

Land south of Barking Road, Barking Tye, Suffolk

Archaeological Evaluation



for:
N.P.S Builders (Suffolk) Ltd

CA Project: SU0113
CA Report: SU0113_1
OASIS ID: 384914
HER Ref: BRK 181

May 2020



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SUMMARY

Project name:	Land south of Barking Road, Barking Tye, Suffolk
Location:	Barking Tye, Suffolk
NGR:	607168 253038
Type:	Evaluation
Date:	23–24 March 2020
Planning reference:	DC/17/03564 and DC/19/05393
OASIS ID:	384914
Location of Archive:	Suffolk County Council Archaeology Store and Archaeology Data Service (ADS)
Site Code:	BRK 181
HER Invoice No.	9235329

In March 2020, a programme of archaeological trial trench evaluation was carried out on a piece of land south of Barking Road, Barking Tye, Suffolk prior to the construction of five dwellings plus associated access road, parking and gardens. Eight archaeologically supervised trenches were excavated within the proposed development area.

The evaluation revealed a large naturally infilled hollow within Trenches 1 and 2 that was still open in the Bronze Age period. The alluvial deposit, that filled the hollow, contained thirteen small sherds and fifty small fragments of Late Bronze Age pottery and was sealed by a thick layer of colluvium. The colluvium within Trench 1 contained a single sherd of medieval pottery and a fragment of ceramic building material (CBM) whilst a Bronze Age copper alloy awl was recovered from the colluvium deposit within Trench 2.

A pit that contained an assemblage of 13-14th century pottery and a medieval cast bar mount was identified at the eastern end of the site within Trench 8, whilst two coins, a buckle with plate and an assemblage of medieval pottery, oyster shell, animal bone and CBM were recovered from the topsoil layer of Trench 7.

Post-medieval and modern finds include fragments of an unidentified fitting (possibly modern military regalia); a complete post-medieval strap buckle and a fragment of an 18th to 19th century crotal bell recovered from the topsoil layers within Trenches 2, 5 and 7 respectively.

Three undated ditches were identified within Trenches 3, 7 and 8 that were sealed by colluvium deposits of varying depths.

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1. In March 2020 Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation on a piece of land south of Barking Road, Barking Tye, Suffolk (centred at NGR: 607168 253038; Fig. 1). This evaluation was undertaken for N.P.S Builders (Suffolk) Ltd.
- 1.2. The evaluation was required under the terms of the National Planning Policy Framework (MHCLG 2019), as a condition of planning permission for the development of the site. The relevant planning application references are DC/17/03564 and DC/19/05393. The proposed development consists of the construction of five dwellings plus associated access road, parking and gardens.
- 1.3. The evaluation was carried out according to a Brief (dated 01/02/2019) produced by the Archaeological Advisor (AA) to the Local Planning Authority (LPA), Rachael Abraham of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS) and then addressed by a Written Scheme of Investigation, prepared by CA (Craven 2020, Appendix E) and approved by SCCAS. The fieldwork also followed Standard and guidance: Archaeological field evaluation (ClfA 2014) and the Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England (Gurney 2003). A monitoring visit did not take place due to the restrictions imposed by the Covid-19 pandemic, however a telephone conversation with Gemma Stewart of SCCAS took place prior to backfilling.

The site

- 1.4. The site is located in the Mid Suffolk district of Suffolk, in the civil parish of Barking centred at NGR: 607168 253038 (Fig. 1) The proposed development area is c.0.85ha comprising a single field of arable land located c.0.65km southwest of Barking church and c.0.4km east of the village centre which is located around the area known as Barking Tye. The site is bounded by arable fields to the south, the B1078 road to the north, housing to the west and small stream to the east. The stream is indicated on modern OS mapping and heads eastwards to eventually feed into the River Gipping at Needham Market The site lies on a southeast facing slope, at c.46-54m above Ordnance Datum (AOD).

The British Geological Survey (BGS) website records the site's superficial deposits as Lowestoft Formation Diamicton. These superficial deposits overlie a chalk bedrock of the Newhaven Chalk Formation (BGS 2020).

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1. The following section provides a summary of the readily available archaeological and historical background to the development site and its environs. The site lies within an area of archaeological and historical interest and has the potential to reveal evidence of a range of periods. This section has been compiled with information obtained through a 1km radius search of the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER), as well as from other readily available sources.

2.2. The SCCAS Brief states that *'This site lies in an area of known archaeology recorded on the County Historic Environment Record. The proposed development area is situated on the edge of a medieval green (BRK 115) and scatters of medieval pottery have been recorded within the site itself (BRK 032 and 033). Further scatters of medieval finds are recorded at a number of sites to the west, also on the green edge (BRK 035, 035, 036 and 037), with further finds of both medieval and Roman date recorded in fields to the rear of the proposed development site. As a result, there is high potential for the discovery of below-ground heritage assets of archaeological importance within this area.'*

Prehistoric

2.3. Evidence for prehistoric activity in the vicinity of the site is limited to a single concentrated flint scatter of over 120 worked flints including scrapers, flakes and cores.

However, an undated double ditched enclosure identified on aerial photography 250m south-southwest of the site and may be prehistoric in origin, although part of the boundary is still in use in 1945 indicating it could be later in date (BRK 010).

A previously unknown circular cropmark interpreted as the remains of a Bronze Age ring ditch was noted 200m southeast of the site, measuring roughly 14m in diameter. Other previously unknown circular cropmarks have been identified 70m to the northeast of the site, four of which are fairly faint whilst one, the most southerly of the five, is much clearer (Google Earth 2018).

Roman

2.4. The parish of Barking and its surrounding fields have been extensively fieldwalked in the recent past. Evidence of Roman activity principally relates to artefact and finds

scatters identified during the fieldwalking surveys and located 360m WSW of the site (BRK 038), 550m northeast (BRK 015), 780m northeast (BRK 082), 680m northwest (BAT 038), 680m southwest (BRK 080) and 900m southwest (BRK 152). Other finds within the vicinity of the site include a small number of Roman coins found during metal detecting surveys.

Medieval

- 2.5. The present settlement of Barking likely originated during the early-medieval period. It was first referred to as *Berchinges* in 1050 and was included in the Domesday survey (1086) and referred to as *Berchingas* (Williams 2003), translated as “*settlement of the family or followers of a man called Berica*” (Mills 2003, 41). It had a recorded population of sixty-three households in 1086, putting it in the largest 20% of settlements and is listed under two owners in the Domesday Survey.

Little evidence of the villages early medieval origin has been identified. It is likely the early medieval settlement was located close to the parish church of St. Mary (BRK 019), some 640m northeast of the site which is also close to a number of medieval artefact scatters found during aforementioned fieldwalking (BRK 029, 030 and 031). Further medieval artefact scatters (BRK 034-039) have been found to the west and southwest of the site along the Barking Road and close to Barking Tye (a large common or pasture) located between 200m and 800m southwest of the site. Two scatters of medieval pottery and artefacts have been found on the development site itself (BRK 032 and BRK 033), but further specific details on the finds could not be obtained. In addition, medieval artefacts have also been found during metal detecting surveys undertaken in the vicinity of the site.

A number of small archaeological evaluations and watching briefs have taken place within the village, the majority of which were negative; however, an archaeological evaluation (BRK 138) at Land at Fox Meadow, located 400m southwest of the site, identified two ditches, a gully and a pit of medieval date.

Post medieval

- 2.6. Fifteen listed buildings are recorded in the vicinity of the site with the majority being of early post-medieval construction and located along the Barking Road and close to Barking Tye.

Examination of historic Ordnance Survey mapping available online (Old-maps) shows that from 1885 the site has lain within a single arable field, which has since been encroached upon to the west by housing development along Barking Road. Limited housing development has also occurred to east and north and fields in the wider vicinity have been amalgamated with the loss of boundaries. A building at the road junction adjacent to the northeast corner of the site is labelled, in 1885 as 'Smithy'.

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1. The general objective of the evaluation was to provide further information on the likely archaeological resource within the site, including its presence/absence, character, extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and quality. This information will enable SCCAS to identify and assess the particular significance of any archaeological heritage assets within the site, consider the impact of the proposed development upon that significance and, if appropriate, develop strategies to avoid or minimise conflict between heritage asset conservation and the development proposals, in line with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (MHCLG 2019).

3.2. Aims specific to the SCCAS Brief were to:

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

4. METHODOLOGY

- 4.1. The evaluation fieldwork comprised the excavation of eight 30m long by 1.8m wide trenches (Fig. 2):
- 4.2. The trenches were located to provide a representative sample of the site. Trench 1 was extended westwards with two extensions to ascertain the character and extent of a large deposit. The western end of Trench 4 was stepped southwards to avoid a modern service and was swung 3m southwards at its eastern end due to its proximity to the modern road.
- 4.3. Trenches were set out on OS National Grid co-ordinates using Leica GPS. Overburden was stripped using a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless grading bucket. All machining was conducted under archaeological supervision to the top of the natural substrate, which was the level at which archaeological features were predominately first encountered.
- 4.4. Archaeological features/deposits were investigated, planned and recorded in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 1: Fieldwork Recording Manual*. The ploughsoil within the line of the trenches was metal detected prior to machine excavation and the spoil heaps were visually scanned and metal detected for the presence of archaeological artefacts.
- 4.5. Deposits were assessed for their palaeo-environmental potential and samples were taken in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 2: The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites*.
- 4.6. Artefacts were processed in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 3: Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation*.
- 4.7. Site data has been added onto a database and recorded using the County HER code BRK 181. An OASIS form has been completed for the project (Ref: Cotswold2-384914; Appendix D) and a digital copy of the report submitted for inclusion on the Archaeology Data Service database (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/greylit>). A summary note will be produced, suitable for inclusion within the annual 'Archaeology in Suffolk' section of the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History*.

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- 4.8. The archive from the evaluation is currently held by CA at their office in Suffolk. Subject to the agreement of the legal landowner the site archive will be deposited with the SCC Archaeological Store.

5. RESULTS

Soil Conditions

- 5.1. The natural geological substrate was identified at a depth of between 0.25m and 1.20m and comprised an orange brown clay with occasional flints at the eastern part of the site and a mixture of orange brown clay with flints and a light grey brown clay with frequent chalk nodules at the centre and western parts of the site.

At the western end of the site, within Trenches 1 and 2, a deposit (0.40m-0.60m) of colluvium, comprising a mid-brown orange silty clay with rare flint nodules, overlay the natural strata and, in places, a mixed mid and dark brown silty clay interpreted as an alluvial deposit infilling a natural hollow. A thin colluvial deposit (0.05-0.15m) was noted within the entirety of Trench 3 and at the southern end of Trench 5 directly overlying the natural. A thicker deposit of colluvium (0.30m-0.80m) was noted within Trenches 7 and 8 that also directly overlay the natural strata

A thin topsoil layer directly overlay the natural strata within Trenches 4 and 6 and the northern half of Trench 5, located at the north of the site close to the B1078 road. Ploughscars were also noted suggesting truncation of the natural soil profile may have taken place within these trenches.

Site Results

- 5.2. This section provides an overview of the evaluation results. Full descriptions of the trenches are provided in Appendix A and detailed summaries of the recorded contexts are given in Appendix B. Details of the artefactual material recovered from the site are presented in Section 6 and Appendix C. Details of the environmental samples (palaeo-environmental evidence) are given in Section 7.

Eight trenches were excavated across the development area (Fig.2). A large feature interpreted as a natural hollow that was infilled by an alluvial and colluvial deposits was identified in Trenches 1 and 2. The alluvial deposit contained sherds of Bronze Age pottery whilst fragments of peg tile, a Bronze Age awl and a single sherd of medieval pottery was recovered from the colluvial material that directly overlay the alluvial deposit. A pit dating to the 13-14th century was identified within Trench 8; whilst two medieval coins, a buckle with plate, an assemblage of medieval pottery and a collection of oyster shell, animal bone and CBM were recovered from the topsoil

layer of Trench 7. Three undated ditches were identified within Trenches 3, 7 and 8 that were sealed by colluvium deposits of varying depths.

Trench 1 (Figs 3 and 4)

- 5.3. Trench 1 measured 28.92m x 1.8m, and 1m deep and was orientated NNW-SSE. The trench was located in an extant shallow hollow and the surrounding topography sloped upwards in a northerly, easterly and westerly direction away from the trench. A colluvial deposit (101) was noted below the topsoil throughout the entirety of the trench, measuring between 0.40-0.60m thick. The colluvial deposit overlay the natural strata (102) at the trench's northern end, and an alluvial deposit (105) at the trench's southern end. A single sherd of medieval pottery and peg tile were recovered from the colluvial deposit. Two machine dug extensions were excavated westwards from the trench to ascertain the shape and character of the alluvial deposit. The southern extension measured 7m x 1.8m and the northern extension measured 4m x 1.8m, both were 1m deep. The colluvial deposit was noted in both trench extensions whilst the alluvial deposit was only noted in the southern trench extension.

Alluvial deposit 105

Alluvial deposit 105 comprised a sterile mixed dark and mid brown silty clay. A section (A-A in Figs. 3 and 4) was excavated along the edge of the alluvial deposit to ascertain whether it was a cut feature or whether it was a naturally infilled feature. The section revealed gradual sloping sides indicative of a naturally infilled feature or hollow. A 1m² sondage was dug through the alluvial deposit at the southern end of the trench to ascertain its depth, however hand excavation ceased at 0.5m due to waterlogged conditions and the natural strata was not reached. Five small sherds of mid-late Bronze Age pottery were recovered from the alluvial deposit by hand, whilst thirteen sherds and c.fifty small fragments of mid-late Bronze Age pottery were recovered from an environmental sample (Sample 1).

An environmental sample (Sample 1) was taken to examine the environmental potential and recover artefacts. Results of the environmental sample were poor and likely represent settlement detritus that has been moved through the actions of wind, water or trample.

Trench 2 (Figs 5 and 6)

- 5.4. Trench 2 measured 29.21m x 1.8m, and between 0.70-0.80m deep and was orientated NE-SW. The trench was located in an extant shallow hollow and the

surrounding topography sloped upwards in a northerly, easterly and westerly direction away from the trench. A colluvial deposit (201) was noted below the topsoil (200) throughout the entirety of the trench, measuring between 0.40-0.50m thick. The colluvial deposit overlay the natural strata (202) at the trench's western and eastern ends, and an alluvial deposit (203 and 205) at the trench's centre. A metal object (Registered Artefact: RA4), thought to be modern militaria regalia was recovered from the topsoil of Trench 2 and a Bronze Age awl (RA3) was recovered from the colluvial deposit.

Alluvial deposit 203 and 205

Alluvial deposits with Trench 2 comprised a sterile mixed dark and mid brown silty clay. Two 2m long sections (B-B and C-C, Figs. 5 and 6) were dug through the colluvial deposit to ascertain whether it was a cut feature or whether it was a naturally infilled feature. The sections revealed very gradual sloping sides indicative of a naturally infilled feature or hollow measuring 0.15m-0.24m deep. No finds were recovered from the alluvial deposits within Trench 2.

Trench 3 (Fig. 7)

- 5.5. Trench 3 measured 29.09m x 1.8m and 0.5m deep and was orientated NW-SE. A shallow colluvial deposit (301), 0.15m thick, was noted below the topsoil (300) throughout the entirety of the trench sealing an undated ditch (303).

Ditch 303

Ditch 303 was located at the centre of the trench orientated E-W and extending beyond the western and eastern limits of excavation. The ditch measured 0.60m wide and 0.16m deep and contained a single fill of compacted pale-yellow brown silty clay (D-D, Fig. 7). No finds were recovered.

Trench 4

- 5.6. Trench 4 measured 29.09m x 1.8m and 0.25m deep and was orientated ENE-WSW. No archaeological finds or features were identified within the trench.

Trench 5

- 5.7. Trench 5 measured 28.95m x 1.8m and between 0.35-0.40m deep and was orientated NNE-SSW. A post-medieval copper alloy buckle (RA7) was recovered from the topsoil layer (500). No other archaeological finds or features were identified within the trench.

Trench 6

- 5.8. Trench 6 measured 29.78m x 1.8m and 0.30m deep and was orientated ENE-WSW. No archaeological finds or features were identified.

