

**Rookery Farm, Ashfield Road,
Norton, Suffolk**

Planning application: 0025/15

HER Ref: NRN 034

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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

(December 2015)

(Tel: 01473 832896 Email: johnnewman2@btinternet.com)

Site details for HER

Name: Rookery Farm, Ashfield Road, Norton, Suffolk, IP31 3ND

Clients: Hartog Hutton Ltd

Planning authority: Mid Suffolk DC

Planning application ref: 0025/15

Development: Erection of two cottages and one dwelling and garages with amended access following demolition of farm buildings

Date of fieldwork: 29 October, 2015

Event ref: ESF 23271

HER ref: NRN 034

OASIS ref: johnnewm1-227968

Grid ref: TL 9618 6574

Site area: 1400m²

Recent land use: farm yard with outbuildings and concrete yard

Contents

Summary

1. Introduction & background
2. Evaluation methodology
3. Results

Table 1: Trench details

Table 2: Context list

4. Conclusion

Fig. 1: Site location

Fig. 2: Location of evaluation trenches

Fig. 3: Trench plans (Sue Holden)

List of appendices

Appendix I- Selected images

Appendix II- Written scheme for evaluation

Appendix III- Historic maps

Appendix IV- OASIS data collection form

Summary: Norton, Rookery Farm, Ashfield Road (NRN 034, TL 9618 6574) evaluation trenching for a planned small residential development on the eastern edge of the historic core of the village and close to a listed building of earlier Post medieval date revealed a brick and flint and three brick wall foundations and an associated chalk floor that can be identified with farm yard buildings depicted on the parish tithe map and the 1st edition large scale Ordnance Survey map of 1883. No features of pre late 18th/early 19th date were revealed at a site that has seen some ground truncation during two phases of later Post medieval farm yard construction and the few stray finds in the upcast spoil were of recent date (John Newman Archaeological Services for Hartog Hutton Ltd).

1. Introduction & background

1.1 Hartog Hutton Ltd commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological evaluation works for a planned small scale residential development on land that has been in use as a farm yard with outbuildings and a concrete yard at Rookery Farm, Ashfield Road, Norton (see Fig. 1) that has recently been given planning consent. The evaluation requirements were set out in a Brief, following the granting of planning application 0025/15, set by Mrs R Abraham 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 Norton is a village focused on the junction of what is now the A1088 road and the more minor Ashfield Road and is some 6 miles north-east of Bury St Edmunds in central Suffolk. The western edge of the parish is demarked by the small Black Bourn watercourse which is 1100m west of the proposed development site with the local topography around the site having a gentle westerly aspect just above the 45m OD contour. The site is c400m east of the road junction noted above and historically the main part of the village has clustered around this junction with the parish church being in an isolated location close to a small stream 600m north of Rookery Farm. Various other historic farms and cottages are located on former green edges and along the roads and lanes that form links to adjacent villages. Typically glaciofluvial deposits in the area are better drained sands and gravels near water courses and wetter and heavier boulder clay Till across the adjacent interfluves.

1.3 At the time of the evaluation the level site for the planned new dwellings was, as noted above, under a concrete yard and various farm outbuildings.

1.4 Archaeological interest in this planned development was therefore generated by its location on a road frontage towards the eastern edge of the historic core of the village and close to Rookery House and other listed buildings of earlier Post medieval date. In addition a recent archaeological investigation c80m to the west (Brooks, 2012, HER NRN 024 see Fig. 1) recorded features and finds indicative of settlement activity of medieval and Post medieval date.

2. Evaluation methodology

2.1 The 1400m² area of the planned residential development was trenched to an agreed plan (see Fig. 2) following the breaking out of the concrete yard along the trench lengths. The trenching was carried out using a medium sized 360 machine equipped with a 1000mm flat bucket which was under archaeological supervision at all times and any indistinct areas and various bonded features were hand cleaned as necessary to improve clarity.

