

**The Bungalow, The Street,  
Burstall, Suffolk**

**Planning application: B/12/00320**

**HER Ref: BUS 010**

**Archaeological Evaluation Report**

(© John Newman BA MIFA, 2 Pearsons Place, Henley, Ipswich, IP6 0RA)

(May 2015)

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**Site details for HER**

Name: The Bungalow, The Street, Burstall, Suffolk, IP8 3DU

Clients: Fiske Lands Trust

Local planning authority: Babergh DC

Planning application ref: B/12/00320

Development: Erection of two semi-detached dwellings

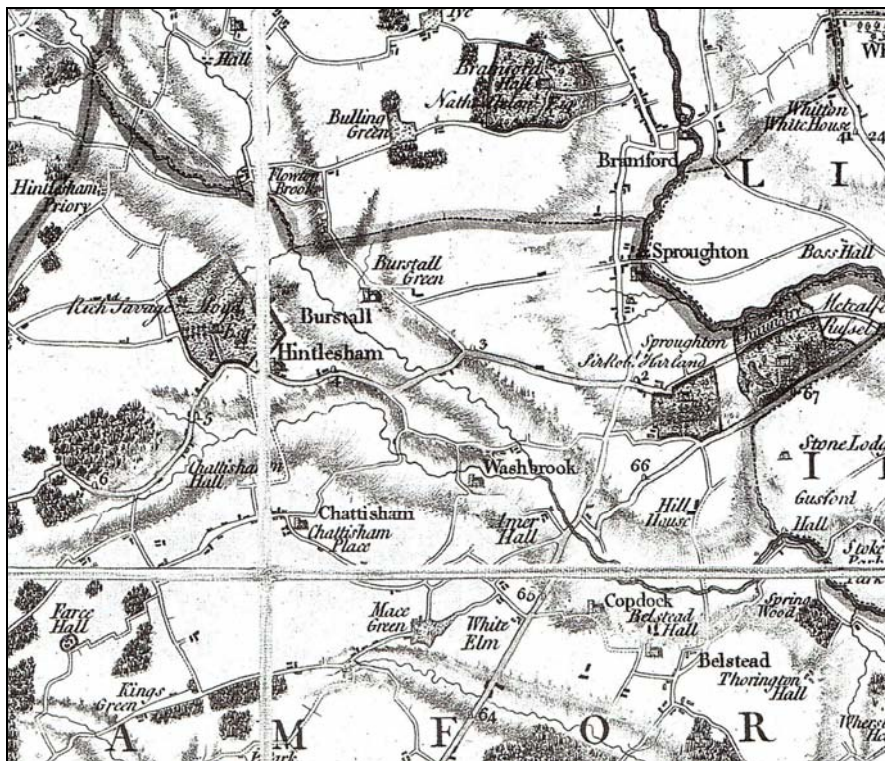
Date of fieldwork: 13 April, 2015

HER Ref: BUS 010

Event Ref: ESF 23027

OASIS ref: johnnewm1-208650

Grid ref: TM 0984 4456



Frontispiece- extract from Hodkinson's 1783 map of Suffolk

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*Summary: Burstall, The Bungalow, The Street (BUS 010, TM 0984 4456) evaluation trenching for a development comprising a pair of semi-detached dwellings did not reveal any archaeological features and apart from an iron horseshoe of later Post medieval date the only finds seen in the upcast spoil were occasional fragments of brick and tile of later Post medieval date (John Newman Archaeological Services for The Fiske Lands Trust).*

## 1. Introduction & background

1.1 Hollins Architects & Surveyors on behalf of their client, the Fiske Lands Trust, commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological evaluation works for a small scale residential dwelling development on land at The Bungalow, The Street, Burstall comprising the construction of a pair of semi-detached dwellings. The evaluation requirements were set out in a Brief, following the granting of planning application B/12/00320, set by Dr J Tipper then of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service (SCCAS) with the aim of gaining a representative sample by trial trenching of the development area concerned. The Written Scheme of Investigation for the archaeological evaluation (see Appendix II) was subsequently prepared by JNAS in order to gain a conditional discharge and allow the trenching to go ahead before any other ground works are undertaken.