Trench 7 (Fig. 8)

- 5.9. Trench 7 measured 29.16m x 1.8m, between 0.70-1.20m deep and was orientated NE-SW. A colluvial deposit (701 - 0.30-0.80m thick) was noted below the topsoil (700) throughout the entirety of the trench and was thickest at the trench's north-eastern end. A single sherd of prehistoric pottery along with an assemblage of 13-14th century pottery (28 sherds), a collection of animal bone, CBM, oyster shell, two medieval coins (RA 1 and 2), a medieval buckle (RA 6) and a fragment of crotal bell (RA 5) were recovered from the interface between the topsoil and colluvial deposit at the trenches north-eastern end. The colluvium deposit sealed an undated ditch (703).

Ditch 703

Ditch 703 was located at the centre of the trench orientated E-W and extending beyond the western and eastern limits of excavation. The ditch measured 1.50m wide and 0.34m deep and contained a single fill of pale mid grey brown silty clay (E-E, Fig. 8). No finds were recovered.

Trench 8 (Figs 9 and 10)

- 5.10. Trench 8 measured 29.23m x 1.8m and between 0.90-1.20m deep and was orientated E-W. A colluvial deposit (801 - 0.55m thick) was noted below the topsoil (800) throughout the entirety of the trench sealing an undated ditch and cut by a medieval pit. A single large sherd of medieval pottery was recovered from the topsoil layer.

Pit 803

Pit 803 was located at the trench's eastern end and measured >7.3m x >1.8m and 0.62m deep.

No hand dug slots were excavated through the pit and it was not initially identified during machine excavation due to the pits large size, the similarity in colour between the pit fills and the topsoil; and the fact that the pit extended beyond the northern, eastern and southern limits of excavation. During machine excavation the pottery was assumed to be coming from the interface between the topsoil and colluvial deposits like those recovered from Trench 7. It was not clear that the pottery was actually from

the primary fill of a pit until the trench was machine excavated and the trench edges at the eastern end were cleaned and the pit was identified. The section along the northern trench limit was drawn and recorded (F-F, Fig. 9) and the pits shape in plan was ascertained from the position of the pits cut lines recorded within northern and southern trench edge.

The pit contained two fills; the lower fill (804) comprised a mid-greyish brown silty clay that contained an assemblage of 13-14th century pottery (21 sherds) and a single fragment of CBM, whilst the upper fill (805) comprised a mid-dark orange brown silty clay with occasional chalk and charcoal inclusions.

An environmental sample (Sample 2) was taken from the lower pit fill from the trench edge to examine the environmental potential and recover artefacts. A single small sherd of prehistoric pottery, a large assemblage of 13-14th century pottery (58 sherds), four Iron objects (RA 8) and a near complete medieval cast bar mount (RA 9) were recovered. Environmental results were relatively good. Charred cereal grains were common along with fragments of legumes. The sample probably represents domestic material, perhaps hearth waste and chance loss during food preparation, most likely deliberately deposited within the backfill of pit.

Ditch 806

Ditch 806 was located between the western end and centre of the trench orientated NE-SW. The ditch extended beyond the northern and southern limits of excavation. The ditch measured 0.80m wide and 0.23m deep and contained a single fill of pale mid grey brown silty clay with occasional inclusions of small stones. No finds were recovered.

6. THE FINDS

Report by Stephen Benfield, with Ruth Beveridge: *Registered artefacts* and Anna West: *Plant macrofossils*.

Introduction

- 6.1. A modest quantity of bulk finds were recovered, the most archaeologically significant being a small group of prehistoric pottery from an alluvial deposit (104) associated with a hollow in Trench 1, a group of medieval pottery associated with a pit (803) in Trench 8 and another of similar date from the topsoil layer (700) in Trench 7. The prehistoric pottery is probably Bronze Age and is most likely of Late Bronze Age date. The medieval assemblage is broadly dated to the period centered on the 13th-14th century. The more closely datable of the forms present only appear after the mid-late 13th century, but close dating of a small assemblage with limited diagnostic pieces is difficult.

Small amount of other bulk finds material, consisting of very fragmented pieces of fired clay and heat-altered (burnt) stones together with a few small flint flakes/spalls, were recovered during processing environmental soil samples from the hollow located in Trench 1 and the pit in Trench 8.

The bulk finds are listed or noted by context in Table 1 (Appendix C).

In addition, there are a few metal finds (Registered Artefacts) which include a small Bronze Age copper alloy awl, which came from a soil layer in Trench 2, two medieval silver coins of Edward I, dating to the period of the Late 13th-early 14th century, and a buckle dated to the late 14th century which came from topsoil in Trench 7. There is also, a medieval copper alloy bar mount which came from the fill of the pit located in Trench 8.

The finds assemblage indicates activity here in the Late Bronze Age period, c.1000-700BC and during the medieval period, c.late 13th-14th century.

Pottery

- 6.2. A small quantity of prehistoric, hand-made, flint-tempered pottery was associated with the fill of a feature located in Trench 1, while groups of medieval pottery were recovered from a pit located in Trench 8 and from the topsoil in Trench 7.

Prehistoric

- 6.3. In total there are twenty sherds of prehistoric pottery (excluding numerous very small fragments) which have a combined weight of 117g. The total includes pottery recovered from processing two bulk soil samples (Sample 1 and Sample 2). Apart from two sherds, all of this pottery comes from the fill (105) of feature 104, described as a hollow, located in Trench 1. Of the two other sherds, one (8g) came from topsoil (700) in Trench 7, the other (1g) was residual among medieval pottery in Pit 803. The pottery is listed and described by context in Table 2 (Appendix C).

The prehistoric pottery is flint-tempered and could be visually divided between two fabrics:

- Hand-made flint-tempered 1 (HMF1) Moderate-common small-medium flint with occasional large flint, the flint is well embedded in the fabric.
- Hand-made flint-tempered 1 (HMF2) Common-abundant small-medium flint with occasional large flint, the flint is well embedded in the fabric.

Both fabrics are very similar, one simply having a greater density of flint inclusions, and could be seen as representing areas on a continuum rather than significantly separate fabrics. The differences in the degree of temper seen between the sherds (moderate-abundant) could to some extent simply represent variation in the quantity of temper in an uneven mix within individual pots as well as different vessels.

The pottery consists of plain body sherds with almost no diagnostic elements other than the fabric. While flint is in common use as a tempering agent from the appearance of the earliest pottery in Britain at the beginning of the Neolithic period (c.4000 BC), it becomes of progressively less significance during the Iron Age (after c.700 BC). The single diagnostic trait recorded is traces of finger wiping (the fingers probably drawn up the exterior of the pot) on the surface of one sherd among the pottery recovered from Sample 1, which is most common on pottery of the Late Bronze Age (Brown 1988, 270). The nature of the sherds here suggests a Mid-Late Bronze Age or Late Bronze Age date rather than earlier and they most probably date to the period c.1500-700 BC, and a date c.1000-700 BC seems most likely. The sherd recovered from topsoil (700) is most likely to be contemporary with the pottery from the hollow; that it has been classified as in a different fabric does not have any bearing on its dating and it, as does the small residual sherd from Pit 803.

That the pottery consists of medium-small size sherds, as well as numerous small fragments, indicates that this is not freshly broken material put into the feature but has some depositional history before entering this context. There is also slight abrasion to sherd edges. The material may have derived from an occupation surface scatter or a midden.

Medieval

Introduction

- 6.4. A total of one hundred and nine sherds of medieval pottery came from the evaluation, both from excavation and from processed bulk soil samples (Sample 1 and Sample 2). The combined weight of these sherds is 736g. Almost all of this pottery was recovered from two contexts: the topsoil (007) in Trench 7 (28 sherds, 254g) and the fill (804) of Pit 803 located in Trench 8 (79 sherds, 397g). All of the pottery is listed and described by context in Table 3 (Appendix C).

Fabrics

- 6.5. The pottery could be divided between eight fabrics representing medieval glazed wares (MGW), medieval oxidised wares (MOW) and medieval (reduced) coarsewares (MCW). The fabrics are listed and described in Table 1 (below) together with the quantity of pottery for each fabric.

Fabric Code	Fabric	No.	Wt(g)	EVE
MGW1	Probably Colchester: orange fabric with quartz sand, grey fabric core, clear glaze (Cottar 2000)	3	9	
MGW2	Unprovenanced glazed ware, grey fabric, oxidised margin, green glaze, possibly Hedingham fine ware Fabric 3 (Walker 2012)	1	5	
MOW	Unprovenanced medieval coarse oxidised ware (general)	1	21	
MOW1	Possibly Colchester: orange fabric with quartz sand, often with a grey fabric core (Cotter 2000)	4	62	0.08
MOW2	Unprovenanced oxidised ware, generally North Essex/South Suffolk, possibly Colchester: relatively fine quartz sand orange fabric, areas with grey fabric core, some clear glaze splashes	3	43	
MCW	Unprovenanced medieval coarseware (general)	85	455	0.20
MCW1	Unprovenanced coarseware, fine sand, buff-brown and grey fabric, probably Hollesley (Anderson 2016)	3	106	0.17
MCW2	Unprovenanced coarseware (micaceous) fine sand, buff-brown fabric, dark surfaces, probably Hollesley and/or possibly Hedingham	9	35	

Table 1 Medieval pottery by fabric

None of the fabrics has been certainly attributed to a particular source, although likely sources for several of the fabrics have been indicated. The ones that can be most confidently suggested are Hollesley, probably a source for at least some of the coarseware and Colchester which probably supplies some of the sandy oxidised ware. That these potteries were certainly supplying this area can be seen from the large medieval pottery assemblage recorded at cedars Park, Stowmarket (Anderson and Thompson 2016), while products from other potteries in North Essex/South Suffolk (*ibid.*) may well be represented but are not easily distinguished.

The assemblage

- 6.6. The pottery from both the topsoil (700) in Trench 7 and Pit 803 in Trench 8 is relatively broken-up with no large sherds and clearly represents pieces from a number of broken pots. The only large sherd comes from topsoil (800) in Trench 8 and this is the rim from what is probably a Hollesley produced jar. The form, or rather the profile shape, of this pot can be closely paralleled by one illustrated from Cedars Park (Anderson and Thompson 2016) which was recovered with pottery dated to the late medieval and post-medieval period, c.15th-16th century (*Ibid.*, 77-79).

Reduced (grey) coarsewares (MCW) make up 89% of the assemblage by count and 81% by weight. Although not certain, most of these sherds probably represent either cooking pot or jar forms. The only glazed finewares are a few sherds from what is almost certainly a Colchester product (MGW1) and a sherd from an unsourced glazed pot (MGW2), possibly from the Hedingham potteries, both from topsoil in Trench 7. A piece from a round section jug handle (MOW) from the same context (700) has some glaze splashes and might also represent a fineware vessel.

Almost no decoration is present on the pottery other than deep angles slash/stab marks in an oxidised handle (MOW1) from the topsoil (700) and possible opposing angle incised lines on the handle of a jug from the same context (mentioned above). The latter decoration (if not just oddly fortuitous damage) can be paralleled on the handle of a coarseware jug from the Hedingham potteries (Walker 2012).

The pottery from the topsoil and the pit are probably broadly contemporary. This is indicated by the nature of the fabrics present, while more specific dating is provided by two cooking pots rims, one from both groups of pottery. The fabrics appear typical of the period from the late 12th century onward rather than earlier and a broad association of the assemblage with potteries in the north Essex and south Suffolk is

suggested from the types of fabrics present. This association is confirmed by the rims from two neckless cooking pots, a form which emerges in the Essex area in the 13th century, probably during the mid-late 13th century (Cotter 2000, 94). These indicate that some at least of the pottery dates to after the mid-late 13th century and that the pottery in the pit was deposited no earlier than that period. Although only two pots among a small assemblage, that no earlier style of cooking pot rim is represented could indicate that most if not all of the pottery dates to after the mid-late 13th century. The latest dating is not so clearly defined, but the absence of pottery that could be described as Late medieval and transitional (Jennings 1981, 61-62) or which has a distinct post-medieval feel suggests a date probably not later than the mid-late 15th century.

It is noted that the jar rim from topsoil in Trench 8 (800) appears similar in form to one from Cedars Park, Stowmarket which was recovered from a Late medieval or post-medieval pit dated to the period of the 15th-16th century. However, similar shaped rims (hollowed, everted) appear among Hedingham pottery with an illustrated example (Walker 2012) coming from the Clare Cottage kiln where production is dated to the 12th-14th century (*ibid.*, 8-10).

As an assemblage, the medieval pottery can be broadly characterised as typically 13th-14th century. Some at least certainly dates to after the late 13th century (c.1250/1275) and some might possibly date as late as the 15th century.

Ceramic building material (CBM)

- 6.7. There are only three pieces (94g) of CBM among the bulk finds assemblage. Two are pieces from thin, flat tiles (c.10mm-12mm thick); almost certainly peg tiles. One, from layer (101) in Trench 1 is in a medium sand fabric, with quartz sand and occasional small flint stone pieces; it is slightly abraded. The other, from topsoil (700) in Trench 7 is in a similar medium sand fabric, but there are no small stone pieces and the tile appears overfired.

Peg tiles first appeared in the period of the late 12th century but probably were not in common use prior to the late 13th or 14th century, after that time remaining a common roofing type into the late post-medieval and early modern era.

The remaining piece (35g) comes from the fill (804) of Pit 803. It is a rectangular shaped fragment from a thicker (minimum 20mm) brick or tile thick in a moderately fine, orange coloured sandy fabric with some pale clay streaks running through it. It is slightly abraded. The fabric appears relatively fine in relation to most bricks and it is rather thick for roof tile, but might possibly be a particularly thick example dating to the medieval period. However, it is not closely dated, and a Roman date cannot entirely be ruled out.

Other bulk finds

- 6.8. A small number of other types of bulk finds were represented by a single or just a couple of examples; or consist of small groups of fragments recovered entirely during the processing of bulk soil samples (fired clay, struck flint, heat-altered stone). The finds from the samples come from the fill (105) of Hollow 104 in Trench 1, which is associated with prehistoric pottery dated as Bronze Age (Sample 1), and from the fill (804) of Pit 803 in Trench 8 associated with pottery of medieval date (Sample 2). All of these finds are listed or noted by context in Table 1 (Appendix C) and are described and commented on below.

Fired clay

- 6.9. Small groups of abraded fired clay pieces/fragments were recovered during processing of bulk soil samples taken from context (105) and context (804). The fired clay from (105) consists of c.25 pieces (14g), while that from Pit 803 comprises c.10 pieces (3g). They are visually different indicating two distinct groups; that from (105) was generally red/grey in colour, that from (804) predominantly buff/orange. Beyond this observation the pieces are too small to allow significant further reporting.

Ceramic

- 6.10. A small piece of hard fired ceramic (5g) was retrieved from pit fill (804) of Pit 803. This is an orange, fine sand or silt fabric with no visible inclusions other than a few quartz sand grains. It retains part of one very smooth, flat surface and part of one, rather coarser surfaces side. The edge of the piece is straight with a narrow diagonal groove across it. The nature of object from which this came is not known, other than it suggests a flat object such as a tile; possibly a decorative ceramic piece.

Struck flint

- 6.11. Two small flint flakes and two spalls were recovered as residual finds from the environmental bulk sample (Sample 2) taken from the fill (804) of medieval Pit 803.

The largest piece (1g) is a thin, struck flake removed from an area of a flint with an unpatinated, flat, natural surface. It is short (20mm in length), almost square with a plunge fracture on the distal end and has been hard hammer struck. There is some edge damage along one side as well as inside a semi-circular notch just to one side of the striking platform. One small primary flake has a dorsal surface covered in cortex and is probably entirely natural in origin. Of the two small spalls, one has a striking platform and percussion bulb, with flaking scars on the dorsal face. This piece may result from a deliberate strike. The other is just a small, thin flint chip.

Heat-altered stone

- 6.12. A few small pieces of heat-altered flint come from bulk soil samples (Samples 1 and 2) taken from context (105) and context (804) respectively. There are fourteen pieces of flint (17g) from (105) and four pieces of flint (7g) from (804). The flint fragments from (105) appear more calcined, most of these being whitened and crazed, having been exposed to significant heat. Those from (804) are mostly discoloured and have been altered by heat, but probably of a lesser degree than the flints from (105). There is also a single piece (32g) of heat-altered stone (sandstone/quartzite) from (804).

Coal

- 6.13. Two small pieces of coal (4g) came from context (804). The pieces have measurements (length, width, thickness) of between, 10mm-30mm.

There has been some use of coal as fuel from the 12th century, though on a small scale and often by blacksmiths. In London it was not before the 16th century and the construction of chimneys in homes (allowing for the evacuation of noxious fumes) that the citizens could begin to regularly burn coal as a source of heat. However, it was not until the 17th century that Britain's coal industry began to grow and not until the 18th century and the industrial revolution that coal began to become the major source of fuel (The rise of coal in Britain).