2.3 The sides and base of the trenches and the upcast spoil were examined visually and scanned briefly with a metal detector for any finds as the evaluation progressed and any potential features were cleaned before being recorded. 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 works progressed a full photographic record in digital format (see Appendix I) was taken.

2.4 Following the evaluation a visit was made to the Suffolk Record Office to examine the available larger scale historic maps.

3. Results

3.1 The relevant details for the evaluation trenches is summarised in the table below (see also Figs. 2 & 3 & Appendix I):

Trench	Orientation	Length (m)	Topsoil depth (mm)	Subsoil depth (mm)	Drift geology	Archaeological/ natural features & finds
1	East-west	15	–	Deposit profile 100 concrete yard over 200 brick frags & flint hardcore	Very stiff pale brown to green chalky clay with flints	One 20 th century drain and a few 19 th /20 th stray brick/tile frags
2	North-south	10	–	Deposit profile 100 concrete yard over 250 brick frags & flint hard core	As T1	One mortared flint & brick E-W aligned wall (0002), stray finds as T1
3	East-west & north-south	15	–	As T1	As T1	Brick walls 0003, 0004 & 0005 and chalk floor 0006, stray finds as T1
		40 (72m ²)		Trench depth 300 to 350	Probably discoloured by farm yard waste	All farm yard building features of late 18 th to 19 th century date

Table 1: Trench details

3.2 The total 40m length of 1.80m wide evaluation trenches were between 300mm and 350mm deep to the top of the locally occurring glaciofluvial deposit which was a stiff pale brown chalky clay with flints that was discoloured in places to a pale to mid green colour with these latter areas probably indicating places where farm yard waste had accumulated in the past. Each of the three trenches revealed a similar deposit profile with the 100mm thick concrete yard sitting on a 200mm to 250mm thick layer of mixed brick fragments and small flints with no undisturbed subsoil revealed at any point in the trenching.

3.3 Trench 1, which was 15m long and to the rear of the development area, revealed a single feature which was a north-south aligned land drain close to its mid point.

3.4 In the central part of the development area trench 2 contained a single archaeological feature which was an east-west aligned wall foundation (0002) that was constructed of sandy red bricks and flints in a lime mortar matrix. There were no floor levels associated with this wall.

Trench	Context	Type	Part of	Description	Date
All	0001	US	0001	Stray finds from upcast spoil	The only stray finds were small brick & tile fragments of later Post medieval date
2	0002	Wall	0002	East-west aligned wall 380mm wide x 300mm high composed of red sandy bricks (size 9in x 4.50in x 2.50in-228mm x 114mm x 64mm) and flints in a lime mortar matrix	Later Post medieval
3	0003	Wall	0003	NNE/SSW aligned sandy red brick wall foundation (brick size as 0002)	Later Post medieval
3	0004	Wall	0004	NNW/SSE aligned sandy red brick wall foundation, butts up to 0003 at western end (brick size as 0002), turns south at eastern end	Later Post medieval
3	0005	Wall	0005	NNW/SSE aligned yellowish white brick wall foundation to south and adjacent to 0004 (size 9in x 4.25in x 2.50in)	Later Post medieval
3	0006	Floor surface	0006	Chalk floor surface to east of 0003 and north of 0005 with surface butting up to each wall foundation	Later Post medieval

Table 2: Context list

3.3 As outlined in table 2 above and depicted on Fig. 3 trench 3 contained the majority of the archaeological features revealed during the evaluation at a depth of 300mm. These features comprised two wall foundations (0003, 0004/0005) that clearly represent parts of the same structure as the double thickness north/north-west to south/south-east brick foundation (0004 & 0005) butts up against the north/north-east to south/south-west brick wall foundation (0003). To the east of the latter wall foundation (0003) and to the north of the double brick wall foundation (0004 & 0005) a chalk floor surface (0006) was also exposed and this surface extended to the north and east outside the confines of the trench. Dating of this brick built structure can be ascribed to the later Post medieval period based on the brick types and sizes which, as with the wall foundation (0002) in trench 2, are 9in. x 4.50in. x 2.50in (228mm x 114mm x 64mm) for the common sandy red bricks (in 0002, 0003 & 0004) and slightly narrower for the yellowish white bricks (in 0005).

