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# **LAND ADJACENT TO REDVERS, RICKINGHALL ROAD, HINDERCLAY**

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION



Project Number: P1402

JUNE 2022

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**LAND ADJACENT TO REDVERS, RICKINGHALL ROAD, HINDERCLAY**

**WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

Prepared on behalf of:

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- FIGURE 1** Site Location Plan
- FIGURE 2** HER Data: Events
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- FIGURE 4** Trench Location Plan



## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) has been prepared by Britannia Archaeology Ltd (BA) on behalf of the Lucinda Snowden. The archaeological work is required as a condition of application DC/20/04430/OUT for the erection of one, 2 storey dwelling and associated services at Land Adjacent to Redvers, Rickinghall Road, Hinderclay TM 0261 7687 (Fig. 1).

This WSI presents a programme of archaeological investigation by means of an archaeological trial trench evaluation to assess the nature and potential of the site, and to determine the need for any future site investigations. A design brief issued by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS) (Baker, M. 11<sup>th</sup> February 2022) requires a programme of linear trial trenching to sample the area threatened by development. This will be achieved by excavating 20.00m x 1.80m of trenching. The trench will be excavated using a 360° tracked, mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket.

**This document represents a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for the archaeological evaluation ONLY; this document alone will NOT result in the discharge of the archaeological condition.**



## **2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION (Fig. 1)**

The site is located within the village of Hinderclay, Suffolk located approximately 24km northeast of Bury St Edmunds. The site is located northeast of Rickinghall Road and is bound on all sides by residential dwellings except for the north eastern boundary which leads to agricultural land currently under crop.

### *2.1 Site Geology*

The underlying geology is described as Lewes Nodular Chalk, Seaford Chalk, Newhaven Chalk, Culver Chalk and Portsdown Chalk Formations - Chalk. This sedimentary bedrock formed between 93.9 and 72.1 million years ago during the Cretaceous period (BGS 2022).

The superficial deposits at the site are recorded as Lowestoft Formation - Diamicton. These deposits formed between 480 and 423 thousand years ago during the Quaternary period (BGS 2022)



### 3.0 PLANNING POLICIES

The archaeological investigation is to be carried out on the recommendation of the local planning authority, following guidance laid down by the *National Planning and Policy Framework* (NPPF, HMCLG 2021). The relevant local development framework is the Mid Suffolk Local Plan (Policy HB14; 1998)

#### 3.1 *National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF, HMCLG February 2021)*

The NPPF recognises that 'heritage assets' are an irreplaceable resource and planning authorities should conserve them in a manner appropriate to their significance when considering development. It requires developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible. The key areas for consideration are:

190.

- The desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets, and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;
- The wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits that conservation of the historic environment can bring;
- The desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness; and
- Opportunities to draw on the contribution made by the historic environment to the character of a place.

The NPPF asks that in determining planning applications the local planning authorities should take account of:

197.

- The desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation.
- The positive contribution that conservation of heritage assets can make to sustainable communities including their economic vitality; and



- The desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness.

### *3.2 Mid Suffolk Local Plan (Policy HB14; 1998)*

#### Policy HB14

Where there is an overriding case for preservation, planning permission for development that would affect an archaeological site or its setting will be refused.

Having taken archaeological advice, the district planning authority may decide that development can take place subject to either satisfactory measures to preserve the archaeological remains in situ or for the site to be excavated and the findings recorded. In appropriate cases the district planning authority will expect a legally binding agreement to be concluded or will impose a planning condition requiring the developer to make appropriate and satisfactory provision for the excavation and recording of the archaeological remains.





## 4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND (Fig. 2 & 3)

The following archaeological background draws on the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (SHER) (1km search centered on the site), English Heritage PastScape ([www.pastscape.org.uk](http://www.pastscape.org.uk)), and the Archaeological Data Service ([www.ads.ahds.ac.uk](http://www.ads.ahds.ac.uk)) (ADS) (Fig. 2). The Suffolk HER preferred reference has been provided where possible.

### 4.1 Prehistoric

Relevant records relating to the prehistoric period in the search area are sparse. The most significant area of activity appears to be on the periphery of the search area to the north west of the assessment site. HNY020 relates to a scatter of Neolithic struck flints including flakes and a scraper that were recovered from Thorpe Street. HNY018 relates to a blade end of a socketed axe with a width of 60mm dated to the Bronze Age.

### 4.2 Roman

The records for the Roman period appear to be more significant, with the closest record being located approximately 300m south of the site. HYN 004 relates to Roman pottery sherds that were found on a between farm buildings while further south, HNY 017 refers to scatter of finds including Roman coins mainly dated to the 4<sup>th</sup> century. Alongside the coins there were brooches some grey ware pottery and a later Roman belt buckle.

### 4.3 Saxon

A single record relating to the Saxon period is noted within the search area. HNY 011 refers to a fragment of a silver penny of Athelstan recovered in the area of Thorpe Street.

