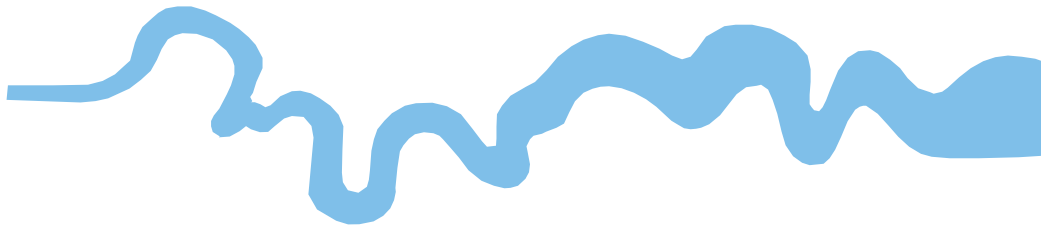


T V A S



EAST MIDLANDS

**Ingham Solar Farm North,
Bodney Farm, Ingham, Suffolk**

Archaeological Evaluation

by Luis Esteves

**Site Code: BFI18/70
Parish Code: ING035
(TL 8485 7241)**

Ingham Solar Farm North, Bodney Farm, Ingham, Suffolk

An Archaeological Evaluation

For Armour Heritage Ltd

by Luis Esteves

Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd

Site Code BFI 18/70
Suffolk Parish Code ING 035

September 2018

Summary

Site name: Ingham Solar Farm North, Bodney Farm, Ingham, Suffolk

Grid reference: TL 8485 7241

Site activity: Evaluation

Date and duration of project: 4th to 21st September 2018

Project coordinator: Steve Ford

Site supervisor: Luis Esteves

Site code: BFI 18/70

Parish Code: ING035

OASiS reference: Thamesva1-315548

HER Event Number: ING035

Area of site: c. 19.5ha

Summary of results: The evaluation was carried out as intended and in total 115 trenches were excavated covering the area of proposed development. Just six features comprising possible pits and irregular features were recorded and investigated, with just two of these producing a small amount of late prehistoric and Roman pottery and worked flints. The site is considered to have low archaeological potential

Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at TVAS East Midlands and will be deposited with the County Archaeological Service's Store in due course subject to landowner agreement.

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Report edited/checked by:	Steve Ford ✓ 05.10.18
	Steve Preston ✓ 05.10.18

Ingham Solar Farm North, Bodney Farm, Ingham, Suffolk An Archaeological Evaluation

by Luis Esteves

Report 18/70

Introduction

This report documents the results of an archaeological field evaluation carried out at Bodney Farm, north of Ingham, Suffolk (TL 8485 7241) (Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by Ms Sue Farr of Armour Heritage Ltd, Greystone Cottage, Trudoxhill, Frome, Somerset BA11 5DP.

Planning consent (DC/16/2140/FUL) has been granted by St Edmundsbury Borough Council for the installation of a solar farm and associated infrastructure. The consent is subject to conditions relating to archaeology (conditions 10 and 11) requiring a programme of archaeological work prior to the development. This is in accordance with the Department for Communities and Local Government's *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF 2012), and the Borough Council's policies on archaeology. As a consequence of the possibility of archaeological deposits on the site which may be damaged or destroyed by the development, a geophysical survey (TigerGeo 2017) which identified no anomalies of likely archaeological origin, and a trial trenching field evaluation has been requested in order to provide information on the archaeological potential of the site and to devise a scheme for mitigation as appropriate.

The field investigation was carried out to a specification approved by Ms Rachael Abrahams, Senior Archaeological Officer for Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS), the archaeological advisers to St Edmundsbury Borough Council, and based on a brief supplied by her (SCCAS 2018). The fieldwork was undertaken by Luis Esteves and Pablo Chozas between 4th and 21st September 2018 and the site code is BFI 18/70. The archive is presently held at TVAS East Midlands and will be deposited with the County Archaeological Service's Store in due course subject to landowner agreement.

Location, topography and geology

The site comprises an area of land totalling 19.5ha, situated north-west of Ingham, south-west of RAF Honington and approximately 8km north of the centre of Bury St Edmunds. The site consists of a single field under arable cultivation, bounded by further fields with small wooded plantations to the immediate south and west. The underlying geology of the site is mapped (BGS 2018) as a mix of several Chalk Formations and the

superficial geological deposits are recorded as Cover Sand. In the trenches, a yellowish sand with flint and some silty clay patches was observed. The site is broadly flat at an elevation of *c.* 55m above Ordnance Datum (aOD).

Archaeological background

The archaeological brief (SCCAS 2018) has indicated the site has a “high archaeological potential in view of its size and the fact that a large number of archaeological sites are recorded within and surrounding the proposed development area on the County Historic Environment Record (HER). This includes extensive scatters of prehistoric, Roman, Saxon and Medieval material”.

There is extensive evidence for prehistoric and Roman activity within the area around the site. Numerous barrows are mapped in the area, to the north-east, north-west and south-west of the site (Fig. 1) and more are known to have been destroyed in the 19th century. The HER records largely relate to isolated find spots or spreads of artefacts recorded during archaeological survey, such as a large assemblage of Neolithic and Bronze Age worked flint found during a programme of field surface collection and metal detecting to the north of the site (HER ING 018). Similarly, to the east, a field walking and metal detecting survey recorded a flint arrowhead, flint flakes and a bronze socketed axehead, Roman pottery and tile, in addition to over 160 coins, a bronze figurine, two bow brooches and a bracelet (ING 010). In the late 19th century a Roman cemetery (18 inhumations and a single cremation) was discovered during the excavation for a railway cutting (ING 002).

There is little recorded evidence on the HER for the early medieval or medieval periods in the area. There are two entries for Ingham in Domesday Book (one as *Incham*) (Williams and Martin 2002, 1231; 1242) one held from the King and the other from the Abbey of St Edmund, but even combined they amounted to a rather small estate. The Church of St Bartholomew in Ingham (ING 012) has mid-14th century origins, although extensively remodelled in 1861.

The majority of sites and monuments of post-medieval date refer to buildings, a number of which are Listed or relate to historic farmsteads or farm buildings within an extended study area.

A geophysical (magnetic) survey was undertaken within the site in January 2017 (Roseveare and Lewis 2017). Nothing of archaeological interest was detected but one depression was interpreted as a possible marl pit and two pit-like responses were thought to be of natural origin.

Objectives and methodology

The purpose of the evaluation was to determine the presence/absence, extent, condition, character, quality and date of any archaeological deposits within the area of development. All works were to be carried out in such a manner as would not compromise the integrity of the archaeological features or deposits that would be best suited for investigation under conditions pertaining to full excavation.

Specific aims of the evaluation were to:

‘ground truth’ the results of the geophysical survey;

clarify the presence/absence and extent of any buried archaeological remains within the site that may be impacted by development;

identify, within the constraints of the evaluation, the date, character, condition and depth of any surviving remains within the site;

assess the degree of existing impacts to sub-surface horizons and to document the extent of archaeological survival of buried deposits; and to

facilitate production of a mitigation strategy for the project.

It was proposed that 115 trenches were to be dug, each 2m wide and 25m long (Fig. 2). The trenches were to be dug using a 360-type machine fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. Any features uncovered were to be cleaned, excavated and recorded using the appropriate hand tools. All archaeological features were to be sufficiently sampled to characterise and date them. Discrete features were to be half sectioned, and slots excavated through linear features to a minimum of 1m in width. All spoil was to be examined for the recovery of artefacts, including a metal detecting survey. Bulk soil samples were taken from all the excavated features and sieved using standard water flotation techniques. This added a small amount of pottery and worked flint but no environmental remains were recovered.

Results

All 115 trenches were dug as intended (Fig. 2) and ranged between 22m and 27m long, and 0.35m to 1m deep. The stratigraphy was largely uniform across the site and consisted of brownish sand topsoil overlying a reddish sand with flints subsoil (in some trenches the natural geology was directly underneath the topsoil) overlying the yellowish sand with occasional reddish silty clay patches and flint natural geology. Potential archaeological features were identified only in Trenches 15, 32, 45, 53 and 60 which are described in detail below. Test pits were excavated in several trenches to confirm the interpretation of the geology. Trench 46 was located wholly

within a former sandpit (confirming the interpretation from the geophysical survey) and natural geology was not reached there. A complete list of trenches giving lengths, breadths, depths and a description of sections and geology is given in Appendix 1.

Trench 15 (Figs 3 and 4; Pl. 1)

Trench 15 was aligned W - E and was 24m long and 0.38m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.23m of topsoil and 0.08m of reddish sand with flints subsoil overlying the yellowish sand with flints natural geology. Between 17m and 20m from the west end of the trench, a possible shallow pit (3) was observed and excavated. Only part of the pit was observed in the trench and a 0.8m wide slot was excavated, 0.11m deep and filled with a thin layer (54) of mid brown silt sand and a reasonable percentage of unworked flint. No finds were recovered.

Trench 32 (Figs 3 and 4; Pl. 2)

Trench 32 was aligned W - E and was 25m long and 0.5m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.3m of topsoil and 0.07m of reddish sand subsoil overlying the yellowish sand natural geology. A possible shallow pit (4) was observed between 22m and 24m from the west end of the Trench and excavated. Only part of the pit was observed in the trench and a 0.7m wide slot was excavated, which was slightly irregular, 0.1m deep and filled with a layer (55) of light brown grey sand with some dark patches. Although a flint flake was recovered from the soil sample from this fill, this feature is probably a tree throw hole.

Trench 45 (Figs 3 and 4; Pls 3 and 7)

Trench 45 was aligned S - N and was 25m long and 0.5m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.23m of topsoil and 0.2m of reddish sand subsoil overlying the yellowish sand natural geology. In the south end of the trench a modern truncation was observed, cutting the natural (0.84m deep) and filled with a greyish silt layer with modern ceramic building material. A irregular feature (2) and a possible post hole (1) were observed and excavated towards the north end of the trench. Cut 2 was 0.55m long, 0.15m wide and 0.06m deep with irregular shape/sides filled with dark grey sand (53) and despite producing seven pieces of struck flint, it may be a natural feature. Cut 1 was circular in plan (0.3m diameter) with irregular sides/base, 0.11m deep filled with dark grey sand (52) producing 19 sherds of late prehistoric (probably Later Bronze Age) pottery. A flint flake was retrieved from the subsoil in Trench 45.

Trench 53 (Figs 3 and 4; Pl. 4)

Trench 53 was aligned S - N and was 25m long and 0.52m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.28m of topsoil and 0.2m of reddish sand subsoil overlying the light brownish sand natural geology. A possible pit (6) was observed and excavated at 10m from the south end of the Trench. It was circular in plan (0.5m diameter) with

irregular sides, 0.1m deep filled with light brown grey sand (57) with some dark patches. No finds were recovered and again it seems likely to be a tree throw hole.

Trench 60 (Figs 3 and 4)

Trench 60 was aligned W - E and was 25m long and 0.55m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.37m of topsoil and 0.11m of reddish sand subsoil overlying the yellowish sand natural geology. A possible pit (5) was excavated at 10m from the west end of the trench. It was circular in shape (0.7m diameter) with sloping sides and concave base, 0.2m deep filled with a mix of mid brown and mid grey sand (56). Two small sherds of Roman greyware pottery and three struck flint flakes were recovered from sieving the soil sample from this fill.

Finds

Pottery by Richard Tabor

The later prehistoric pottery assemblage from the evaluation comprised a total of 19 sherds weighing 97.5g, all from pit 1. There were also two sherds of Roman greyware from pit 5 (Appendix 3). The weights, fabrics, surface treatments and vessel parts of all sherds were recorded in accordance with guidelines for the recording and analysis of prehistoric pottery (PCRG 2010).

Later prehistoric: flint and quartz/sand mixtures

SF1 (fine/medium) Moderately hard slightly micaceous dark grey fabric with buff red exterior and dark grey interior surfaces including common (<0.25mm) to rare fine/medium (<0.5mm) quartz/sand and common fine (<1mm), sparse medium/coarse (<3mm) and rare coarse (<6mm) sub-angular burnt flint.

SF2 (medium) Moderately hard slightly micaceous dark grey fabric with buff red exterior and dark grey interior surfaces including abundant quartz/sand (<0.25mm), poorly-sorted sparse to moderate fine (<1mm), sparse fine/medium (<2mm) and rare medium/coarse (<4mm) sub-angular burnt flint and rare to sparse fine (<1mm) iron oxides.

GF1 (medium) Moderately hard pale buff pink, slightly micaceous silty sand fabric with pale buff pink to grey exterior and pale buff pink interior surfaces including moderately well-sorted common fine (<1mm), sparse fine/medium (<2mm) and rare (<3mm) sub-angular burnt flint and rare to sparse buff pink sub-rounded medium to coarse (<4mm) iron-rich grog or clay pellets. Smoothed interior surface.

Later prehistoric pottery fabrics are understood in general terms over much of East Anglia but the area between Bury St Edmunds and Thetford is not well-served (Brudenell 2012). Flint tends to be used less frequently by the Middle Iron Age. All the sherds were from the lower walls of a minimum of three vessels. They have thicknesses varying from 6mm to 9mm implying a date after the Middle Bronze Age and given traces of upward finger dragging on a sherd in fabric SF2 a Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age date for the pottery from posthole 1 seems most likely.

Roman pottery

The Roman pottery amounted to two 5mm thick wall sherds (2g) from pit 5 in trench 60. They were in an identical fine sandy grey ware fabric and probably from a single vessel.

Struck Flint by Steve Ford

A small collection of 12 struck flints were recovered from the evaluation, mostly from 3 cut features but one from subsoil (Appendix 4). The material is mostly of a black flint and is all fresh apart from one grey flint from irregular feature 2. The material is not closely datable but is of Neolithic or Bronze Age date.