The coal here was recovered along with medieval pottery dated c.mid-late 13th-14th/15th century and it appears very likely to be intrusive in this context.

Registered artefacts (RA)

Introduction

- 6.14. Twelve metal artefacts, recovered from four of the evaluation trenches, were recorded as 'Registered Artefacts' (RA). One was recovered by hand from a colluvial

deposit, six were collected during metal detecting the topsoil and an additional five were recovered during the processing of a bulk environmental sample (Sample 2). Two of the objects are silver, six are copper alloy and four are iron. One object can be dated to the Late Bronze Age, the remainder are of medieval, post-medieval and modern date.

The objects have been fully recorded and catalogued with the assistance of low-powered magnification but without radiographs. A full catalogue listing is provided as Table 4 (Appendix C). With the exception of the awl (RA 3) which is worn, especially at the tips, and the ironwork, which is masked by corrosion, the overall condition of the objects is fair with the copper alloy items displaying a characteristic green patina but minimal corrosion products.

Bronze Age

- 6.15. A single tool was recovered from the evaluation (R A3). This is a copper alloy awl or tracer dating from the Late Bronze Age (c.1000-700 BC) and was probably used for leatherworking. Similar awls have been found at Thetford, Norfolk (Norfolk HER) and in Suffolk from Rendlesham (Caravello 2018), Bury St Edmunds (Booth 2016) and Coddensham (Plunkett 2006). They are not uncommon finds on Late Bronze Age settlements in southern Britain, with a group of three being found at Tinney's Lane in Sherbourne, Dorset (O'Connor 2011, 234; Best and Woodward 2011, 235 and fig. 18 nos. 1-3).

RA 3. Complete, cast copper alloy awl. One half of the shank is square in cross-section and tapers to a flattened terminal. The opposing terminal tapers but is circular in cross section. From colluvium layer (201), Trench 2.

Medieval

- 6.16. Two silver hammered coins (RA 1 and RA 2) and a copper alloy buckle (RA 6) were collected from topsoil layer 700 in Trench 7. In addition, a copper alloy bar mount (RA 9) was retrieved from fill (804) of Pit 803 in Trench 8.

One of the coins (RA 1) is a long-cross farthing minted by Edward I, the other (RA 2) is a long-cross penny also minted during the reign of Edward I. The penny is in very good condition with only a small area of wear in the centre of the coin. This contrasts with the farthing which is worn on both faces and around the edge. Both of the coins were minted in London. The open C's on the penny and the cross potent mint mark

on the obverse suggest that the penny belongs to Withers' Class 1-5, putting the date of issue to between 1279 and 1291 (2007). RA 1, the farthing, was minted at a slightly later date as it would have been issued after 1300, following a major recoinage by Edward I. Between the years of 1302 and 1327 farthings were struck in their millions, with Withers' (2001) Type 28 being the most common. The obverse inscription on RA 1 indicates that it falls into the Type 28e class struck between 1300-1310. It is likely that both coins could have been in circulation at the same time.

RA 6 is a buckle with folded sheet plate and iron pin, a form commonly found in the Late medieval period. Similar examples have been recovered from deposits in London dating to between c.1350 and 1400 (Egan and Pritchard 2002, 96, fig. 61, nos. 437 and 438).

- 6.17. The bar mount (RA 9) is of a type that occurs throughout the medieval period. Bar mounts were attached to leather straps in transverse rows, often evenly spaced and spanning the entire width of the strap (Egan and Pritchard 2002, 131). They could have been used on horse harness or personal dress. Whilst bar mounts would undoubtedly have added strength to the straps, their primary function was decorative. Bar mounts comparable to RA 9 have been recovered from contexts in London dating to between c.AD1270 and 1350 (*ibid.*, 212 and fig. 133 no. 1138).

Silver

RA 1. Complete long cross farthing with worn surfaces and edges for Edward I. Obv: forward facing bust with drapery and trifoliate? crown. Legend reads: + [ED]WARDVSREXAN. (lombardic n's). Rev: long cross with three pellets in each quarter. Legend: CIVI/[TAS/LON]/DON. Date: 1300-1310. From topsoil layer (700), Trench 7.

RA 2. Complete hammered, long cross penny for Edward I (1272-1307). The coin is in good condition with wear only being seen in the central areas, so details of the bust are obscured. Clear inner and outer circles. Obv: forward facing bust with ornaments either side of fleur in crown. Legend: mint mark a cross potent +EDWR.ANGLDNSHYB (normal N). Rev: CIVI/TAS/LON/DON. Date: 1279-1291. From topsoil layer (700), Trench 7.

Copper alloy

RA 6. Complete buckle with plate. The (gunmetal) buckle frame is rectangular, with slightly convex sides and a ridge near each corner. It has two filed grooves in the outer edge in a V shape for the pin rest. Around the strap bar is the remains of a corroded iron pin. The rectangular sheet plate also folds around the strap bar. The buckle plate has bevelled edges and narrows to an end with rounded corners. A single rivet is in the centre of the narrow end. Date: c.AD1350-1400. From topsoil layer (700), Trench 7.

RA 9. Near complete cast bar mount. Rectangular in plan with bevelled edges, D-section. It has a rivet, circular in section, in place at either end. From fill (804) of Pit 803, Sample 2, Trench 8.

Post-medieval or later

6.18. The remaining three metalwork artefacts (RA 4, RA 5 and RA 7) are from the topsoil layer in Trenches 2, 7 and 5 respectively. They include fragments of an unidentified fitting (RA 4), possibly a part of modern military regalia, a fragment of an 18th to 19th century crotal bell (RA 5) and a complete post-medieval strap buckle (RA 7).

RA 4. The fragments from a fitting? The main section has a bar with capped terminals from which two attachment loops extend at each end. The attachment loops are also suspended from a strip of decorated metal. Along the strip are two more loops and lengths of wire. Each piece is gilded. Possibly military regalia such as medal or buckle? From topsoil layer (200), Trench 2.

RA5. Fragment from a cast crotal bell. Likely to be from the lower hemisphere of the bell as there is the remains of a maker's mark 'O'. Outer surface decorated with incised lines - possibly from a characteristic sunburst pattern as seen on bells recovered in Norwich (Margeson 1993, 214, fig. 162, no. 1760). From topsoil layer (700), Trench 7.

RA 7. Rectangular buckle with two integral, recessed strap bars and a semi-circular tab as part of one of the outer frame edges. Strap buckle. From topsoil layer (500), Trench 5.

Objects of uncertain date

- 6.19. Four iron objects were collected from the same context, fill 804 of pit 803, as bar mount RA 9 and recorded together as RA 8. An assemblage of medieval pottery was also retrieved from this context and it follows that the iron objects are of a similar date. Radiography would be required to assist in their further identification.

RA 8. Four iron objects, sub-oval, elongate in shape. Two may be nails. Collected from fill (804) of Pit 803, Trench 8 (recovered from bulk environmental Sample 2).

Metalwork Discussion

- 6.20. The small assemblage of metalwork is of limited value in assisting with the dating or in understanding the function of the site. The possible exception to this is the find of the Late Bronze Age awl, which may be evidence for leatherworking taking place on or within the vicinity of the site during that time.

The medieval and later objects are typical of the range of artefacts likely to have entered the archaeological record as either casual losses or as part of the process of manuring arable land. The two silver coins of Edward I, both coming from the topsoil layer in Trench 7, may have been lost together, possibly from a dropped purse. Crotal bells, such as RA 5, were often used on animal harness and are an indication of pastoral activities on or in the area of the site. The exceptions to probable casual loss are possibly RA 8 and RA 9, both collected from pit fill 804, which may have been discarded directly into the feature as debris.

While no further analysis is considered necessary, it is recommended that should further work be undertaken on the site, selected metalwork would be submitted for radiography.

7. THE BIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

Introduction

- 7.1. Apart from two oyster shells and a single piece of animal bone collected from topsoil on the site, all of the environmental finds were recovered during processing two bulk soil samples. In general, the preservation of environmental material, other than charred plant macrofossils associated with a medieval pit, is relatively poor.

There is a small quantity of animal bone, including a sheep tooth and other similar tooth fragments, from feature 104 in Trench 1 which is associated with Bronze Age pottery. A small quantity of animal bone was also recovered from a medieval pit located in Trench 8 and this included part of a split long bone (probably cattle bone) and a small fish vertebrae. Overall, however, bone does not appear to be well preserved on the site.

A charred cereal grain and a single legume, possibly barley and pea, were found preserved in the sample taken from the prehistoric (Bronze Age) feature in Trench 1. In contrast, charred cereal grains were common in the fill of the medieval pit fill (804), mostly bread wheat with some barley. Charred legume, grass seed and a hazelnut shell were also recovered from that feature.

Animal bone

- 7.2. There are thirty-one pieces (39g) of animal bone with only a single piece recovered by hand; the majority of the assemblage consisting of small broken/fragmented bone pieces and teeth which were recovered during processing two bulk soil samples. All of the bone is quantified, listed and described by context in Table 5 (Appendix C).

A single complete sheep tooth and other similar tooth fragments came from the fill (104) of a feature recorded as a hollow (Sample 1). A few scraps of abraded bone were also recovered. This feature is associated with pottery dated to the Bronze Age/Late Bronze Age.

The only other stratified animal bone came from the fill (804) of Pit 804, located in Trench 8 (Sample 2). A single fragment of a long bone, possibly cattle bone, was the only piece of any size. This may have been deliberately split longitudinally to extract the marrow. A single, small fish vertebrae was also present, but otherwise the

remaining animal bone consists of small pieces/fragments. This feature is associated with medieval pottery dated to the period of the mid-late 13th-14th/early 15th century.

Shell

- 7.3. Two oyster shells, representing an upper and lower valve, were recovered from topsoil (700) in Trench 7. The shells surfaces are slightly degraded, probably due to soil conditions on the site.

Plant macrofossils

Introduction and methods

- 7.4. Two bulk soil samples were taken, one each from Hollow 104 (Trench 1) and Pit 803 (Trench 8). Both were processed in full in order to assess the quality of preservation of plant remains and their potential to provide useful data as part of further archaeological investigations.

The samples were processed using manual water flotation/washover and the flots were collected in a 300 µm mesh sieve. The dried flots were scanned using a binocular microscope at x10 magnification and the presence of any ecofacts were noted and are summarised in Table 2 (below). Identification of plant remains is with reference to New Flora of the British Isles (Stace 1997). The non-floating residues were collected in a 1mm mesh and sorted when dry. All artefacts/ecofacts were retained for inclusion in the finds total.

For the purpose of this initial assessment, items such as seeds, cereal grains and small animal bones have been scanned and recorded quantitatively according to the following ranges: # = 1-10, ## = 11-50, ### = 51+ specimens. Items that cannot be easily quantified such as charcoal, magnetic residues and fragmented bone have been scored for abundance: + = rare, ++ = moderate, +++ = abundant.

Results

SS No.	Context No.	Feature/cut No.	Feature type	Approx. date of deposit	Flot Contents
1	104	105	hollow	Preh (BA/LBA)	charred cereal grains # charred legumes # charcoal +
2	804	803	pit	Med	charred cereal grains +++ charred legumes # hazelnut shell frag # charred seeds # charcoal +

Table 2 Material recovered from flot and non-floating residues

7.5. The flots were relatively small, being 5ml and 40ml respectively. Fibrous rootlets were common; these are considered modern contaminants and intrusive within the archaeological deposits. The root material was as much as practicable removed from the flots prior to scanning and discarded.

Wood charcoal was rare in both samples and was generally highly comminuted. Wood charcoal species identification has not been attempted as part of this report.

Trench 1: fill (105), Hollow 104 (Sample 1)

7.6. Cereal grains were present in very low numbers within fill 105. For the purposes of this report, fragments have been included in the recorded count along with any whole grains present. A single whole grain, possibly barley (*Hordeum* sp.) was observed. The remaining grains were too fragmented and abraded to identify. No chaff remains were recovered from the sample. Charred small legume fragments, possibly from peas (*Pisum* sp.), were also recovered, again in very low numbers.

The sparse and fragmented nature of the remains from Sample 1, suggest they may represent settlement detritus that has been moved through the actions of wind, water or trample prior to becoming incorporated within the fill of Hollow 104.

Trench 8: fill (804), Pit 803 (Sample 2)

7.7. Charred cereal grains were common within pit fill 804. The rounded grains of a free threshing bread wheat (*Triticum* sp.) were dominant, with barley (*Hordeum* sp.) being rare. Fragments of cereal grains too fragmented and abraded to identify were also common within the flots and made up the majority of the material present.

A single possible pea (*Pisum* sp.) was observed, along with a number of fragments of small legumes too abraded to identify. Pulses provide an important source of protein within the medieval diet, and as a fodder crop. However, as they do not require processing with heat prior to cooking, in the way some cereals do, they are often under-represented in the archaeological record. The presence of legumes suggests that horticultural activity may have been taking place in the vicinity of the site.

A single fragment of hazelnut shell (*Corylus* sp.) was present, it is unclear if these remains represents food waste or material incorporated within wood used as fuel.

Charred seeds of grasses (Poaceae) and goosegrass (Galium sp.) were rare, only present in low numbers or as single specimens, and were fragmented and abraded. The source of this material is unclear.

It is likely the material recovered from Sample 2, pit fill (804), represents domestic, perhaps hearth waste and chance loss during food preparation, and most likely deliberately deposited in Pit 803.

Conclusions

- 7.8. In general, the samples varied from good to poor in terms of identifiable material. Both charred plant remains, and charcoal were present within the flots recovered. The relatively sparse nature of the material within Hollow 104 could represent settlement detritus that may have moved across the site before becoming incorporated within the backfill of the hollow. The material from pit fill 804 was rich in cereal grains which have only undergone rapid scanning for the purposes of this report. It most likely represents food preparation or domestic hearth waste that has been deliberately deposited within the pit. The remains suggest that agricultural, horticultural and domestic activities were taking place in the vicinity of the site during the medieval period.

8. DISCUSSION

Deposit model

- 8.1. The natural geological was encountered at a depth of between 0.25-0.35m within Trenches 4 and 6 and the northern half of Trench 5. This thin deposit of topsoil along with evidence of plough scars within these trenches suggest that truncation of the natural soil profile may have occurred along the northern edge of the site in the recent past. The natural geological surface was encountered at a depth of between 0.40-0.50m within Trench 3 and the southern half of Trench 5, where an intervening colluvial deposit was present, and between 0.7-1.2m within Trenches 1, 2, 7 and 8 where a thicker build-up of colluvium was recorded. A medieval archaeological horizon was noted at a depth of 0.35m directly below the topsoil within Trench 8, whilst a prehistoric archaeological horizon was noted below the colluvium deposit within Trench 1.

Prehistoric

- 8.2. Eighteen sherds and fifty small fragments of mid-late Bronze Age pottery were recovered from the alluvial deposit within Trench 1, suggesting the hollow in which the alluvial deposit sits was still open in the late prehistoric period. In Trench 2, a Bronze Age copper alloy awl was recovered from the colluvial deposit that immediately overlay the alluvial deposit associated with the aforementioned hollow. The awl is likely to have moved downhill as part of the colluvial process, away from its original place of deposition. The awl and pottery assemblage suggest activity is occurring during this period within the vicinity of Trenches 1 and 2, close to the western periphery of the site or just beyond.

The hollow and associated alluvial deposits are a heritage asset of local significance and the site is thought to have minimal potential to address regional research aims for the period.

Medieval

- 8.3. The medieval pit within Trench 8 produced a large assemblage of 13-14th century pottery and a number of metal artefacts, whilst the environmental sample taken from the primary pit fill is indicative of a dump of hearth waste. These finds coupled with the assemblage of medieval pottery, oyster shell and metal artefacts recovered from the topsoil within Trench 7 suggests medieval activity is occurring in the vicinity of

these trenches with a potential settlement focus likely to be located along the eastern periphery of the development site close to the small stream.

The medieval pit is a heritage asset of local significance and is thought to have moderate potential to address regional research aims for the period, including Landscapes and Rural Settlement (Medlycott 2011, 70).

Post-medieval and modern

- 8.4. The only evidence for post-medieval and modern activity is in the form of three metalwork artefacts (RA 4, 5 and 7) in Trenches 2, 7 and 5 respectively and three fragments of peg tile in Trenches 1 and 7. All, except one fragment of peg tile, which was recovered from the colluvial deposit in Trench 1, were found in the topsoil layers of each trench and are likely to have entered the archaeological record as either general discard or as part of the process of manuring arable land.

