains relict black clay pellets
Pit 1109	1106	1x15g STAF	Late 17 th -18 th	

Table 1: Quantification of pottery by context

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The Ceramic Building Materials and Daub

Andrew Peachey

The trial trench evaluation recovered a total of 88 fragments (14976g) of late post-medieval to early modern CBM in a highly fragmented condition, including peg tile, soft red brick and gault paving bricks (Table 2); predominantly contained in ditches and layers, and associated with 18th-19th century pottery. Pit F1109 L1106 contained gault paving brick which may be derived from a post-medieval floor, but the remainder of the CBM was likely deposited through agricultural processes or deliberately dumped into the base of ditches (field boundaries) to enhance drainage.

CBM type	Fragment Count	Weight (g)
Peg tile	64	5327
Soft red brick	11	2632
Gault paving brick	11	5331
Fletton brick	2	1686
<i>Total</i>	<i>88</i>	<i>14976</i>

Table 2: Quantification of CBM

The peg tile was 12mm thick and manufactured in a mid to dark red sand-tempered fabric with a relatively smooth finish and base; typical of the highly-fired products that were mass-produced during and following the industrial revolution. Small groups of highly fragmented peg tile were contained in Ditches F1003, F1042 and F1101; often associated with similarly broken soft red brick and gault paving brick, with a scarce distribution in other features. The soft red brick was only present as relatively isolated small fragments in ditches but appears to have had (partial) dimensions of ?x105x60mm with a flat base and regular surfaces/arrises.

The gault paving brick was uniformly 40mm thick with a smooth upper surface and a slightly rough base. Pit F1109 L1106 contained eight fragments (3906g), not associated with any other CBM, and it is possible that this once formed part of a floor.

Ditch F1042 also contained fragments of Fletton brick stamped by the Whittlesea Central Brick Company, which operated between 1898-1968, prior to being taken over and subsumed within the London brick Company (LBC).

The Metalwork

Rebecca Sillwood

Introduction

Sixteen metal finds were recovered from the site, this breaks down as fourteen of iron and two of copper alloy. The finds came from mainly post-medieval contexts, including layers, ditches and pits.

A catalogue including weights and dimensions is contained in the archive.

Iron

Of the 14 iron objects recovered from the site, most could not be closely identified or dated, due to corrosion. Five nails were identified, plus two possible fragments of blades.

Context	Trench	Qty	Object Type	Period	Description
1005	5	1	Object	Post-medieval	heavy solid piece, much encrusted; roughly rectangular in plan, rectangular in cross-section
1006	5	2	?Knife	Post-medieval	in two pieces; tanged object, tang visible in mass of corrosion, could be another tanged implement

1013	5	1	Knife	Post-medieval	fragment of tapering rectangular piece
1021	5	1	Fragment	Unknown	flattish irregular piece
1025	5	1	Nail	Post-medieval	flat circular head, missing part of shank
1049	3	2	Nails	Unknown	one flat square head; the other is encrusted
1049	3	2	Objects	Unknown	encrusted amorphous fragments
1087	2	2	Nails	Unknown	heavy duty, encrusted
1087	2	1	Object	Unknown	encrusted, solid, sub-triangular in shape
1106	2	1	Strip	Post-medieval	rectangular strip

Table 3. Iron objects by context

The ironwork appears to be mainly post-medieval in date, due to the patination of some of the metal, and also the strongly industrial cast element of many of the pieces.

Copper alloy

The two copper alloy finds are more diagnostic than the iron and consist of an incomplete spur and a possible small pin.

The spur, from surface layer L1049, was missing only part of one arm. It is a small example, possibly made for a child rather than an adult, and is similar in proportions to an example recovered from Norwich (Ellis, 1993, 222, fig. 170, 1799). The D-sectioned frame had a bifurcated projection for the missing rowel, and the terminal was in the form of a figure of eight. Such spurs date to the 17th-century.

The pin is uncertain, as it was distorted and has a flattened end. The piece came from Ditch Fill F1086 L1087 and is likely to be of post-medieval date. The 'head' of the pin was looped, and the piece was circular in section, except near the end where it was flattened. Though this could feasibly be a brooch pin (Margeson, 1993, 14, fig. 7, no. 62), it may also have had other uses, such as a fastening loop (see Margeson, 1993, 20, fig. 10, no. 93). In each case the dating might be different, such as medieval for the brooch pin, and 17th-18th-century if the object is a fastening. From the patina of the metal, and the context, it would appear more likely to be later in date.

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The Animal Bone

Julie Curl

Methodology

The summary assessment was carried out following a modified version of guidelines by English Heritage (Davis, 1992) and Baker and Worley, 2014. All of the bone was examined to determine range of species and elements present. A record was also made of butchering and any indications of skinning, hornworking and other modifications. When possible ages were estimated along with any other relevant information, such as pathologies. Measurements were considered following Von Den Driesch, 1976, but so few were available that these were not taken for this small assemblage. Counts and weights were noted for each context and counts made for each species. Where bone could not be identified to species, they were grouped as, for example, 'large mammal', 'bird' or 'small mammal'. The results were input into an Excel database for quantification and analysis. A summary catalogue and a table of measurements is included with this report and a full catalogue (with additional counts) of the faunal remains is available in the digital archive.

The bone assemblage

Quantification, provenance and preservation

A total of 2916g of bone, consisting of 111 elements, was recovered from this site, with the assemblage quantified by feature type in Table 4. The bulk of the bone (74%) was found in ditch fills with Post-medieval to relatively modern artefacts. A total of 19% of the bone was produced from the Post-medieval layer 1013. Two undated layers produced 1% of the remains.

Feature Type	Total weight	Total Count
Ditch	2163	53
Layer	43	7
Pit	164	11
Post-Med Layer	546	40
Totals	2916	111

Table 4. Quantification of the faunal remains by feature type, date range, weights and counts.

The assemblage is in good sound condition, although a good deal of fragmentation has occurred from butchering and wear. Some invertebrate damage was seen, more so in ditch fills, these damp and darker environments are more commonly places for insects, land molluscs and isopods (woodlice, etc) that will eat flesh and debris and consume some bone for their shells and exoskeletons.

Some canid gnawing was seen in ditch and pit fills. Waste bone is likely to have been given to domestic or working dogs, but some scavenging by dogs and wild species such as fox is quite likely.

Equid bones were seen in the fill of Ditch F1042, Fill L1043 Segment A that were of a much darker brown colour than other mammal bone in the same deposit, which would suggest they were residual or that the lighter coloured remains are intrusive.

Species range and modifications and other observations

Four species were identified in this assemblage, with remains quantified by feature type and NISP in Table 5. All species are likely to be from domestic stock animals.

Species	Feature Type and NISP				Species Total
	Ditch	Layer	Pit	Post-Med Layer	
Cattle	7		3	1	11
Equid	24			13	37
Mammal	17	5	1	12	35
Pig/boar	3	2	4		9
Sheep/goat	2		3	14	19
Total	53	7	11	40	111

Table 5. Quantification of the faunal remains by feature type, species and NISP.

Cattle were seen in six fills, mostly with small numbers or single fragments of limbs and a mandible and teeth in the Pit Fill F1020 L1021. Butchering was seen throughout, with sawing of cattle ribs seen in the Ditch Fill F1084 L1085. All of the remains are of adults.

Sheep/goat were seen in five deposits, most remains are of adults, with one juvenile (of a few months old) present in the post-medieval layer L1013. There were a range of head and limb elements and butchering noted on most remains.

Pig/boar were produced from four deposits. Most were from juveniles, with two fragments of adult in the undated layer L1049. The dominance of juveniles is commonly seen with porcine remains as they have a primary use for meat and skins. Butchering was seen with most porcine bone and show a range of good cuts of meat.

Equid were seen in three fills, but in terms of fragment count, there was more evidence for them than the normally dominant cattle or sheep/goat. Several bone fragments and teeth were found in the layer L1013. Upper and lower teeth and skull and jaw fragments from a large robust equid were seen in the Ditch Fill F1086 L1087.

Equid bones were seen in the fill of Ditch Fill F1042 L1043 Segment A that are from a large beast, in the size range of a large draught horse. These equid bones are of a much darker brown colour than other mammal bone in the same deposit, which would suggest they were residual.

Equid bone in the Ditch Fill F1042 L1043 showed chop and cut marks, which suggest the animal was skinned and the meat consumed; consumption may have been by dogs as equid meat was never popular with people, except in times of shortage.

Butchering and elements present

Butchering was seen throughout, with particularly heavy butchering on the larger cattle bones. Cuts from skinning were seen on cattle and sheep/goat. Chops from a cleaver noted on the larger limb bones from dismemberment and preparation of cuts of meat. Fine knife cuts were seen from removal of meat and cutting smaller bones. One context, Ditch Fill F1084 L1085, produced two large pieces of cattle rib, one of which had been sawn.

Pathologies

Heavy calculus deposits were noted on teeth of cattle and sheep/goat, which would have caused some periodontal disease.

Discussion and conclusions

This is a small assemblage that consists of the secondary butchering and food waste from the main domestic mammals. Although equid was the most frequent in terms of NISP, cattle and sheep/goat were more frequent in terms of the number of deposits.

Cattle and sheep would have provided milk, the cattle traction, the sheep wool, dung and lanolin; both would provide breeding, meat, skins and by-products. Pig were less common, but clearly contributed to the diet. At least one equid was skinned and the meat consumed; consumption may have been by dogs as equid meat was never popular with people, except in times of shortage.

Some invertebrate damage to surfaces of bones was seen in ditch fills, suggesting that the remains were left exposed for a time before burial, leaving them exposed for feeding by insects, land molluscs and isopods (woodlice, etc).

Generally the assemblage is similar to many of similar dates and size. The lack of bird is surprising in a later period assemblage, but this may due to a recovery bias or meat preference at this site.

The Mollusc Assemblage

Julie Curl

Methodology

The molluscs were identified to species using a variety of reference material. Shells were catalogued by species and where appropriate, counts were made of the number of individual species present (NISP), counts of top and base shells and an estimate of the minimum number of individuals (MNI). Bivalve shells are known to be used as painter's palettes and the remains are examined for any traces of pigments. Shells are also examined for any cut marks that would confirm their use for food from the prising apart of the shells or removal of meat with a knife.

Quantification, provenance and preservation

A total of 225g of shell was recovered from this site, consisting of forty-six elements, which are quantified by context in Table 6.

Shell was recovered from pits, ditches and a post-medieval layer, with Pit Fills F1020 L1021 and F1024 L1025 of a medieval date, other remains are of a Post-medieval to relatively modern date.

The mollusc assemblage is in good condition, although a few shells are fragmented, possibly partly from the butchering used to prise shells open to remove the flesh.

Context	Segment	Trench	Type	Feature	Ctxt Qty	Weight	Marine	Species	NISP
1006		5	Ditch	1005	1	2g	1	Oyster	1
1013		5	Layer	1013	41	183g	39	Oyster	39
1013		5	Layer	1013			2	Mussel	2
1021		5	Pit	1020	1	3g	1	Oyster	1
1025		5	Pit	1024	2	23g	2	Oyster	2
1043	A	3	Ditch	1042	1	14g	1	Oyster	1
TOTALS					46	225g	46		46

Table 6. Quantification of the mollusc assemblage.

The mollusc assemblage

Common Oyster was found in five deposits but mostly in small numbers, a larger group of oyster shells were seen in the post-medieval layer L1013, which included remains of circular holes that are likely to have occurred with the use of dredging tools or rakes used to lift the shells.

The remains of marine sponge, worms and dredging holes on the oysters shows they were retrieved from a marine environment, rather than being farmed shells.

Two Common Mussel shells were seen in Layer L1013. As these are in a smaller number it might be possible that they were incidental with the oyster collecting, but these mussels are commonly eaten.