3.4 Examination of the Norton parish tithe map of 1841 and the first edition 25 inch Ordnance Survey map of 1883 (see Appendix III) confirmed that this development

site was part of the farm yard associated with what is now Rookery House and farm buildings are shown in the area of trench 3 fronting onto Ashfield Road with a larger north-south range extending southwards across the site. In addition a structure is shown at the latter date in the area where trench 2 was located. In 1841 this farm was owned by Thomas Shipp with a land holding of 136 acres.

4. Conclusion

4.1 From these evaluation results it is clear that this site has seen at least two major phases of farm yard associated development since c1800 that have caused considerable ground disturbance and truncation and if earlier archaeological deposits were ever present they have left no visible evidence. The initial later Post medieval farm yard complex is visible on the tithe map of 1840 and this evolved as the 19th century progressed to what is visible on the OS map of 1880 and what was revealed in the trenches which in all likelihood included a cattle yard as chalk floors were often put down in cattle sheds for hygiene purposes. The farm yard was clearly then re-planned in the mid to late 20th century following demolition of the 19th century structures to just below present ground level and the construction of the present barns and outbuildings and the creation of a concreted yard surface. As no subsoil was revealed at the site these periods of construction activity clearly caused truncation of the ground surface though to what degree is impossible to fully assess.

4.2 While this planned development site is located close to listed buildings of earlier Post medieval date and close to a site where evidence for medieval period activity has been recorded (HER NRN 024) it has seen a high degree of later Post medieval ground disturbance and truncation associated with the construction of two major phases of farm yard development that are recorded on historic maps. Therefore it is concluded from these evaluation results that while the site is located on the eastern edge of the historic core to the village its archaeological potential is low as assessed from a representative trenched sample of the site and it is recommended that no further archaeological investigations should be required at this proposed single dwelling development on land at Rookery Farm, Ashfield Road, Norton.

Archive- to be deposited with the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service under the HER ref: NRN 034.

Disclaimer- any opinions regarding the need for further archaeological work in relation to this proposed development are those of the author's alone. Formal comment regarding the need for further work must be sought from the official Archaeological Advisors to the relevant Planning Authority.

(Acknowledgements: JNAS is grateful to everyone on site for their close cooperation throughout the evaluation and to Sue Holden for her illustration work)

Ref:

Brooks, R 2008 'Mill Farm, Norton- Archaeological Evaluation Report (SCCAS Report No 2012/054)