1.2 Burstall is some 4 miles west of Ipswich in south central Suffolk in a landscape historically characterised by a dispersed settlement pattern partly focused within parishes on the respective church but largely scattered round the numerous greens and along roads and lanes. The location of this proposed development site (PDS) falls towards the edge of the former group being c100m east of the parish church and on the southern side of The Street which forms the axis of a linear settlement pattern (see Fig. 1). The site lies at c45m OD in an area characterised by a gently undulating landscape where heavy local soils derived from the underlying chalky Till can be anticipated. The Bungalow is a timber framed light structure of mid 20<sup>th</sup> century date largely surrounded by grassed areas where the evaluation trenches were located.

1.3 While Burstall parish contains relatively few listed buildings two are located close to The Bungalow; c60m to the south-east part of a barn complex is described as being of 17<sup>th</sup> century date while a further 40m to the south-east Mulberry Hall has a c1500 date. Both of these historic buildings are set back from The Street and in relation to their location it is of interest to note that Hodkinson's map of Suffolk of 1783 shows an area to the east/north-east of the parish church as Burstall Green (see frontispiece). Therefore archaeological interest in this development was generated by its proximity to the parish church within the area defined as the historic core of the village in addition to fronting onto a well established road and possibly close to a green edge where evidence for medieval or earlier Post medieval settlement activity might be anticipated.

## 2. Evaluation methodology

2.1 The area of the planned development was trenched to a revised plan with one trench being moved from the side to the rear of The Bungalow to avoid a path and the trench to the front being split into two parts to avoid a water pipe (see Fig. 2), prior to the demolition of the existing house using a medium sized 360 machine equipped with a 900mm flat bucket which was under archaeological supervision at all times with any indistinct areas being hand cleaned for better clarity.

2.2 The sides and base of the trenches and the upcast spoil were examined carefully and scanned with a metal detector for any finds as the work progressed and any indistinct areas or potential features were investigated by hand. Site visibility for features and finds is considered to have been good throughout the evaluation which

was undertaken under dry and sunny conditions. At the end of the evaluation the location of the trenches was plotted from nearby mapped features and as the evaluation progressed a full photographic record in digital format (see Appendix I) was taken of the trenching works.

### 3. Results

3.1 In this case the results are most easily summarised as in the table below as very little of archaeological interest was revealed (see also Fig. 2 & Appendix I):

Trench	Orientation	Length (m)	Topsoil depth (mm)	Subsoil depth (mm)	Drift geology	Archaeological/natural features & finds
1	Northwest-southeast	8	300	300 of mid brown clay subsoil	Pale brown chalky clay with flints	No features, only finds from upcast spoil occasional fragments of late Post medieval brick/tile
2	Northwest-southeast	7	350	450 as T1	As T1	The only feature was a 19 <sup>th</sup> century ceramic land drain with the only finds being late Post medieval brick/tile fragments and an iron horseshoe of the same date
Total		15 (27m <sup>2</sup> )	300-350	300-450		

Table 1: Trench details

3.2 The natural glaciofluvial deposit exposed in the base of the trench proved to be pale brown chalky clay with flints as anticipated. As indicated in the table above no archaeological features except a ceramic land drain of 19<sup>th</sup> century date were revealed during the evaluation with the 600mm to 800mm deep trenches revealing a deposit profile comprising 300 to 350mm of topsoil over 300mm to 450mm of a clean mid brown clay subsoil.

3.3 Throughout the evaluation the only stray finds seen in the upcast spoil were small brick/tile fragments of later Post medieval date and an iron horseshoe of similar date that was 140mm long by 124mm across with a 40mm wide bar dimension (see Appendix I).

### 4. Conclusion

4.1 With such negative results regarding any significant evidence for past activity from a substantial sample of the overall proposed development area it can only be concluded that while this site is close to parish church and fronts onto a historic route way it has only been in agricultural use until the mid 20<sup>th</sup> century.