### 4.4 Medieval

The medieval period is well represented in the SHER data. The site lies within a former medieval green (HNY 028). The site lies adjacent to the Church of St Mary (HNY 016) which is located to the south east. St Mary's Church was built 1128. Basil Brown gives list of rectors from 1286-1412 and a pamphlet requesting money to re-hang the six bells, two of which



date from pre-Reformation times. The structure is mostly made out of red brick. The site also lies near a known pottery production site (HNY 001) approximately 100m to the west of the assessment area. Two medieval clamp kiln sites were found in 1958/1959. The owner, Mr A Scott advised Basil Brown and one area circa 13 feet x 9 feet was cleared showing two black areas surrounded by red burnt clay. One area contained hundreds of sherds ranging from C14-C16 (early) including wasters. The second area contained more pottery and pieces of roof covering of red clay with impressed straw marks. Some medieval iron objects found, included a purse mount, tweezers and a lug from a bucket. The remains were 9 inches below ground surface.

#### *4.5 Post-medieval*

The post medieval period is well represented by numerous listed buildings. This is common in village in this area of Suffolk where expansion from towns into more rural areas was common. This can be seen for example with the following records; The Grange (HNY 066), Pear Tree Farm (HNY 067), Morley Farm (HNY 068), Garlick Farmhouse (HNY 069), Mill Farm (HNY 070) and The Old Rectory (HNY 071).

#### *4.6 Archaeological Potential*

Given the above records and the results from the previous evaluation, the site has a **high** potential for features and finds relating to the medieval period. There is a **low - moderate** potential for features and finds relating to all other periods.



## 5.0 PROJECT AIMS

The SCCAS brief (Baker, M. Section 4.2) states that the evaluation should aim 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.

Both the WSI, fieldwork and resulting report/archiving will be undertaken in accordance with *Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation 2021 (SCCAS)*, *CIfA Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations 2020*, and *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England 2003*.



## 6.0 PROJECT OBJECTIVES

Research objectives for the project are in line with those laid out in *Research and Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 24 (Medlycott, 2011).

Particular study of the following should occur:

- presence/absence of palaeosols and old land surface soils/deposits,
- the character of deposits and their contents within negative features
- palaeochannels
- site formation processes generally.

An assessment of the environmental potential of the site through examination of suitable deposits must also be arranged with a suitably qualified specialist. Attention should be paid:

- to the retrieval of charred plant macrofossils and land molluscs from former dry-land palaeosols and cut features, and to soil pollen analysis;
- to the retrieval of plant macrofossils, insect, molluscs and pollen from waterlogged deposits located.
- provision for the absolute dating of critical contacts should be made: *eg* the basal contacts of peats over former dryland surfaces; distinct landuse or landmark change in urban contexts

The evaluation should also carefully consider the retrieval, characterisation and dating (including absolute dating) of artefact, burial or economic evidence to assist in the characterisation of the site's evidence and in the development of future mitigation strategies.



## 7.0 FIELDWORK METHODOLOGY

The SCCAS brief requires a programme of linear trial trenching to sample the site ahead of the erection of 8 detached dwellings. This will be achieved by excavating 20.00m of trenching. In addition, provision has been made for localised extensions to trenches if unclear archaeological remains or geomorphological features present difficulties of interpretation.

A 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket will be used to machine down to the first archaeological horizon, thereafter all excavation work will be undertaken by hand (Fig. 4).

The archaeology will be recorded using pro-forma record sheets, drawn plans and section drawings and appropriate photographs will also be taken.

In the event that important archaeological remains or complex/unexpected deposits are identified, a site meeting will be held with the client and the SCCAS planning archaeologist to discuss the significance of the remains and decide on the strategy and scope of further excavation and recording. **The client is aware of the need for contingency funding to cover additional works if necessary.**

### 7.1 Site Plans

A site location plan based on the current Ordnance Survey 1:25000 map and indicating site north will be prepared. This will be supplemented by a site plan showing the area of investigation in relation to the proposed development.

A pre-excavation base plan accurately plotting all features will be produced using a Real Time Kinetic Global Positioning System (RTK). The final post-excavation plan will be based on this. All drawings will be tied into the Ordnance Survey National Grid.

### 7.2 Mechanical Excavation

The location of electricity, gas, water, sewage and telephone services in addition to the known gas pipeline will be identified from information supplied by the client or relevant



authorities prior to machining. Care will be taken when operating machinery in the vicinity of overhead services. All staff are trained in the use of CAT scanners that will be employed prior to the investigation commencing.

Overburden and any sterile subsoil layers shall be removed by mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket under the supervision of a professional archaeologist. The exposed archaeological horizon will be cleaned by hand and any archaeological deposits or negative features planned.

No excavators or dumpers will be driven over the excavated surfaces.

The machine operator will have the relevant experience and appropriate documentation; will maintain the appropriate inspection register, Form F91 Part 1, Section C, either on the machine or at the depot. The operator will produce a clean, flat surface at precisely the correct level.

### *7.3 Hand Excavation*

All archaeological features will be excavated by hand, in the appropriate way detailed below, where it is safe to do so. In the event that it is not possible to excavate deep features by hand due to safety concerns a handheld auger will be used to gain information from very deep deposits/features. Machine assistance might also be required to excavate very large/deep features and should this become necessary then the SCCAS planning archaeologist will be consulted first.

Should stratified layers be encountered (such as 'dark earth') excavation will cease and SCCAS will be consulted in order to ascertain a suitable investigation strategy dependant on the complexity/extent of such layers. This is likely to form a 1.00m systematic grid array with all stratigraphically removed spoil being hand sieved for finds retrieval and finds being 3D plotted. A metal detecting survey will also be undertaken on any such deposits encountered by a qualified metal detectorist. A robust sampling strategy will also be formed in consultation with SCCAS and the Historic England Science Advisor.