Undated features

- 8.5. Three undated ditches were identified in Trenches 3, 7 and 8, all of which were sealed by a varying thickness of colluvium. The pale colour of their fills, the lack of material evidence and the fact they were sealed by a colluvial deposit, itself cut by a medieval pit, suggests they are pre-medieval in date and may form boundary ditches of Roman or prehistoric field systems located peripheral to settlement activity.

Confidence rating

- 8.6. The evaluation took place in glaringly bright but dry weather conditions. Full co-operation was received from the client and a medium-high degree of confidence is attached to the results of the evaluation.

9. CONCLUSION

- 9.1. The evaluation trenching has successfully defined the character, significance and deposit model of the heritage assets present within the development site
- 9.2. The evidence suggests the survival of an archaeological horizon with the presence of four phases of past activity in the mid-late Bronze Age period, medieval period and the post medieval/modern periods.
- 9.3. The hollow and associated prehistoric alluvial deposit, located along the western periphery of the site, is a heritage asset of local significance, but the results of the evaluation suggest that the archaeological potential for other features of this period set away from the hollow are low.
- 9.4. The medieval pit is a heritage asset of local significance and the results of the evaluation suggest that there is moderate-high potential for other features of this date along the eastern periphery of the site.
- 9.5. The small assemblage of post-medieval and modern finds and metalwork is of limited value in assisting with the dating or the understanding of the function of the site.
- 9.6. The final decision on whether further work is required to mitigate the impact of the development on heritage assets rests with SCCAS.

10. CA PROJECT TEAM

Fieldwork was carried out by Martin Cuthbert BA (Hons) ACIfA, Heloise Meziani MA and Richard Spencer and directed by Martin Cuthbert. Project management was undertaken by John Craven BA MCI fA.

Post-excavation management was provided by Richenda Goffin BA (Hons) PgDip MCI fA. Finds processing was undertaken by Jonathan van Jennians. The specialist finds report were produced by Stephen Benfield, Ruth Beveridge MA and Anna West.

The report was written by Martin Cuthbert, the illustrations were prepared by Rosanna Price and the report was edited by Stuart Boulter BSc (Hons) MCI fA. The archive has been compiled and prepared for deposition by Ruth Beveridge.

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APPENDIX A: TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS

Trench Number	Length m	Orientation	Geology	Depth to Natural	Description	Comments	Summary	Associated Contexts
1	28.92	NNW-SSE	light brown grey clay with chalk flecks	1	Topsoil over colluvium that in turn seal Hollow 104	Northern and southern extensions to the trench (heading westwards) were excavated to identify if the hollow (104) was linear in form.	Hollow 104	101, 102, 104, 105, 100
2	29.21	NE-SW	mid brown orange clay rare flints	0.7-0.8	Topsoil over colluvium that in turn seal Hollow 203/205		Hollow 203/205	200, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 201
3	29.09		mid brown orange clay rare flints	0.50	Topsoil over a thin layer of colluvium that in turn seal the natural		Ditch 303	300, 301, 302, 303, 304
4	29.09	ENE-WSW	mid brown orange clay rare flints	0.25	Topsoil over the natural	Western end of trench stepped southwards to avoid a modern service. Eastern end of the trench swung southwards by 3m	None	400, 401
5	28.95	NNE-SSW	mid brown orange clay rare flints	0.40	Topsoil over the natural, A thin layer of colluvium at the southern end of the trench only		None	500, 501, 502
6	29.79	ENE-WSW	mid brown orange clay rare flints	0.30	Topsoil over the natural,		None	600, 601
7	29.16	NE-SW	Orange clay occasional flints	0.70-1.2	Topsoil over colluvium that in turn seal the natural and Ditch 703	Assemblage of medieval pottery, oyster shell, medieval coins and a medieval buckle from the interface between topsoil and colluvium	Ditch 703	700, 701, 702, 703, 704
8	29.23	E-W	Orange clay occasional flints	0.9-1.2	Topsoil over colluvium that in turn seal the natural. Colluvium deepest at the trench's eastern end		Ditch 806 sealed by the colluvium Pit 803 cuts the colluvium	800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807

APPENDIX B: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Context Number	Trench	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts	Detected	Samples	Small Finds
100	1		Layer	Dark brown moderately compacted silty clay	Topsoil			0.40	101				Yes		
101	1		Layer	Mid brown moderately compacted silty clay	Colluvium			0.40-0.60	102, 105	100			Yes		
102	1		Layer	Light brown grey clay with chalk flecks, occasional orange brown clay with flints	Natural					101, 104			No		
104	1	Hollow	Cut	Tentative cut assigned to hollow within Tr.1 more likely a gradual filling of a hollow opposed to a "cut". Gradual edges leading to a gradual sloping bae. Not fully excavated	Natural hollow	13.4+	9.03+	0.50+	102	105			No		
105	1	Hollow	Fill	Dark brown silty clay occasional mid brown mottling	fill of Hollow 104 - alluvial layer			0.5+	104	101			Yes	1	
200	2		Layer	Dark brown moderately compacted silty clay	Topsoil			0.30	201				Yes		4
201	2			Orange brown silty clay	Colluvium - deepest at the NE end			0.4-0.5	202	200			Yes		3
202	2		Layer	Mid brown orange clay with rare flints occasional light brown clay with chalk flecks	natural					201, 205, 203			No		
203	2	Hollow	Cut	Tentative cut assigned to hollow within Tr.1 more likely a gradual filling of a hollow opposed to a "cut". Gradual edges leading to a	large hollow within Tr.2, same as 205	16,96+	1.8+	0.24+	202	204			No		

Context Number	Trench	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts	Detected	Samples	Small Finds
				gradual sloping bae. Not fully excavated											
204	2	Hollow	Fill	Dark brown silty clay occasional mid brown mottling	fill of Hollow 203 - alluvial layer	16,96+	1.8+	0.24+	203				Yes		
205	2	Hollow	Cut	Tentative cut assigned to hollow within Tr.1 more likely a gradual filling of a hollow opposed to a "cut". Gradual edges leading to a gradual sloping bae. Not fully excavated	Hollow same as 203	16,96+	1.8+	0.15+	202	206			No		
206	2	Hollow	Fill	Dark brown silty clay occasional mid brown mottling	fill of Hollow 205 same as 203 - alluvial layer	16.96+	1.8	0.15+	205				Yes		
300	3		Layer	Dark brown moderately compacted silty clay	Topsoil			0.35	301				Yes		
301	3		Layer	Orange brown silty clay	colluvium			0.15	302, 304	300			Yes		
302	3		Layer	brown orange clay occasional light brown clay with occasional flints	natural					301	303		No		
303	3	Ditch	Cut	linear in plan orientated roughly E-W, with gradual sloping sides leading to a gradual concave base.	Shallow undated ditch		0.60m	0.16		304		302	Yes		
304	3	Ditch	Fill	pale yellow brown silty clay rare stones	gradual accumulation fill of Ditch 303		0.60m	0.16	303	301			Yes		
400	4		Layer	Dark brown moderately compacted silty clay	Topsoil			0.25	401				Yes		

Context Number	Trench	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts	Detected	Samples	Small Finds
401	4		Layer	brown orange clay occasional light brown clay with occasional flints	Natural					400			No		
500	5		Layer	Dark brown moderately compacted silty clay	Topsoil			0.35	501				Yes		7
501	5		Layer	Mid brown orange silty clay	only at the southern end of the trench			0.05	502	500			Yes		
502	5		Layer	Orange brown clay occasional patches of pale-yellow clay with frequent chalk flecks	Natural					501			No		
600	6		Layer	Dark brown moderately compacted silty clay	Topsoil			0.30	601				Yes		
601	6		Layer	Orange brown clay occasional patches of pale-yellow clay with frequent chalk flecks	Natural					600			No		
700	7		Layer	Dark brown moderately compacted silty clay	Topsoil			0.40	701				Yes		1, 2, 5, 6
701	7		Layer	Orange brown silty clay	colluvium throughout the trench deepest at the eastern end			0.3-0.8	704, 702	700			Yes		
702	7		Layer	Orange clay occasional flints	Natural					701	703		No		
703	7	Ditch	Cut	Linear in plan orientated E-W with gradual sloping sides to a sharp V shaped base	Boundary Ditch sealed by the colluvium		1.5	0.34		704		702	No		
704	7	Ditch	Fill	Pale mid grey brown moderately compacted silty clay occasional small stones	single accumulation fill of Ditch 703		1.5	0.34	703	701			Yes		
800	8		Layer	Dark brown moderately compacted silty clay	Topsoil			0.35	801, 805				Yes		

Context Number	Trench	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts	Detected	Samples	Small Finds
801	8		Layer	Orange brown silty clay	Colluvium			0.55	807, 802	800	803		Yes		
802	8		Layer	Orange clay occasional flints	Natural					801	806		No		
803	8	Pit	Cut	Cut of large pit/midden deposit? at the eastern end of the trench. With gradual sloping sides to a gradual flat base.	Medieval pit or Midden deposit at the eastern end of Tr. 8	1.8+	7.3m+	0.62		804		801	No		
804	8	Pit	Fill	mid - dark greyish brown moderately compacted silty clay. Frequent medieval pot and charcoal, occasional CBM and oyster shell	lower fill of Pit 803. or possible middening?	1.8+	4.1+	0.24	803	805			Yes	2	
805	8	Pit	Fill	mid-dark orangey brown moderately compacted silty clay occasional charcoal and chalk	Upper fill of Pit 803 or midden deposit		7.3m+	0.4	804	800			Yes		
806	8	Ditch	Cut	Linear in plan orientated NE-SW with steeply sloping sides with a sharp break of slope leading to a flat base	Possible boundary Ditch		0.8	0.23				802	No		
807	8	Ditch	Fill	Pale Mid brownish grey moderately compacted silty clay, occasional small stones	Single accumulation fill of Ditch 806. sealed by the colluvium. Cut by a modern land drain		0.8	0.23		801			Yes		

APPENDIX C: THE FINDS

Table 1 Bulk finds: quantity by context (initial processing)

Context	Pottery		CBM		Animal bone		Shell		Coal		Spotdate	Sample No.	Sample finds
	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g			
101	1	10	1	30							Med		
105	5	50									Preh	1	Pottery, Heat-altered stone, Animal Bone
700	28	266	1	29	1	15	2	13			Preh, Med		
800	1	75									Med		
804	23	220	1	35					2	5	Med	2	Pottery, Fired Clay, Heat-altered stone, Flint, Animal bone

Table 2 Prehistoric pottery

Area and Ctxt no.	Tr. no.	Area and Feature/ layer no.	F/L type	Find type	Fabric	Form	No.	Wt/g	EVE	Abr/ Brt	Description/ comments	Date or (associated dating)	Noted poss to illustrate?
105	1	104	hollow	pot	HMF1		5	50		(A)	Some light abrasion	Preh – LBA-EIA	
105 <1>	1	104	hollow	pot	HMF1		13	58		A	Thirteen sherds and c.50 small fragments (from bulk Sample 1), includes one sherd with finger-wiped surface (LBA?)	Preh – LBA	
700	7		topsoil	pot	HMF2		1	8		(A)		Preh – LBA-EIA	
804 <2>	8	803	pit	pot	HMF1		1	1		A	Very small sherd	Preh (residual)	

Table 3 Medieval pottery

Ctxt no.	Tr. no.	Area and Feature/ layer no.	F/L type	Find type	Fabric	Form	Type	No.	Wt/g	Rim dia mm	EVE	Abr/ Brt	Description/ comments	Date	Noted poss to illustrate?
101	1		Layer (colluvium)		MCW	C pot	R	1	10	220	0.05	A	Cooking pot squared rim, quite abraded	c13-14C	
700	7		topsoil		MCW1			1	16				Body sherd fabric similar to rim in (800)	13-14C	
700	7		topsoil		MCW2			9	35				Buff/light coloured fabric with mica inclusions	Med c.13-14C	
700	7		topsoil		MCW			12	99				Misc sandy greyware body sherds	Med c.13-14C	
700	7		topsoil		MOW1		B	3	52				sherd from base edge		
700	7		topsoil		MOW1		H	1	10				White quartz sand fabric, angled stab/slash decoration on handle	Med c.13-14C	
700	7		topsoil		MOW		H	1	21				Section from a round handle, sandy fabric, oxidised surface, grey core, faint traces of glaze, mirrored slash decoration as per Walker fig 73 no. 170 (2012)	Med c.L12-13/E14C	

Ctxt no.	Tr. no.	Area and Feature/ layer no.	F/L type	Find type	Fabric	Form	Type	No.	Wt/g	Rim dia mm	EVE	Abr/ Brt	Description/ comments	Date	Noted poss to illustrate?
700	7		topsoil		MCW	C pot	R	1	21	190	0.10		Rim from a neckless cooking pot (Cotter 2000, 94)	Med c. M/L13-14C	
800	8		topsoil	pot	MCW1	C pot	R	1	75	200	0.17		Rim from a ?Hollesey cooking pot (see Anderson 2016 fig 38 no. 16) (also a Hedingham form- Walker 2012 fig 67 no. 131)	13-14C	Y
804	8	803	pit	pot	MCW	C pot	R	1	12	200	0.05		Rim from a neckless cooking pot (Cotter 2000, 94)	Med c. M/L13-14C	
804	8	803	pit	pot	MCW			13	134				Misc sandy greywares, two sherds with external sooting		
804	8	803	pit	pot	MCW1			1	15				Body sherd fabric similar to rim in (800)	13-14C	
804	8	803	pit	pot	MGW1			3	9				Orange fabric, grey core, clear (brown) glaze on exterior	Med c.13-14C	
804	8	803	pit	pot	MOW1			2	34			A	Orange fabric, some traces of splash glaze	Med c. L12-13/E14C	

Ctxt no.	Tr. no.	Area and Feature/ layer no.	F/L type	Find type	Fabric	Form	Type	No.	Wt/g	Rim dia mm	EVE	Abr/ Brt	Description/ comments	Date	Noted poss to illustrate?
804	8	803	pit	pot	MOW1	jug		1	9	120	0.08	A	Orange fabric, collar rim	Med c. L12-13/E14C (after Cotter 2000, 83-86)	
804 <2>	8	803	pit	pot	MCW	Bowl?	R	1	10				Short rim section, square/block rim, no visible curvature, almost straight	Med c. M/L13-14C	
804 <2>	8	803	pit	pot	MCW			56	169				Misc small coarseware sherds	Med c.13-14C	
804 <2>	8	803	pit	pot	MGW2			1	5				Grey sandy fabric, one thin orange margin, possibly Hedingham fineware Fabric 3	Med c. L12-13/E14C	

Table 4 Registered artefacts (RA) catalogue

RA number	Ctxt No.	Object Name	Material	Finds Category	Count	Wt (g)	Description	Depth mm	Width mm	Lgth. mm	Dia. mm	Period
1	700	Coin	Silver	CTJ	1	0.1	Complete long cross farthing with worn surfaces and edges for Edward I. Obv: forward facing bust with drapery and trifoliate? Crown. Legend reads: + [ED]WARDVSREXAN. (lombardic n's). Rev: long cross with 3 pellets in each quarter. Legend: CIVI/[TAS/LON]/DON. Date: 1300-1310.	0.4			11	Medieval
2	700	Coin	Silver	CTJ	1	1.4	Complete hammered, long cross penny for Edward I (1272-1307). The coin is in good condition with wear only being seen in the central areas, so details of the bust are obscured. Clear inner and outer circles. Obv: forward facing bust with ornaments either side of fleur in crown. Legend: mint mark a cross potent +EDWR.ANGLDNShYB (normal N). Rev: CIVI/TAS/LON/DON. The open Cs and cross potent suggest the coin could belong to Withers class 1 - 5 (date range: 1279-1291).	0.5			20	Medieval
3	201	Awl	Copper alloy	UN	1	2.7	Complete, elongate cast object that tapers at each end to a pointed terminal. In the centre the shank is square in cross-section; this tapers to one pointed terminal that is wedge-shaped in section. The opposing terminal tapers but becomes circular in cross section. Possibly a tool such as an awl.	3.5	3.9	42		Prehistoric
4	200	Object	Copper alloy	UN	3	12.7	Fragments from a fitting? The main section has a bar with capped terminals from which two attachment loops extend at each end. The attachment loops are also suspended from a strip of decorated metal. Along the strip are	4.5	5	43.4		Modern?