Discussion and conclusions

This is a small shell assemblage that contains the remains of the most frequent food species on archaeological sites, with the knife cut showing that these were collected for meat. Common Oyster and Mussel are found all around the British coast, even in quite shallow waters. Such molluscs could be collected by individuals, but the evidence of dredging holes in Layer 1013 shows they were collected on a larger scale and are perhaps more likely to be sold at local markets.

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Tables 7 and 8.

7 Summary catalogue of the animal bone.

8 Catalogue of the mollusc assemblage.

Table 7

Catalogue of the animal bone recovered from BRG106

Listed in context order.

A full catalogue (with additional information) is available as an Excel file in the digital archive.

Key:

NISP = Number of Individual Species elements Present

Context	Segment	TT	Feature No	Type	Ctxt Qty	Wt (g)	Species	NISP	Adult	Juv	Neo	MNI	Element range	Butchering	Comments
1004		5	1003	Ditch	1	32	Cattle	1	1				femur fragment		
1006		5	1005	Ditch	7	176	Cattle	2	2				femur fragments	ch, c	some gnawing
1006		5	1005	Ditch			Mammal	5					fragment		
1013		5	1013	Post-Med Layer	40	546	Cattle	1	1				humerus	ch, c	boiled
1013		5	1013	Post-Med Layer			Equid	13	13				isolated teeth, jaw frags		upper molars, premolars and fragments of surrounding jawbone
1013		5	1013	Post-Med Layer			Mammal	12					fragment		small fragments
1013		5	1013	Post-Med Layer			Sheep/goat	14	11	3		2	3 mandibles, limb bones, tooth	ch, c	one mandible with M3 not erupted, one mandible with well worn M3, distal tibiae, radii shafts, one femur with clean hole through distal end where it was pushed onto a spit?

1019		5	1018	Pit	1	5	Mammal	1					fragment		
1021		5	1020	Pit	4	106	Cattle	3	3			1	mandible and upper jaw frags	ch, c	gnawing round rear of mandible condyle, heavy calculus on upper premolar
1021		5	1020	Pit			Sheep/goat	1	1				metatarsal	cut	slender metatarsal. Complete, but heavily gnawed at distal end. Fine cut on proximal shaft from skinning
1023		5	1022	Pit	1	10	Sheep/goat	1	1				radius shaft	ch, c	
1025		5	1024	Pit	4	37	Pig/boar	3		3			upper jaw frags, isolated tooth	ch, c	
1025		5	1024	Pit			Sheep/goat	1	1				tibia shaft	ch, c	
1033		5	1032	Pit	1	6	Pig/boar	1		1			upper jaw fragment		P3 not erupted
1043	A	3	1042	Ditch	14	568	Equid	6	6				radius, ulna, tibia, frags	ch, c	dark stained, residual?
1043	A	3	1042	Ditch			Mammal	5					fragments		small fragments of pale bone
1043	A	3	1042	Ditch			Pig/boar	3		3			pelvic fragments	ch, c	chopped, cut fragments of pelvis
1049		3	1049	Layer	2	19	Pig/boar	2	2				femur, rib	ch, c	femur heavily chopped around mid shaft to prepare joint of meat
1085		2	1084	Ditch	2	102	Cattle	2	2				ribs	sawn, cut	
1087		2	1086	Ditch	18	814	Equid	18	18			1	upper molars, premolars and skull fragments, lower molars and mandible frags		large equid, large horse

													included.		
1103		2	1101	Ditch	11	471	Cattle	2	2			1	humerus and femur, distal ends	ch,c	
1103		2	1101	Ditch			Mammal	7					fragments		
1103		2	1101	Ditch			Sheep/goat	2	2			1	tibia shaft and distal humerus	ch,c	some gnawing on the tibia
1106		2	1109	Pit	5	24	Mammal	5							

Table 8. Catalogue of the mollusc remains from BRG106

Context	Segment	Trench	Type	Feature	Ctxt Qty	Weight	Freshwater	Marine	Land	Fossil	Species	NISP	Top	Base	MNI	Apex	Fragments	Distort	Worms	Sponge	Barnacles	Attached	Cuts	Burnt	Gnaw	Condition	Pigment?	Comments
1006		5	Ditch	1005	1	2		1			Oyster	1					1									fragment		
1013		5	Layer	1013	41	183		39			Oyster	39	9	13	13		17	4	6	2	1	2	2			varied		one base shell with round hole of 7.5mm, one oterh has overlapping dredging holes?
1013		5	Layer	1013				2			Mussel	2			1	1										good		
1021		5	Pit	1020	1	3		1			Oyster	1	1		1	1										good		small individual
1025		5	Pit	1024	2	23		2			Oyster	2	2		2	2		1	1	1		1	1			good		
1043	A	3	Ditch	1042	1	14		1			Oyster	1	1		1	1		1		1			1			good		

The Environmental Samples

Dr John Summers

Introduction

During the archaeological evaluation on land adjacent to the Church Institute, Great Barton, five bulk soil samples for environmental archaeological assessment were taken and processed. Three of the sampled deposits have a post-medieval spot date (Table 9). 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 reference literature (Cappers *et al.* 2006; Jacomet 2006; Kerney and Cameron 1979; Kerney 1999) and a reference collection of modern seeds. 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.

All samples >10 litres were 50% sub-sampled for the purpose of the assessment. Any with the potential to produce a significant concentration of carbonised plant macrofossils (>100 specimens) or abundant charcoal will be fully processed and the resulting light fractions retained with the site archive.

Results

The assessment data from the bulk sample light fractions are presented in Table 9. Carbonised plant macrofossils were present in four of the five samples. The bulk of the specimens were in the form of cereal grains, with hulled barley (*Hordeum* sp.), free-threshing type wheat (*Triticum aestivum/turgidum* type) and oat (*Avena* sp.) identified. In addition, a single rye (*Secale cereal*) rachis segment was identified in ditch fill L1006 (F1005). Further to the cereal remains was a single cotyledon of a large Fabaceae (pea/ bean) in L1013. These crops were all common components of the post-medieval arable economy. It is not possible from the limited evidence to gain a clear insight into their relative significance at the site but it is likely that they all formed part of the diet. A single seed of small Fabaceae (clover/ medick) was identified in pit fill L1032 (F1033), which could have had a range of sources, including arable or grassland communities.

The presence of a single rye rachis segment and small Fabaceae seed is insufficient to indicate on site processing of arable products. It would seem likely that the role of the site as a forge would mean such activities would have been limited. The archaeobotanical assemblage from an evaluation at East Barton Road (Summers 2014) included carbonised remains of numerous cereals, including hulled barley, free-threshing type wheat, oat and barley, pulses, and arable weed taxa in medieval deposits dating to the 11th-12th century. Extensive carbonised remains were recovered from a medieval grain processing complex at Moreton Hall (Summers 2018), and small concentrations of cereal remains and crop processing debris were recovered from two medieval ovens excavated at Moreton Hall East (Fryer 2005). However, comparative post-medieval economic data are limited from Great Barton.

Frequent finds of spheroidal hammerscale attest to the industrial nature of the site. The presence of coal and clinker (coal ash) is in keeping with the post-medieval date of the sampled deposits. Charcoal remains were relatively limited in the samples.

Conclusions

The samples from the evaluation have demonstrated the presence of carbonised remains of cereals and pulses in the post-medieval deposits on the site. These are likely to have been locally cultivated but the use of the site as a forge means that they were likely processed elsewhere and brought to the site as clean grain for consumption. It is likely that further evidence of cereal consumption at the site would be identified if further excavation and bulk sample recovery were to be undertaken in the future.

The presence of hammerscale means that investigations of metalworking residues would be possible if such a research theme was deemed significant. A specialised sampling programme for such material would be required to optimise such an investigation.

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Site code	Sample number	Context	Feature	Feature type	Trench	Spot date	Volume taken (litres)	Volume processed (litres)	% processed	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
BRG106	1	1006	1005	Fill of Ditch	5	Late 17th-mid 19th C	20	10	50%	X	X	FTW (2), Rye rachis (1)	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	XX	-	X	-	-	Coal (X), Clinker (XX), Spheroidal hammerscale (XX)
BRG106	2	1013	-	Layer	5	16th-mid 17th C	40	20	50%	XX	-	HB (2), Hord (2), FTW (2), Trit (1), Oat (2), NFI (3)	X	Large Fabaceae (1)	-	XX	Diffuse porous	X	<i>Vallonia</i> sp.	XX	-	X	-	-	Coal (X), Clinker (X), Spheroidal hammerscale (X)
BRG106	3	1031	1030	Fill of Pit	5	-	20	10	50%	-	-	-	X	Small Fabaceae (1)	-	X	-	X	<i>Vallonia</i> sp.	XX	X	X	-	-	Spheroidal hammerscale (X)
BRG106	4	1033	1032	Fill of Pit	5	Late 17th-19th C	20	10	50%	X	-	Hord (1), NFI (1)	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	XX	-	X	-	-	Coal (X), Clinker (XX), Spheroidal hammerscale (XX)
BRG106	5	1110	-	Layer	2	-	10	10	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	XX	-	X	-	-	Clinker (XX), Spheroidal hammerscale (X)

Table 9: Results from the assessment of bulk sample light fractions from The Street, Great Barton. Abbreviations: HB = hulled barley (*Hordeum* sp.); Hord = barley (*Hordeum* sp.); FTW = free-threshing type wheat (*Triticum aestivum/ turgidum*); Trit = wheat (*Triticum* sp.); Rye (*Secale cereale*); NFI = not formally identified (indeterminate cereal grain).

APPENDIX 3 SPECIFICATION

**LAND ADJACENT TO CHURCH INSTITUTE,
THE STREET, GREAT BARTON, SUFFOLK IP31 2NP**

**WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

15th January 2019

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

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**LAND ADJACENT TO CHURCH INSTITUTE, THE STREET, GREAT BARTON,
SUFFOLK IP31 2NP
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

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, Hannah Cutler, dated 10th January 2019) for archaeological evaluation prior to the proposed construction of a new residential development, along with the residential conversion of the existing Forge building, on land adjacent to the Church Institute, The Street, Great Barton, Suffolk IP31 2NP. The work is required to comply with a planning condition on approval for the development, on advice from SCC AS-CT (St Edmundsbury Planning Ref. DC/17/1166/FUL). The WSI has been prepared for the approval of SCC AS-CT and the LPA. The WSI alone will not discharge the planning condition. A programme of historic building recording is also required by the condition, for which a separate WSI has been prepared.

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. Further archaeological works may be required by SCC AS-CT following the evaluation, should remains be present, in order to comply with the requirements of the condition, for which an additional brief/WSI will be required.

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 The site lies on the north western side of The Street in the historic core of Great Barton. It comprises the existing Forge building and associated land, and extends to some 0.65a. It is proposed to erect seven new dwellings on the site, including new built and residential conversion of the Forge. A condition of planning approval requires a programme of archaeological work.

3.2 The Suffolk Historic Environment Record notes that this is an area of archaeological potential and the site contains The Forge, which is Grade II listed and dates to the 17th century (HER DSF8704).

3.3 The site thus has a particular potential for evidence of early post-medieval activity associated with the Forge, and for earlier remains of the historic settlement of the village to extend into this area.