4.2 Based on the evaluation results it is recommended that no further archaeological investigations need to be carried out on the proposed site of the new dwellings at the site of The Bungalow, The Street, Burstall.





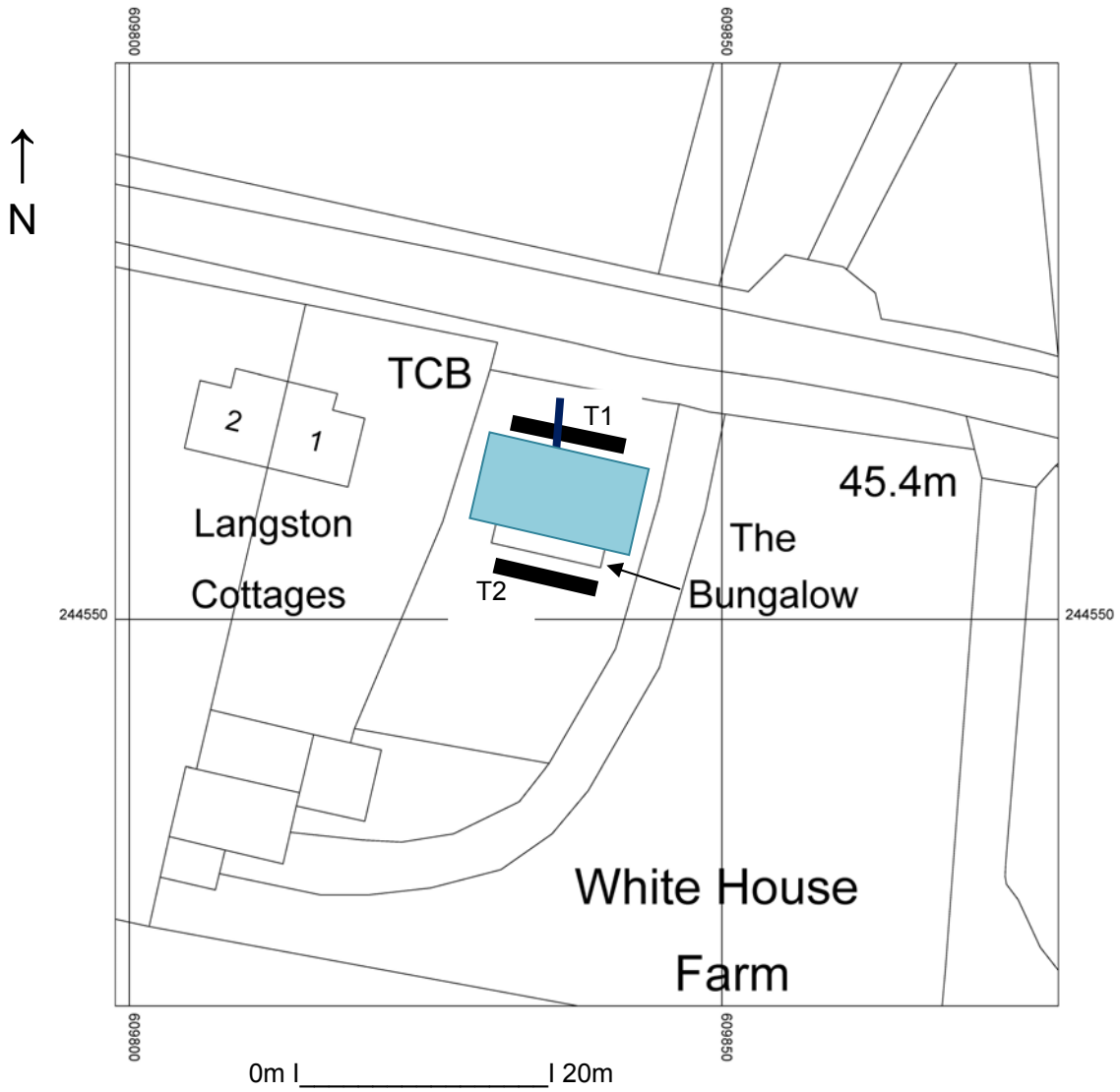


Fig. 2: Location of evaluation trenches (light blue- planned footprint area, dark blue- water pipe)