#### 7.4 *Metal Detector*

A professional metal detectorist (see specialist list) will scan spoil heaps, exposed surfaces and any features. The finds will be recovered and recorded in the proper way. The machined spoil heaps will also be scanned, however demonstrably modern finds will not be retained. The metal detector will not be set to discriminate against iron.

#### 7.5 *Excavation of Stratified Sequences*

All archaeological remains will be excavated by phase, from the most recent to the earliest, excluding those of obvious later 20th century origin. The phasing of the features will be distinguished by their stratigraphic relationships, fills and finds.

#### 7.6 *Excavation of Buildings*

Following assessment of any structural remains encountered, a strategy for recording these will be implemented, and it may be that further mitigation will be required to allow the full recording of these remains. It may also be the case that any remains may best be left *in situ*. Any excavated building structures and associated features (e.g. stakeholes, postholes, sill-beams, gullies, masonry walls, possible floors) will be excavated in stratigraphic sequence.

#### 7.7 *Ditches*

Ditch segments will be positioned to provide a total coverage of 20% and to ascertain relationship information and will be a minimum of 1.00m in length (dependant on the total length of ditch visible).

#### 7.8 *Discrete Features*

All discrete features will be half-sectioned or excavated in quadrants providing for a minimum 50% sample.



## 7.9 Full Excavation

Industrial remains and intrinsically interesting features e.g. hearths, kilns etc. may merit full excavation in agreement with the SCCAS planning archaeologist.

## 7.10 Burials

Articulated human remains will usually receive minimal excavation to define the extent and quality of their preservation. However, in circumstances of poor preservation or if required to meet the project objectives, human remains may require full excavation. A decision in consultation with the SCCAS planning archaeologist and the relevant specialist will be made on the extent to which human remains are excavated during the trenching. The aim will be to inform the requirements for future treatment during subsequent Phases. Disarticulated human remains will be recorded and retained for assessment.

The coroner and the Ministry of Justice will be informed. Any removal of human remains will be carried out under a licence issued by the Ministry of Justice under section 25 of the Burials Act 1857 and in accordance with *Guidance for best practice for treatment of human remains excavated from Christian burial grounds in England*' (English Heritage & the Church of England 2005).

## 7.11 Written Record

All archaeological deposits and artefacts encountered will be fully recorded on *pro forma* context, finds and sample forms, using a single context recording system.

## 7.12 Photographic Record

All features and deposits will be photographed in detail and general site and working shoots taken as part of the photographic record. This record will comprise high quality digital photographs saved in RAW/CR2 format and taken on an 11 Mega Pixel, Canon DSLR. The RAW/CR2 files will be converted and stored in uncompressed .tiff at 8 bit. If for any reason acceptable digital photography cannot be undertaken, the primary record will be on 35mm black and white film. All photographs will be listed, indexed and archived.





### 7.13 Drawn Record

All drawings will be tied into the Ordnance Survey National Grid, plans will be initially hand drawn at a scale of 1:20 and the sections at 1:10 on drafting film (permatrace). The height AOD of all features and principal strata will be written on the appropriate plans and sections.

### 7.14 Finds and Environmental Remains

All finds recovered from sealed contexts will be retained. A sample of those found in the topsoil and subsoil will be taken to characterise the assemblage. Finds will be identified, by a unique site code and context number.

All finds will be processed according to BA standards and to the CIfA *Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials*, 2014. Important, rare or unusual finds will also be assigned a small finds number and sent away for specialist analysis.

Bulk samples will also be taken for retrieving artefacts and biological remains (for palaeoenvironmental and palaeoeconomic investigations) to be processed and analysed. These samples will be taken from well-stratified datable deposits and specifically targeted areas of interest (e.g. undated sealed primary ditch fills) and will be a minimum of 40 litres where appropriate. The suitability of deposits for analysis will be discussed with Dr Boreham and Dr Zoe Outram where appropriate.

Preserved wood will be sampled for potential dating via dendrochronology and Carbon 14 methods and will be assessed by Dr Roderick Bale (University of Wales Trinity St David). Prior to recovering timbers, suitability for dating will be assessed in conjunction with Dr Bale, SCCAS and Dr Outram where appropriate. The project manager must ensure that the results of palaeoenvironmental investigation, industrial residue assessments/analyses & scientific analyses are included in a full evaluation report and sent to the Historic England Science Advisor.

Each deposit retained will be identified by context and a unique sample or timber number. For a full list of specialists see Appendix 2.



### 7.16 Finds classed as Treasure

It is the responsibility of the project manager for the site, after consultation with the relevant finds specialist, to submit any items falling under the provisions of the Act to the local coroner via the treasure co-ordinator (currently the Portable Antiquities Officer at the British Museum). See below for details of the act:

#### *The Treasure Act*

*The Treasure Act of 1996 defines objects that qualify as Treasure and includes any metallic object other than coin that is made up of more than 10% gold or silver and is over 300 years old, any group of two or more metallic objects of prehistoric date that come from the same find, coin hoards that have been deliberately hidden, smaller groups of coins, votive or ritual deposits, any object from the same place as Treasure. Objects that are less than 300 years old made mainly of gold or silver, which have been deliberately hidden with the intention of recovery, and whose owners or heirs are unknown would also be classed as Treasure.*

Treasure will be immediately reported to the Suffolk Finds Liaison Officer who will in turn inform the coroner within 14 days.