Conclusion

The evaluation revealed a very limited number of potential archaeological features, only two of which, a post-hole (probably later Bronze Age) and a possible small pit (possibly Roman), can be regarded as of archaeological interest. The results confirm the largely negative geophysical survey. Unsurprisingly, none of the small features had been evident as geophysical anomalies. A small area of modest archaeological potential might exist, centred on the three features in Trenches 32 and 45 and the small pit in Trench 60 might also indicate modest interest in that area, but it is perhaps equally likely that these are isolated features. Otherwise the remainder of the site appears to have minimal archaeological potential.

References

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Williams, A and Martin, G H, 2002, *Domesday Book, a complete translation*, London

APPENDIX 1: Trench details

0m at S, SW and W end unless otherwise stated

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Length (m)</i>	<i>Breadth (m)</i>	<i>Depth (m)</i>	<i>Comment</i>
1	25.0	2.0	0.41	0-0.18m topsoil (brownish humic sand with flints); 0.18-0.35m subsoil (reddish brown sand with flints); 0.35m+ yellowish brown sand with flints (natural geology) [PI. 5]
2	25.0	2.0	0.50	0-0.21m topsoil; 0.21-0.45m subsoil; 0.35m+ natural geology.
3	25.0	2.0	0.45	0-0.37m topsoil; 0.37m+ yellowish brown sand with flints, spotted with reddish brown sand with flints (natural geology)
4	25.0	2.0	0.42	0-0.29m topsoil; 0.29m+ natural geology
5	25.0	2.0	0.40	0-0.20m topsoil; 0.20m+ reddish brown sand with flints (natural geology)
6	25.0	2.0	0.50	0-0.32m topsoil; 0.32m+ natural geology
7	25.0	2.0	0.42	0-0.25m topsoil; 0.25-0.40m subsoil; 0.40m+ yellowish brown sand with flints (natural geology)
8	25.0	2.0	0.43	0-0.26m topsoil; 0.26-0.38m yellowish brown sand with flints (subsoil); 0.38m+ reddish brown sand with flints (natural geology). Subsoil and natural geology possibly just one layer.
9	25.0	2.0	0.50	0-0.32m topsoil; 0.32-0.42m reddish sand with flints (subsoil); 0.42m+ yellowish sand with flints (natural geology)
10	25.0	2.0	0.55	0-0.41m topsoil; 0.41m+ natural geology.
11	24.0	2.0	0.47	0-0.30 topsoil; 0.30m+ reddish brown sand with flints (natural geology)
12	25.0	2.0	1.00	0-0.44m topsoil; 0.44-0.74m reddish sand with flints (subsoil); 0.74m+ yellowish sand with flints (natural geology). Test pit.
13	25.0	2.0	0.46	0-0.19m topsoil; 0.19-0.37m subsoil; 0.37m+ natural geology. Possible ditch/feature investigated and shown to be natural.
14	25.0	2.0	0.39	0-0.34m topsoil; 0.34m+ natural geology.
15	24.0	2.0	0.38	0-0.23m topsoil; 0.23-0.31m subsoil; 0.31m+ yellowish sand with flints and light brown sand in middle of trench (natural geology). Possible feature [PI. 1]
16	25.0	2.0	0.45	0-0.36m topsoil; 0.36m+ light yellowish/white sand (natural geology)[PI. 6]
17	25.0	2.0	0.40	0-0.25m topsoil; 0.25-0.37m subsoil; 0.37m+ light yellowish/white sand with flint (natural geology)
18	26.0	2.0	0.49	0-0.49m topsoil; 0.49m+ natural geology. Test pit
19	25.0	2.0	0.50	0-0.30m topsoil; 0.30-0.43m subsoil; 0.43m+ yellowish sand with flints (natural geology)
20	25.0	2.0	0.49	0-0.24m topsoil; 0.24-0.33m subsoil; 0.33m+ natural geology
21	25.0	2.0	0.40	0-0.21m topsoil; 0.21-0.34m reddish brown sand with flints (subsoil); 0.34m+ light yellowish sand with flints (natural geology)
22	24.0	2.0	0.44	0-0.31m topsoil; 0.31m + light yellowish brown sand with flints (natural geology)
23	25.0	2.0	0.53	0-0.29m topsoil; 0.29-0.38m light reddish brown sand with flints (subsoil); 0.38m+ yellowish brown sand with flints (natural geology)
24	25.0	2.0	0.44	0-0.34m topsoil; 0.34m+ reddish brown sand with flints (natural geology)
25	25.0	2.0	0.55	0-0.23m topsoil; 0.23-0.45m reddish sand with flints (subsoil); 0.45m+ yellowish sand with flints (natural geology)
26	26.0	2.0	0.56	0-0.36m topsoil; 0.36m+ reddish sand with flints (natural geology)
27	25.0	2.0	0.52	0-0.31m topsoil; 0.31m+ natural geology
28	25.0	2.0	0.46	0-0.28m topsoil; 0.28m+ yellowish sand with flints (natural geology)
29	25.0	2.0	0.48	0-0.25m topsoil; 0.25m+ reddish sand with flints (natural geology)
30	25.0	2.0	0.48	0-0.22m topsoil; 0.22m+ natural geology
31	25.0	2.0	0.64	0-0.22m topsoil; 0.22-0.30m greyish sand with CBM (modern layer); 0.30-0.64m compact reddish brown sand (modern fill); 0.64m+ yellowish sand with flints (natural geology)
32	25.0	2.0	0.50	0-0.30m topsoil; 0.30-0.37m subsoil; 0.37m+ natural geology. Pit/tree-throw 4 [PIs 2, 6]
33	25.0	2.0	0.38	0-0.26m topsoil; 0.26-0.31m orange sand with flints (subsoil); 0.31m+ natural geology
34	25.0	2.0	0.43	0-0.36m topsoil; 0.36m+ natural geology. Modern truncation.
35	25.0	2.0	0.57	0-0.26m topsoil; 0.26-0.50m reddish sand with flints (subsoil); 0.50m+ yellowish sand with flints and orange silty clay spots (natural geology)
36	25.0	2.0	0.47	0-0.30m topsoil; 0.30-0.45m reddish orange sand with flints (subsoil); 0.45m+ yellowish sand with flints (natural geology)
37	25.0	2.0	0.44	0-0.30m topsoil; 0.30m+ orange yellow sand with flints (natural geology)
38	25.0	2.0	0.39	0-0.33m topsoil; 0.33m+ yellowish sand with flints and orange silty clay spots with flints (natural geology)
39	25.0	2.0	0.37	0-0.30m topsoil; 0.30m+ natural geology
40	25.0	2.0	0.41	0-0.36m topsoil; 0.36m+ natural geology
41	22.0	2.0	0.92	0-0.36m topsoil; 0.36-0.62m light brownish sand with flints (subsoil); 0.62m+ orange sand with yellowish and orange silty clay spots with flints (natural geology)
42	25.0	2.0	0.43	0-0.32m topsoil; 0.32-0.36m reddish sand with flints (subsoil); 0.36m+

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Length (m)</i>	<i>Breadth (m)</i>	<i>Depth (m)</i>	<i>Comment</i>
				yellowish sand with flints and orange silty clay spots with flints (natural geology)
43	26.0	2.0	0.51	0-0.34m topsoil; 0.34m+ yellowish sand with flints, reddish/orange silty clay spots, and spots of brownish sand (natural geology)
44	25.0	2.0	0.54	0-0.35m topsoil; 0.35-0.50m subsoil; 0.50m+ yellowish sand with flints and orange silty clay spots (natural geology)
45	25.0	2.0	S end: 0.84 N end: 0.50	South end: 0-0.23m topsoil; 0.23-0.51m greyish sand with CBM (modern truncation); 0.51-0.84m subsoil; 0.84m+ yellowish sand with flints (natural geology). North end: 0-0.23m topsoil; 0.23-0.43m subsoil; 0.43m+ natural geology. [Pls 3, 7]
46	25.0	2.0	1.20	0-0.30m topsoil; 0.30-0.50m light greyish/white sand with CBM (modern truncation); 0.50-0.70m brownish sand with CBM (modern truncation); 0.70m+ compact dark black organic material (backfill). Test pit in W corner of trench. Natural geology not reached. [Pl. 8]
47	24.0	2.0	0.60	0-0.42m topsoil; 0.42-0.54m subsoil; 0.54m+ natural geology
48	25.0	2.0	0.49	0-0.39m topsoil; 0.39m+ reddish sand with flints with yellowish silty clay spots with flints (natural geology)
49	25.0	2.0	0.53	0-0.41m topsoil; 0.41-0.47m subsoil; 0.47m+ yellowish sand with flints with reddish/orange silty clay spots (natural geology)
50	25.0	2.0	0.62	0-0.42m topsoil; 0.42-0.56m subsoil; 0.56m+ yellowish sand with flints with reddish/orange silty clay spots with flints (natural geology)
51	25.0	2.0	0.63	0-0.37m topsoil; 0.37-0.55m subsoil; 0.55m+ yellowish sand with flints with yellowish and reddish/orange silty clay spots with flints (natural geology)
52	26.0	2.0	0.61	0-0.34m topsoil; 0.34-0.52m subsoil; 0.52m+ natural geology
53	25.0	2.0	0.52	0-0.28m topsoil; 0.28-0.48m subsoil; 0.48m+ light brownish sand with flints with yellowish and reddish/orange silty clay spots (natural geology). Possible pit. [Pl. 4]
54	25.0	2.0	0.60	0-0.33m topsoil; 0.33-0.51m subsoil; 0.51m+ yellowish sand with flints with yellowish and reddish/orange silty clay spots (natural geology)
55	25.0	2.0	0.47	0-0.35m topsoil; 0.35m+ reddish sand with flints with yellowish and orange silty clay spots with small pieces of chalk (natural geology). Possible features, investigated and shown to be natural.
56	25.0	2.0	0.43	0-0.36m topsoil; 0.36-0.43m subsoil; 0.43m+ yellowish sand with flints with yellowish and orange silty clay spots (natural geology)
57	25.0	2.0	0.50	0-0.31m topsoil; 0.31-0.47m subsoil; 0.47m+ yellowish sand with flints (natural geology)
58	25.0	2.0	0.44	0-0.33m topsoil; 0.33-0.40m subsoil; 0.40m+ natural geology. Possible feature, investigated and shown to be natural.
59	25.0	2.0	0.50	0-0.39m topsoil; 0.39m+ natural geology
60	25.0	2.0	0.55	0-0.37m topsoil; 0.37-0.48m subsoil; 0.48m+ natural geology
61	25.0	2.0	0.54	0-0.42m topsoil; 0.42-0.51m subsoil; 0.51m+ yellowish sand with flints with occasional reddish/orange silty clay spots (natural geology)
62	25.0	2.0	0.37	0-0.36m topsoil; 0.36m+ natural geology
63	25.0	2.0	0.42	0-0.32m topsoil; 0.32m+ natural geology
64	25.0	2.0	0.54	0-0.37m topsoil; 0.37-0.43m subsoil; 0.43m+ natural geology
65	25.0	2.0	0.87	0-0.38m topsoil; 0.38-0.81m light brownish sand with flints (subsoil); 0.81m+ orange yellow sand without flints (natural geology). Test pit in northern end.
66	25.0	2.0	0.47	0-0.43m topsoil; 0.43m+ yellowish sand with flints with occasional orange silty clay spots with gravels (natural geology)
67	25.0	2.0	0.38	0-0.31m topsoil; 0.31m+ yellowish sand with flints with occasional orange silty clay spots with flints (natural geology)
68	25.0	2.0	0.38	0-0.22m topsoil; 0.22-0.33m subsoil; 0.33m+ yellowish sand with flints with orange silty clay spots (natural geology)
69	25.0	2.0	0.42	0-0.28m topsoil; 0.28-0.39m reddish sand with flints (subsoil); 0.39m+ yellowish sand with occasional orange silty clay spots (natural geology)
70	25.0	2.0	0.51	0-0.34m topsoil; 0.34m+ orange sand with flints with occasional orange silty clay spots (natural geology)
71	25.0	2.0	0.53	0-0.33m topsoil; 0.33m+ natural geology
72	25.0	2.0	0.47	0-0.36m topsoil; 0.36m+ orange sand with flints with yellowish and orange silty clay spots (natural geology)
73	25.0	2.0	0.42	0-0.35m topsoil; 0.35m+ orange sand with flints with occasional yellowish and orange silty clay spots (natural geology)
74	25.0	2.0	0.41	0-0.33m topsoil; 0.33m+ orange sand with flints with yellowish and orange silty clay spots and chalk (natural geology)
75	25.0	2.0	0.48	0-0.41m topsoil; 0.41m+ natural geology. Possible feature, investigated and shown to be natural.
76	25.0	2.0	0.42	0-0.28m topsoil; 0.28m+ natural geology.
77	21.0	2.0	0.45	0-0.34m topsoil; 0.34-0.40m subsoil; 0.40m+ yellowish sand with flints with yellowish and orange silty clay spots with flints and chalk (natural geology). Two possible features, investigated and shown to be natural.
78	25.0	2.0	0.37	0-0.27m topsoil; 0.27-0.34m mixed soil of brownish and orange sand with flint (subsoil); 0.34m+ orange sand with flints with yellowish and orange silty clay