## Appendix I- Images



General view from east with church in background



General view from south





Eastern part of trench 1 from northeast



Trench 1 from west



Trench 1 deposit profile



Trench 2 from west



Trench 2 deposit profile



Trench 2- iron horseshoe from

**The Bungalow, The Street,  
Burstall, Suffolk**

**Written Scheme of Investigation for  
Archaeological Evaluation**

## **Site details**

Name: The Bungalow, The Street, Burstall, Suffolk, IP8 3DU

Clients: Fiske Land Trust

Local planning authority: Babergh DC

Planning application ref: B/12/00320

Proposed development: Erection of two dwellings (following demolition of existing)

Proposed date for evaluation: tbc

Brief ref: SCCAS\_TrenchedArchaeologicalEvaluation\_Brief\_ The Bungalow, Burstall

Grid ref: TM 0982 4454

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2. Location, Topography & Geology
3. Archaeological & Historical Background
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Proposed location of trial trenches



## 1. Introduction

1.1 Hollins Architects & Surveyors on behalf of their client, The Fiske Land Trust, have commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological site evaluation for a proposed small scale residential development that has recently received consent to go ahead. This written scheme of investigation (WSI) details the background to the archaeological requirements for planning application B/12/00320 and how JNAS will implement the requirements of the Brief for Archaeological Evaluation set by Dr J Tipper of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service (SCCAS). The WSI will also set out how potential risks will be mitigated. This proposed development concerns the construction of two dwellings on land at The Bungalow, The Street, Burstall following demolition of the existing structure.

1.2 The evaluation will be carried out to the standards set regionally in the *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England (EAA Occ. Papers 14, 2003)*, locally in *Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation 2011 Ver. 1.1 (Suffolk CC)* and nationally in *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (Institute for Archaeologists 1994, revised 2001)*.

## 2. Location, Topography & Geology

2.1 Burstall is some 4 miles west of Ipswich in south central Suffolk in a landscape historically characterised by a dispersed settlement pattern partly focused within parishes on the respective church but largely scattered round the numerous greens and along roads and lanes. The location of this proposed development site (PDS) falls towards the edge of the former group being c100m east of the parish church and on the southern side of The Street which forms the axis of a linear settlement pattern. The site lies at c45m OD in an area characterised by a gently undulating landscape where heavy local soils derived from the underlying chalky Till can be anticipated.

2.2 While Burstall parish contains relatively few listed buildings two are located close to the PDS; c60m to the south-east part of a barn complex is described as being of 17<sup>th</sup> century date while a further 40m to the south-east Mulberry Hall has a c1500 date. Both of these historic buildings are set back from The Street and in relation to their location it is of interest to note that Hodkinson's map of Suffolk of 1783 names an area to the east/north-east of the parish church as 'Burstall Green.' Therefore it is possible that the PDS lies within an area of former green and before works start on site historic cartographic evidence, such as



the relevant title map, at the Suffolk Record Office will be examined to help inform the evaluation.

### 3. Archaeological & Historical Background

3.1 'This site lies in an area of archaeological interest recorded in the County Historic Environment Record, within the historic settlement core and within 100m of the medieval church and churchyard (HER no. BUS 001). There is high potential for encountering heritage assets of archaeological interest at this location and aspects of the proposed works will cause significant ground disturbance that could damage any archaeological deposit that exists.' A site evaluation by trial trenching is therefore 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. The further recording of any archaeological deposits may involve excavation prior to ground works commencing or monitoring of the relevant ground works

### 4. Aims of the Site Evaluation

4.1 As outlined in section 3 above the main archaeological potential relates to the site's location where evidence for later Saxon and medieval period settlement and related activities may exist. The aim of the evaluation is therefore to examine the specified sample of the proposed development area with evaluation trenches under controlled conditions so, if archaeological deposits are revealed they can be sampled and characterised. With this information a strategy can then be formulated for their possible preservation in situ or, failing that, the systematic recording of these deposits and the associated working practices, timetables and orders of cost.