### 7.17 Remote Monitoring Requirements

Due to the ongoing Covid-19 pandemic, changing government guidance might necessitate a remote monitoring requirement by SCCAS. In response to this SCCAS have put in place requirements to enable the remote monitoring of sites should site visits not be permitted:

- All features present in the trenches, including presumed natural and geological features, are to be investigated as per this WSI.
- A GPS trench plan showing what is present in each trench (including context numbers) will be produced.
- A written text stating what finds were found (if any) in each context, with provisional dates, will be made available.
- Trench shots will be taken from each end of the trench and provided to SCCAS.
- Photographs of trench sections (bulk) will also be provided.
- Photographs of all features will be provided with context numbers.



- A diagram indicating the direction each photograph was taken from including the photograph number will be produced.
- Provision will be made for SCCAS to review the remote monitoring documents and for any queries to be resolved.



## 8.0 PRESENTATION OF RESULTS

A report will be prepared on the conclusion of the evaluation and will be completed 4 - 6 weeks after the field work ends (no further work required) or a maximum of 6 months from the end of fieldwork (further fieldwork is required). Resourcing of the post-excavation phase is dependent on findings. Where further publication is required a detailed publication programme will be provided within 4 weeks of completion of fieldwork, and a publication report will be programmed for completion within an acceptable timeframe.

The prepared client/archive report will be commensurate with the results of the fieldwork, and will be consistent with the principles of *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) (Historic England 2015)* and contain the following:

- *Summary.* A concise summary of the work undertaken and the results;
- *Introduction.* Introduction to the project including the reasons for work, funding, planning background;
- *Background.* The history, layout and development of the site;
- *Aims and Objectives;*
- *Methodology.* Strategy and technique for site excavation;
- *Results.* Detailed description of findings outlining the nature, location, extent, date of any archaeological material;
- *Deposit Model.* Description of events behind the archaeological stratigraphy and geological deposition;
- *Specialist Reports.* Description of the artefactual and ecofactual remains recovered;
- *Discussion and Conclusions.* A synopsis interpreting the archaeological deposits and artefacts, including details of preservation, impact assessment, wider



survival, condition and relative importance of the site and its component parts in local, regional and national context;

- *Bibliography;*
- *Appendices.* Context Descriptions, Finds Concordance, Project Archive Contents and Archive Deposition, HER/OASIS Summary Sheet;
- Illustrative material including maps, plans, drawings and photographs.

One hard or digital copy of the report, clearly marked DRAFT, should be prepared and presented to SCCAS within four weeks of the completion of site works unless there are reasonable grounds for more time.

Digital and paper report copies will be supplied to the client and SCCAS (one copy and a .pdf copy). An OASIS entry will be completed, and a summary included with the report. A .pdf file of the report will be uploaded to the ADS. A digital vector plan will be included with the report, which will be compatible with ESRI or MapInfo GIS software which will also be made available on request subsequent to the report being issued.

It is understood that, if substantial archaeological remains are recorded during the project, it will be necessary to undertake a full programme of analysis and publication in accordance with the guidelines of *MoRPHE*. The project report will contain recommendations as to whether this will be appropriate. The archaeological advisory and planning role of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service Team will be acknowledged in any report or publication generated by this project.

Provision has been made for a summary in the annual PSIAH roundup if positive results are drawn from the evaluation.



## 9.0 PROJECT ARCHIVE AND DEPOSITION

A full archive will be prepared for all work undertaken in accordance with guidance from the *Selection, Retention and Dispersion of Archaeological Collections*, Archaeological Society for Museum Archaeologists, 1993, and in accordance with *Archaeological Archives in Suffolk: Guidelines for Preparation and Deposition* (SCCAS, 2022).

Arrangements will be made for the archive to be deposited with the appropriate receiving body, under an appropriate accession number and subject to agreement with the legal landowner where finds are concerned.

The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross-referenced, and checked for internal consistency. The material will be catalogued, labelled, and packaged for transfer and storage in accordance with the guidelines set out in the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation's *Conservation Guidelines No.2* and the Archaeological Archives Forum's *Archaeological Archives, A guide to best practice, compilation, transfer and curation* (Brown, 2007).

Arrangements for the long-term storage and deposition of all artefacts will be agreed with the landowner and SCCAS during the reporting stage. Transfer of title and the transfer of the ownership of the archive to the County Archive Facility will be arranged at this time, and the arrangements indicated in the evaluation report.

Where the project comprises multiple stages, the entire archive will be collated and deposited as a whole as per the procedures in the guidance.



## 10.0 HEALTH AND SAFETY

BA operates a comprehensive Health and Safety Policy in accordance with the Health and Safety Executive. This Policy is based on a Health and Safety system in line with the Federation of Archaeological Managers and Employers (FAME) *Health and Safety Field Manual*, which is regularly updated by supplements.

BA holds employer's liability; public liability and professional indemnity insurance arranged through Towergate Insurance (see Appendix 3).