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Length (m)</i>	<i>Breadth (m)</i>	<i>Depth (m)</i>	<i>Comment</i>
				spots with flints (natural geology)
79	25.0	2.0	0.37	0-0.33m topsoil; 0.33m+ orange sand with flints with yellowish and orange silty clay spots with flints (natural geology)
80	25.0	2.0	0.41	0-0.31m topsoil; 0.31m+ light orange sand with flints with yellowish and orange silty clay spots with flints and chalk (natural geology)
81	25.0	2.0	0.47	0-0.32m topsoil; 0.32m+ orange sand with flints with yellowish and orange silty clay spots with flints and chalk (natural geology)
82	25.0	2.0	0.40	0-0.30m topsoil; 0.30-0.35m mixed orange and brownish sand with flints; 0.35m+ light orange yellowish sand with flints and spots of yellowish and orange silty clay with flints and chalk (natural geology). Square modern feature.
83	25.0	2.0	0.49	0-0.35m topsoil; 0.35m+ light orange sand with flints and rare yellowish and orange silty clay with flints and chalk (natural geology)
84	25.0	2.0	0.45	0-0.35m topsoil; 0.35m+ orange sand with flints and rare yellowish and orange silty clay with flints and chalk (natural geology)
85	25.0	2.0	0.40	0-0.26m topsoil; 0.26-0.36m orange sand with flints (subsoil); 0.36m+ orange yellowish sand with flints and spots of yellowish and orange silty clay with stones near middle of trench (natural geology). Two possible features investigated and written off
86	25.0	2.0	0.47	0-0.29m topsoil; 0.29-0.39m subsoil; 0.39m+ yellowish sand with flints and occasional spots of yellowish and orange silty clay with flints and chalk (natural geology).
87	25.0	2.0	0.47	0-0.35m topsoil; 0.35m+ natural geology.
88	25.0	2.0	0.37	0-0.30m topsoil; 0.30m+ yellowish sand with flints and occasional spots of yellowish and orange silty clay with chalk (natural geology).
89	27.0	2.0	0.72	0-0.40m topsoil; 0.40-0.61m light brownish-orange sand with flints (subsoil); 0.61m+ yellowish sand with flints and orange silty clay spots (natural geology). Evaluation pit in northern part of trench.
90	25.0	2.0	0.56	0-0.36m topsoil; 0.36-0.49m reddish sand with flints (subsoil); 0.49m+ yellowish sand with flints and orange silty clay spots with flints (natural geology). Likely natural feature present.
91	25.0	2.0	0.43	0-0.24m topsoil; 0.24-0.31m subsoil; 0.31m+ yellowish sand with flints and orange silty clay spots with flints and chalk (natural geology).
92	25.0	2.0	0.49	0-0.33m topsoil; 0.33-0.41m subsoil; 0.41 m+ yellowish sand with flints and orange silty clay spots with flints and chalk (natural geology).
93	25.0	2.0	0.35	0-0.30m topsoil; 0.30m+ orange sand with flints and yellowish and orange silty clay spots with flints and chalk (natural geology).
94	25.0	2.0	0.52	0-0.34m topsoil; 0.34-0.46m orange sand with flints (subsoil); 0.46m+ yellowish sand with flints and occasional yellowish and orange silty clay spots with flints and chalk (natural geology).
95	25.0	2.0	0.45	0-0.32m topsoil; 0.32m+ orange sand with flints and yellowish and orange silty clay spots with flints and chalk (natural geology).
96	25.0	2.0	0.44	0-0.36m topsoil; 0.36m+ orange sand with flints and occasional yellowish and orange silty clay spots with flints and chalk (natural geology).
97	25.0	2.0	0.37	0-0.26m topsoil; 0.26-0.31m reddish sand with flints (subsoil); 0.31m+ yellowish sand with flints and occasional yellowish and orange silty clay spots with flints and chalk (natural geology).
98	25.0	2.0	0.49	0-0.41m topsoil; 0.41m+ light brownish sand and regular yellowish and orange silty clay spots with flints and chalk (natural geology).
99	25.0	2.0	0.41	0-0.38m topsoil; 0.38m+ yellowish sand with frequent yellowish and orange silty clay spots with flints and chalk (natural geology).
100	25.0	2.0	0.45	0-0.32m topsoil; 0.32m+ orange and yellowish sand with regular yellowish and orange silty clay spots with flints and chalk (natural geology).
101	25.0	2.0	0.46	0-0.33m topsoil; 0.33-0.39m orange sand with flints (subsoil); 0.39m+ yellowish sand with flints and regular yellowish and orange silty clay spots with flints and chalk (natural geology).
102	25.0	2.0	0.48	0-0.31m topsoil; 0.31-0.39m subsoil; 0.39m+ natural geology
103	25.0	2.0	0.40	0-0.29m topsoil; 0.29m+ orange sand with flints and occasional yellowish and orange silty clay spots with flints and chalk (natural geology).
104	25.0	2.0	0.43	0-0.36m topsoil; 0.36m+ orange sand with flints and regular yellowish and orange silty clay spots with flints and chalk (natural geology).
105	25.0	2.0	0.46	0-0.34m topsoil; 0.34m+ light brown sand with yellowish and orange silty clay spots with flints and chalk (natural geology).
106	25.0	2.0	0.41	0-0.33m topsoil; 0.33-0.38m mixture of yellowish and brownish sand with flints (subsoil); 0.38m+ yellowish sand with yellowish and orange silty clay spots with flints and chalk (natural geology).
107	25.0	2.0	0.42	0-0.32m topsoil; 0.32m+ natural geology
108	25.0	2.0	0.47	0-0.30m topsoil; 0.30-0.37m subsoil; 0.37m+ natural geology. Possible pit? [Pl. 9]
109	25.0	2.0	0.45	0-0.34m topsoil; 0.34m+ yellowish sand with rare spots of yellowish and orange silty clay with flint and chalk (natural geology).
110	25.0	2.0	0.40	0-0.34m topsoil; 0.34m+ orange sand with flints with rare spots of yellowish silty clay with flint and chalk (natural geology).

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Length (m)</i>	<i>Breadth (m)</i>	<i>Depth (m)</i>	<i>Comment</i>
111	25.0	2.0	0.46	0-0.29m topsoil; 0.29-0.39m reddish sand with flints (subsoil); 0.39m+ yellowish sand with flints with rare spots of yellowish and orange silty clay with flint and chalk (natural geology).
112	25.0	2.0	0.37	0-0.24m topsoil; 0.24m+ orange sand with flints with rare spots of yellowish and orange silty clay with flint and chalk (natural geology). [Pl. 10]
113	25.0	2.0	0.40	0-0.32m topsoil; 0.32m+ yellowish sand with flints with regular spots of yellowish and orange silty clay with flint and chalk (natural geology). Plastic pipe in eastern section
114	25.0	2.0	0.37	0-0.35m topsoil; 0.35m+ yellowish sand with regular spots of yellowish and orange silty clay with flint and chalk (natural geology).
115	24.0	2.0	0.54	0-0.45 topsoil; 0.45m+ natural geology

APPENDIX 2: Feature details

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fill</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Dating evidence</i>
45	1	52	Possible Post Hole	Late Bronze Age	Pottery
45	2	53	Irregular feature	Undated	
15	3	54	Shallow Pit	Undated	
32	4	55	Pit/tree hole?	Undated	
60	5	56	Pit/tree hole?	Roman?	Pottery
53	6	57	Pit	Undated	

APPENDIX 3: Catalogue of pottery

		Late Bronze Age / Early Iron Age						Roman	
		SF1		SF2		GF1		greyware	
<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fill</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>
1	52	1	9.0	13	52.0	5	36.5	-	-
5	56	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2.0

APPENDIX 4: Catalogue of struck flint

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fill</i>	<i>Sample</i>	<i>Type</i>
45	2	53		Core; 3 flakes; 3 spalls (pieces less than 20x20mm)
32	4	55	3	Flake
60	5	56	4	3 flakes
45	-	51		Flake

APPENDIX 5: Approved WSI /over

Land north of Ingham
West of the A134
The Street, Ingham
Suffolk

Written Scheme of Investigation
for an Archaeological
Field Evaluation

AH Project Ref: AH592
Planning Ref: DC/16/2140/FUL
Suffolk Parish Code: ING 035

June 2018



Land north of Ingham West of the A134
The Street, Ingham
Suffolk

Written Scheme of Investigation for an
Archaeological Field Evaluation

AH Project Ref: AH592
Planning Ref: DC/16/2140/FUL
HER Parish Code: ING 035
OASIS Record No: ThamesVA1 - 315548

Prepared by	Sue Farr
Date	June 2018
Issue no.	03
Checked	Rob Armour Chelu 27/04/2018

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CONTENTS

1. INTRODUCTION	3
2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND	5
3. METHODOLOGY	8
4. RECORDING	10
5. FINDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLING	10
6. POST-EXCAVATION	12
7. QUALITY ASSURANCE ARRANGEMENTS	14
8. REFERENCES	16

Figures

- Fig. 1 Site location plan
- Fig. 2 Proposed trench location plan
- Fig. 3 Proposed trench locations showing geophysical anomalies

PROJECT SUMMARY

PROJECT NAME:	LAND WEST OF INGHAM WEST OF THE A134
LOCATION:	THE STREET, INGHAM, SUFFOLK
NGR:	584880, 272482 (CENTRE)
PLANNING REF:	DC/16/2140/FUL
SUFFOLK PARISH CODE:	ING 035
OASIS No:	ThamesVA1 - 315548
TYPE:	ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIAL TRENCH EVALUATION

Armour Heritage Ltd has been commissioned to complete a written scheme of investigation with regard to a proposed archaeological field evaluation on land north of Ingham west of the A134, The Street, Ingham, Suffolk, hereafter referred to as 'the Site'. The Site comprises a single agricultural field under arable cultivation and is centred on NGR 584880, 272482.

Planning consent (DC/16/2140/FUL) has been granted by St. Edmundsbury Borough Council for the installation of a 14.2 MW solar farm and associated infrastructure on condition that a programme of archaeological work is undertaken.

The application included the completion of a geophysical survey (TigerGeo 2017) which identified no anomalies of likely archaeological origin. The Senior Archaeological Officer at Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS), advisers to St. Edmundsbury Borough Council, has subsequently recommended a trial trench evaluation would be necessary to 'ground truth' the geophysical survey results and establish the potential of the Site.

This WSI has been produced in response to the requirement for intrusive archaeological works by SCCAS to further assess the archaeological potential of the Site in accordance with an archaeological brief issued. The evaluation agreed proposes a 3% sample of the 19.5ha area and will comprise the excavation of 117 trenches, each measuring 25m x 2m. Up to a further 1% sample of the area has been included as a contingency, and if fully required, would result in an additional 43 trenches of the same dimensions resulting in 1950m² of trenching.

A metal detecting survey will also be undertaken during the fieldwork. Trenches will be scanned prior to and during their excavation. Once opened, the trench base and spoil will be scanned for artefacts.

Within six weeks of completion of the archaeological fieldwork, a report setting out the results will be produced and forwarded to the client for approval. Once agreed, the report will be sent to SCCAS for approval.

The evaluation forms part of the phased approach to assessing the archaeological potential of the Site. Should further mitigation be necessary as a result of this phase of work, an additional WSI will be agreed and issued.

1. INTRODUCTION

Outline

1.1. Armour Heritage Ltd (AH, 'the Consultant') has been commissioned to complete a written scheme of investigation (WSI) with regard to a proposed archaeological field evaluation on land north of Ingham west of the A134, The Street, Ingham, Suffolk, hereafter referred to as 'the Site' (Fig. 1). The Site comprises a single agricultural field under arable cultivation and is centred on NGR 584880, 272482.

1.2. Planning consent (DC/16/2140/FUL) has been granted by St. Edmundsbury Borough Council for the installation of a 14.2MW solar farm and associated infrastructure on condition (conditions 10 and 11) that a programme of archaeological work is undertaken.

1.3. The conditions state:

10) No development shall take place within the site until the implementation of a programme of archaeological work has been secured in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The scheme of investigation shall include an assessment of significance and research questions; and:

a) The programme and methodology of site investigation and recording

b) The programme for post investigation assessment

c) Provision to be made for analysis of the site investigation and recording

d) Provision to be made for publication and dissemination of the analysis and records of the site investigation

e) Provision to be made for archive deposition of the analysis and records of the site investigation

f) Nomination of a competent person or persons/organisation to undertake the works set out within the Written Scheme of Investigation

g) The site investigation shall be completed prior to development, or in such other phased arrangement, as agreed and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

Reason: This is a pre-commencement condition to safeguard archaeological assets with the site from impacts relating to any groundworks associated with the development and to ensure the proper and timely investigation, recording, reporting and presentation of archaeological assets affected by this development.

11) Within six months of the first use of the solar farm for the purposes of energy generation the archaeological site investigation and post investigation assessment report shall be completed and submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority, in accordance with the programme set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation approved under Condition 10 and the provision made for analysis, publication and dissemination of results and archive deposition.

Reason: To safeguard archaeological assets within the site from impacts relating to any groundworks associated with the development and to ensure the proper and timely

investigation, recording, reporting and presentation of archaeological assets affected by this development.

- 1.4. The application included the completion of a geophysical survey (TigerGeo 2017) which identified no anomalies of likely archaeological origin. The Senior Archaeological Officer at Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS), advisers to St. Edmundsbury Borough Council, has subsequently recommended a trial trench evaluation would be necessary to ground truth the geophysical survey results and establish the potential of the Site.
- 1.5. This WSI has been produced in response to the requirement for intrusive archaeological works by SCCAS to further assess the archaeological potential of the Site in accordance with an archaeological brief issued (SCCAS 2018). The evaluation agreed proposes a 3% sample of the area and will comprise the excavation of 1117 trenches, each measuring 25m x 2.0m, to be excavated as shown in Fig. 2.
- 1.6. Archaeological fieldwork will be carried out by AH's nominated fieldwork sub-contractor, Thames Valley Archaeological Services ('the Sub-contractor').
- 1.7. The archaeological evaluation will be undertaken following the methodologies and standards set out in the written scheme of investigation (WSI, this document), submitted to, and approved by SCCAS in advance of commencement of any works on the Site.

Site location and landscape context

- 1.8. The Site comprises an area of land totalling 19.5ha, situated some 1.3km northwest of Ingham, 4.8km southwest of RAF Honington and approximately 8.2km north of the centre of Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk. It lies on open agricultural approximately 1.3km north of Culford Road and 860m west of the A134.
- 1.9. The Site consists of a single agricultural field under arable cultivation, bounded by further agricultural fields with small wooded plantations to the immediate south and west. This typifies the Sites wider environs which is represented by a broadly agricultural landscape made up of large arable fields surrounded by hedges interspersed with small, medium and large blocks of plantation woodland and mature tree belts.
- 1.10. The Site is accessed via existing farm tracks which connect with adjoining fields to the west, south and east and is generally flat, lying at an elevation of between 54m and 55m above Ordnance Datum (aOD).
- 1.11. The underlying geology of the Site is described by the British Geological Survey (BGS) as Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation, Seaford Chalk Formation, Newhaven Chalk Formation And Culver Chalk Formation (undifferentiated) – Chalk, a sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 72 to 94 million years BP. Superficial geological deposits are recorded as Cover Sand – Sand, formed up to 3 million years ago.