## 5. Methodology

5.1 The proposed development is for two dwellings on the site of The Bungalow, White House Farm, The Street, Burstall with the proposed new footprint area encompassing the footprint area of the existing structure and parts of the adjoining garden. The evaluation trenching will be undertaken on what is currently the latter, garden area, thereby avoiding recently disturbed ground.

5.2 The Brief requires a single 15m long and 1.8m wide trench adjacent to the existing bungalow which will give a substantial sample of the site. As there may be a green edge in the area it is proposed that this 15m of trenching be divided into 2 x 7.50m trenches on different alignments thereby sampling more of the PDS. This will be undertaken using a 1.0m wide toothless ditching bucket on a suitably sized machine operated by an experienced driver with a trench plan as set out below. The machine will be closely supervised by an experienced archaeologist as the overburden is removed in shallow spits to the top of any archaeological deposits that are present, where hand investigation will start, or to expose the underlying drift geology which will be further hand cleaned and examined. The spoil will be stored adjacent to the excavated trench with top and sub soil kept separate to allow for subsequent sequential backfilling. No trenches will be backfilled until the relevant officer at SCCAS has been consulted and should any modification to the trench layout be required due to any unforeseen circumstances, such as local services, then SCCAS will be contacted immediately. A metal detector search will be carried out by an experienced operator at all stages of the evaluation. The up cast spoil will also be closely examined for unstratified artefacts as evidence for past activity in rural areas in particular is often as evident via artefact scatters as by undisturbed archaeological deposits.

5.3 Site records will be made under a continuous and unique numbering system of contexts under an overall site HER number obtained from the Suffolk CC HER beforehand. All contexts will be numbered and finds recorded by context. Conventions compatible with the county HER will be used throughout the monitoring. Site plans will be drawn at 1:20 or 1:50 as appropriate and sections at 1:10 or 1:20 (all on plastic drawing film) and related to OS map cover. Sections will be levelled to a datum OD. A photographic record in monochrome film and high resolution digital images will be made of the site and exposed features.

5.4 As necessary and to define archaeological deposits exposed surfaces will be trowelled clean before appropriate hand investigation

and recording. Exposed archaeological features will be sampled at standard levels with care being taken to cause minimum disturbance to the site consistent with evaluation to a level adequate to properly form a subsequent mitigation strategy. Significant features such as solid or bonded structural remains, building slots or post holes (where fills are sampled) will have their integrity maintained (and during backfilling). Otherwise for discrete, contained, features, sampling will be at 50%-possibly rising to 100% if requested, and 1m wide sampling slots across linear features. If human burial evidence is revealed the SCCAS Officer will be informed and the clear presumption must be to preserve such remains in situ with minimum disturbance during this evaluation stage. If this is not possible then a Ministry of Justice licence will be obtained prior to full on site recording (total 100% sampling if a cremation deposit) and removal of the remains followed by examination by the relevant specialist and possibly scientific dating. If human remains do have to be recorded, removed from site and reported on then these works will add an additional cost to the evaluation works which may involve radiocarbon dating (in this case the likelihood of revealing human burial is assessed as being low at this location).

5.5 All finds will be collected and processed unless any variation is agreed with the relevant SCCAS Officer. Finds will be assessed by recognised period specialists and their interpretation will form an integral part of the overall report. Finds will be stored according to ICON guidelines with specialist advice/treatment sought for fragile ones. Every effort will be made to gain the deposit of the site finds to the SCCAS Store under their relevant HER code and site numbering for future reference. If this is not possible then the SCCAS Officer will be consulted over any requirements for additional recording (which may have an additional cost implication). Any discard policy will be discussed and agreed with the relevant SCCAS Officer.