### 10.1 Code of Practice, Risk Assessment and Site Induction

BA's Code of Practice covers all aspects of excavation work and ensures all risks are adequately controlled. A site visit will be undertaken, and an assessment of the potential risks be highlighted including the potential for toxins and contaminants. It will be the responsibility of the client/agent to undertake a full assessment of any toxins present and services present and provide Britannia Archaeology Ltd with a report detailing the results, prior to the commencement of any fieldwork. A full site risk assessment will be produced using this information and suitable tools and PPE will be provided and used based on the results of any pre-project investigation.

The assessment of risk is an on-going process, and this document can be updated if any change in risk occurs on site. A copy of the Risk Assessment is kept on site, read and countersigned by all staff and visitors during the BA site induction.

### 10.2 COVID-19

Due to the current COVID-19 epidemic a robust SOP is in place included within the sites RA. Britannia will closely monitor and adhere to the Standard Operational Procedure (SOP) outlined by the Construction Leadership Council and Prospect.



## **11.0 RESOURCES**

The archaeological works will be undertaken by a team of professional archaeologists, qualified to undertake this type of work (Appendix 1). Full CVs are available on request.

All site work will be undertaken by a Projects Officer (with a field team if required) in close communication with a Project Manager. This project officer will also be responsible for post-excavation and publication in liaison with the relevant specialists (Appendix 2).

Other specialists may be consulted and will be made known to the SCCAS planning archaeologist for approval prior to their engagement. Any changes to the specialists documented in Appendix 2 will be made known to the SCCAS planning archaeologist immediately.





## **12.0 TIMETABLE AND PROGRAMME OF WORK**

The archaeological evaluation fieldwork is likely to begin in October 2022, pending approval of this Written Scheme of Investigation by SCCAS. It is anticipated that it will take up to 2 days to open and record the trench with thw members of staff on site. Provision has been made for additional contingency days should any unexpected remains be encountered.

The client is aware of the working methods and provision has been made to allow access to undertake trenching as required by the design brief.

The SCCAS Archaeologist will be responsible for monitoring progress and standards throughout the project. The SCCAS archaeologist will be kept updated with developments both on site and in the post excavation process.

Any variations to the WSI will be agreed with the SCCAS Archaeologist prior to work being carried out. The monitoring officer will be kept informed of progress throughout the project. SCCAS will be given a minimum of 10 days' written notice of the commencement of work so as to make arrangements for monitoring. The trenches will not be backfilled without the approval of SCCAS. Further trenching or deposit testing may be a requirement of the site monitoring visit if unclear archaeological remains or geomorphological features present difficulties of interpretation, or to assist with the formulation of a mitigation strategy.



## 12.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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English Heritage PastScape [www.pastscape.org.uk](http://www.pastscape.org.uk)

Archaeological Data Service (ADS) [www.ads.ahds.ac.uk](http://www.ads.ahds.ac.uk)

English Heritage National List for England  
[www.english-heritage.org.uk/professional/protection/process/national-heritage-list-for-england](http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/professional/protection/process/national-heritage-list-for-england)

DEFRA Magic <http://magic.defra.gov.uk/website/magic>





**Specialist**

**Andy Fawcett MA, BA (Joint Hons)**

*Qualifications:* University of Leicester, MA Post-Excavation (1996-1997)  
University of Leicester, BA (Joint Hons) Archaeology and Ancient History (1993-1996)

*Experience:* Andy joined Britannia Archaeology in 2017 as a Specialist and has twenty years commercial archaeological experience. Since 1997 Andy has worked for three commercial units and extensively as a free-lance specialist in the field of late Iron Age/Roman ceramics and ceramic building materials. In this time he has produced a large number of evaluation, assessment and publication reports (principally from around the midlands and south-east areas of England) as well undertaking several outreach and teaching roles. Andy's particular area of research within the overall study of ceramics concerns late Iron Age and Roman cremation issues.

**Director**

**Dan McConnell BSc (Hons) MCIfA**

*Qualifications:* University of Bournemouth, BSc (Hons) Archaeology (1995-1998)

*Experience:* Dan is a Director at Britannia Archaeology and has 22 years commercial archaeological experience. He took part in several archaeological projects in the north of England from the late 1980s onwards, including the Wharram Percy Research Project and Mount Grace Priory excavations. Within commercial archaeology he has been involved with many small to large scale archaeological projects in the United Kingdom and Ireland including major infrastructure schemes. Since relocating to East Anglia in 2004 he has carried out and managed several small to large scale excavations across the south and east of England. In 2008 Dan became a County Archaeologist for the Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team before joining Britannia in 2014. His main research interests focus on the early pre-historic period (in particular the Neolithic) of the British-Isles and late post-medieval archaeology.



**Director**                      **Martin Brook BA (Hons) MCIfA**

Qualifications:              University of Leicester, BA (Hons) Archaeology (2003 – 2006)

*Experience:* Martin is a Director at Britannia Archaeology and has 14 years commercial archaeological experience. He specialises in logistical project management, archiving and fieldwork. He has carried out numerous excavations and evaluations throughout East Anglia and the Midlands, and works closely with local and national museums when archiving sites. His research interests are focused on the British Iron age specifically funerary traditions in the south of England and in East Yorkshire. Martin specialises in metalwork finds from the period, specifically those associated with grave goods and personal adornment.