3.4 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 regional research frameworks are set out in Glazebrook (1997 and Brown & Glazebrook (2000) and updated by Medlycott and Brown (2008) and Medlycott (2011). Further updates are available on the EAA website. 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 The research subjects identified as important for the post-medieval and modern periods (see Medlycott 2011, 72-80) expand on those set out by Gilman *et al* (in Brown & Glazebrook, 2000) which focussed on the subjects of fortifications, parks and gardens and industrialisation and manufacture. Medlycott (2011) stresses the importance of the built and environment and the use of the Listed Buildings databases and thematic surveys in understanding this. The subject of industry and infrastructure, which is clearly of great importance for this period, remains a key research subject for the region with particular attention being paid to rural industries, the processing of food for urban markets and the development and character of the region's primary communication routes. Landscapes, and the effect of social changes, such as the Dissolution and the enclosure of greens and commons, on them are considered to be an area of research. The region's military sites and their impact on the development of eastern England, on its landscapes and on its appearance are also considered to be of importance. Towns, their development and their impact on the landscape, require further study. Issues such as economic and social influences of towns on their hinterlands and neighbours are identified as being of importance, as are the development of specific urban forms.

4.2.5 As set out above, the principal research objectives will be to identify any significant evidence of medieval or early post-medieval activity associated with the village settlement and The Forge.

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

Medlycott, M & Brown, N, 2008, *Revised East Anglian Archaeological Research Frameworks*, www.eaareports/algaoee

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 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 CIfA.

5.1.2 Profiles of key project staff are provided (Appendix 3).

A Method Statement is presented
Trial Trench Evaluation Appendix 1

5.1.3 The evaluation will conform with the guidelines set down in the brief and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluations (revised 2014)* and *Standard and Guidelines for Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment (revised 2014)*. 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 2017*.

5.1.4 SCC AS-CT require a programme of archaeological evaluation by trial trenching and require 133m of 1.8m wide trenching. Three trenches of 30m x 1.8m, one trench of 13m x 1.8m, one trench of 10m x 1.8m and one trench of 20m x 1.8m are proposed. A trench plan is appended. AS is happy to review the scale/location of the trenches following comment from the client and/or SCC AS-CT.

5.1.5 The environmental strategy will adhere to the guidelines issued by English Heritage (now Historic England) (*Environmental Archaeology; A guide to the theory*

and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation, Centre for Archaeology Guidelines, rev 2011). An environmentalist will be invited to visit the site if remains of interest are found. Dr Rob Scaife/Dr John Summers will be the Environmental Coordinator for the project. The specialist will make his/her results known to the regional science advisor who co-ordinates environmental archaeology in the region on behalf of Historic England.

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 Suffolk Archaeological Archive to fulfil their requirements for the long term deposition of the project archive. These will encompass: their collection policy, and their financial and technical requirements for long term storage. The resources include provision for the long term-deposition of the project archive.

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

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 Suffolk Archaeological Archives.

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, 2017). A unique event number and monument 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 Archaeological Archives; 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 Suffolk Archaeological Archives. 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 Suffolk Archaeological Archives 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 event number for the report and monument number for any finds will be obtained from the HER.

11 MONITORING

11.1 It is understood that SCCAS-CT will monitor the project on behalf of the local planning authority.

11.2 **Notification** Archaeological Solutions will give SCCAS-CT notification prior to the commencement of the project on site

11.3 **Monitoring** SCCAS-CT will be responsible for monitoring progress and standards throughout the project, both on site and during the post-survey/report stages, to ensure compliance with the planning requirement, the approved WSI and any subsequent Brief and approved WSI for further fieldwork, analyses and publication.

11.4 Any variations to the WSI will be agreed in advance with SCCAS-CT prior to them being carried out.

11.5 No trenches will be backfilled until signed off by SCC AS-CT

APPENDIX 1

METHOD STATEMENT

Method Statement for the recording of archaeological remains

The archaeological evaluation will be conducted in accordance with the project brief, and the code of the Chartered Institute for 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

If deep, 'urban' type deposits are encountered, or significant deposits of made ground/waterlogged ground/alluvium are encountered (which is unlikely on this site) the upper levels of the trench will be stepped as necessary, within layers of later post-medieval/modern date only, in order to ensure safe working practices. The trenches will be no less than 1.8m wide at base.

Excavation of Stratified Sequences

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

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

Excavation of Buildings

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

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

Full Excavation

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

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.

Buried Soils

If buried soils are encountered, the surfaces will be cleaned and examined for features/finds, which will be investigated/recorded before any further excavation takes place.

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. Digital images will also be taken (Nikon Coolpix L29 16.1 megapixel cameras). 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. Any metal finds from the metal detector survey will be located by GPS.

A metal detector will be used to enhance finds recovery. The metal detector survey will be conducted prior to and 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.

In the event of items considered as being defined as treasure being found, then the requirements of the Treasure Act 1996 (with subsequent amendments) will be followed. Any such finds encountered during the investigation will be reported immediately to the Suffolk Portable Antiquities Scheme Finds Liaison Officer who will in turn inform the Coroner within 14 days

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 (now Historic England), and the specialist will make his/her results known to the regional science advisor who co-ordinates environmental archaeology in the region on behalf of Historic England. The project will also accord with the guidelines of the English Heritage (now Historic England) 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 John Summers. Dr Rob Scaife/Dr Summers and AS will seek advice from the HE 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 Historic England 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 HE 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/Dr John Summers will visit to advise on 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 John Summers. Dr Rob Scaife and AS will seek advice from the HE Regional Scientific Advisor if significant environmental remains are found.

FINDS PROCESSING

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

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

APPENDIX 2

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LIMITED: PROFILES OF STAFF & SPECIALISTS

DIRECTOR

Claire Halpin BA MCIfA

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 BSc MCIfA

Qualifications: Member of the CfA

Experience: Tom has over 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 (ACCOUNTS)

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 MANAGER (LOGISTICS)

Jennifer O'Toole

Experience: Jennifer's professional career has included a variety of roles such as Operations Director with The Logistics Network Ltd, Tutor/Trainer & Deputy Manager with Avanta TNG and Training and Assessment Consultant with PDM Training and Consultancy Ltd. Jennifer's career history emphasises her organisational and interpersonal skills, especially her ability to efficiently liaise with and manage individuals on various levels, and provide a range of supportive/ administrative services. Jennifer holds professional qualifications in a number of subjects including recruitment practice, customer service, workplace competence and health and safety. In her role with Archaeological Solutions Ltd, Jennifer has assisted in the delivery of the company's services on a variety of projects as well as co-ordinating recruitment and providing a range of complex administrative support.

SENIOR PROJECTS MANAGER

Jon Murray BA MCIFA

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

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

SENIOR PROJECTS MANAGER

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)). This background has provided Vincent with a 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. Since joining Archaeological Solutions Ltd, Vincent has managed various large and complex excavation projects including a number of sites associated with the onshore element of the East Anglia One project (ScottishPower Renewables). His duties include overall project management (fieldwork), the management of staff and timescales, and professional liaison with clients, local authority representatives and other organisations as necessary. Vincent also assists in the dissemination of project outcomes through contributions to 'grey' and published literature, and through the organisation and delivery of site open days. He is CSCS qualified (expires June 2020) and has successfully completed the Emergency First Aid at Work course (January 2018).

SENIOR PROJECT OFFICER

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 Lydinge 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. Since joining Archaeological Solutions Ltd, Kerrie has gained enhanced experience of commercial archaeological practice, and has managed the fieldwork elements of various large projects, including the excavation of Chilton Leys, Stowmarket. Kerrie's other responsibilities include the training and management of field staff, and professional liaison with clients and local authority representatives. Kerrie has contributed towards the dissemination of project outcomes through the production of 'grey' literature and published works. She is CSCS qualified (expires February 2019).

PROJECT OFFICER

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

Keeley-jade Diggons

Qualifications: University of Southampton, BA Archaeology and Geography (2014-2017)

Experience: Keeley's higher education at the University of Southampton provided her with a good, working understanding of archaeological fieldwork method and theory through the completion of modules including *Archaeological Survey*, *Geophysics* and *Advanced GIS*. She also gained valuable excavation and finds administration experience through participation on British and overseas field projects. Since joining Archaeological Solutions Ltd, Keeley has participated on a number of fieldwork projects, including elements of the East Anglia One infrastructure project (ScottishPower Renewables), and has coordinated geophysical survey projects, including cart-based surveys. Keeley has also contributed to the production of archaeological reports through the collation and assessment of site data and she holds a qualification in Remote Outdoor First Aid.

SUPERVISOR

Samuel Thomelius BA MA

Qualifications: Bachelor Programme in Archaeology and Ancient History, Archaeology (Uppsala University 2012–15)

Master Programme in the Humanities, Archaeology (Uppsala University 2015–17)

Experience: Samuel's higher education has provided him with a good, practical understanding of the archaeology of northern Europe and a firm grounding in various vocational skills. Samuel's practical experience encompasses archaeological excavation duties and post-excavation curation, including a lead role in digital documentation at Uppsala University (2016). His principle research interests are landscape archaeology and digital methods in archaeology. Since joining Archaeological Solutions Ltd, Samuel has worked on a variety of commercial fieldwork projects, developing his practical skills and gaining a good understanding of various archaeological periods across the East of England. Samuel is CSCS certified.

SUPERVISOR

Juan Palomeque-Gonzalez

Qualifications: University Alfonso X (Madrid), MSc post-graduate certificate in education (2014-2015)

University Complutense of Madrid, BSc Archaeology (2010-2014)

Experience: Juan's higher education provided him with a good, working understanding of archaeological theory and practice, including specialist knowledge of the archaeological application of micro-photogrammetry. He is an author on a number of technical academic papers, including 'On applications of micro-photogrammetry and geometric morphometrics to studies of tooth mark morphology: The modern Olduvai Carnivore Site (Tanzania)', *Palaeogeography, Palaeoclimatology, Palaeoecology* (2017), and 'Micro-photogrammetric characterization of cut marks on bones', *Journal of Archaeological Science* (2015). Juan's academic interests have led to his involvement on a number of international research projects including the OLDUVAI Project (Tanzania) and The Ulaca Research Project, Avila (Spain). He has gained good experience of archaeological excavation and post-excavation practice through voluntary and professional participation on a number of field projects and has worked commercially for LURE ARCHAEOLOGY S.L. (Madrid). Since joining Archaeological Solutions Ltd, Juan has worked on various projects across East Anglia and has received training in the use of AutoCAD. He has passed the Health, Safety and Environment Test for Managers and Professionals (October 2017) and has been awarded a certificate in Emergency First Aid at Work (November 2017).

SUPERVISOR

Joseph Locke BA MSt

Qualifications: BA (Hons) Classical and Archaeological Studies (University of Kent 2009–12)

MSt Classical Archaeology (University of Oxford 2014–15)

Experience: Joseph has been working in field archaeology across southern Britain for the last five years for a variety of contracting units, and developing an extensive repertoire of excavation, surveying and supervisory skills. Significant projects during this period have included the large-scale excavation of a complex Roman farmstead in eastern Milton Keynes, late Iron Age and Roman field systems and settlement, and Roman inhumation burials also around Milton Keynes. Other projects have included Anglo-Saxon cremations and the medieval Greyfriars Friary in Oxfordshire, Bronze Age cremations, Iron Age field systems and Saxon sunken-featured building across East Anglia, as well as overseeing watching briefs. In addition to British archaeology, Joseph's academic background has also supported research interests in Minoan Archaeology, in particular burial practices. Joseph is CSCS certified.

SUPERVISOR

Aurelian 'Ike' Rusu BA MA PHD

Qualifications: BA History and Philology (University of Sibiu 2002–6)

MS History (University of Sibiu 2008-6)

PHD History (University of Sibiu 2009-12)

Experience: Ike's archaeological career has spanned a wide-range of excavations in Romania and Great Britain, ranging from rescue and research excavations, rural and urban commercial projects, and investigations in advance of motorway and road

construction. For the last two years Ike has been supervising teams working on multi-period sites along the A14 road expansion in Cambridgeshire, including prehistoric cremations, extensive Roman settlement and industry and a medieval deserted village. Prior to that, he worked on sites in London ranging from investigations into Palaeolithic gravel deposits to post-medieval charnel pits. Other projects have included Saxon burials and an Augustinian Friary in Norfolk, while projects in Romania have spanned, Mesolithic and Neolithic sites, a Roman cursus, Migration period burials, and medieval settlement and houses. Through his post-graduate studies Ike developed a strong research interest in Mesolithic sites and material culture, as well as the transition into the Neolithic. Ike is an Associate member of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, is CSCS certified, and qualified for First Aid at Work.