RA number	Ctxt No.	Object Name	Material	Finds Category	Count	Wt (g)	Description	Depth mm	Width mm	Lgth. mm	Dia. mm	Period
							two more loops and lengths of wire. Each piece is gilded. Possibly military regalia such as medal or buckle?					
5	700	Bell	Copper alloy	AF	1	3.5	Fragment from a cast crotal bell. Likely to be from the lower hemisphere of the bell as there is the remains of a maker's mark 'O'. Outer surface decorated with incised lines - possibly from characteristic sunburst pattern.	1.6	16.3	21.8		Post-medieval
6	700	Buckle	Copper alloy	DA	1	6.6	Complete buckle with plate. The (gunmetal) buckle frame is rectangular, with slightly convex sides and a ridge near each corner. It has two filed grooves in the outer edge in a V shape for the pin rest. Around the strap bar is the remains of a corroded iron pin. The rectangular sheet plate also folds around the strap bar. The buckle plate has bevelled edges and narrows to an end with rounded corners. A single rivet is in the centre of the narrow end. Date: c 1350-1400.	4.5	15	48.6		Medieval
7	500	Buckle	Copper alloy	DA	1	13.9	Rectangular buckle with two integral, recessed strap bars and a semi-circular tab as part of one of the outer frame edges. Strap buckle.	6.8	31.5	39.5		Post-medieval to modern
8	804	Objects	Iron	UN	4	19	Four iron objects, sub-oval, elongate in shape. Two may be nails.					
9	804	Bar mount	Copper alloy	DA	1	0.1	Near complete cast bar mount. Rectangular in plan with bevelled edges, D-section. It has a rivet, circular in section, in place at either end.	4	3	16		Medieval

Table 5 Animal bone by context

Ctxt no.	Trench no.	Feature/ layer no.	F/L type	Find type	No.	Wt/g	Description/ comments	Associated context dating
105 <1>	1	104	hollow	Animal bone	17	8	Sheep: tooth and fragments from similar. A few other small bone fragments.	Prehistoric pottery (Bronze Age/ Late Bronze Age)
700	7		topsoil		1	15	Medium size mammal: piece from a long bone shaft (surface of bone has irregular elongated grooves probably from root action).	
804 <2>	8	803	pit		13	16	Medium-large size mammal: piece from a long bone – possibly cattle. Fish: small vertebrae. Other small bone fragments	Medieval c.L13-14C

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OASIS ID: cotswold2-384914

Project details

Project name	Land south of Barking Road, Barking Tye
Short description of the project	In March 2020, a programme of archaeological trial trench evaluation was carried out on a piece of land south of Barking Road, Barking Tye, Suffolk prior to the construction of five dwellings plus associated access road, parking and gardens. Eight archaeologically supervised trenches were excavated within the proposed development area. The evaluation revealed a large naturally infilled hollow within Trenches 1 and 2 that was still open in the Bronze Age period, the alluvial deposit, that filled the hollow, contained thirteen small sherds and fifty small fragments of late Bronze Age pottery and was sealed by a thick layer of colluvium. The colluvium with Trench 1 contained a single sherd of medieval pottery and a fragment of ceramic building material (CBM) whilst a Bronze Age copper alloy awl was recovered from the colluvium deposit within Trench 2. A pit that contained an assemblage of 13-14th century pottery and a medieval cast bar mount was identified at the eastern end of the site within Trench 8, whilst two coins, a buckle with plate and an assemblage of medieval pottery, oyster shell, animal bone and CBM were recovered from the topsoil layer of Trench 7. Post-medieval and modern finds include fragments of an unidentified fitting (possibly modern military regalia); a complete post-medieval strap buckle and a fragment of an 18th to 19th century crota bell recovered from the topsoil layers within Trenches 2, 5 and 7 respectively. Three undated ditches were identified within Trenches 3, 7 and 8 that were sealed by colluvium deposits of varying depths.
Project dates	Start: 23-03-2020 End: 24-03-2020
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	BRK181 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	SU0113 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	DC/17/03564 - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	DC/19/05393 - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation

Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 3 - Operations to a depth more than 0.25m
Monument type	DITCH Uncertain
Monument type	DITCH Uncertain
Monument type	DITCH Uncertain
Monument type	HOLLOW Late Prehistoric
Monument type	PIT Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	COIN Medieval
Significant Finds	COIN Medieval
Significant Finds	BUCKLE AND PLATE Medieval
Significant Finds	AWL Bronze Age
Significant Finds	POTTERY Late Bronze Age
Significant Finds	FLINT Late Prehistoric
Significant Finds	CAST BAR MOUNT Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Rural residential
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 MID SUFFOLK BARKING Land south of Barking Road
Postcode	IP6 8HJ
Study area	0.85 Hectares
Site coordinates	TM 07168 53038 52.136223636642 1.027561367724 52 08 10 N 001 01 39 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 46m Max: 54m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Cotswold Archaeology
Project brief originator	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Services
Project design originator	Cotswold Archaeology (Suffolk)
Project director/manager	John Craven
Project supervisor	Martin Cuthbert
	Developer

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Land south of Barking Road, Barking Tye Suffolk

Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation



for
N.P.S Builders (Suffolk) Ltd

CA Project: SU0113
OASIS ID: 384914
HER No. BRK181

February 2020



Land south of Barking Road, Barking Tye, Suffolk

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HER reference: BRK181



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B	05/03/2020	J CRAVEN		FINAL	CURATOR COMMENT	J CRAVEN

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FIGURE 1. SITE LOCATION PLAN

FIGURE 2. PROPOSED TRENCH LOCATION PLAN

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 A program of archaeological evaluation to assess the site of proposed residential development on land south of Barking Road, Barking Tye, Suffolk (Fig. 1) for heritage assets is required by conditions on outline planning application DC/17/03564 and the subsequent reserved matters application DC/19/05393, in accordance with paragraph 199 of the National Planning Policy Framework (MHCLG 2019).
- 1.2 The work required is detailed in a Brief (dated 01/02/2019, Appendix C) produced by Rachael Abraham of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS), the archaeological advisor to the Local Planning Authority (LPA) Mid Suffolk District Council. The Brief was issued in relation to DC/17/03564 and assessed the application area as 1ha in size. A subsequent detailed site plan submitted in November 2019 as part of application DC/19/05393 shows a reduced development area of c.0.85ha.
- 1.3 Cotswold Archaeology (CA) has been contracted to carry out the evaluation project. This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) details how the requirements of the Brief will be met, and has been submitted to SCCAS for approval, prior to lodging with the planning authority. It provides the basis for measurable standards and will be adhered to in full. Any subsequent changes to the specifications agreed in this WSI will be communicated directly to SCCAS for approval.
- 1.4 This WSI has been guided in its composition by *Standard and guidance: Archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014), *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003), the *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Manager's Guide* (Historic England 2015) and any other relevant standards or guidance contained within Appendix B.
- 1.5 It should be noted that this document represents a WSI for the archaeological evaluation ONLY; this document alone will NOT result in the discharge of the archaeological condition. The evaluation is only a first stage in a potential program of works and further fieldwork, reporting and publication may be required if archaeological deposits are identified. Such works could have considerable time and cost implications for the development and the client is advised to consult with SCCAS as to their obligations following receipt of the evaluation report. Any future stages of work will require new documentation (Brief, WSI etc.).

The site

- 1.6 The development area in full measures c.0.85ha and lies within the northern part of an arable field, on the south side of Barking Road, at NGR: 607168 253038. The proposed development consists of five residential properties plus associated access road, parking and gardens. A set of overhead powerlines cross the site from southwest to northeast.
- 1.7 The site lies on a southeast facing slope, at c.46-54m above Ordnance Datum (AOD). The British Geological Survey (BGS) website records the sites superficial deposits as being Lowestoft Formation Diamicton. These superficial deposits overlie a chalk bedrock of the Newhaven Chalk Formation (BGS 2020).

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1 The SCCAS Brief states that *'This site lies in an area of known archaeology recorded on the County Historic Environment Record. The proposed development area is situated on the edge of a medieval green (BRK 115) and scatters of medieval pottery have been recorded within the site itself (BRK 032 and 033). Further scatters of medieval finds are recorded at a number of sites to the west, also on the green edge (BRK 035, 035, 036 and 037), with further finds of both medieval and Roman date recorded in fields to the rear of the proposed development site. As a result, there is high potential for the discovery of below-ground heritage assets of archaeological importance within this area.'*
- 2.2 An initial examination of the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER) data available online (Suffolk Heritage Explorer 2020) shows the entries mentioned above with the edge of the green, Barking Tye, lying c.200m west of the site. A full search of the SCCAS Historic Environment Record (HER) will be commissioned and will be used to inform the final report and interpretation of the fieldwork results.
- 2.3 Examination of historic Ordnance Survey mapping available online (NLS 2020) shows that from 1884 the site has lain within a single arable field, which has since been encroached upon to the west by housing development along Barking Road. Limited housing development has also occurred to east and north and fields in the wider vicinity have been amalgamated with the loss of boundaries. A building at the road junction adjacent to the north-east corner of the site is labelled, in 1884 as 'Smithy'.

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1 The objectives of the evaluation are to provide information about the archaeological resource within the site, including its presence/absence, character, extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and quality. In accordance with *Standard and guidance: Archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014), the evaluation has been designed to be minimally intrusive and minimally destructive to archaeological remains. The information gathered will enable SCCAS to identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset, consider the impact of the proposed development upon it, and to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the development proposal, in line with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (MHCLG 2019).
- 3.2 If significant archaeological remains are identified, reference will be made to the Regional Research Framework for the East of England (Medlycott 2011), so that the remains can, if possible, be placed within their local and regional context.

4. METHODOLOGY

Preparation

- 4.1 An event number has been obtained from the Suffolk HER and will be included on all future project documentation. An OASIS online record (384914) has been initiated and key fields in details, location and creator forms have been completed.

Excavation and recording

- 4.2 The project Brief requires 5% of the application area to be evaluated, with trenches positioned to samples all areas of the site. Based on the original 1ha site this was cited as 500m², or c.280m of 1.8m wide trenching. The application area now under investigation however measures c.0.85ha and the proposed trench plan (Fig. 2, overlaid onto the development plan) therefore includes 240m of trenching (eight 30m trenches). If necessary minor modifications to the trench plan may be made onsite to respect any previously unknown buried services, areas of disturbance, contamination or other obstacles.
- 4.3 The trenching will be set out on OS National Grid (NGR) co-ordinates using Leica GPS and scanned for live services by trained Cotswold Archaeology staff using CAT and Genny equipment in accordance with the Cotswold Archaeology *Safe System of*

Work for avoiding underground services. The final 'as dug' trench plan will be recorded with GPS.

- 4.4 Once marked out, the line of the trenching will be metal-detected by an experienced CA (Steve Hunt, Michael Green) or freelance (Steve Clarkson) metal-detectorist, prior to commencement of excavation.
- 4.5 The trenching will be excavated using a machine equipped with a back-acting arm and toothless ditching bucket (measuring at least 1.8m wide), under the supervision of an archaeologist. All overburden (topsoil and subsoil) will be removed stratigraphically until either the first archaeological horizon or natural deposits are encountered. The trenching is likely to range from 0.3m to 0.6m deep. Modern deposits, topsoil and subsoil will be stored separately adjacent to each trench.
- 4.6 If a trench requires access by staff for hand excavation and recording, it will not exceed a depth of 1.2m. If the trench depth is not sufficient to meet the archaeological requirements of the Brief it will be brought to the attention of SCCAS so that further requirements can be established. Deeper excavation can be undertaken, where practicable, provided the trench sides are stepped or battered and/or suitable trench support is used. However, such a variation will incur further costs to the client and time must be allowed for this to be established and agreed.
- 4.7 The trenching sides, bases and archaeological surfaces will be cleaned by hand as necessary to identify archaeological deposits and artefacts and allow decisions to be made on the method of further investigation by the Project Officer. Further use of the machine, i.e. to investigate thick sequences of deposits by excavation of test pits etc., may be undertaken as necessary after consultation with SCCAS.
- 4.8 Metal detector searches (non-discriminating against iron) will take place throughout the project, both prior to and during machine excavation, and the subsequent hand-excavation phase, by the experienced metal-detectorist.
- 4.9 Sample excavation of archaeological deposits will be limited and minimally intrusive, sufficient to achieve the aims and objectives identified in Section 3 above. Where appropriate excavation will not compromise the integrity of the archaeological record, and will be undertaken in such a way as to allow for the subsequent protection of remains either for conservation or to allow more detailed investigations to be

conducted under better conditions at a later date, after approval from SCCAS. All exposed archaeological features will be investigated and recorded by hand, unless otherwise agreed with SCCAS. Investigation slots through all linear features will be at least 1m in width. The sampling strategy will comprise a 50% sample of non-structural discrete features (e.g. pits and postholes) and a minimum 1m wide section across linear features including ditches, gullies, beam slots etc. Metal detecting will be undertaken at regular intervals as features are excavated. Unless otherwise agreed with the SCCAS, surviving structural elements and domestic/industrial features (e.g. hearths, walls etc) will be exposed and sufficiently cleaned to determine their date and function wherever possible but otherwise left in-situ.

- 4.10 Following machining, all archaeological features revealed will be planned and recorded in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 1: Fieldwork Recording Manual*. Each context will be recorded on a pro-forma context sheet by written and measured description; principal deposits will be recorded by drawn plans (scale 1:20 or 1:50, or electronically using Leica GPS or Total Station (TST) as appropriate) and drawn sections (scale 1:10 or 1:20 as appropriate). Where detailed feature planning is undertaken using GPS/TST this will be carried out in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 4: Survey Manual*. Photographs (digital colour – 18mp, 5184x3456 pixels in raw and .jpg format) will be taken as appropriate. All finds and samples will be bagged separately and related to the context record. All artefacts will be recovered and retained for processing and analysis in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 3: Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation*.
- 4.11 Trenches will not be backfilled without the prior approval of SCCAS unless otherwise agreed. Trenches will be backfilled, subsoil first then topsoil, and compacted to ground-level, unless otherwise specified by the client. Original ground surfaces will not be reinstated but will be left as neat as practicable.

Artefact retention and discard

- 4.12 All pre-modern finds will be kept and no discard policy will be considered until all the finds have been processed and assessed.
- 4.13 All finds will be brought back to the CA Suffolk Office finds department at the end of each day for processing, quantifying, packing and, where necessary, preliminary conservation. Finds will be processed and receive an initial assessment during the fieldwork phase and this information will be fed back to site to inform the on-site

evaluation methodology. Any finds of Treasure will, following excavation and recording, be lifted and removed to the CA Suffolk office on the day of recovery. All reasonable and practicable steps will be taken to ensure that no significant, sensitive (e.g. human remains) or intrinsically valuable finds or remains are left exposed overnight. In the event of significant discoveries the need for additional site security will be reviewed with the client and SCCAS.

Human remains

4.14 In the case of the discovery of human remains (skeletal or cremated), at all times they should be treated with due decency and respect. For each situation, the following actions are to be undertaken:

- If human remains are encountered guidelines from the Ministry of Justice will be followed and the Coroner and SCCAS informed.
- In line with the recommendations *Guidance for best practice for the treatment of Human remains excavated from Christian Burial Grounds in England* (APABE 2017) human burials should not be disturbed without good reason. SCCAS will be consulted to determine the subsequent work required but it is expected that the evaluation will attempt to establish the extent, depth and date of burials whilst leaving remains in-situ. During the evaluation any exposed human remains will be securely covered and hidden from the public view at all times when they are not attended by staff.
- Where further disturbance is unavoidable, or full exhumation of the remains is deemed necessary, this will be conducted in accordance with the law and following the provisions of the Coroners Unit in the Ministry of Justice. All excavation and post-excavation processes will be in accordance with the standards set out in *CIfA Technical Paper No 7 Guidelines to the Standards for recording Human Remains* (CIfA 2004).
- On completion of full recording and analysis, the remains, where appropriate, will be reburied or kept as part of the project archive. At the conclusion of the work backfilling will be carried out in a manner sensitive to the preservation of such remains.