## APPENDIX 2 SPECIALISTS

Prehistoric Pottery:	Andrew Fawcett (BA)
Roman Pottery:	Andrew Fawcett (BA)
Saxon and Medieval Pottery:	Sue Anderson (Independent) Andrew Fawcett (BA)
Post Medieval Pottery:	Sue Anderson (Independent) Andrew Fawcett (BA)
Flint:	Dan McConnell (BA)
Animal Bone:	Julie Curl (Sylvanus Archaeology)
Human Bone:	Julie Curl (Sylvanus Archaeology) Dr Malin Holst (York Osteoarchaeology Ltd)
Environmental:	Matt Law (MOLA) Val Fryer (Independent)
Pollen and Seeds:	Quest (Reading University)
Charcoal and Wood:	Dr Roderick Bale (University of Trinity St David) Mike Bamforth (Independent) Steve Allen (YAT)
Soil Micromorphology:	Earthslides (University of Newcastle) Quest (Reading University)
Carbon-14 Dating:	Beta Analytic Inc
Conservation:	University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS)
Metalwork:	Rebecca Sillwood (Independent)
Leather:	Quita Mould (Independent)
Glass:	Cecily Cropper (Independent)
Small Finds:	Nick Cooper (ULAS) Rebecca Sillwood (Independent)
Illustration:	Dave Watt (Independent)



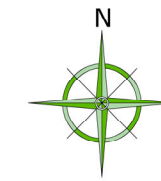
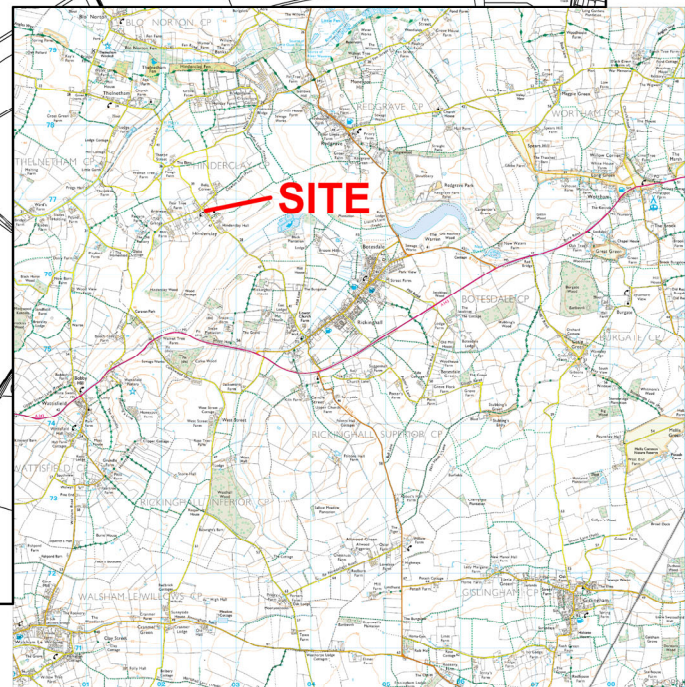
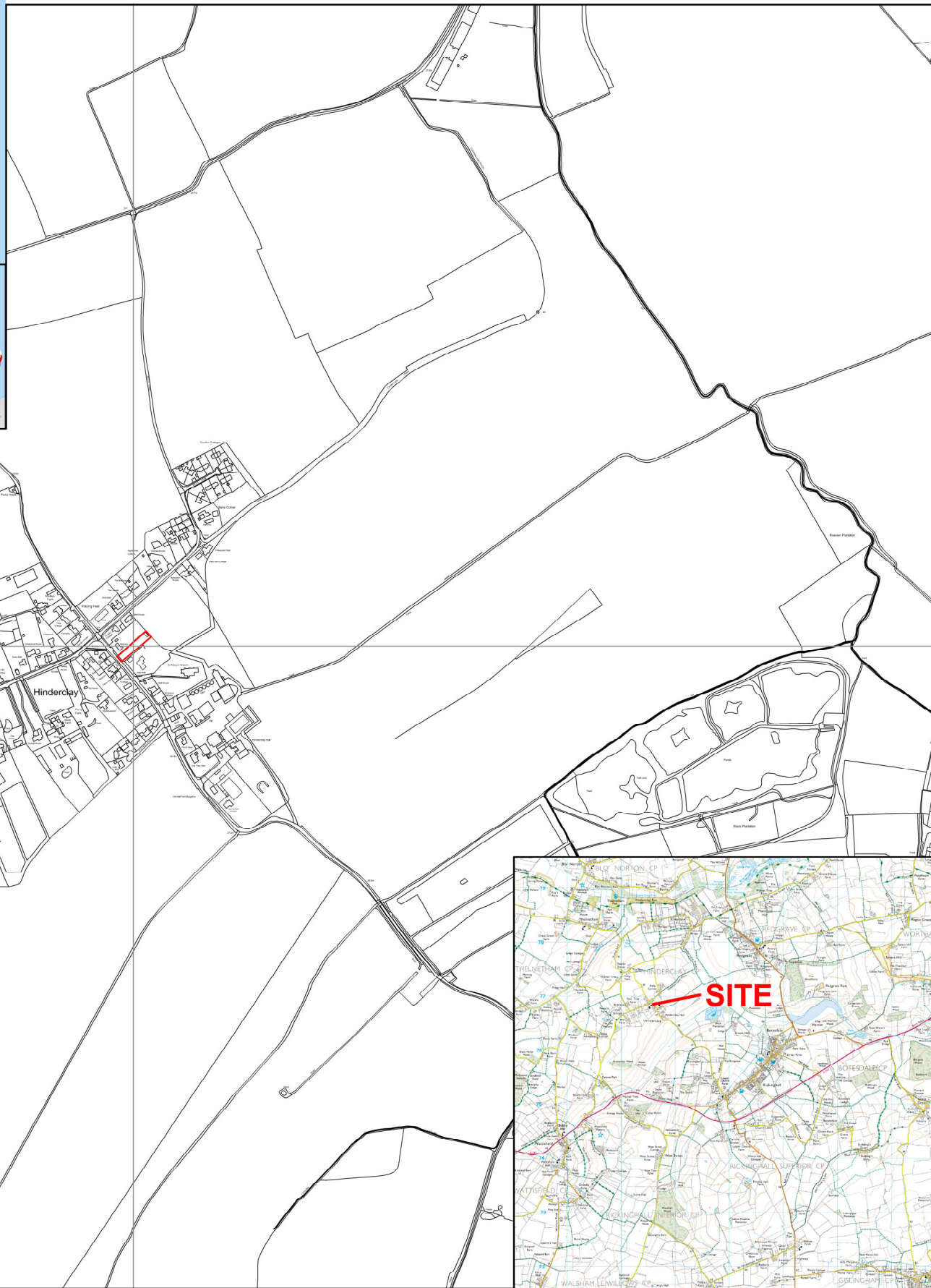
Slag:	Jane Cowgill (Independent) Rebecca Sillwood (independent)
Geophysical Consultant:	Dr Dave Bescoby
Air Photographic Assessments:	Alison Deegan (BSc)
Topographic Survey:	Dan McConnell (BA)
CAD:	Dan McConnell (BA)
Metal Detecting:	Steve Clarkson PCIfA
Coins & Medals:	Dr Adrian Marsden (Norwich Castle Museum)