5.6 Where appropriate palaeoenvironmental samples will be taken for processing and assessment by a specialist conversant with regional archaeological standards and research agendas. The sampling, processing and assessment will follow the guidelines as detailed in *A guide to sampling archaeological deposits for environmental analysis* (Murphy P L & Wiltshire P E J, 1994). In accordance with standard practice bulk samples of 40 litres (or 100% of the deposit where less) will be taken from a representative cross section of archaeological deposits of all periods (respecting defined fills within features), in consultation with the relevant SCCAS Officer (and RSA if the deposits merit more targeted advice) including deposits that cannot be immediately dated by their artefact content, so the state of preservation and full archaeological

and palaeoenvironmental potential of the deposits can be assessed and any further sampling, should further field work take place, be systematically planned and fully costed. Archaeological deposits of all types may reveal valuable data through the processing and assessment of samples with high priority features including the primary fills of pits, wells and cesspits, layers of middens, occupation surfaces and structural features as well as other discrete activity areas, contents of hearths, ovens, and other craft related or industrial structures. In addition more generalised settlement and land use features such as ditches may also yield valuable and informative data when sampling is undertaken systematically as the sum of all the assessment results can add considerably to the interpretation of a site and its landscape. Through an integrated study of all the data recovered from the evaluation the results from the assessment of the samples will be reviewed in terms of:

- What is the quality and state of preservation of charred plant remains, mineralised plant and animal related remains, small vertebrates and industrial residues such as evidence for iron working (contributing to the fullest interpretation of the evaluation results and to aid the planning of any further field work- if any RC dates are required on should features containing suitable material but no easily dateable finds then this will incur an additional cost.
- What is the concentration of macro-remains (to inform sampling strategy in any further field work), in particular how might bulk sampling inform the interpretation of burial deposits.
- Can any patterning or similarities/differences be ascertained between deposits from different periods represented on site, similarly can any useful comparisons be made with undated and unphased deposits (to aid interpretation of the evaluation results and help in the study of undated deposits which may otherwise be overlooked and which may via sampling yield material for RC dating)
- Do waterlogged deposits exist on site, if so is there potential for palaeoenvironmental data from preserved insects or pollen and do such deposits contain organic material suitable for RC dating from samples taken as advised by the relevant soil specialist (who would also coordinate the assessment for pollen and insect remains), the RSA will also be consulted in such cases in conjunction with the relevant SCCAS Officer. Incremental column samples will be taken should waterlogged deposits be revealed in close consultation with the evaluation soils specialist with 10-20

litre sample sizes which will be sub-sampled for preserved pollen, insects, diatoms, preserved parasite eggs etc. If waterlogged wood is encountered it will ideal to leave in situ, if it has to be lifted it will be packed while wet in black polythene and stored at 5C until it can be transferred to a specialist for species identification, assessment and potential for RC dating is undertaken (examination of the topographic location of the site indicates that the presence of waterlogged deposits is unlikely).

- Deep blanket type deposits resulting from both natural and human derived actions and events can yield valuable land use and palaeoenvironmental information. In particular such deposits can form at the base of a slope, if located in the evaluation the relevant SCCAS Officer and RSA will be consulted over monolith sampling and assessment by the relevant evaluation specialist (the composition of such deposits may give information on past land use in the area through a study of the soil matrix notwithstanding additional data if it is waterlogged)

5.7 An archive of all records and finds will be prepared consistent with the principles in *Management of Archaeological projects* (MAP2, and particularly Appendix 3). This archive will be deposited with the Suffolk CC HER within 3 months of working finishing on site under the relevant HER number and following the guidelines outlined in '*Deposition of Archaeological Archives in Suffolk*' (SCCAS Conservation Team 2008). As necessary the site digital archive will deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) within the agreed allowance for the monitoring and reporting works.

5.8 The evaluation report will be consistent with the principles of MAP2 (particularly Appendix 3.1 & Appendix 4.1) and this report will summarise the methodology employed and relate the archaeological record directly to the aims of this WSI and section 4 above in particular. The report will give an objective account of the deposits and stratigraphy recorded and finds recovered with an inventory of the latter. The report will include an assessment of palaeoenvironmental remains recovered from palaeosols and cut features in relation to both dated and undated features and in terms of patterning across the site.