Scope of WSI

- 1.12. This document sets out the strategy and methodology by which the Sub-contractor will implement the archaeological field evaluation. In format and content it conforms with current best practice and to the guidance outlined in *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE, English Heritage 2006), the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (CIfA 2014) and *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003). It has been prepared in line with the

archaeological brief (SCCAS 2018) and *Requirements for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation* (SCCAS 2017).

- 1.13. This WSI will be submitted to the Senior Archaeological Officer at SCCAS, archaeological advisor to the local planning authority (LPA), for approval in advance of commencement of any works on the Site.
- 1.14. This evaluation forms part of the phased approach to assessing the archaeological potential of the Site. Should further mitigation be necessary as a result of this phase of work, an additional WSI will be agreed and issued.

Project aims

General

- 1.15. The aims of the archaeological fieldwork are to:
 - ‘ground truth’ the results of the recently completed geophysical survey;
 - clarify the presence/absence and extent of any buried archaeological remains within the Site that may be impacted by development;
 - identify, within the constraints of the evaluation, the date, character, condition and depth of any surviving remains within the Site;
 - assess the degree of existing impacts to sub-surface horizons and to document the extent of archaeological survival of buried deposits;
 - produce a report which will present the results of the evaluation in sufficient detail to allow an informed decision to be made concerning the Site’s archaeological potential;
 - facilitate production of a mitigation strategy for the project; and to
 - relate (where appropriate) the archaeological results to their local, county and regional context in accordance with the regional frameworks which are currently undergoing a comprehensive review although period based reviews are available <http://eaareports.org.uk/algao-east/regional-research-framework-review/>

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Introduction

- 2.1. A geophysical survey (TigerGeo 2017), formed part of a staged evaluation of the Site’s archaeological potential. The results of the report, along with details of the archaeological and historical potential of the Site within a 1km study area are summarised below. A full HER search request has been initiated.
- 2.2. The archaeological brief issued (SCCAS 2018) has indicated the Site has a “high archaeological potential in view of its size and the fact that a large number of archaeological sites are recorded within and surrounding the proposed development area on the County Historic Environment Record. This includes extensive scatters of prehistoric, Roman, Saxon and medieval material”.

Previous archaeological work at the Site

Geophysical survey

- 2.3. A gradiometer survey (*ibid.*) has been completed across the Site. No features of archaeological interest were seen in the data set. A slight depression was noted within the Site and interpreted as a possible marl pit, having been filled with debris. A further spread of debris

extended across the field and was considered to be the result of manuring. Two large pit type anomalies, each measuring up to 10m in diameter were interpreted as possible small sand or marl pits, though a natural origin was considered equally likely. An additional area of anomalous magnetic texture was noted near the northeast corner of the field.

- 2.4. In summary, a total of nine anomalies were identified, four of which (4, 7, 8 & 9) were considered could have an archaeological component. The table below provides a brief summary.

Anomaly number	Description
1	Significant northwest to southeast geological banding noted across the survey area
2	Textural anomalies to the natural, indicative of scatter of imported material or manuring
3	Textural anomalies to the natural, indicative of scatter of imported material or manuring
4	The first of four areas of possible disturbed ground. A large concentration of magnetic debris was interpreted as a former hollow or reclaimed large sandpit
5	Located against the western field boundary the anomaly likely represents deliberate infilling
6	Strong magnetic fields, typical of steel, in area now occupied by small trees
7	Small area of discrete enhanced anomalies that could represent a group of pit fills, though a natural origin was considered equally likely
8	Possible sand or marl pit, 10m diameter
9	Possible sand or marl pit, 10m diameter

Archaeological background

Designated sites

- 2.5. A single Listed Building is recorded within the 1km study area and relates to Neville Farmhouse (List Entry No: 1283733), a Grade II Listed early 19th century two-storey farmhouse.
- 2.6. No further designated sites are recorded within the study area, however some 1.6km to the northeast of the Site three bowl barrows and a ring ditch are protected across two areas under a single Scheduled Monument designation (List Entry No. 1016925). The group originally formed part of a larger cemetery comprising seven known barrows prior to levelling in the early 19th century.
- 2.7. Approximately 1.6km to the southwest, Culford Park, a Grade II Registered Park and Garden (List Entry 1001363) is recorded. The terraced gardens, pleasure grounds and walled kitchen gardens date from the early 19th century onwards, with late 19th century alterations, set in an early 19th century park for which a 'T. Wright' (possibly Thomas Wright) made proposals in 1742 and Repton produced a Red Book in 1792.

Prehistoric (pre-AD43) and Romano-British (AD 43 to AD 410)

- 2.8. There is extensive evidence for prehistoric and Romano-British activity within the study area as recorded by the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (SHER). The records largely relate to isolated find spots or spread of artefacts recorded during controlled archaeological survey. The results include a large assemblage of worked flint found during a programme of field surface collection and metal detecting to the north of the Site (HER ING 018). In total 92 pieces of worked flint were identified and included flakes, scrapers and blades of largely Neolithic and Bronze Age date.
- 2.9. Similarly, to the east of the Site further Neolithic and Bronze Age flint work was identified during a controlled field walking and metal detecting survey completed between 2001 and 2004. An arrowhead, flint flakes and a bronze socketed axehead were recorded. The fieldwork also confirmed an extensive Romano-British component to the artefact scatter, which included quantities of pottery and tile, in addition to over 160 coins, a bronze figurine, two bow brooches and a bracelet (HER ING 010).
- 2.10. A Neolithic flintwork scatter was recorded during gravel extraction work in 1983 some 900m to the southeast of the Site. The scatter comprised 92 flints in total which included a scraper and cores (HER ING 006). A polished Neolithic axehead has also been recorded from a nearby location on the SHER (HER ING 003).
- 2.11. Large quantities of worked flint were identified during survey work to the north and east of the Site in 2004 and 2005. Over 150 flints were recorded and ranged in date from the Mesolithic to Bronze Age and included a polished axehead, barbed and tanged arrowhead and microliths (HER ING 023 and HER ING 021).
- 2.12. A Bronze Age flint knife has been also recorded during a metal detecting survey in 2004 approximately 850m to the north of the Site.
- 2.13. Further to the southeast of the Site, a small scatter of worked flints were recorded in the ploughsoil during topsoil stripping ahead of gravel extraction in 1993. In total ten worked flints were recovered from an area of around 25m in diameter (HER ING 013).
- 2.14. To the southeast of the Site, a collection of Romano-British finds has been recorded on a map produced by Mytle Taylor and include a Roman brick (HER ING 029) and unspecified Roman finds (HER ING 028).
- 2.15. More substantive evidence of Romano-British activity was recorded in the late 19th century when a cemetery was discovered during the excavation for a railway cutting. In total 18 inhumations and a single cremation were recorded (HER ING 002)

Early medieval (AD 410 – 1066) to late medieval (1066 – 1529)

- 2.16. There is little recorded evidence on the SHER for the early medieval or medieval periods within the study area. The settlement at Ingham is recorded at Domesday (1086) as being held prior to the survey so is identified as having pre-Conquest origins (Williams and Martin 2003). The Church of St. Bartholomew in Ingham (HER ING 012) has mid-14th century origins, although the interior of the church was extensively remodelled in 1861.

Post-medieval (1540 – 1800) and modern (1801 – present)

- 2.17. The majority of sites and monuments of post-medieval date refer to buildings, a number of which are Listed or relate to historic farmsteads or farm buildings within an extended study area.

- 2.18. The early 1817 Ordnance Survey map is the first map viewed for this study with sufficient detail of the Site and shows the Site as occupying an agricultural field. There is little change evident on the 1840 Ingham Parish tithe map, although isolated small scale quarrying surrounding the Site is shown. The 1883-1884 Ordnance Survey map shows the Site remains largely unchanged, although the *gravel pit* to the immediate south of the Site is now annotated and the Bury and Thetford line of the Great Eastern Railway can be seen to the east of the Site. The Site remains largely unchanged throughout the 20th century, accepting the expansion of the settlement at Ingham and some field boundary removal in the wider area.
- 2.19. Whilst no evidence of enclosure is evident within the Site on historic Ordnance Survey mapping, temporary land divisions have existed in recent times, one set associated with pig arcs and pens, since removed. The geophysical survey noted areas of textural anomalies in the south and east of the Site, associated with a dense scatter of small items of debris, which concluded was the result of either imported material in use as a soil improver or the result of spreading contaminated green manure (TigerGeo 2017). Further debris was noted against the western field boundary and interpreted as likely deliberate infilling.

3. METHODOLOGY

Introduction

- 3.1. The initial methodology proposes a 3% sample of the 19.5ha Site in accordance with the archaeological brief issued (SCCAS 2017). This equates to the excavation of 117 trenches, all measuring 25m x 2.0m (Figs. 2 & 3). Up to a further 1% sample of the area has been included as a contingency, and if fully required, would result in an additional 43 trenches of the same dimensions resulting in an additional 1950m² of trenching.
- 3.2. There was very little to target from the geophysical survey, so trenches have largely been positioned in a systematic grid array, accepting two of the four potentially archaeological anomalies identified. All four anomalies (4, 7, 8 & 9) will be investigated however given the smaller scale of anomalies 8 & 9, trenches have deliberately been targeted across them as shown on Fig. 3.
- 3.3. A metal detecting survey will also be undertaken during the fieldwork. Trenches will be scanned prior to and during their excavation. Once opened, the trench base and spoil will be scanned for artefacts. Any metal finds retrieved will be recorded by GPS.
- 3.4. The following methodology is proposed in order to meet the aims and objectives of the evaluation. All works will be conducted in compliance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (CIfA 2014), excepting where they are superseded by statements made below.
- 3.5. Armour Heritage will take responsibility for consultation and/or document approval with the SCCAS and any other key stakeholders.
- 3.6. A parish code (ING 035) has been issued by the Suffolk HER Officer. The parish code is a unique reference number for this project and will be used on all documentation and archive material created during the project.

Method Statement

- 3.7. A total of 117 no. machine excavated trial trenches, dimensions as set out above, are proposed, as indicated on Fig. 2. All or part of a 1% contingency will also be undertaken if

archaeological features requiring further investigation at this stage are revealed and if fully invoked, would equate to up to 43 trenches.

- 3.8. The trenches will be laid out using GPS in general accordance with the pattern given in Fig. 2. Minor adjustments to the layout may be required to take account of any on-site constraints such as power lines or trees. The trench locations will be tied in to the Ordnance Survey. Any amendments to the trench design due to site constraints will be agreed with the SCCAS via the Consultant.
- 3.9. An integrated metal detecting survey will also be undertaken during the fieldwork. Trenches will be scanned prior to and during their excavation. Once opened, the trench base and spoil will be scanned for artefacts. The locations of all metal finds collected during the survey will be recorded with a GPS.
- 3.10. All trial trenching will be undertaken by a 360° tracked mechanical excavator or equivalent fitted with a toothless grading bucket under the supervision and control of a qualified site archaeologist to the surface of *in situ* subsoil/weathered natural or archaeological deposits, whichever is highest in the stratigraphic sequence.
- 3.11. Topsoil and subsoil deposits will be kept separate during trench excavation and stored on opposite sides of each trench (to avoid extensive reseeding). Should archaeological deposits be exposed, machine excavation will cease in that area to allow the site archaeologist to investigate the exposed deposit.
- 3.12. Where appropriate, the base of each trench and the upper surface of any archaeological remains surviving within them will be hand cleaned and surveyed to produce a plan of the arrangement of archaeological features within the trenches across the Site.
- 3.13. All archaeological features will be sufficiently sampled to characterise and date them unless otherwise agreed. Discrete features will be half sectioned, and slots excavated through linear features will be a minimum of 1m in width. Should significant remains be exposed during the trenching, excavation of deposits and/or features will be more circumspect, limited to addressing the primary aims of this stage of the fieldwork, to ensure an appropriate mitigation strategy is agreed. All spoil will be examined for the recovery of artefacts in addition to the aforementioned metal detecting survey.
- 3.14. Trenches completed to the satisfaction of the Consultant, the Client and the SCCAS, will be backfilled using the excavated material in the approximate stratigraphic sequence in which they were excavated. They will be left level on completion. No other reinstatement or surface treatment will be undertaken.
- 3.15. Any variation of the above methodologies will be undertaken in agreement with the SCCAS.

Depth of Excavation

- 3.16. The general depth of the trenches is not expected to exceed 1.2m or a safe working depth, whichever is deemed to be less, to comply with Health and Safety regulations. However, should excavation beyond this depth, or less if deemed unsafe, trench sides will be stepped or battered as appropriate.

Monitoring of Development and archaeological programme

- 3.17. A timetable for the archaeological evaluation has not yet been set however it is noted SCCAS require a minimum of 10 days' notice of the commencement of fieldwork.

3.18. The Consultant and the Sub-contractor will be afforded reasonable access to all areas of the Site in order that all archaeological features and deposits identified during excavations and groundwork, not covered by the above measures, can be investigated and recorded appropriately.

3.19. Site monitoring by the SCCAS will be confirmed in advance and due notice given to all parties.

4. RECORDING

4.1. All exposed archaeological deposits will be recorded using the Sub-contractor's established *pro-forma* recording system and will follow standard recording procedures in accordance with the relevant guidance given in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (CIfA 2014), unless they are superseded by statements made below. A further, more general record of the work, comprising a description and discussion of the archaeology is to be maintained as appropriate. Context sheets will be primarily filled in by the archaeologist excavating the feature or deposit, and include details of the context, its relationships, interpretation and a checklist of associated finds.

4.2. Where appropriate, significant artefacts will be 3D recorded and detailed plans made of any deposits regarded as 'special' or deliberately placed.