### APPENDIX 3 – INSURANCE DETAILS

	<b>Employers Liability Insurance</b>	<b>Public Liability</b>	<b>Professional Indemnity</b>
Insurer	Towergate Insurance	Towergate Insurance	Towergate Insurance
Extent of Cover	£10,000,000	£5,000,000	£5,000,000
Policy Number	24765101 CHC/UN/000012	1338672212	RG BDX 7059494/TG0129

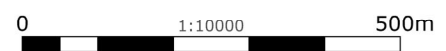


 Site Boundary

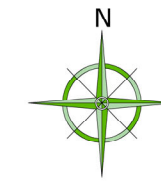
276868

602607

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County Map: CC licensed Image by Wikipedia under CC BY-SA 3.0



NGR:	602607 276868	REF:	P1403
PROJECT:	LAND ADJACENT TO REDVERS, RICKINGHALL ROAD, HINDERCLAY		
DESCRIPTION:	GENERAL LOCATION PLAN		
CLIENT:	LUCINDA SNOWDEN		
<b>BRITANNIA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD</b>			
 UNIT 2 THE OLD WOOL WAREHOUSE ST ANDREWS STREET SOUTH BURY ST EDMUNDS SUFFOLK IP33 3PH T: 01284 630057 E: info@brit-arch.com W: www.britannia-archaeology.com <small>© Copyright Britannia Archaeology Ltd 2022</small>			
DATE:	AUG 2022	PLOT:	A3
AUTHOR:	DPM	VERSION:	1
APPROVED:	MB	FIGURE:	<b>1</b>