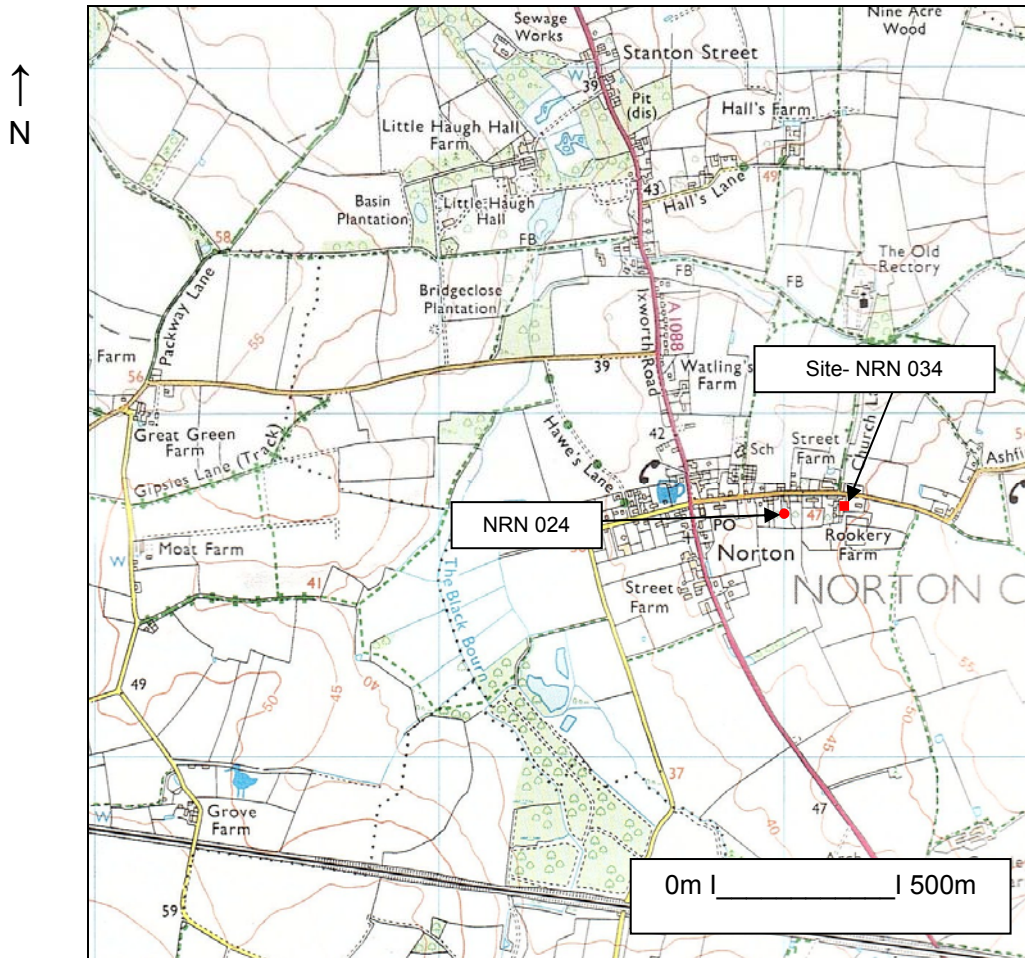


Fig. 1: Site location