Environmental remains

- 4.15 Due care will be taken to identify deposits which may have environmental potential, and where appropriate, a programme of environmental sampling will be initiated. This will follow the Historic England environmental sampling guidelines outlined in *Environmental Archaeology, A guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* ((Campbell *et al* 2011), and *CA Technical Manual 2: The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites*. The sampling strategy will be adapted for the specific circumstances of this site, in close consultation with the CA Environmental Officer, but will follow the general selection parameters set out in the following paragraphs.
- 4.16 Secure and phased deposits, especially those related to settlement activity and/or structures will be considered for sampling for the recovery of charred plant remains, charcoal and mineralised remains. Any cremation-related deposits will be sampled appropriately for the recovery of cremated human bone and charred remains. If any evidence of *in situ* metal working is found, suitable samples for the recovery of slag and hammer scale will be taken. Bulk environmental samples will be 40l minimum or 100% of context where less than 40l is available.
- 4.17 Where sealed waterlogged deposits are encountered, samples for the recovery of waterlogged remains, insects, molluscs and pollen, as well as any charred remains, will be considered. The taking of sequences of samples for the recovery of molluscs and/or waterlogged remains will be considered through any suitable deposits such as deep enclosure ditches, barrow ditches, palaeo-channels, or buried soils. Monolith samples may also be taken from this kind of deposit as appropriate to allow soil and sediment description/interpretation as well as sub-sampling for pollen and other micro/macrofossils such as diatoms, foraminifera and ostracods.
- 4.18 The need for any more specialist samples, such as OSL, archaeomagnetic dating and dendrochronology will be evaluated and will be taken in consultation with the relevant specialist.
- 4.19 The processing of the samples will be done in conjunction with the relevant specialist following the Historic England general environmental processing guidelines (Campbell *et al* 2011). Flotation or wet sieve samples will be processed to 0.25mm. Other more specialist samples such as those for pollen will be prepared by the relevant specialist. Further details of the general sampling policy and the methods of

taking and processing specific sample types are contained within *CA Technical Manual 2: The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites*.

Treasure

- 4.20 CA will comply fully with the provisions of the Treasure Act 1996 and the Code of Practice referred to therein. If an object qualifies as Treasure it will be reported to the Suffolk Finds Liaison Officer (who then reports to the Coroner) within 14 days of the object's discovery and identification, the client will further be informed. Treasure objects will immediately be removed to secure storage, with appropriate on-site security measures taken if required. Employees of CA, their subcontractors, or any volunteers under their control will not be eligible for any share of a treasure reward.

5. STAFF AND TIMETABLE

- 5.1 This project will be under the management of John Craven MCIfA, Project Manager, CA.
- 5.2 The staffing structure will be organised thus: the Project Manager will direct the overall conduct of the evaluation as required during the period of fieldwork. Day to day responsibility however will rest with the Project Officer who will be on-site throughout the project.
- 5.3 The field team will consist of a maximum of 4 staff (eg 1 Project Officer, 2 Archaeologists and 1 Metal-detectorist).
- 5.4 It is envisaged that the project will require approximately 2 days fieldwork. Analysis of the results and subsequent reporting will take up to a further 3 weeks.
- 5.5 Specialists who will be invited to advise and report on specific aspects of the project as necessary are:

Ceramics	Sue Anderson M Phil, MCIFA, FSA (freelance)
	Steve Benfield BA (CA)
	Richenda Goffin BA MCIfA (CA)
	Sarah Percival MA MCIFA (freelance)

Metalwork	Dr Ruth Beveridge (CA)
Flint	Michael Green (CA)
	Sarah Bates BA (freelance)
Animal Bone	Julie Curl (freelance))
Human Bone	Sue Anderson M Phil, MCIFA, FSA (freelance)
Environmental Remains	Anna West BSc (CA)

5.6 Depending upon the nature of the deposits and artefacts encountered it may be necessary to consult other specialists not listed here. A full list of specialists currently used by Cotswold Archaeology is contained within Appendix A.

6. POST-EXCAVATION, ARCHIVING AND REPORTING

6.1 Following completion of fieldwork, all artefacts and environmental samples will be processed, assessed, conserved and packaged in accordance with CA Technical Manuals and SCCAS guidelines (SCCAS 2019). A recommendation will be made regarding material deemed suitable for disposal/dispersal.

6.2 An illustrated report will be compiled on the results of the fieldwork and assessment of the artefacts, palaeoenvironmental samples etc. The report will include:

- (i) an abstract containing the essential elements of the results preceding the main body of the report.
- (ii) a summary of the project's background;
- (iii) description and illustration of the site location;
- (iv) a methodology of the works undertaken;
- (v) integration of, or cross-reference to, appropriate cartographic and documentary evidence and the results of other research undertaken, where relevant to the interpretation of the evaluation results;
- (vi) a description of the project's results;
- (vii) an interpretation of the results in the appropriate context;
- (viii) a summary of the contents of the project archive and its location (including summary catalogues of finds and samples);
- (ix) a site location plan at an appropriate scale on an Ordnance Survey, or equivalent, base-map;

- (x) a plan showing the location of the trenches and exposed archaeological features and deposits in relation to the site boundaries;
- (xi) plans of each trench, or part of trench, in which archaeological features are recognised. These will be at an appropriate scale to allow the nature of the features exposed to be shown and understood. Plans will show the orientation of trenches in relation to north. Section drawing locations will be shown on these plans. Archaeologically sterile areas will not be illustrated unless this can provide information on the development of the site stratigraphy or show palaeoenvironmental deposits that have influenced the site stratigraphy;
- (xii) appropriate section drawings of trenches and features will be included, with OD heights and at scales appropriate to the stratigraphic detail being represented. These will show the orientation of the drawing in relation to north/south/east/west. Archaeologically sterile trenches will not be illustrated unless they provide significant information on the development of the site stratigraphy or show palaeoenvironmental deposits that have influenced the site stratigraphy;
- (xiii) photographs showing significant features and deposits that are referred to in the text. All photographs will contain appropriate scales, the size of which will be noted in the illustration's caption;
- (xiv) a consideration of evidence within the context of the Regional Research Framework for the East of England (Medlycott 2011).
- (xv) a summary table and descriptive text showing the features, classes and numbers of artefacts recovered and soil profiles with interpretation;
- (xvi) specialist assessment or analysis reports where undertaken;
- (xvii) an evaluation of the methodology employed and the results obtained (i.e. a confidence rating);
- (xviii) A copy of the project OASIS form as an appendix;
- (xix) A copy of the project WSI as an appendix.

6.3 Specialist artefact and palaeoenvironmental assessment will take into account the wider local/regional context of the archaeology and will include:

- (i) specialist aims and objectives
- (ii) processing methodologies (where relevant)
- (iii) any known biases in recovery, or problems of contamination/residuality
- (iv) quantity of material; types of material present; distribution of material
- (v) for environmental material, a statement on abundance, diversity and preservation

(vi) summary and discussion of the results to include significance in a local and regional context

- 6.4 Copies of the draft report will be distributed to the Client or their Representative and to the LPA's Archaeological Advisor thereafter for verification and approval. Thereafter, copies of the approved report will be issued to the Client, LPA's Archaeological Advisor and the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER). Reports will be issued in digital format (PDF/PDFA as appropriate) and a hard copy will be supplied to the HER along with shapefiles containing location data for the areas investigated, if required.
- 6.5 Should no further work be required, an ordered, indexed, and internally consistent site archive will be prepared and deposited in accordance with *Archaeological Archives: A Guide to Best Practice in Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Curation* (Archaeological Archives Forum 2007) and SCCAS guidelines (SCCAS 2019).

Academic dissemination

- 6.6 A summary of information from the project will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain [OASIS reference number 381604], including the upload of a digital (PDF) copy of the final report, which will appear on the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) website once the OASIS record has been verified.
- 6.7 A summary note will be produced, suitable for inclusion within the annual 'Archaeology in Suffolk' section of the Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History.
- 6.8 A digital .pdf copy of the approved report will be supplied to the Historic England Science Advisor if it contains the results of palaeoenvironmental investigation, industrial residue assessments or other scientific analyses.

Public dissemination

- 6.8 In addition to the ADS website, a digital (PDF) copy of the final report will also be made available for public viewing via Cotswold Archaeology's *Archaeological Reports Online* web page, generally within 12 months of completion of the project (<http://reports.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk/>).

Archive deposition

- 6.9 The project archive, consisting of the complete artefactual assemblage, and all paper and digital records, will be held in the CA Archaeological Store at Needham Market, Suffolk, until deposition, within 6 months of completion of fieldwork, with the SCCAS Archive store. If CA is engaged to carry out any subsequent stages of fieldwork then deposition of the evaluation archive may be delayed until the full archive is completed. The project archive will be consistent with SCCAS guidelines (SCCAS 2019).
- 6.10 An unbound copy of the report will be included with the project archive.
- 6.11 The project costing includes a sum to meet SCCAS archive charges. A form transferring ownership of the finds archive to SCCAS will be completed and included in the project archive.
- 6.12 If the landowner does not agree to transfer ownership to SCCAS the client will be required to nominate another suitable repository approved by SCCAS or provide funding for additional recording and analysis of the finds archive (such as, but not limited to, additional photography or illustration of objects) to the satisfaction of SCCAS. In the rare event that artefacts of significant monetary value are discovered, separate ownership arrangements may be negotiated, provided they are not subject to Treasure Act legislation.
- 6.13 Exceptions from the deposition of the archive described above include:
- Objects that qualify as Treasure, as detailed by the Treasure Act 1996. Any material which is eventually declared as Treasure by a Coroners Inquest will, if not acquired by a museum, be returned to CA and the project archive.
 - Human skeletal remains. The client/landowner by law will have no claim to ownership of human remains and any such will be stored by CA, in accordance with a Ministry of Justice licence, until a decision is reached upon their long term future, i.e. reburial or permanent storage.
- 6.14 CA will retain copyright of all documentation and records but a form granting SCCAS a perpetual, royalty free, licence will be included in the archive.

7. HEALTH, SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENT

- 7.1 CA will conduct all works in accordance with the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 and all subsequent Health and Safety legislation, CA Health and Safety and Environmental policies and the CA Safety, Health and Environmental Management System (SHE), as well as any Principal Contractor's policies or procedures. A site-specific Construction Phase Plan (form SHE 017) will be formulated prior to commencement of fieldwork.

8. INSURANCES

- 8.1 CA holds Public Liability Insurance to a limit of £10,000,000 and Professional Indemnity Insurance to a limit of £10,000,000.

9. MONITORING

- 9.1 SCCAS will be given 2 weeks notice of the commencement of the fieldwork and arrangements will be made for SCCAS visits to enable the works to be monitored effectively. SCCAS will be kept regularly informed about developments both during the site works and subsequent post-excavation work.

10. QUALITY ASSURANCE

- 10.1 CA is a Registered Organisation (RO) with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (RO Ref. No. 8). As a RO, CA endorses the *Code of Conduct* (CIfA 2014) and the *Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology* (CIfA 2014). All CA Project Managers and most Project Officers hold either full Member or Associate status within the CIfA.
- 10.2 CA operates an internal quality assurance system in the following manner. Projects are overseen by a Project Manager who is responsible for the quality of the project. The Project Manager reports to the Chief Executive who bears ultimate responsibility for the conduct of all CA operations. Matters of policy and corporate strategy are determined by the Board of Directors, and in cases of dispute recourse may be made to the Chairman of the Board.

11. PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT, PARTICIPATION AND BENEFIT

11.1 This project will not afford opportunities for public engagement or participation during the course of the fieldwork. However, the results will be made publicly available on the ADS and Cotswold Archaeology websites, as set out in Section 6 above, in due course.

12. STAFF TRAINING AND CPD

12.1 CA has a fully documented mandatory Performance Management system for all staff which reviews personal performance, identifies areas for improvement, sets targets and ensures the provision of appropriate training within CA's adopted training policy. In addition, CA has developed an award-winning Career Development Programme for its staff, which ensures a consistent and high quality approach to the development of appropriate skills.

12.2 As part of the company's requirement for Continuing Professional Development, all members of staff are also required to maintain a Personal Development Plan and an associated log which is reviewed within the Performance Management system. All staff are subject to probationary periods on appointment, with monthly review; for site-based staff additional monthly Employee Performance Evaluations measure and record skills and identify training needs.

13. REFERENCES

APABE (Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials in England) 2017 *Guidance for best practice for the treatment of Human remains excavated from Christian Burial Grounds in England, 2nd Edition*.

Campbell. G, Moffett. L and Straker V., 2011, Environmental Archaeology. A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation (second edition). Portsmouth: English Heritage.

CIfA Technical Paper No 7 Guidelines to the Standards for recording Human Remains (CIfA 2004).

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

Historic England, 2015, Management of Research in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE).

Medlycott, M. (Ed), 2011, Research and Archaeology Revisited: A revised framework for the East of England. EAA Occasional Paper 24.

MHCLG (Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government), 2019, *National Planning*

Policy Framework.

SCCAS, 2019, *Archaeological Archives in Suffolk. Guidelines for Preparation and Deposition.*

Websites

BGS (British Geological Survey) 2020 *Geology of Britain Viewer*
<http://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html> Accessed
24/02/2020.

NLS (National Library of Scotland) 2020 <https://maps.nls.uk> Accessed 24/02/2020.

Suffolk Heritage Explorer 2020 <https://heritage.suffolk.gov.uk> Accessed 24/02/2020.

APPENDIX A: COTSWOLD ARCHAEOLOGY SPECIALISTS

Ceramics

Neolithic/Bronze Age	Ed McSloy BA MCIFA (CA) Emily Edwards (freelance) Dr Elaine Morris BA PhD FSA MCIFA (University of Southampton) Anna Doherty MA (Archaeology South-east) Sarah Percival MA MCIFA (freelance) Steve Benfield BA (CA)
Iron Age/Roman	Ed McSloy BA MCIFA (CA) Kayt Marter Brown BA MSc MCIFA (freelance) Steve Benfield BA (CA)
(Samian)	Gwladys Montell MA PhD (freelance) Steve Benfield BA (CA)
(Amphorae stamps)	Dr David Williams PhD FSA (freelance)
Anglo-Saxon	Paul Blinkhorn BTEch (freelance) Dr Jane Timby BA PhD FSA MCIFA (freelance) Sue Anderson, M Phil, MCIFA, FSA (freelance)
Medieval/post-medieval	Ed McSloy BA MCIFA (CA) Kayt Marter Brown BA MSc MCIFA (freelance) Stephanie Ratkai BA (freelance) Paul Blinkhorn BTEch (freelance) John Allan BA MPhil FSA (freelance) Richenda Goffin BA MCIFA (CA) Sue Anderson M Phil, MCIFA, FSA (freelance)
South West	Henrietta Quinnell BA FSA MCIFA (University of Exeter)
Clay tobacco pipe	Reg Jackson MLitt MCIFA (freelance) Marek Lewcun (freelance) Kieron Heard (freelance) Richenda Goffin BA MCIFA (CA)
Ceramic Building Material	Ed McSloy MCIFA (CA) Dr Peter Warry PhD (freelance) Sue Anderson M Phil, MCIFA, FSA (freelance) Richenda Goffin Roman painted wall plaster, CBM, BA MCIFA (CA) Steve Benfield BA (CA)

Other Finds

Small Finds	Ed McSloy BA MCIFA (CA) Richenda Goffin, (non-metalwork) BA MCIFA (CA) Steve Benfield CA Dr I Riddler (freelance) Dr Alison Sheridan, National Museum of Scotland
Metal Artefacts	Katie Marsden BSc (CA) Dr Ruth Beveridge (CA) Dr Jörn Schuster MA DPhil FSA MCIFA (freelance) Dr Hilary Cool BA PhD FSA (freelance) Dr I Riddler (freelance)
Lithics	Ed McSloy BA MCIFA (CA) Jacky Sommerville BSc MA PCIFA (CA) Michael Green (CA) Sarah Bates BA (freelance)
(Palaeolithic)	Dr Francis Wenban-Smith BA MA PhD (University of Southampton)
Worked Stone	Dr Ruth Shaffrey BA PhD MCIFA (freelance) Dr Kevin Hayward FSA BSc MSc PhD PCIFA (freelance)