4.3. A digital photographic record will be maintained and follow guidelines issued by Historic England (HE 2015). The photographic record will illustrate both the detail and the general context of the principal features, finds excavated, and the Site as a whole.

4.4. A complete drawn record of archaeological features and deposits will be compiled. This will include both plans and sections, drawn to appropriate scales (in general, 1:20 for plans, 1:10 for sections), and with reference to a site grid tied to the Ordnance Survey National Grid.

4.5. The Ordnance Datum (OD) height of all principal features and levels will be calculated and plans/sections will be annotated with OD heights. All plans and sections will be drawn on polyester based drafting film and clearly labelled.

4.6. The Sub-contractor will ensure that the complete site archive including finds and environmental samples is kept in a secure place throughout the period of excavation and post-excavation works.

5. FINDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLING

Finds

5.1. Appropriate strategies for the recovery of artefacts and environmental samples will be devised and implemented by the Sub-contractor's finds and environmental team, and if/where appropriate from the Historic England Regional Advisor for Archaeological Science (East of England).

5.2. Finds will be treated in accordance with the relevant guidance given in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (CIfA 2014), unless they are superseded by statements made below.

5.3. All artefacts will be retained from excavated contexts, except features or deposits undoubtedly of modern date. In these circumstances sufficient artefacts will only be retained to identify the date and function of the feature or deposit.

- 5.4. All artefacts from the fieldwork will, as a minimum, be washed, marked, counted, weighed and identified. Any stratified ironwork will be x-rayed and stored in a stable condition along with other fragile and delicate material. Suitable material, primarily the pottery, worked flint and non-ferrous metalwork, will be scanned to assess the date range of the relevant assemblages.
- 5.5. All artefacts recovered during the evaluation on the Site are the property of the landowner until agreement for their deposition with the appropriate museum has been formally agreed. They are to be suitably bagged and boxed in accordance with the *United Kingdom Institute for Conservation, Conservation Guidelines No. 2* and, on completion of the archaeological post-excavation programme, will be deposited with the relevant museum as set out below.

Environmental Sampling

- 5.6. Bulk environmental soil samples for plant macro fossils, small animal bones and other small artefacts will be taken from appropriate sealed and dateable archaeological contexts as outlined by Historic England (Campbell *et al* 2011). Samples of between 40-60 litres will be taken or 100% of smaller contexts. Samples will not be taken from the intersection of features.
- 5.7. Bulk environmental soil samples will be processed by flotation and scanned to assess the environmental potential of deposits but will not be fully analysed. The residues and sieved fractions will be recorded and retained with the project archive. A statement on the environmental potential of excavated deposits will be included in the report.

Human remains

- 5.8. In the event of discovery of any human remains, it is proposed that these will be left *in situ*, covered and protected until the Consultant, Client, County Coroner and SCCAS have been informed. Should excavation/removal of remains be necessary, they will be fully recorded, excavated and removed from the site subject to compliance with the relevant Ministry of Justice Licence which will be obtained by the Sub-contractor, in advance of any disturbance.
- 5.9. Should human remains require excavation, all excavation and post-excavation will be in accordance with the standards set out in ClfA Technical Paper 13 *Excavation and post-excavation treatment of cremated and inhumed remains*. Appropriate specialist guidance/site visits will be undertaken by an appropriately qualified osteologist. The final deposition of human remains will be dependent on the requirements of the Ministry of Justice.

Treasure

- 5.10. Finds recovered on-site, which fall under the statutory definition of *Treasure*, as defined by the *Treasure Act 1996* (Revised 2002) will be reported immediately to the relevant Coroner's Office, the landowner and the SCCAS. A Treasure Receipt (obtainable from either the Finds Liaison Officer or the DCMS website) must be completed and a report submitted to the Coroner's Office and the FLO within 14 days of understanding the find is *Treasure*. Failure to report within 14 days is a criminal offence. The *Treasure Receipt and Report* must include the date and circumstances of the discovery, the identity of the finder (in this case the Sub-contractor,) and, as accurately as possible, the location of the find.

Site Health and Safety considerations

- 5.11. Health and Safety considerations will be of paramount importance in conducting all fieldwork. Safe working practices will override archaeological considerations at all times.

- 5.12. All work will be carried out in accordance with the *Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974* and the *Management of Health and Safety Regulations 1992*, and all other relevant Health and Safety legislation, regulations and codes of practice in force at the time.
- 5.13. The Sub-contractor will supply a copy of their Health and Safety Policy and a Risk Assessment to the Client before the commencement of any fieldwork. The Risk Assessment will have been read and understood by all staff attending the Site before any groundwork commences.

6. POST-EXCAVATION

Report

- 6.1. Within six weeks of completion of the archaeological fieldwork, a report setting out the results will be produced and forwarded to the client for approval. Once agreed, the report will be sent to SCCAS for approval.
- 6.2. Upon receipt of SCCAS approval, a digital copy will be supplied to the client for distribution to relevant parties. A further copy will be submitted to the Suffolk Historic Environment Record for inclusion in their county records database. A hard copy will also be issued to the HER.
- 6.3. Emphasis in the report will be given to placing the results into the context of the archaeology of the local area.
- 6.4. As a minimum, the report will include:
 - a summary of the project background to include the unique fieldwork reference number;
 - description and illustration of the Site and its location;
 - a methodology of the works undertaken;
 - a description of the project's results;
 - an interpretation of the results in the appropriate context;
 - a summary of the contents of the project archive and its location (including summary catalogues of finds and samples);
 - a site location plan at an appropriate scale on an Ordnance Survey, or equivalent, base map;
 - a plan showing the location of the trial trenches;
 - detailed plans of areas in which archaeological features are recognised along with adequate Ordnance Datum (OD) spot height information. These will be at an appropriate scale to allow the nature of the features exposed to be shown and understood. Plans will show the Site, the trial trenches and features/deposits in relation to north;
 - section drawings of deposits and features, with OD heights, at scales appropriate to the stratigraphic detail will be shown and will show the orientation of the drawing in relation to north/south/east/west. Archaeologically sterile areas may not be illustrated unless they can provide information on the development of the site stratigraphy or show palaeoenvironmental deposits that have influenced the site stratigraphy;
 - photographs showing the general site layout and exposed significant features and deposits that are referred to in the text;
 - a consideration of the evidence within its wider context;
 - a summary table and descriptive text showing the features, classes and numbers of artefacts recovered and soil profiles with interpretation; and
 - specialist assessment or analysis reports where undertaken.

- 6.5. A draft copy of the report will be submitted to the SCCAS for comment prior to its formal submission to the Local Planning Authority.
- 6.6. A digital vector trench plan will be included with the report, which will be compatible with MapInfo GIS software, for integration in the Suffolk HER.
- 6.7. Where positive results are drawn from the project, a summary report will be prepared for the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History*.
- 6.8. The Sub-contractor will complete an online OASIS (Online AccesS to the Index of archaeological investigationS) form in respect of the archaeological work. This will include a digital version of the report. The report will also include the OASIS ID number - ThamesVA1 - 315548.
- 6.9. A copy of the online oasis summary and approved WSI will be included as appendices in the final report.

Archive preparation and deposition

General

- 6.10. The complete Site archive, which will include paper records, photographic records, graphics, artefacts, ecofacts and digital data, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS 2017), and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; ClfA 2014; Brown 2011; ADS 2013).
- 6.11. All archive elements will be marked with the Site number / parish code (ING 035), and a full index will be prepared.
- 6.12. The Site archive will be prepared for long-term storage in accordance with Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long term storage (Walker 1990) and Standards in the museum care of archaeological collections (Museums and Galleries Commission 1994). It is proposed in principle that, subject to the wishes of the landowner, the entire archive, including the finds, will be deposited with the Archaeological Service's Store or in a suitable museum in Suffolk. Provision has been made for the cost of long term storage in the post-fieldwork costs.
- 6.13. Provision has been made for the cost of long term storage in the post-fieldwork costs.

Discard policy

- 6.14. It is proposed that guidelines set out in *Selection, Retention and Dispersal* (Society of Museum Archaeologists 1993), which allows for the discard of selected artefact and ecofact categories which are not considered to warrant any future analysis. Any discard of artefacts will be fully documented in the project archive.
- 6.15. The discard of environmental remains and samples will follow nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1993; 1995; English Heritage 2002).

7. QUALITY ASSURANCE ARRANGEMENTS

Quality and Code of Practice

- 7.1. Both the Consultant and the Sub-contractor are archaeological organisations registered with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, and both endorse the *Code of Practice* and the *Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology* of ClfA.

Project Management arrangements, specialists and specialist sub-contractors

- 7.2. All core staff will be employed in line with The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Codes of Practice and be appropriately qualified.
- 7.3. The fieldwork will be directed and supervised by an experienced archaeologist (Luis Miguel Fonseca Esteves) who will attend the Site at all times for the duration of the archaeological fieldwork. Metal detecting will be under the stewardship of Dr. Pierre-Damien Manisse (CVs have been included in Appendix 1). Overall responsibility for the conduct and management of the project will be held by Sue Farr BA, MCIfA, of Armour Heritage (the Consultant).
- 7.4. All finds will be examined by specialists drawn from the following pool of the Sub-contractor's employees and external specialists:

Type	Name
Pottery Specialist	Dr. Jane Timby, Mr. Paul Blinkhorn, or Dr. Malcolm Lyne (consultants) or Dr. Richard Tabor (TVAS)
Struck Flint Specialist	Dr. Steve Ford (TVAS)
Stone Specialist	Dr. David Williams (Southampton University)
Metalwork Specialist	Mr Steve Crabb (Oxford University) or Dr. Robin Taylor (consultant)
Carbonised Plant Remains	Professor Mark Robinson (Oxford University) or Rossy McKenna (consultant)
Mollusc Remains	Professor Mark Robinson, (Oxford University)
Faunal Remains	Ms Sheila Hamilton-Dyer, Dr Matilda Holmes (consultants), Ms Lizzi Lewins (TVAS)
Human Remains	Dr Ceri Falys (TVAS)
Pollen Remains	Mr D Young (Quest, Reading University)

Soil Micromorphology	Ms Sarah Elliot (Quest, Reading University)
Radiocarbon dating	Queens University, Belfast
Archaeomagnetic dating	Bradford University
Conservation	Wiltshire County Council Conservation Centre

Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988

- 7.5. The Sub-contractor shall retain full copyright of any written report or other associated material under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with all rights reserved. AH, on behalf of the Sub-contractor, hereby provides an exclusive licence to the Client for the use of the report by the Client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the written scheme of investigation. Any document produced to meet planning requirements may be copied for planning purposes by the LPA.
- 7.6. This document, the subsequent report and the completed site archive may contain material that is under separate copyright (*e.g.* Ordnance Survey, British Geological Survey, Crown Copyright), or the intellectual property of third parties, for which Archaeology Wales/Armour Heritage are able to provide for limited reproduction under the terms of our own copyright licences, but for which copyright itself is non-transferable. All parties remain bound by the conditions of the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with regard to multiple copying and electronic dissemination of this document and subsequent report.

8. REFERENCES

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APPENDIX 1 - SUBCONTRACTOR CVS

Luis Miguel Fonseca Esteves

29 School Terrace, Reading, Berkshire RG1 3LS
Mobile: 07487682285 / Email: luisestevesfac@gmail.com

Personal Statement:

As archaeologist I have participated in over 200 projects since the year 2002. My core background education involves a multidisciplinary approach to archaeological sites with a large range of chronologies and contexts.

Work Experience

I worked eight years in collaboration with different archaeological companies in Portugal and three years in England (with TVAS) that gave me the experience in a wide range of project types including: Trial trenching and test pitting (Evaluation), Archaeological recording actions, Open area excavations and Watching briefs.

- May 2015 – present: **Archaeological Officer\Site Supervisor\Project Officer\Office Manager at Thames Valley Archaeological Services** (Reading and Wellingborough offices).

- Land at Aylesbury Road, Aston Clinton, Buckinghamshire, Excavation (Bronze Age/Roman)
- Land at Wainwrights, Long Crendon, Buckinghamshire, Excavation (Saxon)
- Land at The Vines, Shabbington, Buckinghamshire, Excavation (Medieval)
- Bredon Road, Tewkesbury, Gloucestershire, Excavation (Medieval/Iron Age)
- Land at Standlake Road, Ducklington, Oxfordshire, Excavation (Bronze Age/Saxon/Medieval)
- Land at Manor Farm, Drayton, Oxfordshire, Excavation (Medieval)
- Priory Cottage, Church Road, Old Windsor, Evaluation
- Land at Manor Farm, Grittleton, Wiltshire, Evaluation
- Land at Lambourn Road, Speen, West Berkshire, Evaluation
- Land off Broughton Road, Crouch Hill, Banbury, Oxfordshire, Evaluation

- Aug 2013 – Apr 2015: **Archaeological Officer at Era-Arqueologia S.A.** (Portugal)

Archaeological interventions in Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age necropolis and middle/upper Palaeolithic open area sites.

- Jan 2011 - Dec 2011: **Site Supervisor at ArchBiz Lda** (Portugal)

Monitoring different sites and contexts in all kind of groundworks (urban contexts) in Lisbon city.

- Aug 2010 - Dec 2010: **Archaeological Officer at Arqueohoje, Lda** (Portugal)

Archaeological excavation of Medieval and Modern Age in the centre of Lisbon city (urban contexts).

- Aug 2013 – Apr 2015: **Archaeological Officer at Era-Arqueologia S.A.** (Portugal)

Archaeological interventions in Roman *villae* and Medieval cemeteries and middle/upper Palaeolithic open area sites.

Education and Training

- 2002 – 2007: **Degree in Archaeology and History** - School of Arts, University of Lisbon (Portugal). Modules – Stratigraphy, Prehistory and History of Humankind, History of Religions, Artefact analysis and drawing, Archaeology History and Methods. - Seminar Title: “The Medieval Occupation of the Cathedral of Lisbon”;
- 1999 – 2002: **Humanities**, High School Irene Lisboa (Portugal). A-levels: English (A), French (A), History (A), Philosophy (A), Geography (B), Computer Techniques (A), Psychology (B);

Volunteer work:

Sep 2003 – **Quinta das Longas**, Roman, Elvas (Portugal).