PROJECT OFFICER (DESK-BASED ASSESSMENTS)

Kate Higgs MA (Oxon)

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

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

ASSISTANT PROJECTS MANAGER (POST-EXCAVATION)

Andrew Newton MPhil PCIFA

Qualifications: University of Bradford, MPhil (2002-04)

University of Bradford, BSc (Hons) Archaeology (1999-2003)

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) Lindsay Lloyd-Smith BSc MPhil PhD

Qualifications: Institute of Archaeology, UoL, BSc (Hons) Archaeology (1989-1992)
University of Cambridge, MPhil Archaeological Research (2004-2005)
University of Cambridge, PhD Archaeology (2005-2008)

Experience: Lindsay has over 25 years' experience in archaeology working on a wide variety of contract and research projects. As well as working in East Anglia for the Norfolk Archaeological Unit (1992), the Cambridge Archaeology Unit (repeatedly between 1995 and 2010), and most recently for Pre-Construct Archaeology (2016-2018), Lindsay's work and research has taken him to Belize (1992), the Netherlands (1992-1995), Sweden (1997-2004), India (1996-2005), Egypt (2002-2004), Malaysia (2000-2017), the Philippines (2006), Vietnam (2009), and South Korea (2011-2015). He was a member of the Niah Caves Project, Borneo (University of Cambridge, 2000-2004), which led on to his post-graduate research (MPhil, PhD) into later prehistorical mortuary practice in Island Southeast Asia. Following this, he was a Post-Doctoral Research Associate on the Cultured Rainforest Project, University of Cambridge (2007-2011), responsible for archaeological fieldwork investigating the prehistory of the central highlands of Borneo. He spent four years (2011-2015) working as an Assistant Professor at the Institute for East Asian Studies, Sogang University, Seoul, South Korea, where he taught Area Studies and Southeast Asian Archaeology and directed the Early Central Borneo Project (2013-2016). During this time he also was lead editor for the newly launched journal *TRANS: Trans –Regional and –National Studies of Southeast Asia* published by Cambridge University Press. Returning to the UK in 2015, Lindsay worked at Leicester University as an Associate Tutor in the School of Archaeology and Ancient History where he designed and wrote a Distance Learning Masters Module in Archaeology and Education. Lindsay joined AS in June 2018 and is responsible for the post-excavation management of large excavation projects, from the assessment, interpretation and synthesis of site data to the production of archaeological reports from assessment to publication level.

POTTERY, LITHICS AND CBM RESEARCHER

Andrew Peachey BA MCIfA

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.

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.

GRAPHICS OFFICER

Danielle Hall

Qualifications: University of Edinburgh, Archaeology MA (Hons) (2014 - 2018)

Experience: Since joining the Graphics Department at AS, Danielle has been involved multiple tasks including digitising site records, compiling geo-physics surveys, and creating visual figures for desk-based assessments. Danielle has participated in various field excavations from Romania to Cyprus and has worked alongside the University of Edinburgh and Archaeology Scotland. She has also worked in conjunction with Historic Environment Scotland, the University of Glasgow, and the Society of Antiquaries Scotland using her designs to promote archaeology to local communities.

HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING

Tansy Collins BSc

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

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

HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING

Lauren Wilson

Qualifications: University of Chester (2010-2013) BA (Hons) Archaeology
University of York (2013-2014) MA Archaeology of Buildings

Experience: Throughout her higher education, Lauren has gained extensive practical archaeological experience, including small finds processing and cataloguing at Norton Priory, Runcorn and assisting in the excavation of a Roman villa as part of the *Santa Marta Project*, Tuscany. Lauren also participated in a training excavation at Grovesnor Park, Chester, centred on a Roman road and 16th century chapel. As part of her Masters dissertation, Lauren worked with the Historic Property Manager of Middleham Castle, North Yorkshire, gaining a good practical knowledge of public outreach and events planning. Since joining Archaeological Solutions Ltd, Lauren has contributed to complex historic buildings recording projects at Landens Farm, Horley (Surrey) and the Ostrich Inn, Colnbrook (Berkshire). She also conducts background research and contributes to archaeological report writing.

ARCHIVES CO-ORDINATOR

Luke Harris

Qualifications: Northampton College, A-Level History, English Literature and Language and AS-Level Government and Politics (2006)

Experience: Since completing his advanced education, Luke has held a number of professional administrative roles with companies and institutions including Nationwide Building Society (2007–2011) and Civica (2013–2014). His duties and responsibilities in these posts included the supervision and coordination of co-workers, the handling of customer enquiries and the categorisation, collation and digitalisation of paper records. Luke has also gained valuable clerical experience

through voluntary roles and work experience. Since joining Archaeological Solutions Ltd, Luke has received training in finds recognition, finds and environmental processing/ storage, archiving and the deposition of archaeological archives.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS: PRINCIPAL SPECIALISTS

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS	David Bescoby Dr John Summers Air Photo Services
AIR PHOTOGRAPHIC ASSESSMENTS	
PHOTOGRAPHIC SURVEYS	K Henry
PREHISTORIC POTTERY	A Peachey MCIfA
ROMAN POTTERY	A Peachey MCIfA
SAXON & MEDIEVAL POTTERY	P Thompson
POST-MEDIEVAL POTTERY	P Thompson
FLINT	A Peachey MCIfA
GLASS	H Cool
COINS	British Museum, Dept of Coins & Medals
SMALL FINDS	R Sellwood
SLAG	A Newton
ANIMAL BONE	Dr J Cussans
HUMAN BONE:	S Anderson
ENVIRONMENTAL CO-ORDINATOR	Dr J Summers
POLLEN AND SEEDS:	Dr R Scaife
CHARCOAL/WOOD	Dr J Summers
SOIL MICROMORPHOLOGY	Dr R MacPhail, Dr C French
CARBON-14 DATING:	Historic England Ancient Monuments Laboratory (for advice).
CONSERVATION	University of Leicester

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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OASIS ID: archaeol7-343508

Project details

Project name	Land Adjacent to the Church Institute, The Street, Great Barton, IP31 2NP
Short description of the project	In March 2019 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out a trial trench evaluation on land adjacent to the Church Institute based on the site, The Street, Great Barton, Suffolk IP31 2NP (NGR TL 892 670; Figs. 1 - 2). The Forge is a Grade II listed house and smithy dating from the 17th century with later alterations (DSF8704), and is depicted on the 1805 enclosure map. The evaluation revealed sparse medieval ditches that cut pits. The features contained predominantly mid 12th/13th to 14th century pottery, notably Bury-type coarse ware cooking pots with occasional glazed Grimston ware. The ditches are broadly parallel or perpendicular to The Street, and do not correspond with subsequent post-medieval enclosures, thus it is likely that they are related to Barton Hall and the medieval landscape surrounding the historic nucleus of the village. The majority of the features, with a significant concentration in Trench 5, appear to relate to the 17th to 19th century occupation and use of the Forge. They include an oven, metal surface and post holes that likely indicate the presence of former outbuildings associated with industrial processes on the site. The outbuildings are potentially those that were extant on the enclosure map of 1805, but not subsequent maps. A copper alloy spur is a characteristic 17th century type. Trench 5 included the common presence of clinker and spheroidal hammer scale consistent with metal working associated with the oven and postulated former outbuildings. The oven extended beyond the bank of the evaluation trenches and was not excavated during the evaluation stage of investigation.
Project dates	Start: 01-03-2019 End: 25-03-2019
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	BRG106 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	P7911 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 15 - Other
Monument type	DITCHES Medieval
Monument type	DITCHES, OVEN, LAYER, POSTHOLES Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY, ANIMAL BONE, METAL WORK Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Targeted Trenches"
Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	Planning condition

Position in the planning process Not known / Not recorded

Project location

Country England
 Site location SUFFOLK ST EDMUNDSBURY GREAT BARTON Land Adjacent to the Church Institute, The Street, Great Barton
 Postcode IP312NP
 Study area 5280 Square metres
 Site coordinates TL 89222 67103 52.269007941365 0.773503645401 52 16 08 N 000 46 24 E Point
 Height OD / Depth Min: 60m Max: 60m

Project creators

Name of Organisation Archaeological Solutions Ltd
 Project brief originator SCC
 Project design originator Jon Murray
 Project director/manager Jon Murray
 Project supervisor Archaeological Solutions Ltd
 Type of sponsor/funding body Graham Mothersole
 Name of sponsor/funding body Graham Mothersole

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient SCCAS
 Physical Contents "Animal Bones","Ceramics","Glass","Metal","other"
 Digital Archive recipient SCCAS
 Digital Contents "Animal Bones","Ceramics","Glass","Metal","other"
 Digital Media available "Database","Images raster / digital photography","Spreadsheets","Text"
 Paper Archive recipient SCCAS
 Paper Contents "Animal Bones","Ceramics","Glass","Metal","other"
 Paper Media available "Context sheet","Drawing","Map","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Survey "

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
 Title Land adjacent to Church Institute (The Forge), The Street, Great Barton, Suffolk. An Archaeological Evaluation
 Author(s)/Editor(s) Wilson, L
 Author(s)/Editor(s) Thompson, P

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Pit F1069 in Trench 5



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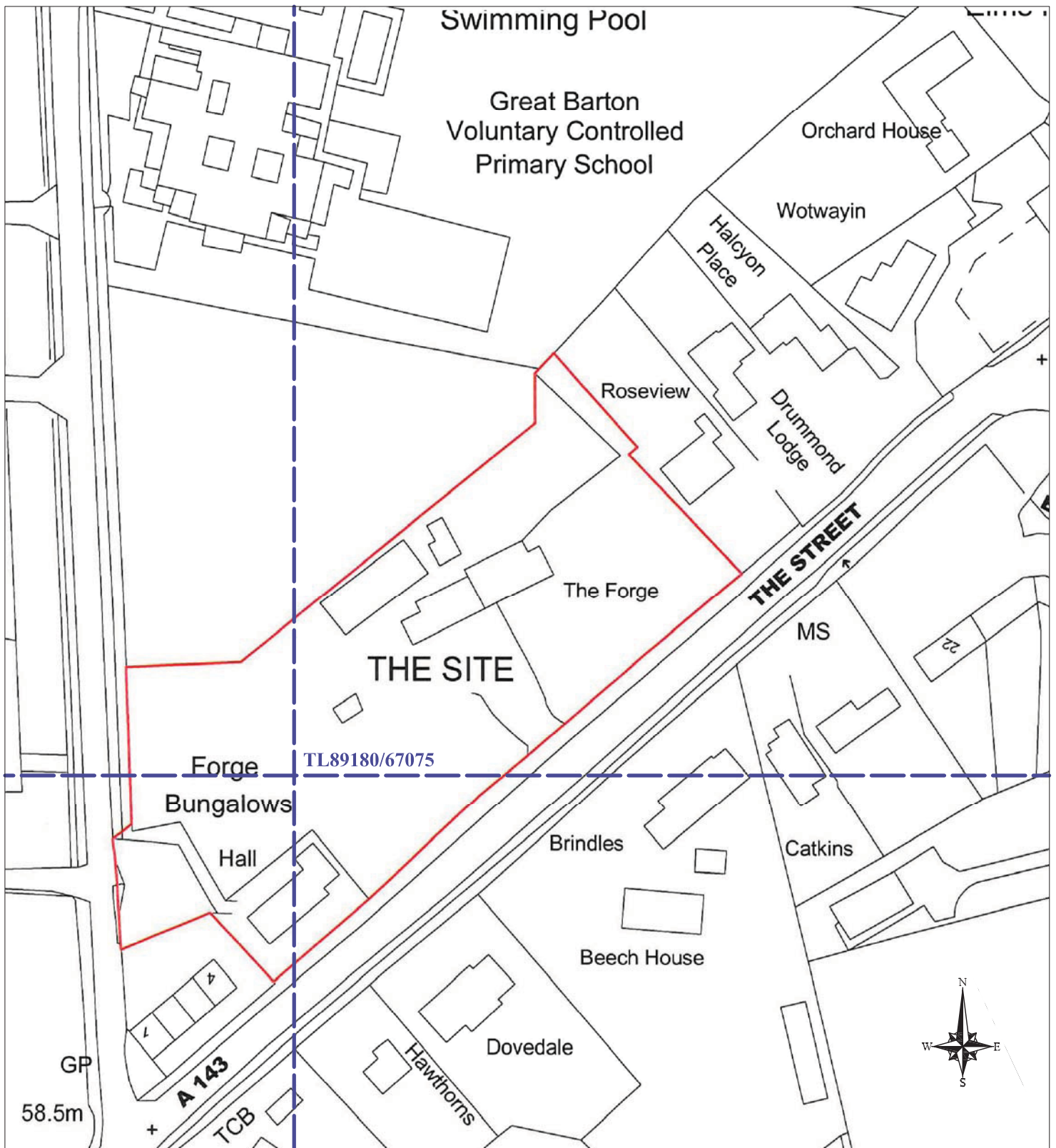