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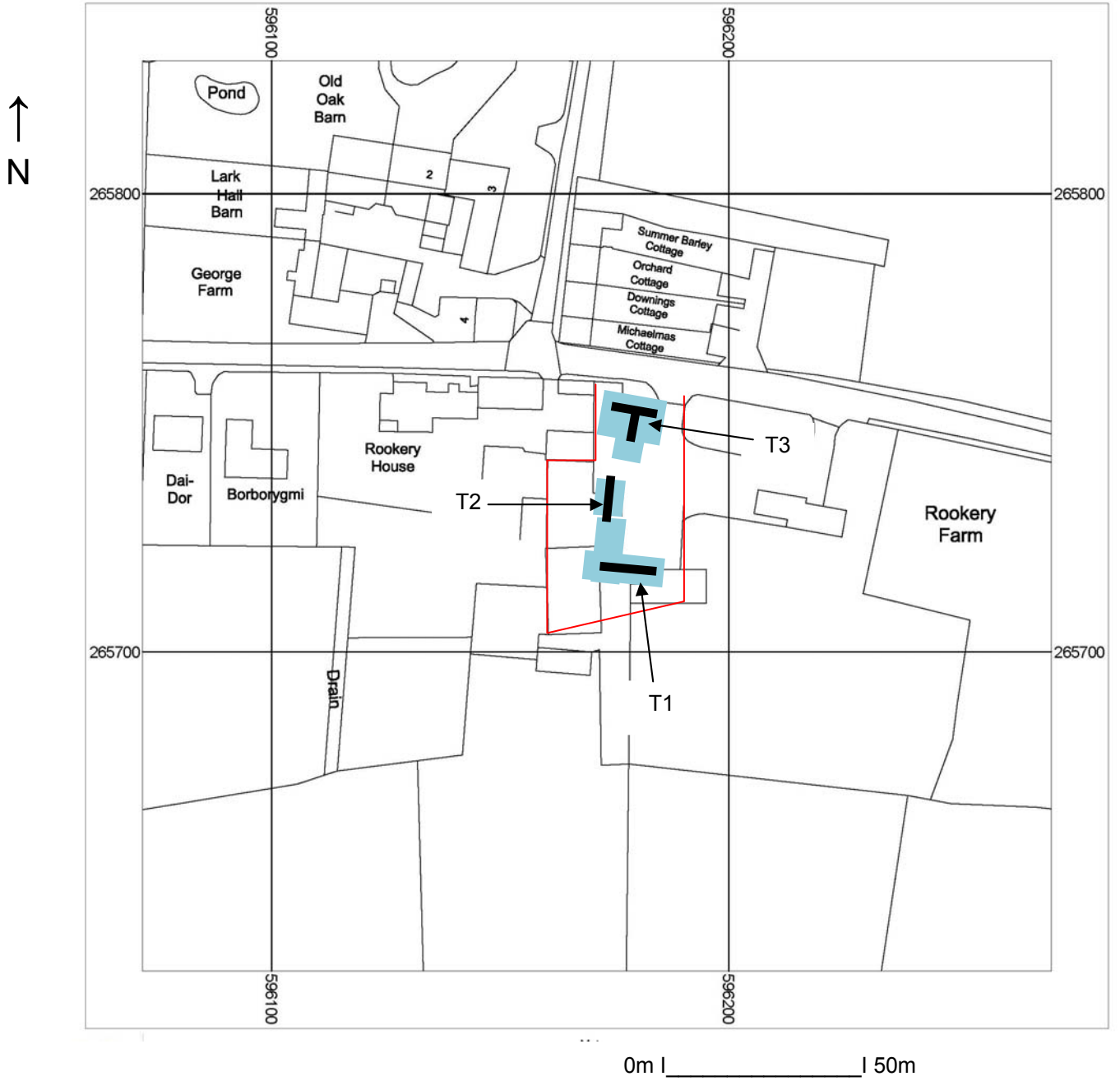