Jul 2003 – **Castelo de Castro Marim**, Roman and Iron Age, (University of Lisbon), Castro Marim (Portugal).

Jul 2004 – **Terronha de Pinhovel**, Roman and Iron Age, Macedo de Cavaleiros (Portugal).

Aug 2004 – **Castro do Monte Valinhas**, Roman and Medieval, Arouca (Portugal)

Jul 2005 – **São Martinho de Almoneixe**, Medieval, Vila Nova de Paiva (Portugal).

Sep 2005 and 2006 – **Mesas de Castelinho**, Roman, (Professor Carlos Fabião, University of Lisbon), Almodôvar (Portugal).

Aug 2006 – **Largo do Arrabalde**, Roman and Medieval, Chaves (Portugal)

Dr. Pierre-Damien MANISSE

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Holder of a full driving licence

PCiFA member n°7948

CSCS card n°05019976 (Archaeologist Technician Employer Certificated)

EDUCATION

University of Burgundy	Dijon, France
◆ D. Phil. at UMR6298 ArTeHiS	2009-2015
Thesis : « The roman colony of Sinope (Turkey) – Historical and numismatic study »	
◆ Master's Degree in Ancient and Medieval Worlds (with 1 st class honour)	2007-2009
Research topic: « The coin circulation at <i>Nasium</i> (France) in the Gallic and Roman periods »	
◆ Bachelor's Degree in Archaeology and Art History (with honours)	2004-2007
University of Touraine	Tours, France
◆ Master's Degree in Computer Science	1999-2003

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

Preventive Archaeology

- ◆ John Moore Heritage Services Beckley, UK
Project Officer *September 2016 – present day*
 - Michelmersh (SO51): 3 months and a half; leading the excavation of this LIA/ER site
 - Jack Hunt School, Peterborough: 3 trial trenches evaluation (2-days)
 - *An evaluation at Land off Kingham Road, Churchill (OX7) – Phase 1*, JMHS project no. 3790, unpublished report, 2017 : 6 trenches
 - South of Long Hanborough: 6000m² excavation (LIA/Roman); 2 weeks: co-handler with PO T. Rose-Jones
 - *An archaeological watching brief at Mulberry Bush School, Abingdon Road, Standlake, Oxfordshire*; JMHS project no 3555, unpublished report, 2017: 10 days watching brief (dewatering trenches + 2 new dwellings foundation).
 - Writing report for *An evaluation at Land at South of Witney Road, Long Hanborough, Oxfordshire*, JMHS project no 3610, unpublished report, 2017.

Acting as a supervisor/fieldworker:

- Milton Heights, Milton, Oxon. 5 weeks evaluation. Multiple prehistoric/roman enclosures, late roman building
- Ongoing watching brief at Whitehill & Bordon relief road (Hampshire), Condicote (Gloucestershire)
- East Anglia 1 – Site 5: 4 weeks
- Aston: 7 days of an evaluation at Wheatleys Farm, Ashton Keynes, Wiltshire.
- Dukes Close, Shabbington : 2 days, 3 trial trenches

Supervisor, Archiving Assistant

September 2015 – August 2016

- Michelmersh (SO51): 2 months; for two weeks in charge of monitoring the field stripping then organising day-to-day fieldwork.
- *Archaeological watching brief at 4 Monks Close, Dorchester-on-Thames, Oxfordshire*, JMHS project no. 3502, unpublished report, 2016.
- (With Čelovský, A), *Archaeological Watching Brief / Recording Action at Old Camps, Newbury Road, Headley, Thatcham, Hampshire*, JMHS project no. 3475, unpublished report, 2016.
- *Archaeological Watching Brief during trial pit excavation at St Mary Magdalene Church, Woodstock, Oxfordshire*, JMHS project no. 3456, unpublished report, 2016.
- *An Archaeological Strip, Map and Record at Clack's farm, Clack's Lane, Crowmarsh Gifford, Oxfordshire*, JMHS project no. 3457, unpublished report, 2016.
- *An archaeological observation, investigation, recording, analysis and publication of works at The Nook, Church Lane, Alderton, Northamptonshire*, JMHS project no. 3352, unpublished report, 2016.
- *An archaeological watching brief at Hagbourne Hill Farm, West Hagbourne, Oxfordshire*, JMHS project no. 3364, unpublished report, 2016.
- *An Archaeological watching brief at 6 Martins Lane, Dorchester-on-Thames, Oxfordshire*, JMHS project no. 3494, unpublished report, 2016.

- *Archaeological watching brief at 5 Milton Manor Drive, Little Milton, Oxfordshire, JMHS project n. 3269, unpublished report, 2015.*
- watching brief at Stanton Harcourt, The Harcourt Arms (OX29) with medieval and prehistoric remains
- watching brief at Bicester Community Hospital ;
- Michelmersh (SO51) : 3-days of monitoring trench excavation by machine during evaluation, then supervisor for the excavation phase of this flint-knapping site for 1 month and a half;
- Bishops Court, Sydmouth Rd, Exeter : a 4 days evaluation with prehistoric and roman features, monitored a third of the stripping ;
- Fifield Road, Water Oakley (Berks.): did some machine monitoring (10 days) and tutoring of new recruits, securing public path

*Site Archaeologist; Archiving Assistant
Project Assistant*

*March 2015 – August 2015
July 2014-February 2015*

- Small duration investigations
 - 27 High Street, Culham: 1-day evaluation, possible XIth AD post-built building and its land such as a toft
 - Land off Snitterfield Street, Hampton Lucy: Roman field system associated with a modest status settlement
 - 44 Temple Street, Brill: XIIIth-XIVth AD occupation
 - Luton Lye Cottage, Savernake Forest (SN8): 3-days watching brief, with a roman road and post-medieval forest boundary
 - Land off Tadbury Road, Bloxham (); 2-days evaluation
 - 17 Between Towns Road, Oxford (OX4): 1-day watching brief
 - 16-18 Bath Street, Abingdon (OX14): 1-day watching brief
 - Kissingbury Road, Rothersthorpe (NN7): 2 weeks evaluation
 - Wallingford Bridge, Crowmarsh Gifford (OX10): 2-days evaluation
 - 3 High Street, Aston (OX18): watching brief
 - 31/33 Orchard Way, Harwell (OX11): 1-day evaluation ; roman ditches
 - Kinton Road, Gaydon (CV35): 1-week evaluation
 - Litchfield, Eynsham (OX29): 1-day evaluation
 - Dwarf Road, Shillingford (OX10): 1-day evaluation
 - Land east of Drayton, Drayton (OX14): 2-days evaluation
 - Kemble Bathurst Site, Kemble (GL7): 2-days evaluation
 - 4 Oxford Road, Eynsham (OX29): 2-days evaluation ; roman & medieval ditches
 - ROC Solar Farm, The Flit, Yarnton (OX5): 1-day watching brief of monitoring cable trenches
 - ROC Solar Farm, Weston-on-the-Green (OX25): 4-days watching brief of monitoring cable trenches
 - 61-67 Great Eastern Street, London (EC2A): deep evaluation trenches
 - Fawler road, Uffington (SN7): 4-days evaluation
 - Warren Farm, Wokingham (RG40): 2-days evaluation of a possible royal hunting lodge.
- Longer investigations
 - Michelmersh (SO51): 4-weeks on a multi-phases project on a Mesolithic flint-knapping site
 - Hatford Quarry (SN7): 4-weeks watching brief consisting of the planning and digging of a large stripped area, with prehistoric features
 - Grenoble Road, Littlemore (OX4): excavation ; helped excavating several burials around the medieval priory remains
 - Drayton Road, Abingdon (OX14): excavation ; mostly investigation of Iron Age features
 - Westerfield, Shilton (OX18): 3-weeks rescue excavation ; roman dwelling

Participated in all post-excavation processes (skeletons washing, finds marking, environmental samples sieving and processing, digitalizing drawings, photos sorting...). Prepared files and finds for museum deposition.

- ◆ Oxford Archaeology (cross-hired) Oxford, UK

Site Archaeologist *March - April 2015 & September 2015*

 - 8-weeks excavation on the Bicester-Oxford Railway Collaboration Project. Exploration of roman *Alcester* suburb
 - 1-week excavation in Leckhamton (GL53): iron age/roman landscape
 - 3-week excavation in Didcot (OX11) : prehistoric dwelling
- ◆ G.U.A.R.D. Archaeology Glasgow, UK

Archaeologist *june-july 2014*

 - Full participation in the evaluation of some enclosures and attached 14th/15th century rural farmstead near Kintore (AB51)

- ◆ Civic Archaeological Department of Béziers (S.A.M.B) Béziers, France
2012-2013
Archaeologist
 - Took part in various rural and urban excavations covering the Neolithic, Bronze/Iron Age and Roman periods
 - Involved in two programs of building archaeology in medieval city centre
 - Led a field survey team around the town to improve archaeological map of the surroundings
 - Produced an internal inventory of the coin finds by the S.A.M.B.
 - Involvement in both excavation (recording features and finds, drawing of layouts and stratigraphy) and post-excavation analysis (washing, sieving, collage, ceramics drawing)
 - Helped writing reports and assessment documents (C.A.D. and desktop publishing, inventory, read-through)

Volunteering Archaeology

- ◆ Martinville – excavation of a counterfeiters site occupied near 350 AD Lorraine, France
May 2014
 - Helped in every aspects of the excavation, including use of a digital theodolite
- ◆ Biesheim - excavations on roman vicus and castrum Alsace, France
2007-2012
 - In charge of day-to-day's lead and task allocation as site supervisor the final summer
 - Managed a team of 15-20 students for two years running as senior site assistant
 - Driving van to transport equipment and team to site
 - Full participation in the uncovering of the Roman camp's *principia*, various craftsman's houses equipped with wells and Merovingian graves.
- ◆ Andilly-en-Bassigny - excavations on both *pars rustica* and *urbana* of a Roman villa Champagne, France
2007-2012
 - Sector leader for two years. As such, headed a team of 5 students to excavate a new room with roman mortar floor in the private part and a stable with collapsed roof preserved. Notes and analysis handed to the heritage conservation official. Volunteered four other years.
 - Helping with site survey around the villa
- ◆ Boviolles - excavations of an ancient road, suburbs and *muris gallicus* of the *oppidum* Lorraine, France
2007-2013
 - Carried out as volunteer the excavation of Gallic remains.
 - Sector Leader in charge of 5 persons. Discovered a well, a ditch and other features of the Augustan period. Produced a report available from :
(http://halshs.archives-ouvertes.fr/docs/00/67/07/72/PDF/Nasium_2011.pdf)
- ◆ *Nasium* - excavations of the *forum's* portico and *basilica* Lorraine, France
2007 & 2009
 - Assisted the supervisor in every aspects of the excavations (recording data, sharing analysis)

Numismatics

- ◆ CNRS contract to study the 1362 roman coin finds in 2013 from Le Vieil-Evreux (Eure) May 2014
- ◆ Member of the French Numismatics Society (S.F.N)
- ◆ Studied the coins found at the *Nasium* site (Lorraine) since 2010 and at the La Bure's *oppidum* in Saint-Dié (Lorraine)
- ◆ Carried-out an inventory of the 4000+ Roman coin collection from the Barrois museum in Bar-le-Duc (France)
- ◆ Regularly intervene in seminars and conferences about the coinage found at Sinope (Turkey) and *Nasium* (France)
- ◆ Wrote specialist reports:
 - "Jeton" in Davis, G., *An archaeological watching Brief at Cawston House, Lime Tree Village*, unpublished JMHS report no. 3400, 2016.
 - "The coins" in Manisse, P., *Archaeological watching brief at 4 Monks Close, Dorchester-on-Thames, Oxfordshire*, JMHS project no. 3502, unpublished report, 2016.
 - "Roman Coin" in Leech, S. & Rose-Jones, T., *Archaeological watching Brief at The Shruberry, 26 High Street, Eynsham, Oxfordshire*, JMHS project no. 3247, unpublished report, 2016.
 - "Roman Coins" in G. Davis, *An Archaeological Evaluation at Milton Heights, Milton, Oxfordshire*, JMHS project no. 3617, unpublished report, 2017, p.49.
- ◆ Wrote articles published in books:
 - « Des monnaies romaines du Camp de la Bure (88) : récolement et distribution spatiale » in *Mémoire des Vosges* ; Hors Série Spécial n°7, 2016.
 - « Les monnaies des fouilles du temple de Mazerioie, site de *Nasium* » in REDDÉ (M.) dir. — *Aspects de la romanisation dans l'Est de la Gaule*, Glux-en-Glenne : Bibracte, 2011. Provided an overview of my master degree's research topic.
 - « Antoine le Pois (1525-1578), *Discours sur les médailles et gravures antiques, principalement romaines* »,

- L'art et le modèle. Les chemins de la création dans la Lorraine de la Renaissance*, Barrois museum in le-Duc, 2013. Offered a coverage of Le Pois's work regarding coins in a recent exhibition catalogue.
- Collaborator in Bonaventure (B.) & al., "Mutations urbaines à Boviollles/Nasium (Meuse, Lorraine, l'apport des fouilles du "Cul de Breuil", in Blancquaert (G.) & ?alrain (F.) (dirs.), *Evolution des société gauloises du Second âge du Fer, entre mutations internes et influences externes*, Actes du 38e colloque international de l'AFEAF – Amiens du 29 mai au 1^{er} juin 2014, *Revue Archéologique de Picardie*, n°spécial 30, 2016.

OTHER SKILLS and INTERESTS

Languages

- ◆ French (mother tongue), English (fluent), German (basic)

IT skills

- ◆ Proficient in Photoshop, Illustrator & CorelDraw (C.A.D.), ArcGIS and QGis (G.I.S.), Filemaker (Database) and Microsoft Office, functional level in Autocad.