29
Post Hole F1081 in Trench 5

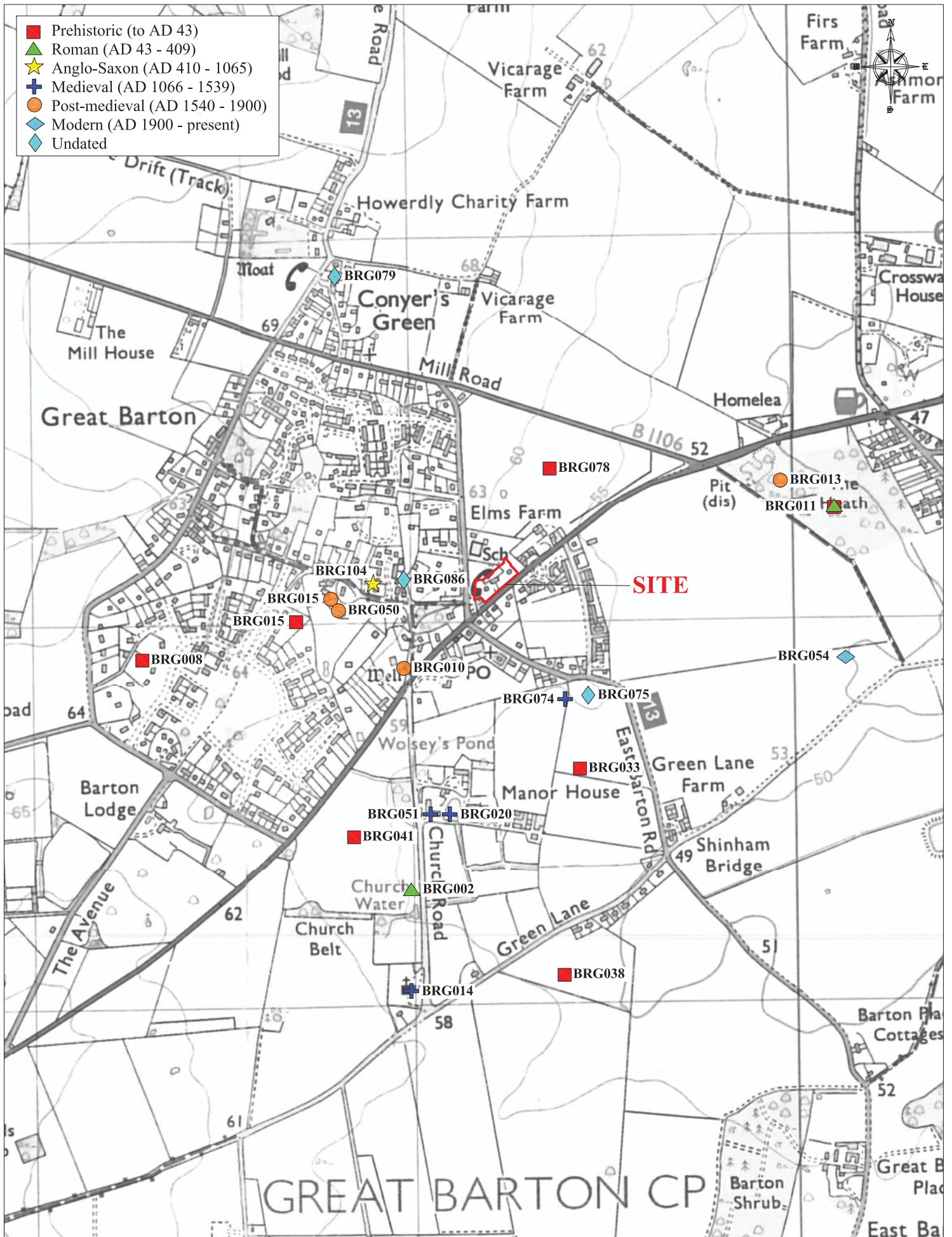


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Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 1 Site location plan
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4
 The Forge, Great Barton, Suffolk (P7911)

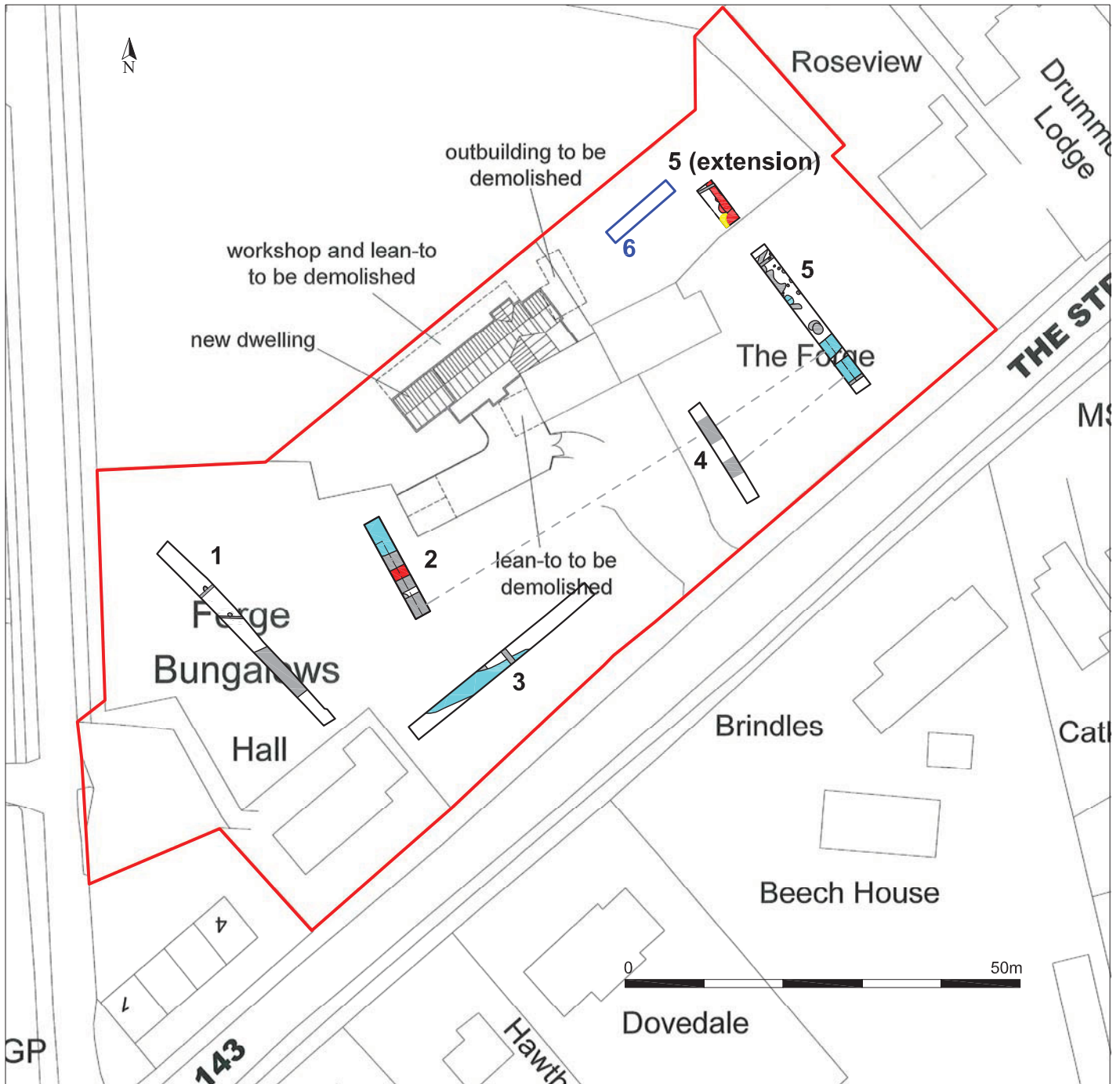


Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan
 Scale 1:1000 at A4
 The Forge, Great Barton, Suffolk (P7911)



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Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 3 HER Data
 Scale 1:12,500 at A4
 The Forge, Great Barton, Suffolk (P7911)

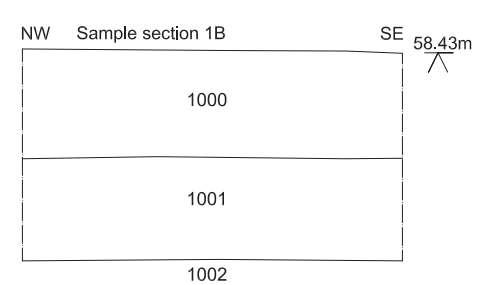
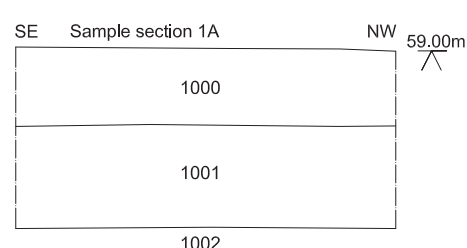
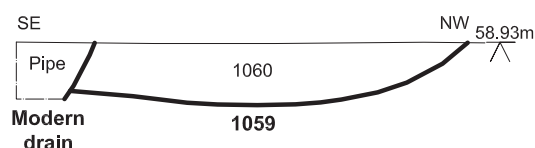
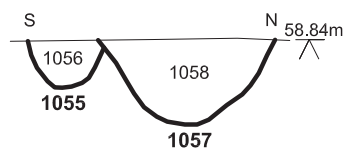
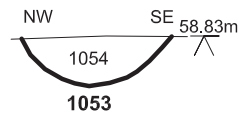
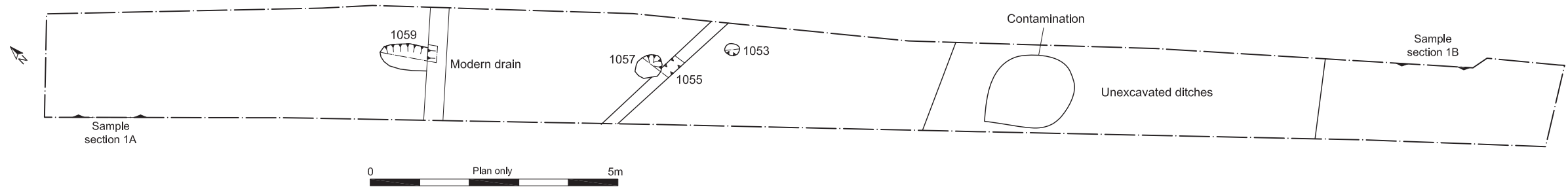