Fig. 2: Location of evaluation trenches (light blue- planned new build footprints)
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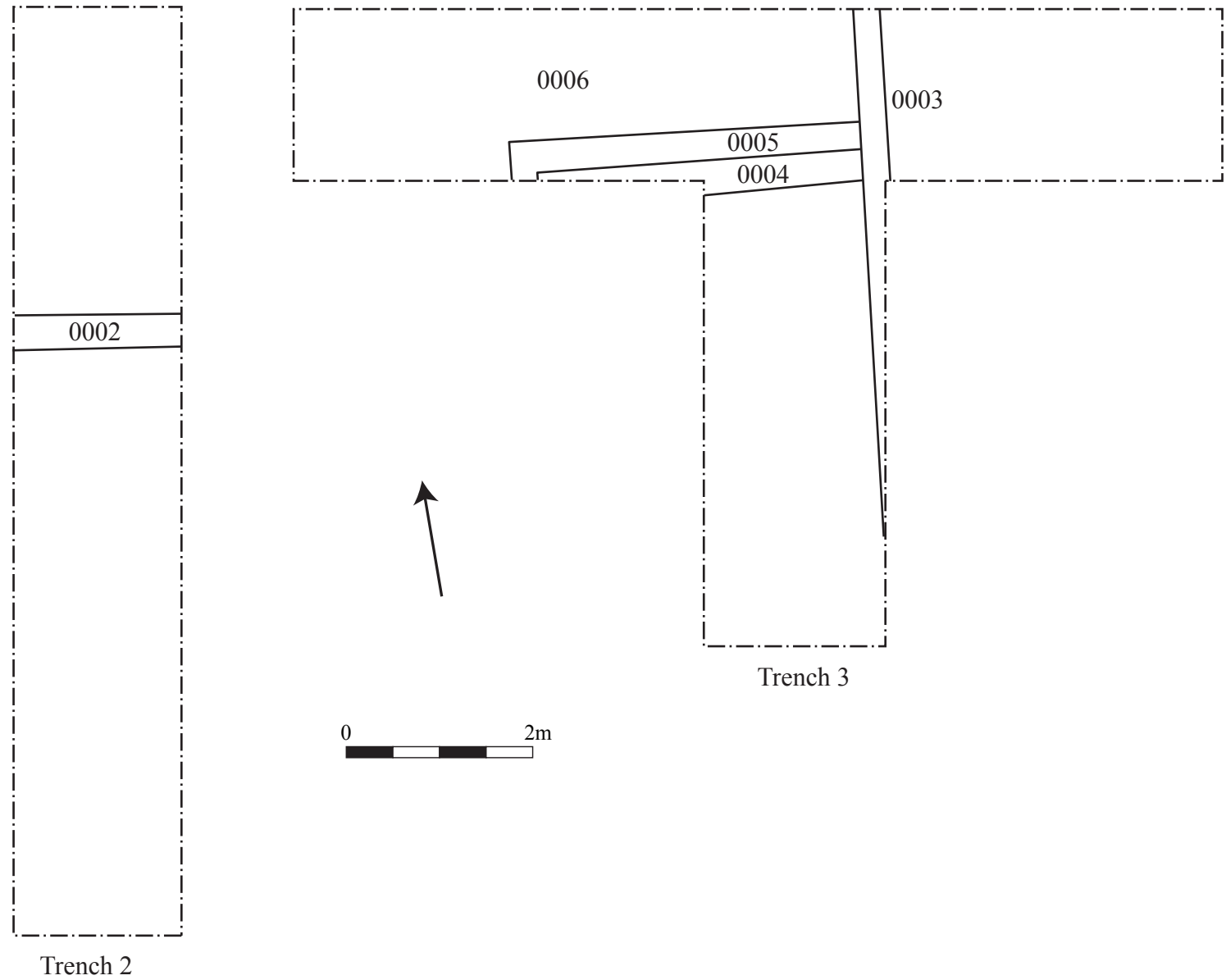


Fig. 3: Trench plans.

Appendix I- Images



General view from south



Trench 1 from west



Trench 1 deposit profile



Trench 2 from south



Trench 2 deposit profile and wall 0002 from east



East-west arm of trench 3 from east



Junction of wall 0003 and walls 0004 and 0005 with chalk floor 0006 to right



North-south arm of trench 3 from south

**Rookery Farm, Ashfield Road,
Norton, Suffolk**

**Written Scheme of Investigation for
Archaeological Evaluation**

Site details

Name: Rookery Farm, Ashfield Road, Suffolk, IP31 3ND

Client: Hartog Hutton Ltd

Local planning authority: Mid Suffolk DC

Planning application ref: 0025/15

Proposed development: Erection of two cottages and one dwelling and garages with amended access following demolition of farm buildings

Proposed date for evaluation: tbc

Brief ref: SCCAS (RA)_Brief for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation_Rookery Farm, Norton_0025

Grid ref: TL 9616 6572

Current site use: Farmyard with a barn and other 20th century structures and associated areas of concrete hard standing

Contents

1. Introduction
2. Location, Topography & Geology
3. Archaeological & Historical Background
4. Aims of the Site Evaluation
5. Methodology
6. Risk Assessment
7. Specialists

Proposed location of trial trenches

1. Introduction

1.1 Hartog Hutton Ltd has commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological site evaluation for a proposed small 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 0025/15 and how JNAS will implement the requirements of the Brief for Archaeological Evaluation set by Mrs R Abraham 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 three new dwellings with garages on at Rookery Farm, Ashfield Road, Norton.