Interests

- ◆ Philatelist and coin collector.
- ◆ Historical novel-eater
- ◆ Passionate chess player

First Aid at Work

References available upon request

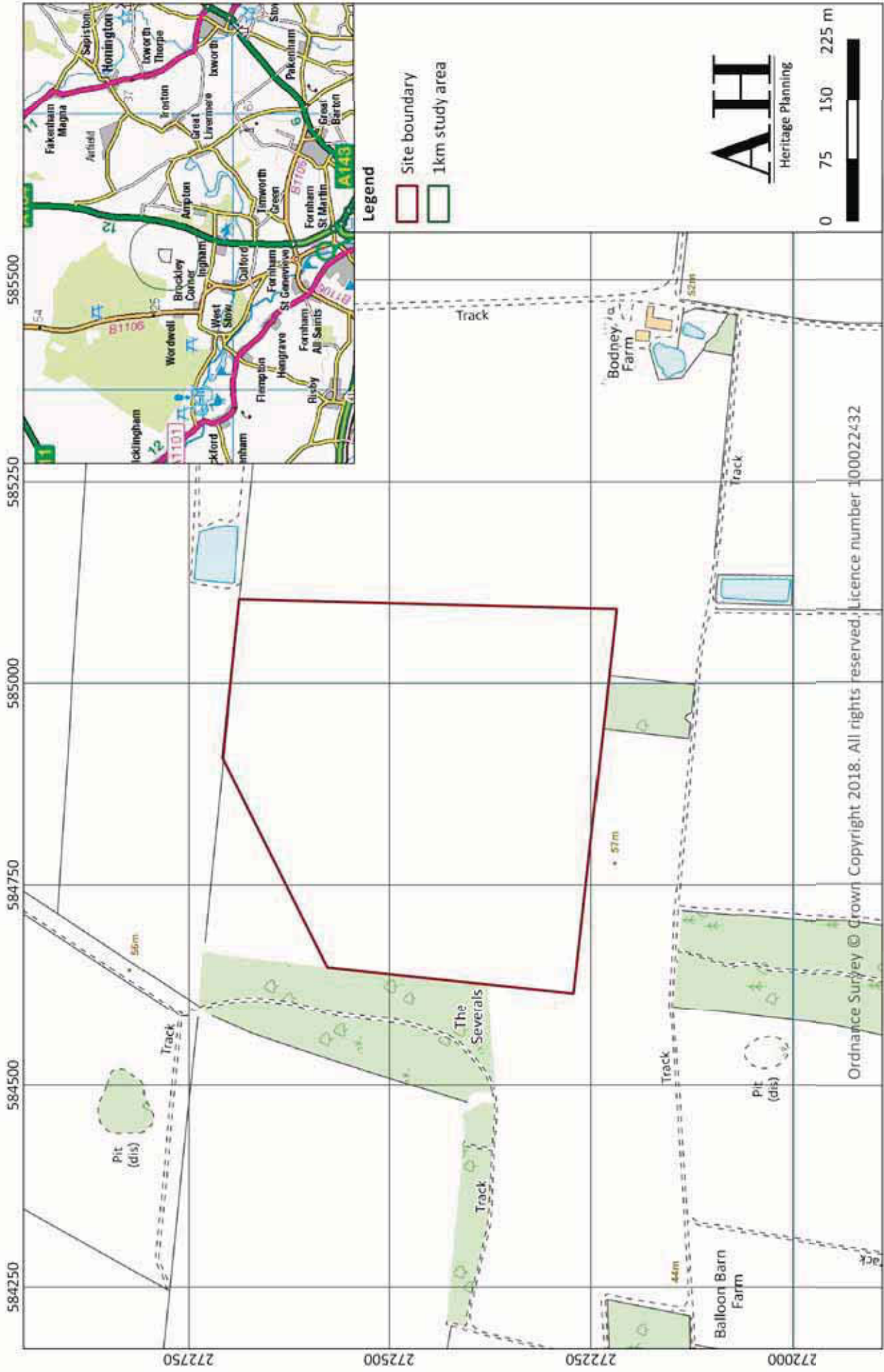


Fig. 1 Site location plan

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Fig. 2 Proposed trench location plan

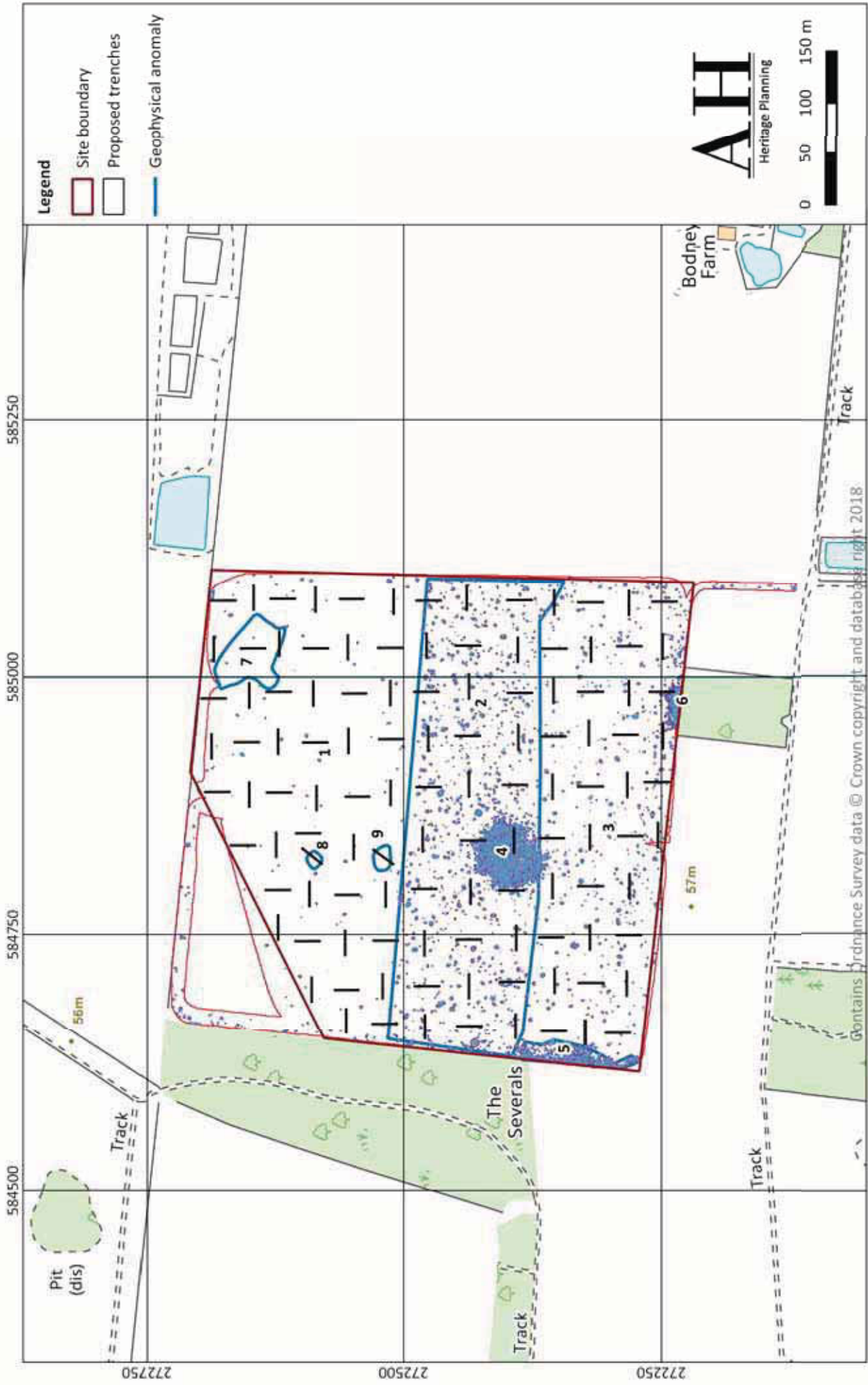


Fig. 3 Proposed trench locations showing geophysical anomalies

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APPENDIX 6: OASiS Form/over

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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

Printable version

OASIS ID: thamesva1-315548

Project details

Project name	Ingham North Solar Farm, Bodney Farm, Ingham
Short description of the project	The evaluation was carried out as intended and in total 115 trenches were excavated covering the area of proposed development. Just six features comprising possible pits and irregular features were recorded and investigated, with just two of these producing a small amount of late prehistoric and Roman pottery and worked flints.
Project dates	Start: 04-09-2018 End: 21-09-2018
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	BF118/70 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	ING035 - Related HER No.
Any associated project reference codes	DC/16/2140/FUL - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 4 - Character Undetermined
Monument type	POST HOLE Late Bronze Age
Monument type	PIT Roman
Significant Finds	CERAMICS Late Bronze Age
Significant Finds	CERAMICS Roman
Significant Finds	LITHICS Late Prehistoric
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches", "Targeted Trenches"
Development type	Soalr Farm
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK ST EDMUNDSBURY INGHAM Ingham North Solar Farm
Study area	19.5 Hectares
Site coordinates	TL 8485 7241 52.318164385359 0.712412156677 52 19 05 N 000 42 44 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 53m Max: 54m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	TVAS East Midlands
Project brief originator	Local Planning Authority (with/without advice from County/District Archaeologist)
Project design originator	Sue Farr

Project director/manager	Steve Ford
Project supervisor	Luis Esteves
Type of sponsor/funding body	Consultant
Name of sponsor/funding body	Armour Heritage Ltd

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archive
Physical Contents	"Worked stone/lithics"; "Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archive
Digital Contents	"other"
Digital Media available	"GIS"; "Images raster / digital photography"; "Survey"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archive
Paper Contents	"Ceramics"; "Stratigraphic"; "Survey"; "Worked stone/lithics"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet"; "Correspondence"; "Drawing"; "Miscellaneous Material"; "Photograph"; "Plan"; "Report"; "Section"; "Survey "

Project bibliography

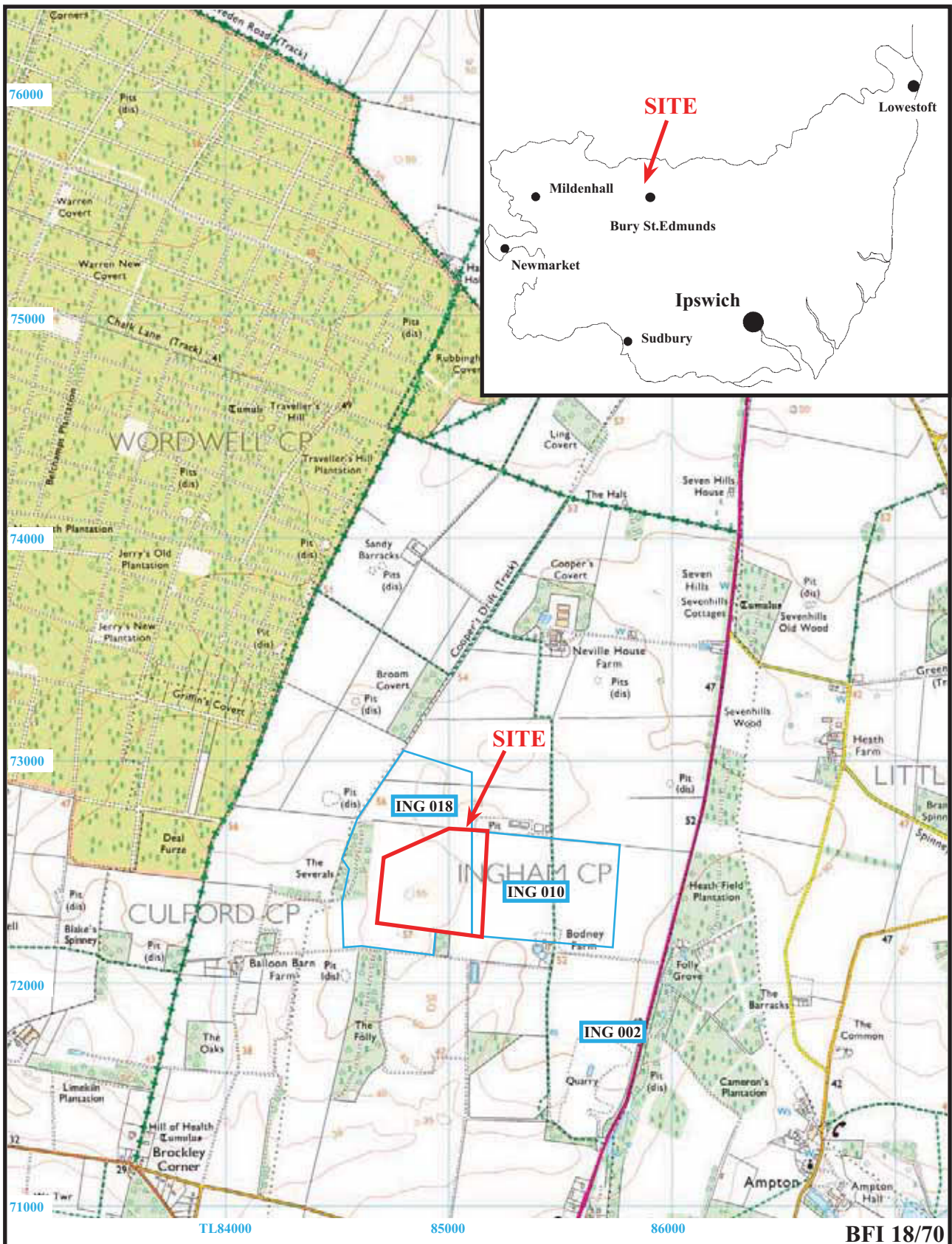
1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Ingham Solar Farm North, Bodney Farm, Ingham, Suffolk: An Archaeological Evaluation
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Esteves, L
Other bibliographic details	18/70
Date	2018
Issuer or publisher	TVAS East Midlands
Place of issue or publication	Wellingborough
Description	A4 comb-bound client report
URL	http://tvas.co.uk/reports/reports.asp
Entered by	Steve Preston (tvas@tvas.co.uk)
Entered on	6 November 2018