Not dug

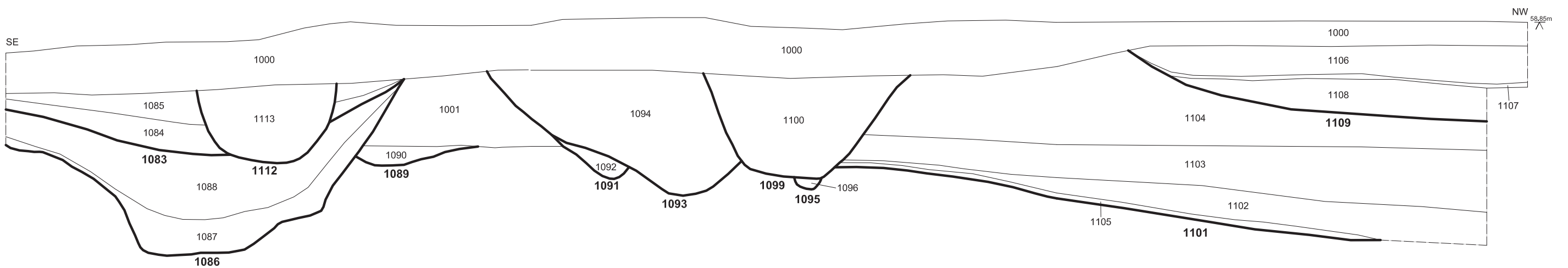
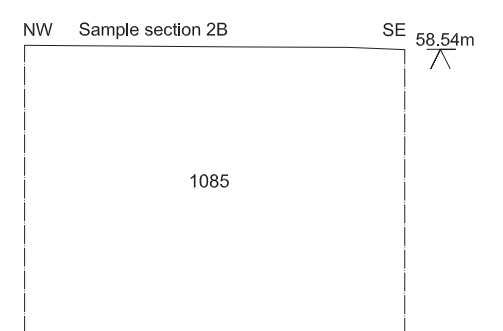
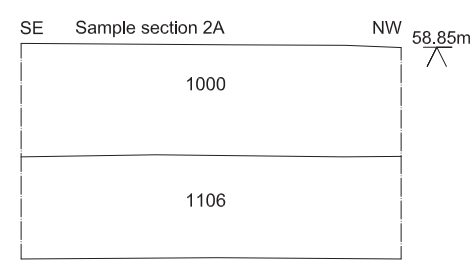
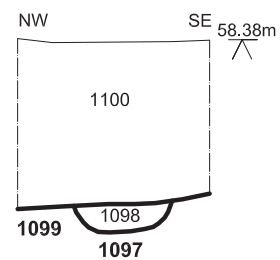
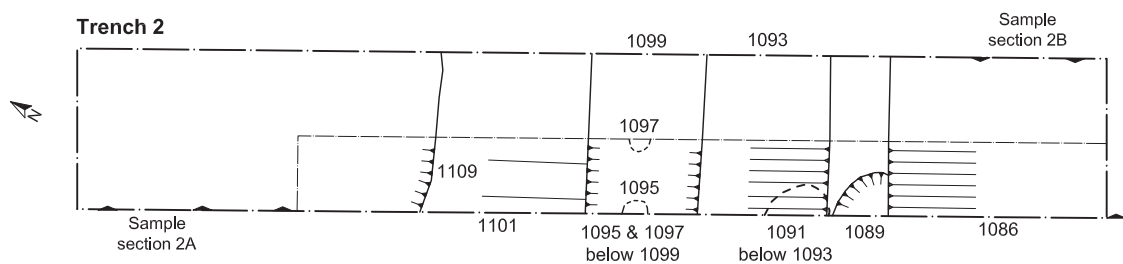
- Medieval
- 15th - 16th century
- 16th century +
- Undated

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Fig. 4 Trench location plan
 Scale 1:750 at A4
 The Forge, Great Barton, Suffolk (P7911)

Trench 1



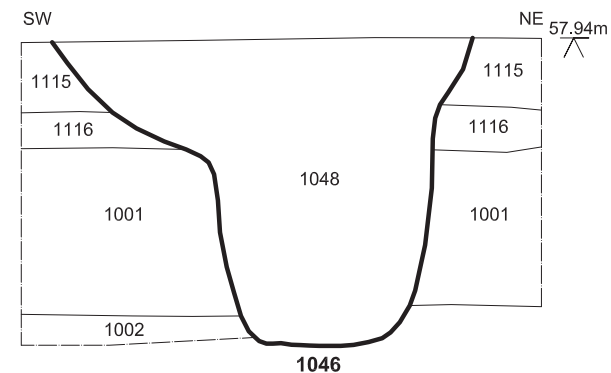
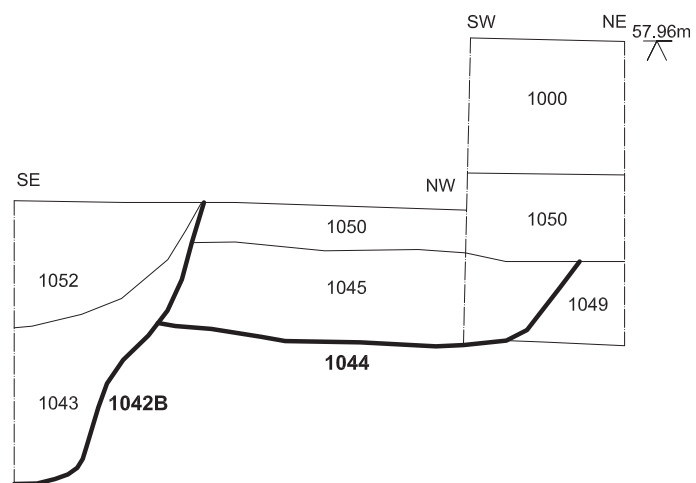
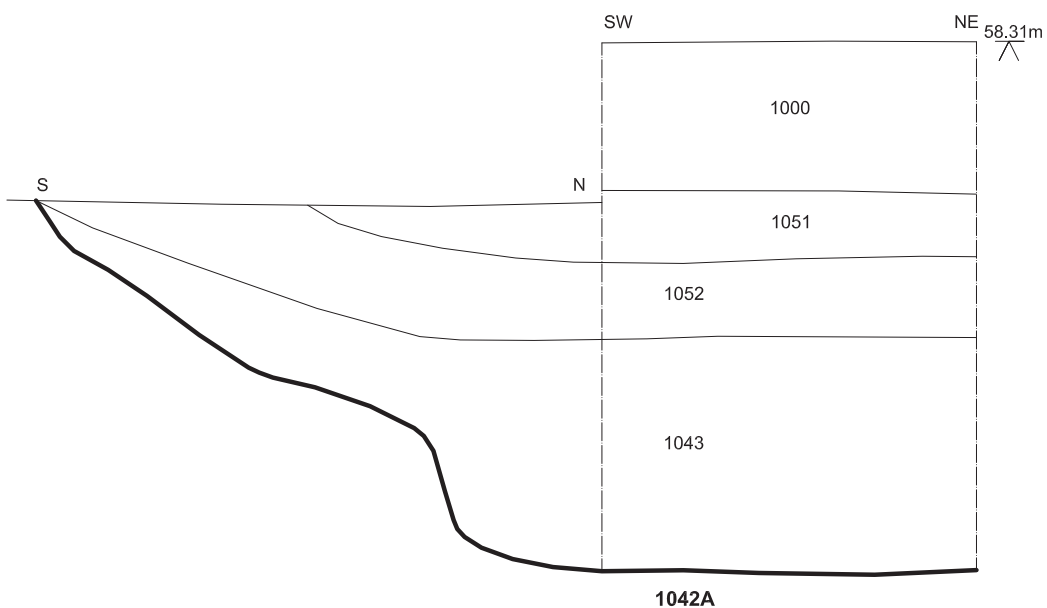
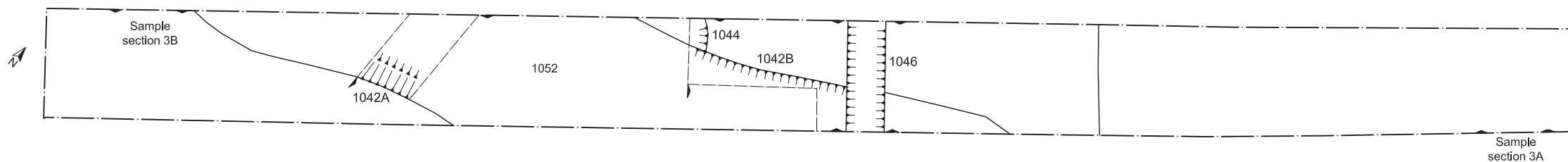
Trench 2



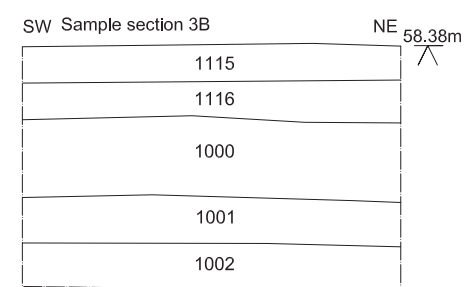
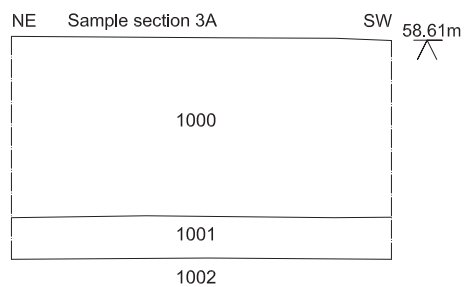
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Fig. 5 Trench plan and sections
 Scale Plan 1:100, sections 1:20 and 1:30 at A3
 The Forge, Great Barton, Suffolk (P7911)

0 Plan only 5m

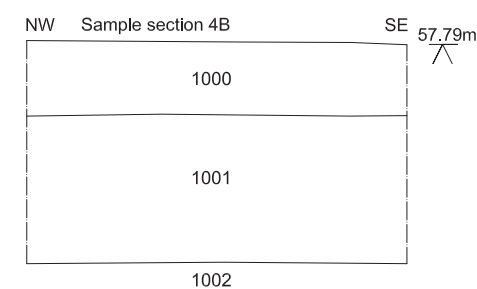
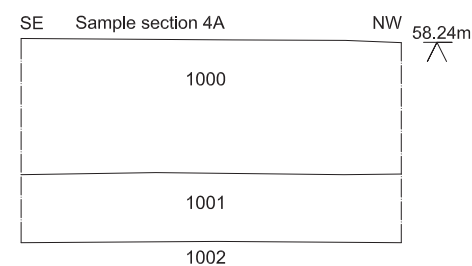
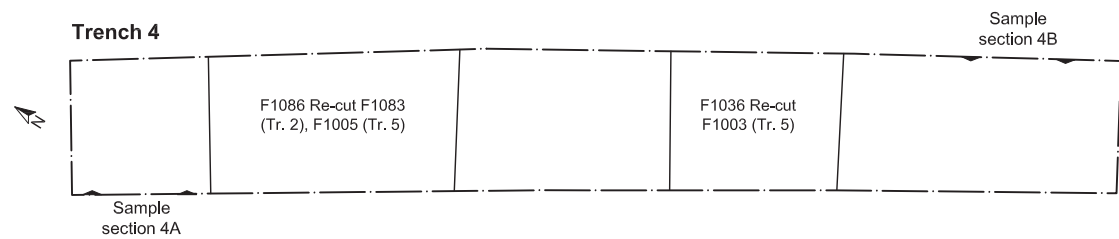
Trench 3