Inscriptions	Dr Roger Tomlin MA DPhil, FSA (Oxford)
Glass	Ed McSloy MCIFA (CA) Dr Hilary Cool BA PhD FSA (freelance) Dr David Dungworth BA PhD (freelance; English Heritage) Dr Sarah Paynter (Historic England) Dr Rachel Tyson (freelance) Dr Hugh Wilmott (University of Sheffield)
Coins	Ed McSloy BA MCIFA (CA) Dr Ruth Beveridge (CA) Dr Peter Guest BA PhD FSA (Cardiff University) Dr Richard Reece BSc PhD FSA (freelance) Jude Plouviez (freelance) Dr Andrew Brown (British Museum) Dr Richard Kelleher (Fitzwilliam Museum) Dr Philip de Jersey (Ashmolean Museum)
Leather	Quita Mould MA FSA (freelance)
Textiles	Penelope Walton Rogers FSA Dip Acc. (freelance) Sue Harrington (freelance)
Iron slag/metal technology	Dr Tim Young MA PhD (Cardiff University) Dr David Starley BSc PhD Lynne Keys (freelance)
Worked wood	Michael Bamforth BSc MCIFA (freelance)
Biological Remains	
Animal bone	Dr Philip Armitage MSc PhD MCIFA (freelance) Dr Matilda Holmes BSc MSc ACIFA (freelance) Julie Curl (freelance) Lorraine Higbee (Wessex Archaeology)
Human Bone	Sharon Clough BA MSc MCIFA (CA) Sue Anderson M Phil, MCIFA, FSA (freelance)
Environmental sampling	Sarah Wyles BA PCIFA (CA) Sarah Cobain BSc MSc ACIFA (CA) Dr Keith Wilkinson BSc PhD MCIFA (ARCA) Anna West BSc (CA) Val Fryer (freelance)
Pollen	Dr Michael Grant BSc MSc PhD (University of Southampton) Dr Rob Batchelor BSc MSc PhD MCIFA (QUEST, University of Reading)
Diatoms	Dr Tom Hill BSc PhD CPLHE (Natural History Museum) Dr Nigel Cameron BSc MSc PhD (University College London)
Charred Plant Remains	Sarah Wyles BA PCIFA (CA) Sarah Cobain BSc MSc ACIFA (CA)
Wood/Charcoal	Sarah Cobain BSc MSc ACIFA(CA) Dana Challinor MA (freelance) Dr Esther Cameron (freelance)
Insects	Enid Allison BSc D.Phil (Canterbury Archaeological Trust) Dr David Smith MA PhD (University of Birmingham)
Mollusca	Sarah Wyles BA PCIFA (CA)

	Dr Keith Wilkinson BSc PhD MCIFA (ARCA)
Ostracods and Foraminifera	Dr John Whittaker BSc PhD (freelance)
Fish bones	Dr Philip Armitage MSc PhD MCIFA (freelance)
Geoarchaeology	Dr Keith Wilkinson BSc PhD MCIFA (ARCA)
Soil micromorphology	Dr Richard Macphail BSc MSc PhD (University College London)
Scientific Dating	
Dendrochronology	Robert Howard BA (NTRDL Nottingham)
Radiocarbon dating	SUERC (East Kilbride, Scotland) Beta Analytic (Florida, USA)
Archaeomagnetic dating	Dr Cathy Batt BSc PhD (University of Bradford)
TL/OSL Dating	Dr Phil Toms BSc PhD (University of Gloucestershire)
Conservation	Karen Barker BSc (freelance) Pieta Greaves BSc MSc ACR (Drakon Heritage and Conservation) Julia Park-Newman (Conservation Services, freelance)

APPENDIX B: ARCHAEOLOGICAL STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

- AAF 2007 *Archaeological Archives. A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation.* Archaeological Archives Forum
- AAI&S 1988 *The Illustration of Lithic Artifacts: A guide to drawing stone tools for specialist reports.* Association of Archaeological Illustrators and Surveyors Paper 9
- AAI&S 1994 *The Illustration of Wooden Artifacts: An Introduction and Guide to the Depiction of Wooden Objects.* Association of Archaeological Illustrators and Surveyors Paper 11
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- AAI&S nd *Introduction to Drawing Archaeological Pottery.* Association of Archaeological Illustrators and Surveyors, Graphic Archaeology Occasional Papers 1
- ACBMG 2004 *Draft Minimum Standards for the Recovery, Analysis and Publication of Ceramic Building Material. (third edition)* Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group
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- ClfA, 2014, *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Brief.* Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (Reading)
- ClfA, 2014, *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation.* Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (Reading)
- ClfA, 2014, *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures.* Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (Reading)
- ClfA, 2014, *Standard and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials.* Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (Reading)
- ClfA, 2014, *Standard and Guidance for the Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives.* Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (Reading)
- ClfA, 2014, *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation.* Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (Reading)
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- EH 2004a *Dendrochronology. Guidelines on producing and interpreting dendrochronological dates*. English Heritage (Swindon)
- EH 2004b *Human Bones from Archaeological Sites: Guidelines for producing assessment documents and analytical report*. English Heritage Centre for Archaeology Guidelines
- EH 2006a *Guidelines on the X-radiography of Archaeological Metalwork*. English Heritage (Swindon)
- EH 2006b *Archaeomagnetic Dating*. English Heritage (Swindon)
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- EH 2007a *Understanding the Archaeology of Landscapes. A guide to good recording practice*. English Heritage (Swindon)
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- EH 2008c *Research and Conservation Framework for the British Palaeolithic*. English Heritage/Prehistoric Society (Swindon)
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- EH 2011 *Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation*. English Heritage Centre for Archaeology Guidelines (London)
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Brief for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation

AT

Land on the southern side of Barking Road,
Barking Tye

PLANNING AUTHORITY:	Mid Suffolk District Council
PLANNING APPLICATION NUMBER:	DC/17/03564
HER NO. FOR THIS PROJECT:	To be arranged with the Suffolk HER Officer (archaeology.her@suffolk.gov.uk)
GRID REFERENCE:	TM 071 530
DEVELOPMENT PROPOSAL:	Housing
AREA:	1 ha
THIS BRIEF ISSUED BY:	Rachael Abraham Senior Archaeological Officer Tel. : 01284 741232 E-mail: Rachael.abraham@suffolk.gov.uk
Date:	1 st February 2019

Summary

1.1 Planning permission has been granted with the following conditions relating to archaeological investigation:

8. No development shall take place within the area indicated [the whole 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.

9. No building shall be occupied until the site investigation and post investigation assessment has been completed, 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 1 and the provision made for analysis, publication and dissemination of results and archive deposition.

- 1.2 This brief stipulates the minimum requirements for the archaeological investigation, and should be used in conjunction with the Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service's (SCCAS) Requirements for Archaeological Evaluation 2017. These should be used to form the basis of the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI).
- 1.3 The archaeological contractor, commissioned by the applicant, must submit a copy of their WSI to SCCAS for scrutiny, before seeking approval from the LPA.
- 1.4 Following acceptance by SCCAS, it is the commissioning body's responsibility to submit the WSI to the LPA for formal approval. No fieldwork should be undertaken on site without the written approval of the LPA. The WSI, however, is not a sufficient basis for the discharge of a planning condition relating to archaeological investigation. Only the full implementation of the scheme, both completion of fieldwork and reporting (including the need for any further work following this evaluation), will enable SCCAS to advise the LPA that a condition has been adequately fulfilled and can be discharged.
- 1.5 The WSI should be approved before costs are agreed with the commissioning client, in line with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' guidance. Failure to do so could result in additional and unanticipated costs.
- 1.6 The WSI will *provide the basis for measurable standards* and will be used to establish whether the requirements of the brief will be adequately met. If the approved WSI is not carried through in its entirety (unless a variation is agreed by SCCAS), the evaluation report may be rejected.
- 1.7 Decisions on the need for any further archaeological investigation (e.g. excavation) will be made by SCCAS, in a further brief, based on the results presented in the evaluation report. Any further investigation must be the subject of a further WSI, submitted to SCCAS for scrutiny and formally approved by the LPA.

Archaeological Background

- 2.1 This site lies in an area of known archaeology recorded on the County Historic Environment Record. The proposed development area is situated on the edge of a medieval green (BRK 115) and scatters of medieval pottery have been

recorded within the site itself (BRK 032 and 033). Further scatters of medieval finds are recorded at a number of sites to the west, also on the green edge (BRK 035, 035, 036 and 037), with further finds of both medieval and Roman date recorded in fields to the rear of the proposed development site. As a result, there is high potential for the discovery of below-ground heritage assets of archaeological importance within this area.

Planning Background

- 3.1 The below-ground works will cause ground disturbance that has potential to damage any archaeological deposit that exists.
- 3.2 The Planning Authority were advised that any consent should be conditional upon an agreed programme of work taking place before development begins in accordance with paragraph 199 of the National Planning Policy Framework, to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets (that might be present at this location) before they are damaged or destroyed.

Fieldwork Requirements for Archaeological Investigation

- 4.1 A linear trenched evaluation is required of the development area to enable the archaeological resource, both in quality and extent, to be accurately quantified.
- 4.2 Trial Trenching is required to:
 - Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.
 - Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.
 - Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.
 - Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.
- 4.3 Trial trenches are to be excavated to cover 5% by area, which is 500m². Linear trenches are thought to be the most appropriate sampling method, using, where possible, a systematic grid array. Trenches are to be a minimum of 1.80m wide unless special circumstances can be demonstrated; this will result in c. 280m of trenching at 1.80m in width.
- 4.4 A scale plan showing the proposed location of the trial trenches should be included in the WSI and the detailed trench design must be approved by SCCAS before fieldwork begins.
- 4.5 Metal detector searches must take place at all stages of the evaluation by a named, experienced metal detector user, including reference either to their contributions to the PAS database or to other published archaeological projects they have worked on. Metal detecting should be carried out before trenches are stripped, with trench bases and spoil scanned once trenches have been opened.

Arrangements for Archaeological Investigation

- 5.1 The composition of the archaeological contractor's staff must be detailed and agreed by SCCAS, including any subcontractors/specialists. Ceramic

specialists, in particular, must have relevant experience from this region, including knowledge of local ceramic sequences.

- 5.2 All arrangements for the evaluation of the site, the timing of the work and access to the site, are to be defined and negotiated by the archaeological contractor with the commissioning body.
- 5.3 The project manager must also carry out a risk assessment and ensure that all potential risks are minimised, before commencing the fieldwork. The responsibility for identifying any constraints on fieldwork (e.g. designated status, public utilities or other services, tree preservation orders, SSSIs, wildlife sites and other ecological considerations rests with the commissioning body and its archaeological contractor.
- 5.4 The archaeological contractor will give SCCAS ten working days notice of the commencement of ground works on the site. The contractor should update SCCAS on the nature of archaeological remains during the site works, particularly to arrange any visits by SCCAS that may be necessary. The method and form of development will also be monitored to ensure that it conforms to agreed locations and techniques in the WSI.

Reporting and Archival Requirements

- 6.1 The project manager must consult the Suffolk HER Officer to obtain a parish code for the work. This number will be unique for each project and must be used on site and for all documentation and archives relating to the project.
- 6.2 An archive of all records and finds is to be prepared and must be adequate to perform the function of a final archive for deposition in the Archaeological Service's Store or in a suitable museum in Suffolk.
- 6.3 It is expected that the landowner will deposit the full site archive, and transfer title to, the Archaeological Service or the designated Suffolk museum, and this should be agreed before the fieldwork commences. The intended depository should be stated in the WSI, for approval.
- 6.4 The project manager should consult the intended archive depository before the archive is prepared regarding the specific requirements for the archive deposition and curation (including the digital archive), and regarding any specific cost implications of deposition.
- 6.5 A report on the fieldwork and archive must be provided. Its conclusions must include a clear statement of the archaeological value of the results, and their significance. The results should be related to the relevant known archaeological information held in the Suffolk HER, and an HER search should be commissioned. In any instances where it is felt that an HER search is unnecessary, this must be discussed and agreed with the relevant Case Officer. **ANY REPORTS WHICH DO NOT INCLUDE AN UP TO DATE HER SEARCH WILL NOT BE APPROVED. ALL REPORTS MUST CLEARLY DISPLAY THE INVOICE NUMBER FOR THE HER SEARCH, OTHERWISE THEY WILL BE RETURNED.**
- 6.6 An opinion as to the necessity for further evaluation and its scope may be given, although the final decision lies with SCCAS. No further site work should

be embarked upon until the evaluation results are assessed and the need for further work is established.

- 6.7 Following approval of the report by SCCAS, a single copy of the report should be presented to the Suffolk HER as well as a digital copy of the approved report.
- 6.8 All parts of the OASIS online form <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> must be completed and a copy must be included in the final report and also with the site archive. A digital copy of the report should be uploaded to the OASIS website.
- 6.9 Where positive results are drawn from a project, a summary report must be prepared for the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History*.
- 6.10 **This brief remains valid for 12 months. If work is not carried out in full within that time this document will lapse; the brief may need to be revised and re-issued to take account of new discoveries, changes in policy and techniques.**

Standards and Guidance

Further detailed requirements are to be found in our Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation 2017 and in SCCAS Archive Guidelines 2017.

Standards, information and advice to supplement this brief are to be found in *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14, 2003

The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (revised 2014) should be used for additional guidance in the execution of the project and in drawing up the report

Notes

There are a number of archaeological contractors that regularly undertake work in the County and SCCAS will provide advice on request. SCCAS does not give advice on the costs of archaeological projects. The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists maintains a list of registered archaeological contractors (<http://www.archaeologists.net> or 0118 378 6446).

The Historic Environment Records Data available on the Heritage Gateway and Suffolk Heritage Explorer is **NOT** suitable to be used for planning purposes and will not be accepted in lieu of a full HER search.

Any reference to HER records in any WSI's or reports should be made using the Parish Code (XXX 000) and **NOT** the MSF0000 number.

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PROJECT TITLE
 Land South of Barking Road, Barking Tye,
 Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE
 Site location plan

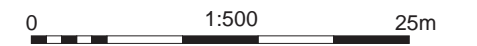


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CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	25/03/2020	
APPROVED BY	MC	SCALE@A4	1:25,000	1



- Site outline
- Evaluation trench
- Archaeological feature (excavated / unexcavated)
- Modern feature
- Land drain
- Constraint (and buffer)



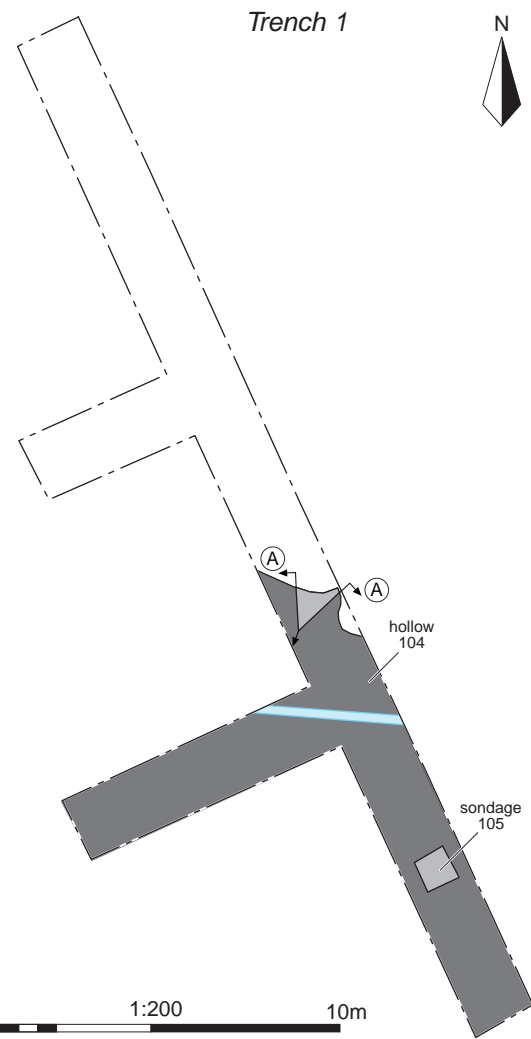
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PROJECT TITLE
 Land South of Barking Road, Barking Tye, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE
 Trench location plan

DRAWN BY	RW	PROJECT NO.	SU0113	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	25/03/2020	2
APPROVED BY	MC	SCALE@A3	1:500	



- Evaluation trench
- Archaeological feature (excavated / unexcavated)
- Land drain
- Section line



Trench 1 northern extension, looking south-west (1m scale)



Trench 1 southern extension, looking south-west (1m scale)



Trench 1, looking south-east (1m scales)