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 Norton is a village focused on the junction of what is now the A1088 road and the more minor Ashfield Road and is some 6 miles north-east of Bury St Edmunds in central Suffolk. The western edge of the parish is demarked by the small Black Bourn watercourse which is 1100m west of the proposed development site (PDS) with the local topography around the PDS having a gentle westerly aspect just above the 45m OD contour. The PDS is c400m east of the road junction noted above and historically the main part of the village has clustered around this junction with the parish church being in an isolated location close to a small stream 600m north of the PDS. Various other historic farms and cottages are located on former green edges and along the roads and lanes that form links to adjacent villages.

2.2 A recent archaeological investigation (Brooks, 2012) to the west of the PDS indicates that the local glaciofluvial deposits in the area are a mix of gravelly sand and silty or sandy clay. At present the PDS is a farmyard with various buildings of recent date including a large barn and associated areas of concrete yard.

3. Archaeological & Historical Background

3.1 To quote from the relevant Brief 'This application lies in an area of archaeological importance, recorded in the County Historic Environment Record, on a road fronted by listed post-medieval buildings. Archaeological investigations to the west of the proposed development site also detected medieval ditches and the remains of post medieval buildings (NRN 024). As a result, there is high potential for encountering early occupation deposits at this location. Any groundworks associated with the proposed development has the potential to cause significant damage or destruction to any underlying heritage assets.' To the west of the PDS Rookery House is a Grade II listed building of 17th century date and to the north-west of the PDS Burts Farmhouse is also Grade II listed of 17th century date with a 16th century core. To the east of the PDS Rookery Farm house is a building of 20th century date and there are no listed buildings for some distance along the Ashfield Road.

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.

4. Aims of the Site Evaluation

4.1 As outlined in section 3 above the main archaeological potential relates to the site's location towards the eastern edge of the historic core of Norton, as indicated by the recent archaeological investigation at Mill Farm (HER NRN 024) to the west and nearby 17th century listed buildings, where evidence for medieval and earlier Post medieval activity might be present. The aim of the evaluation is therefore to examine the specified sample of the proposed development areas with evaluation trenching 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 three new dwellings with garages on what is currently the farmyard at Rookery Farm, Ashfield Road, Norton.

5.2 The Brief requires 40m of 1.8m wide trench across the planned footprint areas for the development. This will be undertaken using a wide toothless ditching bucket on a suitably sized machine operated by an experienced driver with a trench plan as set out below with the central trench in front of the planned new garages so it avoids ground already disturbed by the foundations of the existing barn. 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 as required. 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 in combination with an event number. 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 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 evidence is assessed as being low).

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 and any finds that qualify under the Treasure Act will be reported to the local Finds Liaison Officer within 14 days.

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 *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (English Heritage, 2011). In accordance with standard practice bulk samples of 20 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 the Historic England Regional Scientific Advisor (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 for 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 (should RC dating be required in the evaluation on such deposits this will incur an additional cost and will take time to obtain, examination of the topographic location of the site indicates that the presence of waterlogged deposits is unlikely unless deep deposits are revealed).

- 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 '*Archaeological Archives in Suffolk- Guidelines for preparation and deposition*' (SCCAS Conservation Team 2015). As necessary the site digital archive will be 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. As appropriate 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 Prior to evaluation work starting on site the client will be consulted with regard to any potential contamination at the site. 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.

John Newman Archaeological Services

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.