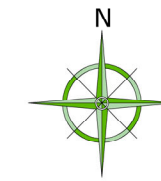
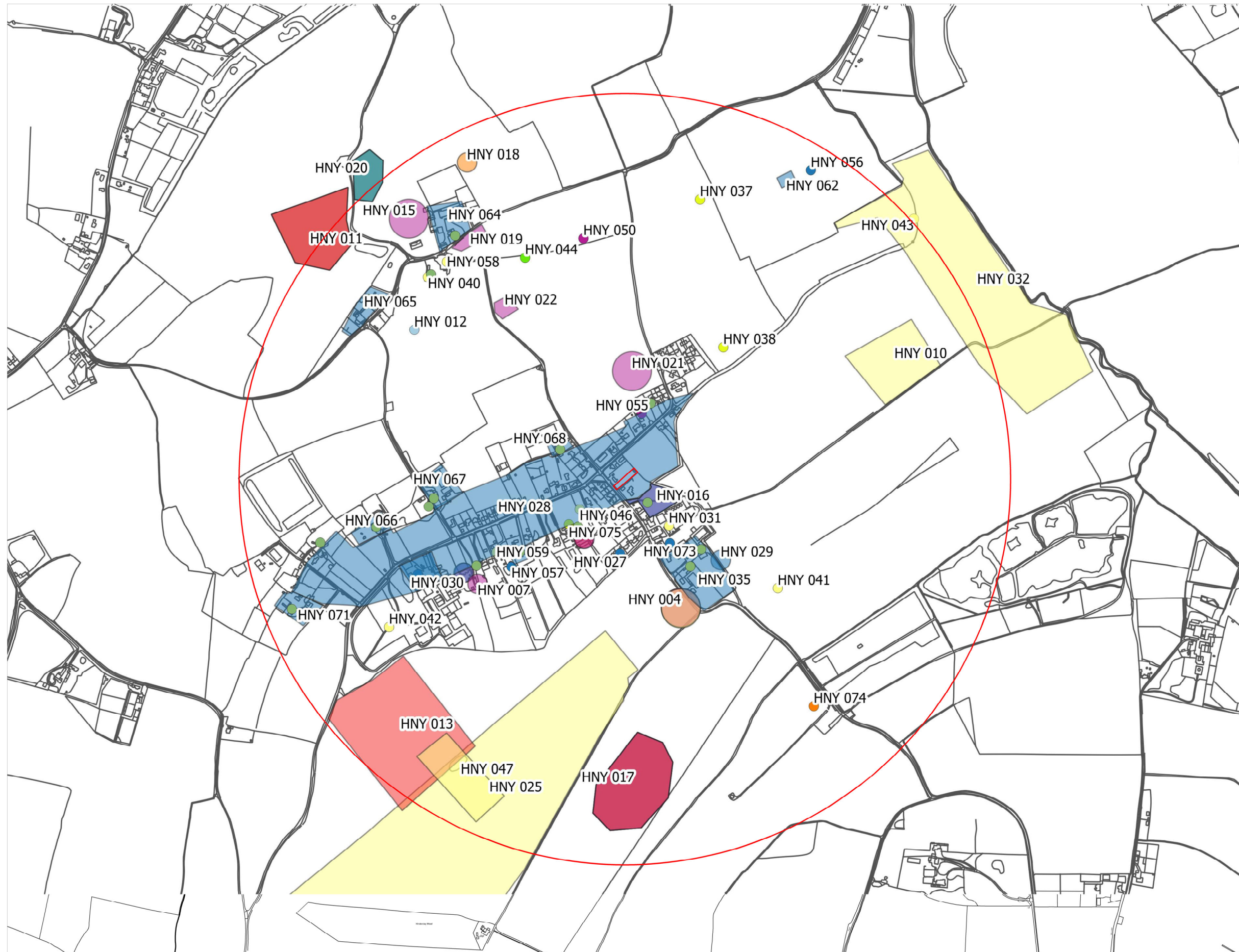


- HER Search Area
- Site Boundary
- Archaeological Event
- Scheduled Monument
- Conservation Area
- Registered Parks & Gardens



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(NGR):	602607 276868	(REF):	P1403
(PROJECT):	LAND ADJACENT TO REDVERS, RICKINGHALL ROAD, HINDERCLAY		
(DESCRIPTION):	HER DATA - EVENTS		
(CLIENT):	LUCINDA SNOWDEN		
<b>BRITANNIA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD</b>			
		UNIT 2 THE OLD WOOL WAREHOUSE ST ANDREWS STREET SOUTH BURY ST EDMUNDS SUFFOLK IP33 3PH	
T: 01284 630057 E: info@brit-arch.com W: www.britannia-archaeology.com © Copyright Britannia Archaeology Ltd 2022			
(DATE):	AUG 2022	(PLOT):	A3
(VERSION):	1		
(AUTHOR):	DPM		
(APPROVED):	MB		
(FIGURE):	<b>2</b>		



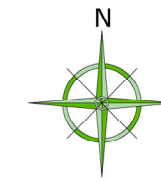
- HER Search Area
- Site Boundary
- Undated Record
- Multiperiod Record
- Modern Record
- Post-medieval Record
- Medieval Record
- Anglo Saxon Record
- Roman Record
- Iron Age Record
- Bronze Age Record
- Neolithic Record
- Mesolithic Record
- Palaeolithic Record

NGR: 602607 276868 REF: P1403  
 PROJECT: LAND ADJACENT TO REDVERS, RICKINGHALL ROAD, HINDERCLAY  
 DESCRIPTION: HER DATA - MONUMENTS  
 CLIENT: LUCINDA SNOWDEN  
**BRITANNIA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD**  
 UNIT 2 THE OLD WOOL WAREHOUSE ST ANDREWS STREET SOUTH BURY ST EDMUNDS SUFFOLK IP33 3PH  
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DATE:	AUG 2022	PLOT:	A3	VERSION:	1
AUTHOR:	DPM	<b>FIGURE: 3</b>			
APPROVED:	MB				

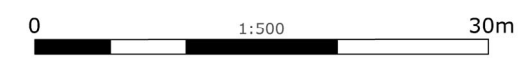
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 Trench  
 Site Boundary

NGR:	602607 276868	REF:	P1403
PROJECT:	LAND ADJACENT TO REDVERS, RICKINGHALL ROAD, HINDERCLAY		
DESCRIPTION:	PROPOSED TRENCH PLAN		
CLIENT:	LUCINDA SNOWDEN		
<b>BRITANNIA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD</b>  UNIT 2 THE OLD WOOL WAREHOUSE ST ANDREWS STREET SOUTH BURY ST EDMUNDS SUFFOLK IP33 3PH T: 01284 630057 E: info@brit-arch.com W: www.britannia-archaeology.com <small>© Copyright Britannia Archaeology Ltd 2022</small>			



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AUTHOR:	DPM				
APPROVED:	MB				