Cotswold Archaeology

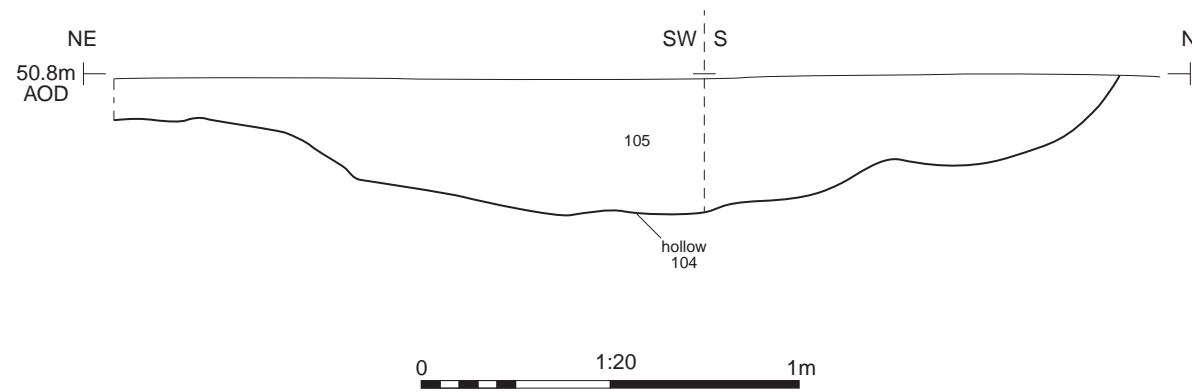
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PROJECT TITLE
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FIGURE TITLE
Trench 1: plan and photographs

DRAWN BY	RW	PROJECT NO.	SU0113	FIGURE NO.
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Section AA



Hollow 104, looking south-east (1m scales)



Sondage through deposit 105 (1m scale)"

[Andover 01264 347630](tel:01264347630)
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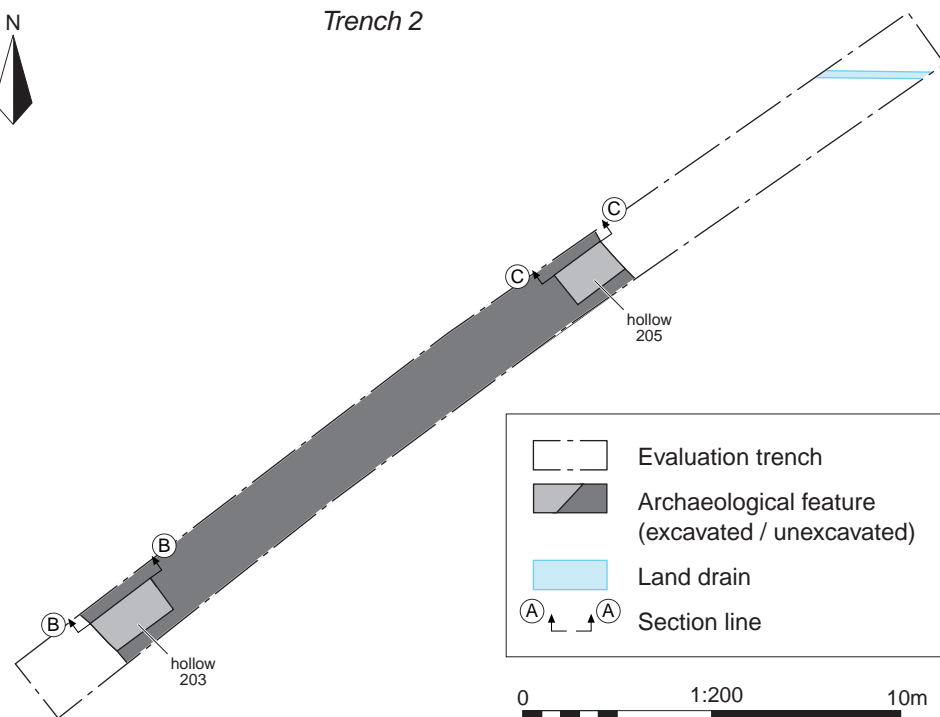
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 Land South of Barking Road, Barking Tye,
 Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE
Trench 1: section and photographs

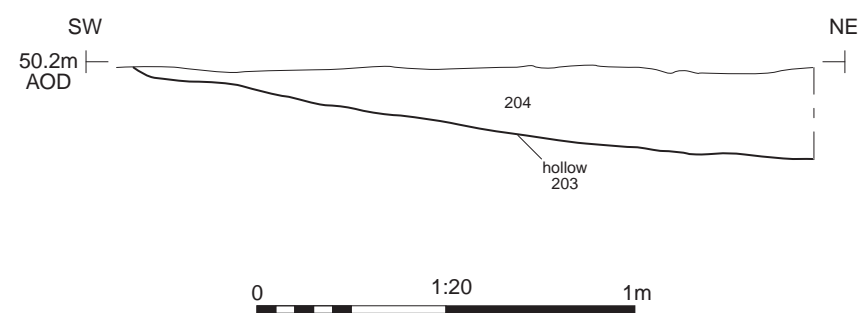
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APPROVED BY	MC	SCALE@A3	1:20	



Trench 2



Section BB



Trench 2, looking north-east (1m scale)



Hollow 203, looking north (1m scale)

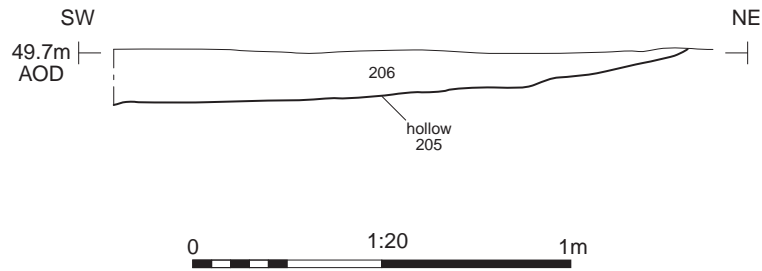

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PROJECT TITLE
 Land South of Barking Road, Barking Tye,
 Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE
**Trench 2: plan, section and
 photographs**

DRAWN BY	RW	PROJECT NO.	SU0113	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	25/03/2020	
APPROVED BY	MC	SCALE@A3	1:200, 1:20	5

Section CC



Hollow 205, looking south-west (1m scale)



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PROJECT TITLE

Land South of Barking Road, Barking Tye, Suffolk

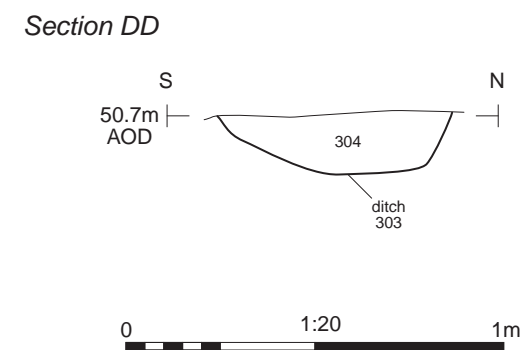
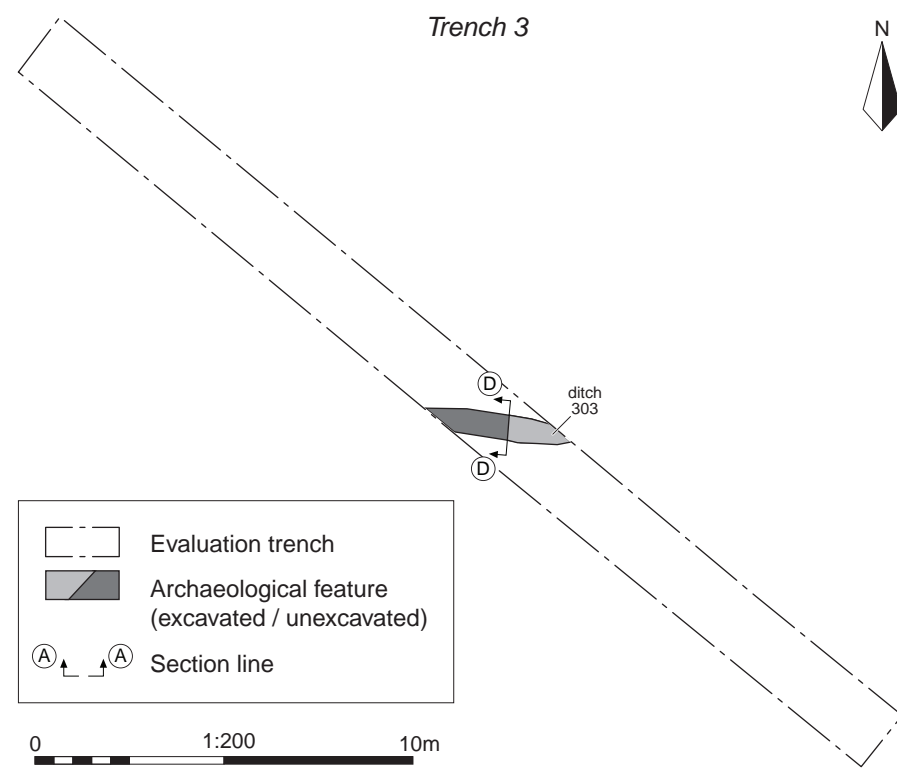
FIGURE TITLE

Trench 2: section and photograph

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FIGURE NO.

6



Trench 3, looking north-west (1m scale)



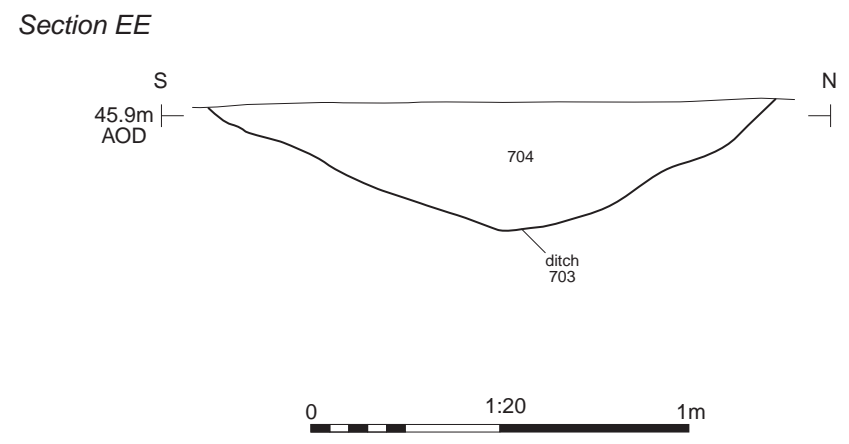
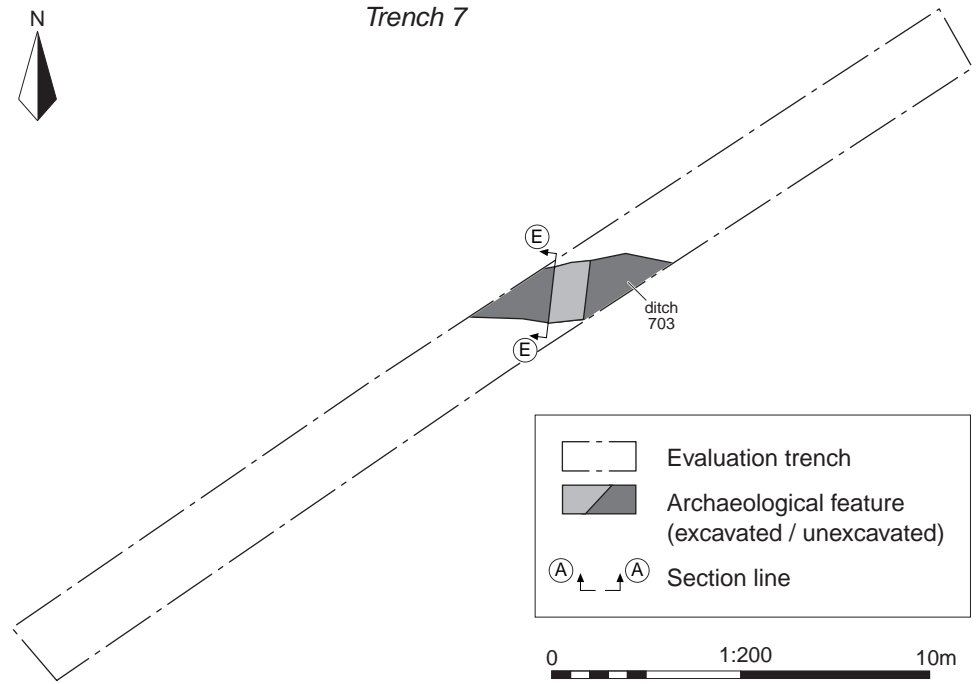
Ditch 303, looking west (0.5m scale)

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 Land South of Barking Road, Barking Tye,
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FIGURE TITLE
**Trench 3: plan, section and
 photographs**

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CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	25/03/2020	7
APPROVED BY	MC	SCALE@A3	1:200, 1:20	



Trench 7, looking north-east (1m scale)



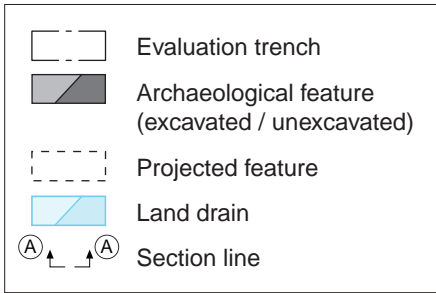
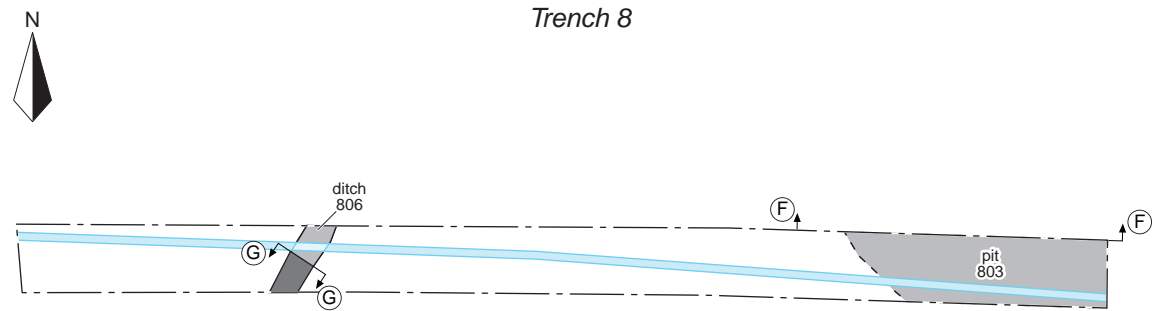
Ditch 703, looking west (1m scale)


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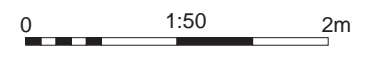
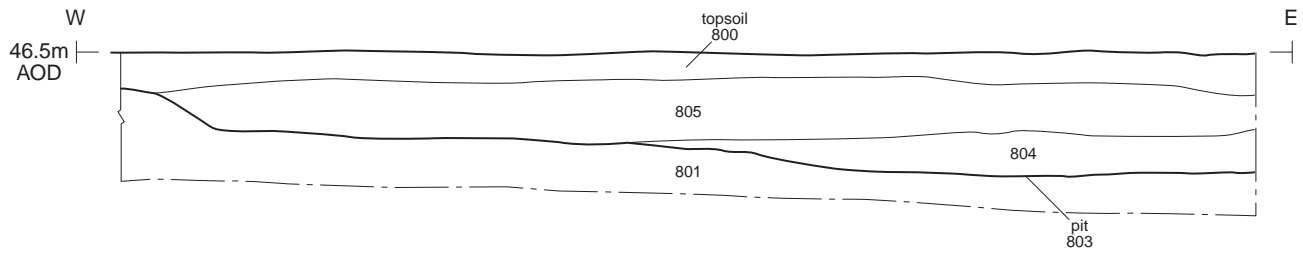
PROJECT TITLE
 Land South of Barking Road, Barking Tye,
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FIGURE TITLE
**Trench 7: plan, section and
 photographs**

DRAWN BY	RW	PROJECT NO.	SU0113	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	25/03/2020	8
APPROVED BY	MC	SCALE@A3	1:200, 1:20	



Section FF



Trench 8, looking east (1m scale)



Pit 803, looking north-west (1m scales)

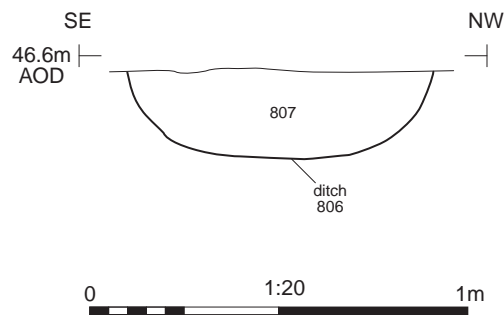
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PROJECT TITLE
 Land South of Barking Road, Barking Tye,
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FIGURE TITLE
**Trench 8: plan, sections and
 photographs**

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 APPROVED BY MC SCALE@A3 1:200, 1:50 **9**

Section GG



Ditch 806, looking south-west (1m scale)



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PROJECT TITLE

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FIGURE TITLE

Trench 8: section and photograph

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FIGURE NO.

10

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