5.9 Any interpretation of the evaluation will be clearly separated from the objective account of the evaluation and its results and the results will be discussed with the relevant SCCAS Officer at an early stage in the reporting process following reporting on the day of the immediately apparent conclusions. The report will give a clear statement regarding



the results of the site evaluation in relation to both the more detailed aims in section 4 above and their significance in the context of local HER records and of the Regional Research Framework (EAA Occ. Papers 3 8 & 24, 1997, 2000 & 2011). There will be no further work on site until the evaluation results have been assessed and the SCCAS Officer has considered whether further archaeological works are required if this application receives consent. The report may give an opinion regarding the necessity for further evaluation work as appropriate. A draft copy of the report will be presented to SCCAS following completion of the site works. Once accepted a bound hard copy will be provided for the County HER with a digital version on disc. As required the site evaluation will be registered on the OASIS online archaeological record followed by submission of the final draft in .pdf format. An HER summary sheet will be completed and a summary prepared of any positive results for inclusion in the annual PSIAH round-up. A vector plan of the trench locations will be provided in .dxf format for inclusion in the County HER.

## 6. Risk Assessment

6.1 Protective clothing will be worn on site (hard hat, high visibility vest/coat, steel-toe cap boots, and ear muffs if required). A safe working method will be agreed with the machine operator for excavation of the trenches and examination of the up cast spoil while at the same time allowing efficient use of plant. Suitable clothing will be available to mitigate against extremes of weather.

6.2 Vehicles will be safely parked away from work areas and lines of access.

6.3 Discussion with the client's agent has already confirmed that there is no known, or likely, ground contamination and the trenching will avoid any services close to the bungalow. No overhead services impinge on the trench locations. Gloves and hand wash/wipes be available and any information on possible ground contamination revealed during the evaluation will be passed to finds and environmental specialists.

6.4 A fully charged mobile phone will be carried and a first aid kit will be taken to site.

6.5 It is unlikely that any trench plus excavated feature depth will go below c1/1.3m from the present ground level. If any excavations need to go deeper measures such as stepping in the sides will be employed.