OASIS:

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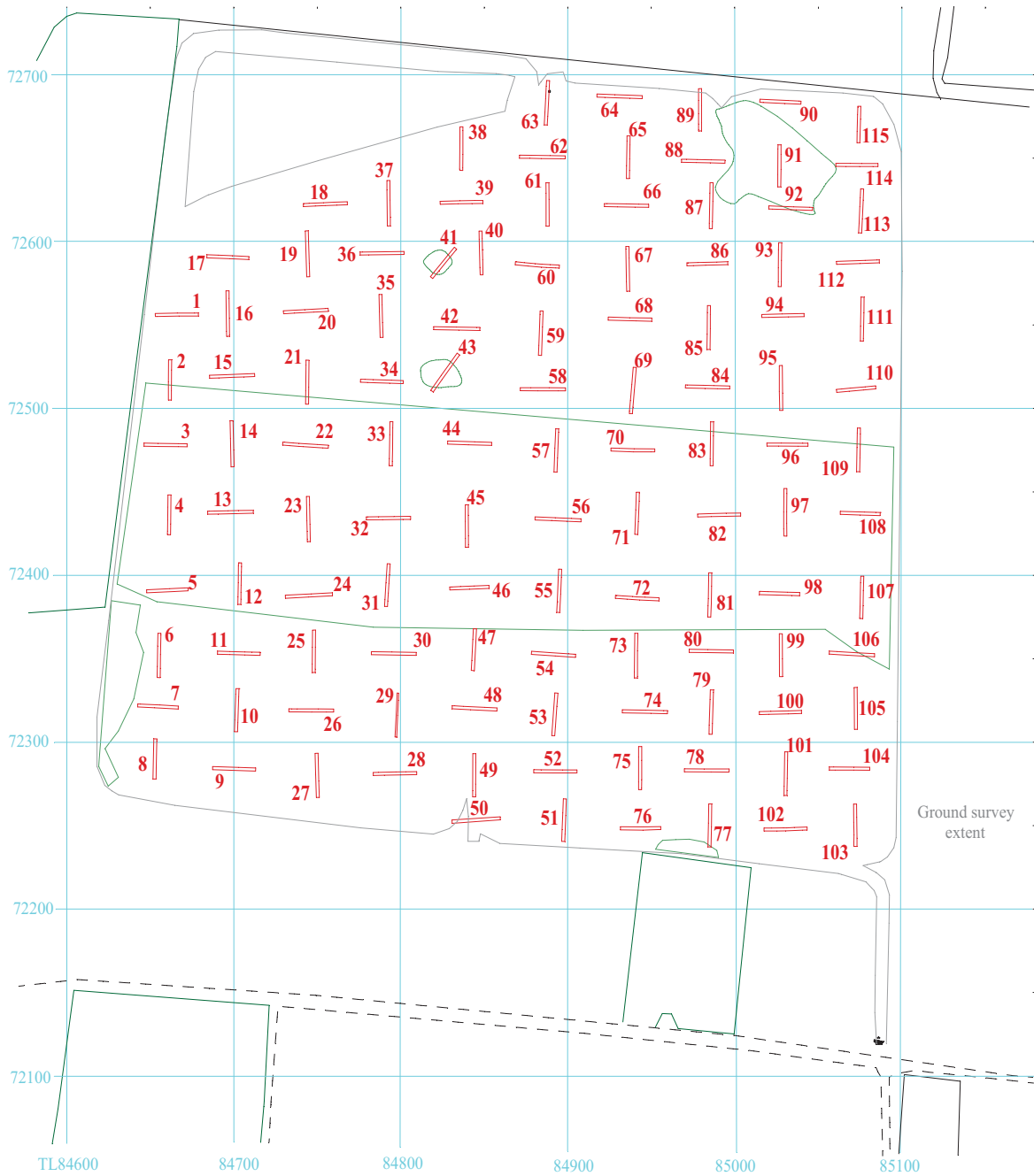


**Ingham North Solar Farm, Bodney Farm,
Ingham, Suffolk, 2018
Archaeological Evaluation**

Figure 1. Location of site in relation to Ingham and within Suffolk, with locations of HER entries in the immediate vicinity.

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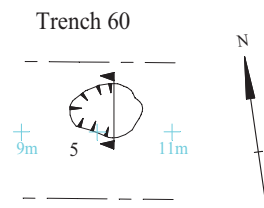
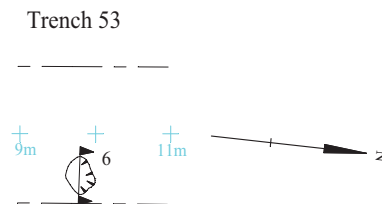
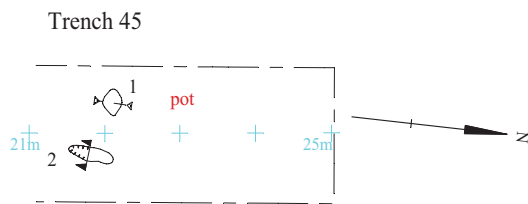
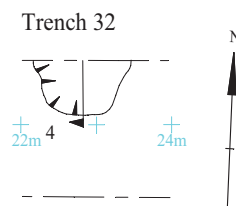
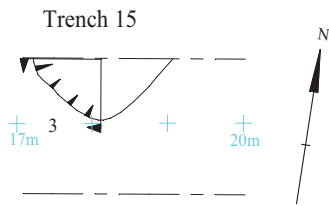


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Archaeological Evaluation**

Figure 2. Layout of trenches.





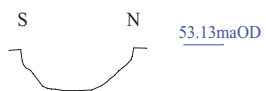
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**Ingham North Solar Farm, Bodney Farm,
Ingham, Suffolk, 2018
Archaeological Evaluation**

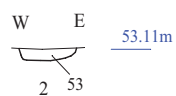
Figure 3. Plan of trenches.



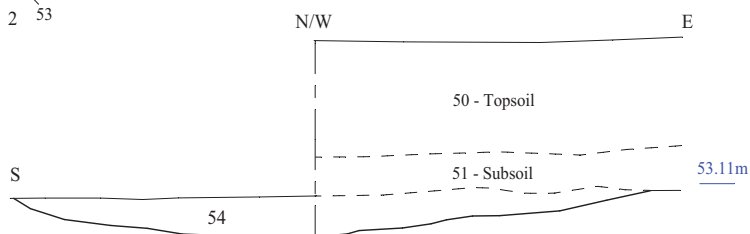
Trench 45



Trench 45

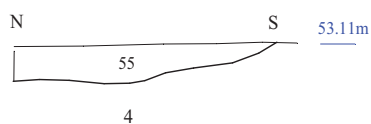


Trench 15

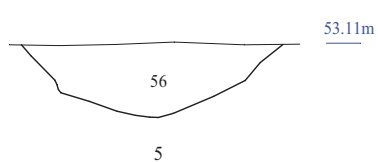


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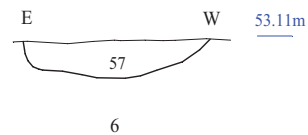
Trench 32



Trench 60



Trench 53

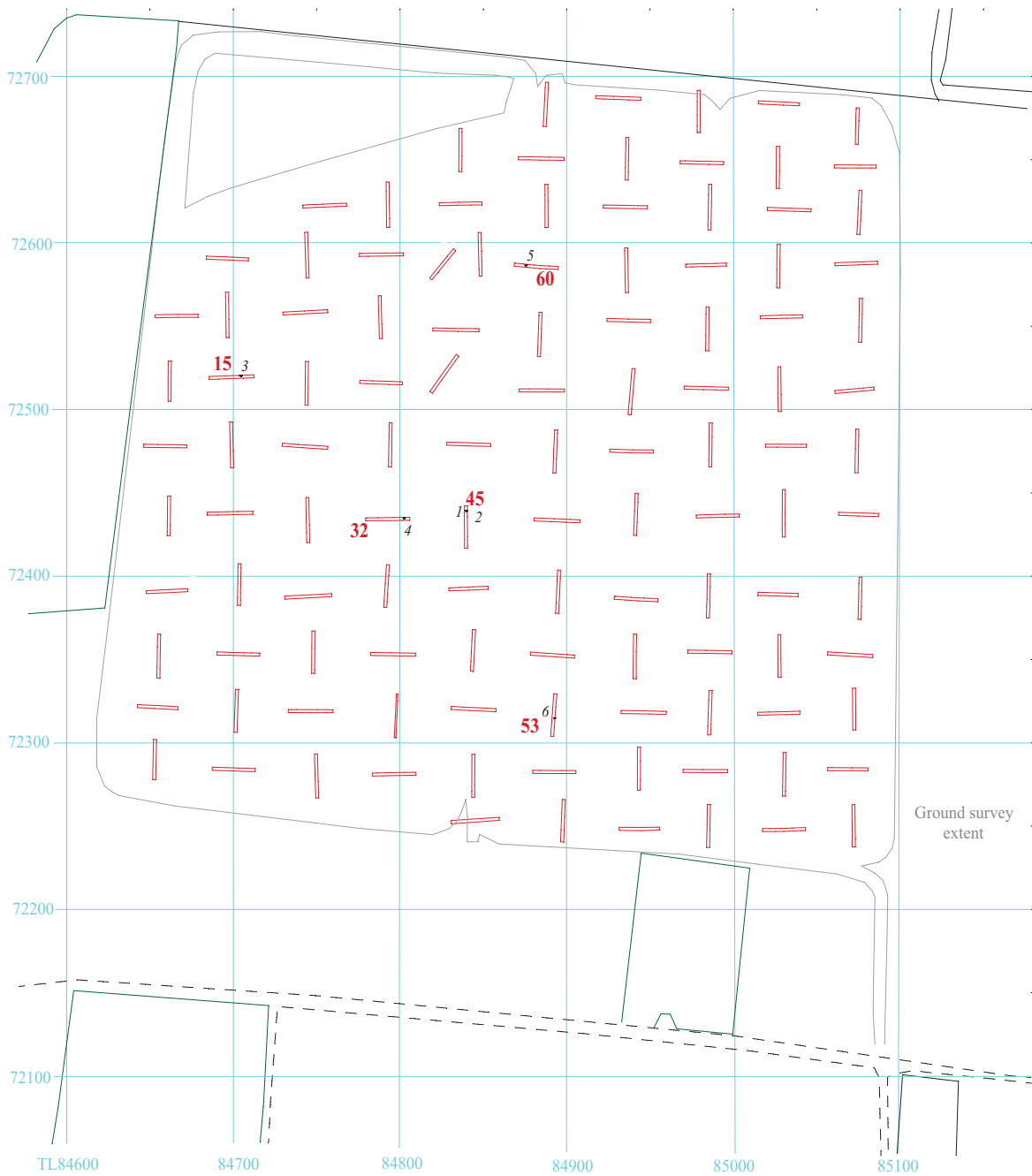


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**Ingham North Solar Farm, Bodney Farm,
Ingham, Suffolk, 2018
Archaeological Evaluation**

Figure 4. Sections.





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**Ingham North Solar Farm, Bodney Farm,
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Archaeological Evaluation**

Figure 5. Location of features.





Plate 1. Trench 15, possible pit 3, looking north west, Scales: 0.5m and 0.1m.



Plate 2. Trench 32, pit 4, looking north east, Scales: 0.5m and 0.1m.



Plate 3. Trench 45, possible post-hole 1, looking east, Scales: 0.3m and 0.1m.



Plate 4. Trench 53, pit 6, looking south, Scales: 0.5m and 0.1m.

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Ingham North Solar Farm, Bodney Farm,
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Archaeological Evaluation
Plates 1 - 4





Plate 5. Trench 1, looking east north east,
Scales: horizontal 2m and 1m, vertical 0.5m.



Plate 6. Trench 16, looking north east,
Scales: horizontal 2m and 1m, vertical 0.5m.



Plate 7. Trench 45 section, looking north east,
Scales: horizontal 2m and 1m, vertical 0.5m.



Plate 8. Trench 46, looking south east,
Scales: horizontal 2m and 1m, vertical 0.5m.



Plate 9. Trench 108, looking east, Scales: horizontal
2m and 1m, vertical 0.5m.



Plate 10. Trench 112, looking east,
Scales: horizontal 2m and 1m, vertical 0.5m.

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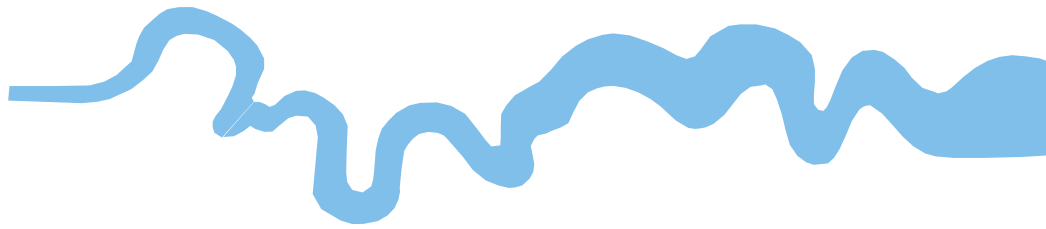
**Ingham North Solar Farm, Bodney Farm,
Ingham, Suffolk, 2018
Archaeological Evaluation
Plates 5 and 10.**



TIME CHART

	Calendar Years
Modern _____	AD 1901
Victorian _____	AD 1837
Post Medieval _____	AD 1500
Medieval _____	AD 1066
Saxon _____	AD 410
Roman _____	AD 43 AD 0 BC
Iron Age _____	750 BC
Bronze Age: Late _____	1300 BC
Bronze Age: Middle _____	1700 BC
Bronze Age: Early _____	2100 BC
Neolithic: Late	3300 BC
Neolithic: Early	4300 BC
Mesolithic: Late	6000 BC
Mesolithic: Early	10000 BC
Palaeolithic: Upper	30000 BC
Palaeolithic: Middle	70000 BC
Palaeolithic: Lower	2,000,000 BC





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