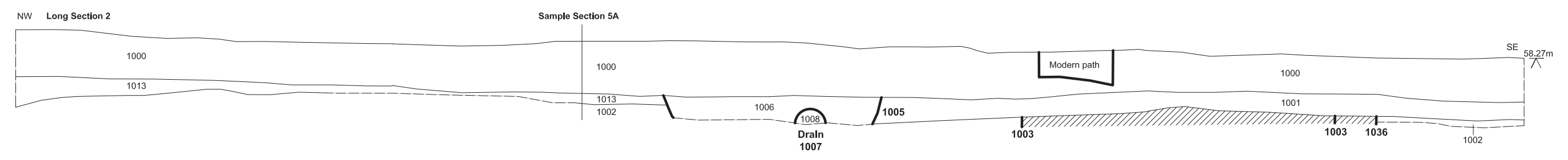
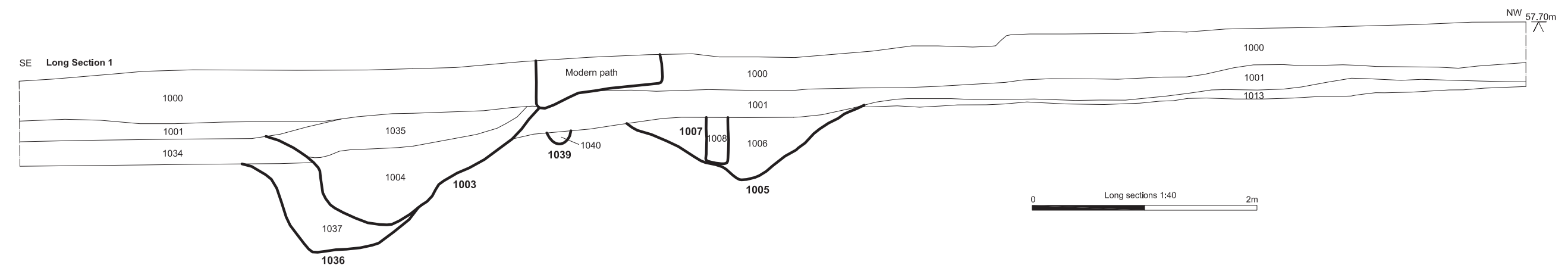
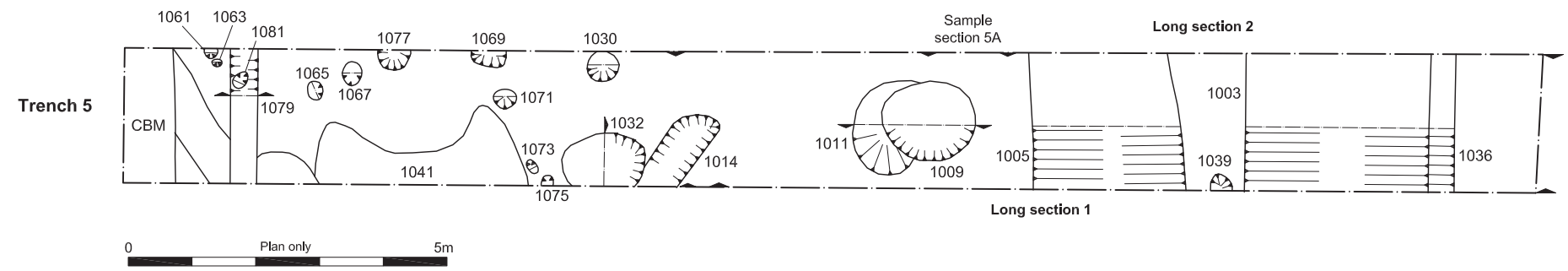
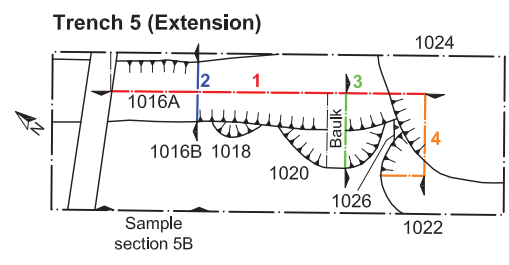
0 Sections 1:20 1m



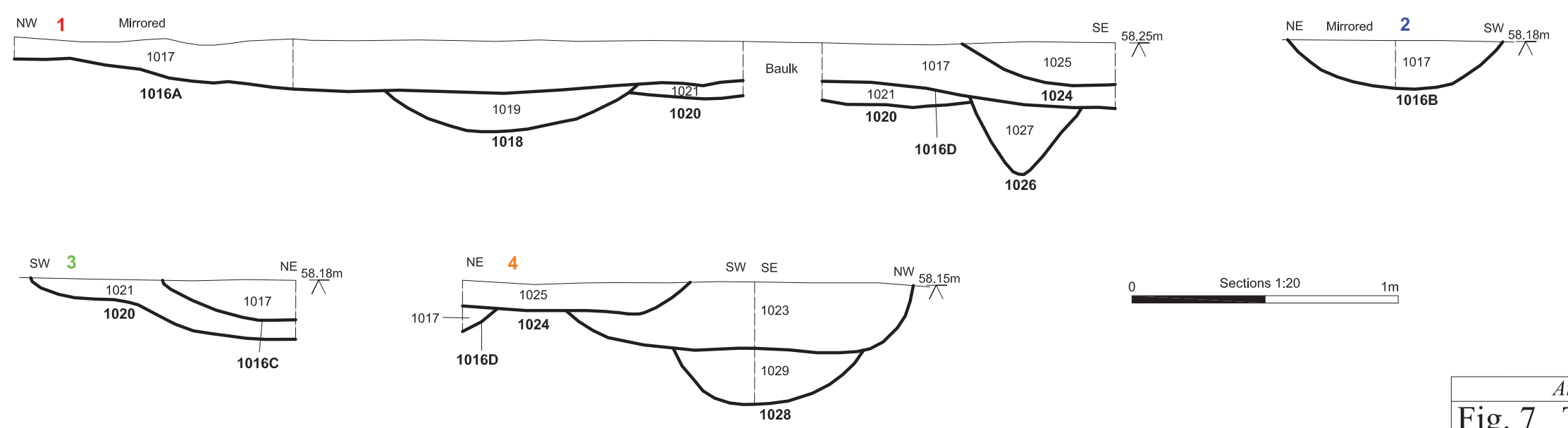
Trench 4



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Fig. 6 Trench plan and sections
 Scale Plan 1:100, sections 1:20 and 1:30 at A3
 The Forge, Great Barton, Suffolk (P7911)



Features from Trench 5 Extension

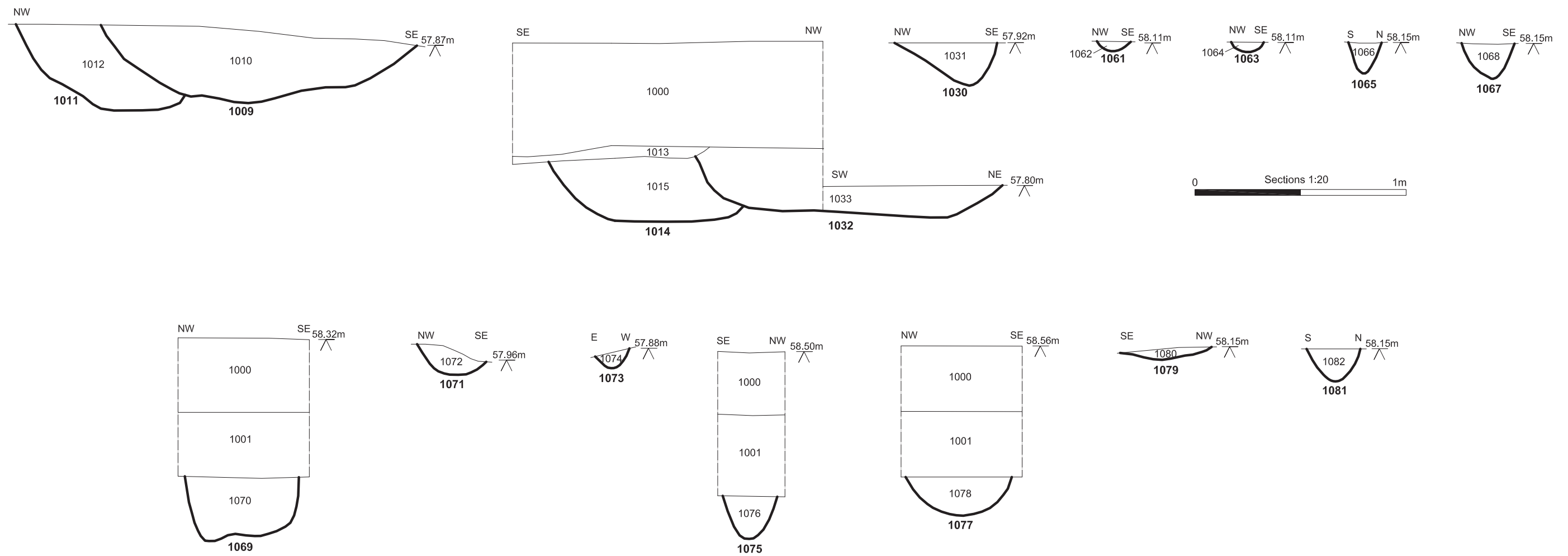
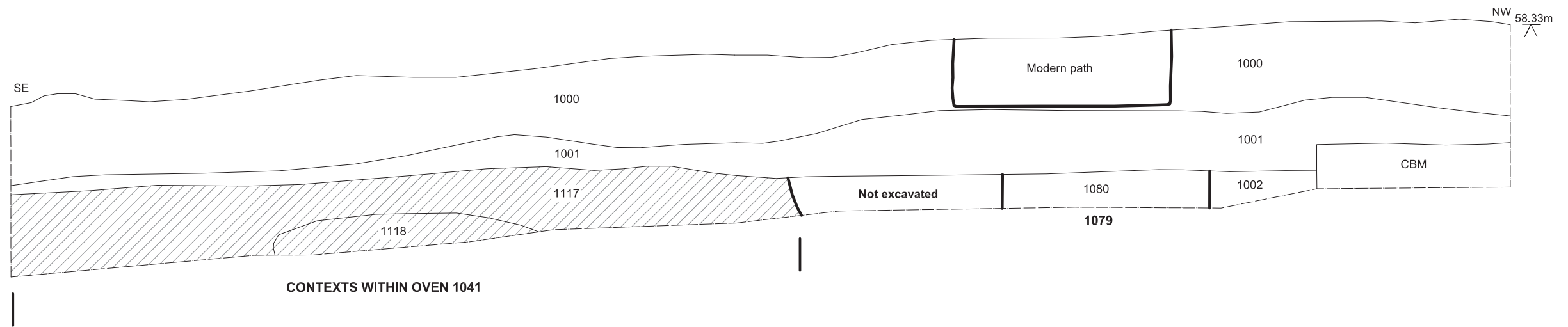