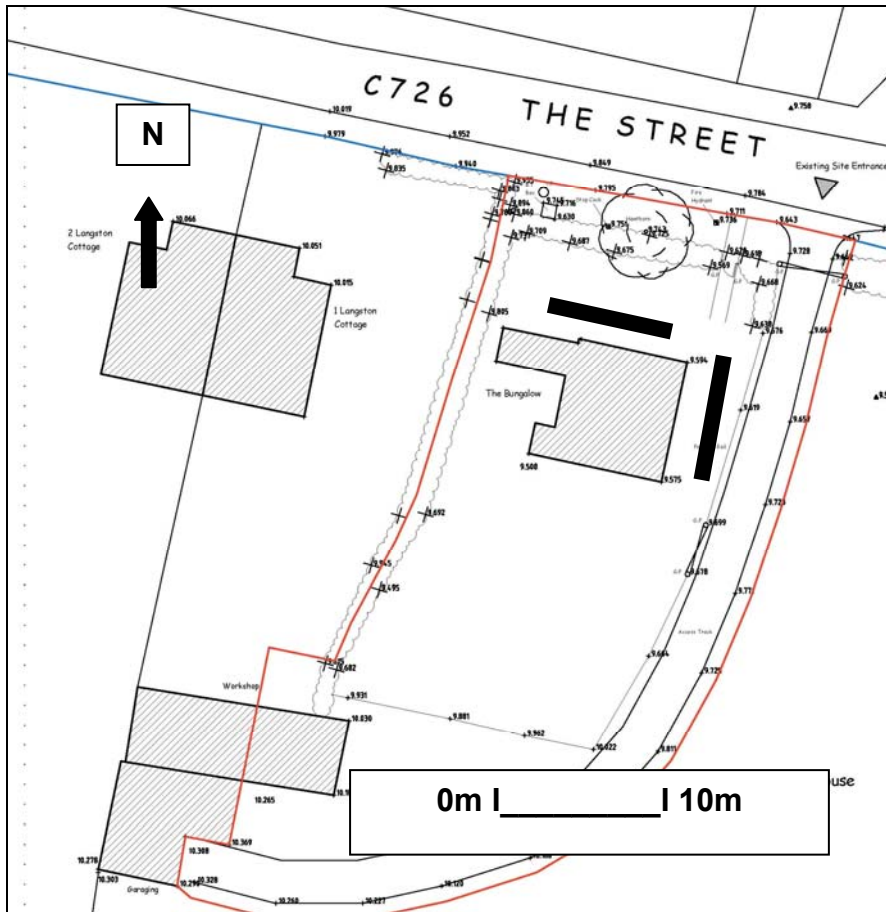
## John Newman Archaeological Services

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6.6 JNAS holds full insurance cover for archaeological site works from the specialist provider Towergate Risk Solutions covering Public & Products Liability, details can be supplied on request.

### 7. Specialists

Conservation:	Conservation Services
Faunal remains:	J Curl (Sylvanus Archaeology)
Human remains:	S Anderson (CFA Archaeology)
Metal detecting:	J Armes (experienced freelance)
Palaeoenvironmental samples:	V Fryer (Freelance)
Soils specialist	R Macphail (UCL)
Pre-historic flint:	S Bates (Freelance)
Pre-historic pottery:	S Percival (Freelance)
Post Roman ceramics & CBM:	S Anderson (CFA Archaeology)
Roman period small finds:	N Crummy (Freelance)
Roman period ceramics:	S Benfield (CAT)
Medieval coins:	M Allen (Fitzwilliam Museum)
Post Roman small finds:	JNAS



Proposed location of trial trenches

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## Printable version

**OASIS ID: johnnewm1-208650**

### Project details

Project name	The Bungalow, White House Farm, The Street, Burstall, Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation Report
Short description of the project	Burstall, The Bungalow, The Street (BUS 010, TM 0984 4456) evaluation trenching for a development comprising a pair of semi-detached dwellings did not reveal any archaeological features and apart from an iron horseshoe of later Post medieval date the only finds seen in the upcast spoil were occasional fragments of brick and tile of later Post medieval date.
Project dates	Start: 13-04-2015 End: 13-04-2015
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	ESF 23027 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	BUS 010 - Related HER No.
Any associated project reference codes	B/12/00320 - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	HORSESHOE Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	""Sample Trenches""
Development type	Small-scale (e.g. single house, etc.)
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

### Project location

Country	England
Site location	

SUFFOLK BABERGH BURSTALL THE BUNGALOW, WHITE HOUSE  
FARM, THE STREET

Postcode IP8 3DU

Study area 200.00 Square metres

Site coordinates TM 0984 4456 52.0590893002 1.0613297097 52 03 32 N 001 03 40 E Point

Height OD / Depth Min: 45.00m Max: 46.00m

### Project creators

Name of Organisation John Newman Archaeological Services

Project brief originator Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body

Project design originator John Newman

Project director/manager John Newman

Project supervisor John Newman

Type of sponsor/funding body Landowner

### Project archives

Physical Archive recipient Discarded

Physical Contents "Metal"

Digital Archive recipient Suffolk CC Archaeological Service

Digital Contents "Metal"

Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography","Text"

Paper Archive recipient Suffolk CC Archaeological Service

Paper Contents "Metal"

Paper Media available "Report"

### Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title The Bungalow, The Street, Burstall, Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation Report

Author(s)/Editor(s) Newman, J

Date 2015

Issuer or publisher John Newman Archaeological Services

Place of issue or publication Henley, Suffolk

Description Loose bound client report and pdf



Entered by John Newman (johnnewman2@btinternet.com)

Entered on 1 May 2015

## OASIS:

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