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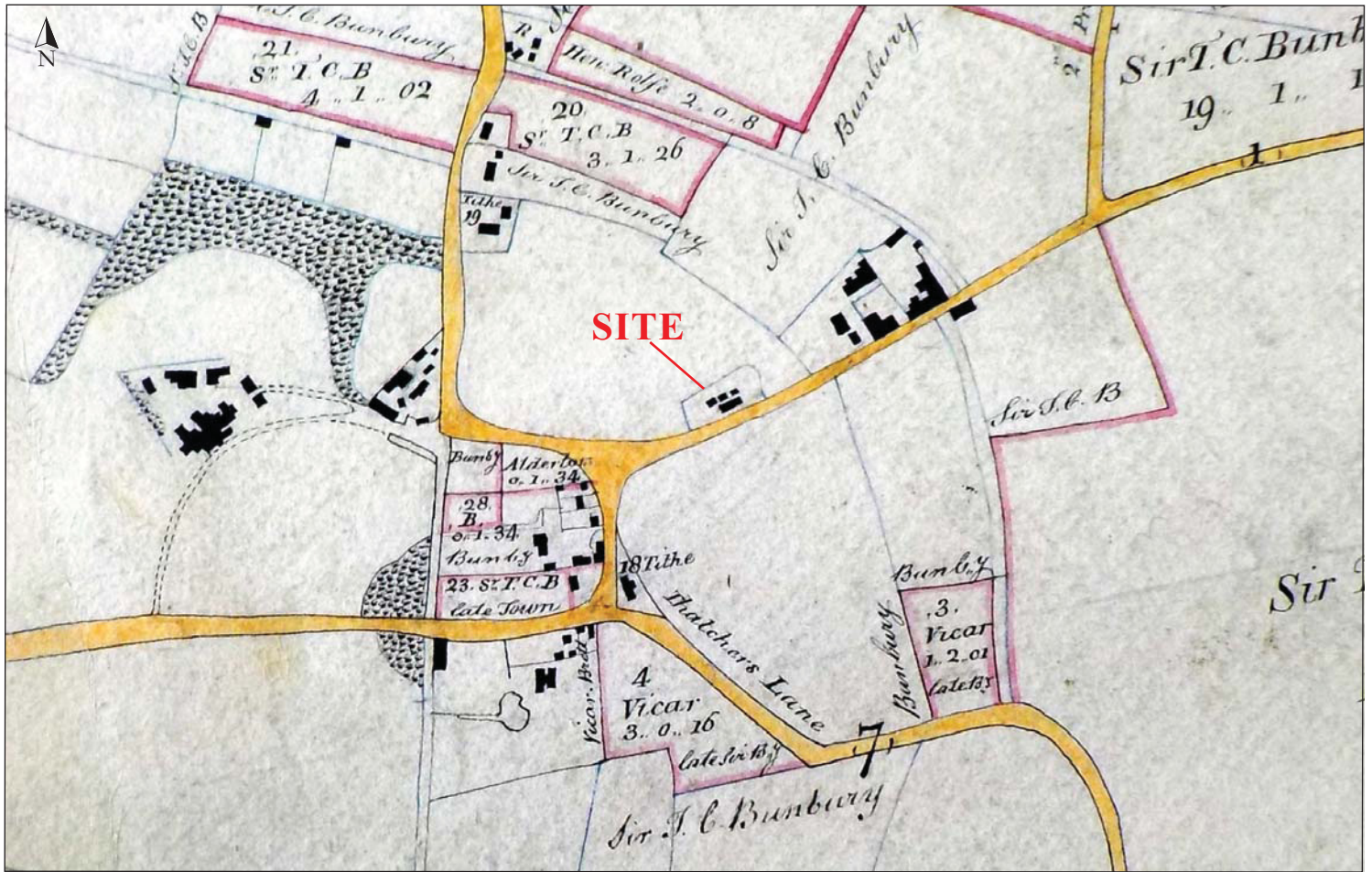
Fig. 7 Trench plan and sections

Scale Plan 1:100, sections 1:20 and 1:40 at A3

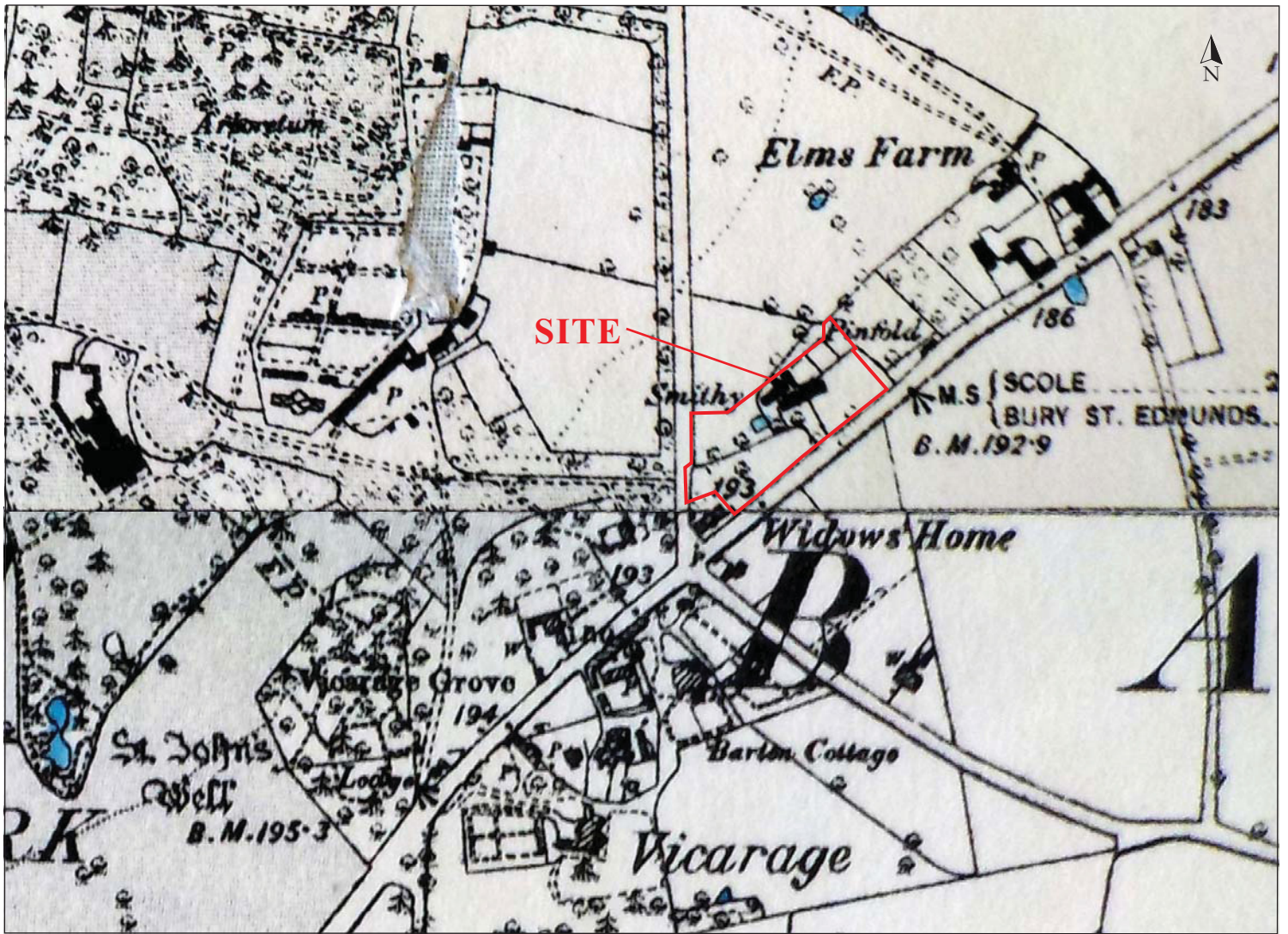
The Forge, Great Barton, Suffolk (P7911)



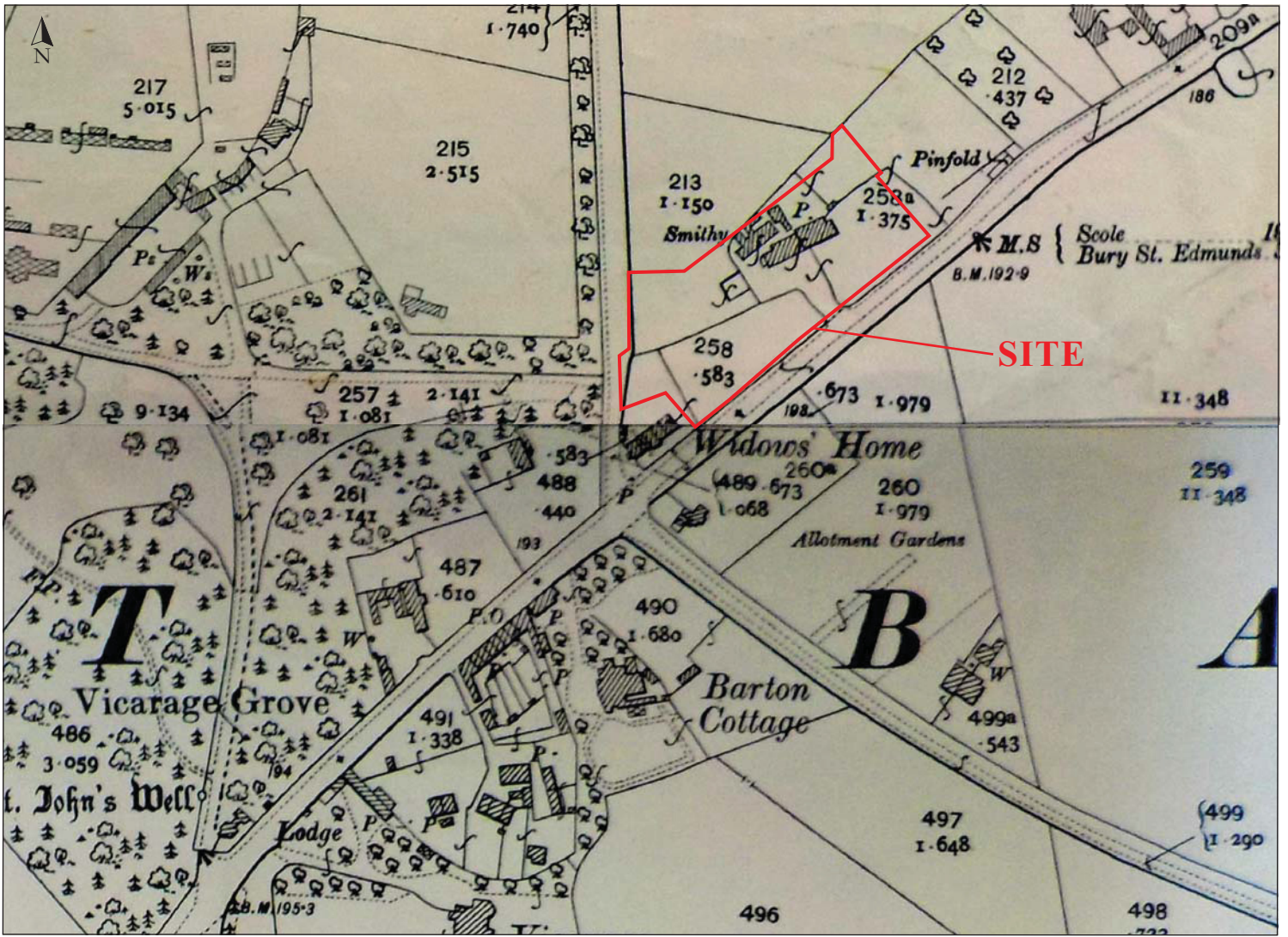
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Fig. 8 Trench 5 sections
Scale 1:20 at A3
The Forge, Great Barton, Suffolk (P7911)



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Fig. 9 Enclosure map, 1805
Not to Scale
The Forge, Great Barton, Suffolk (P7911)



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Fig. 10 OS map, 1888
Not to Scale
The Forge, Great Barton, Suffolk (P7911)



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Fig. 11 OS map, 1904
Not to Scale
The Forge, Great Barton, Suffolk (P7911)