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

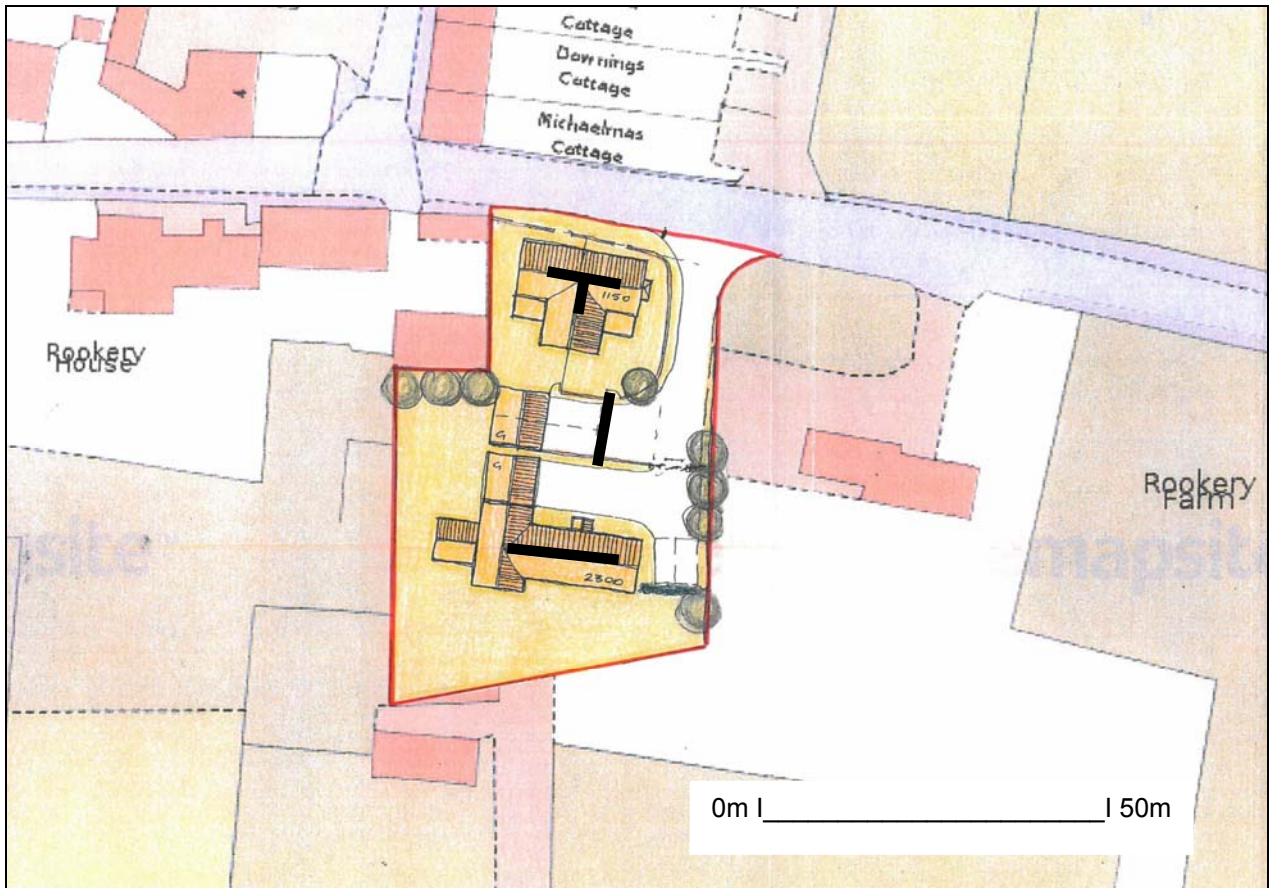
7. Specialists

Conservation:	Conservation Services
Faunal remains:	J Curl (Sylvanus Archaeology)
Human remains:	S Anderson (Freelance)
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 (Freelance)
Roman period small finds:	N Crummy (Freelance)
Roman period ceramics:	S Benfield (CAT)
Medieval coins:	M Allen (Fitzwilliam Museum)
Post Roman small finds:	JNAS

Ref:

Brooks, R 2012 'Mill Farm, Norton- Archaeological Evaluation Report
(SCCAS Report No 2012/054)

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Proposed location of trial trenches (1 T shape 15m & 1 x10m & 1 x15m)



Site from south with barn to left

Appendix III- Historic maps



Extract from parish tithe map of 1841
(Site arrowed, north to top, Suffolk RO ref. T65/2)



Extract from 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1883 (north to top, site arrowed)

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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OASIS ID: johnnewm1-227968

Project details

Project name	Rookery Farm, Ashfield Road, Norton, Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation Report
Short description of the project	Norton, Rookery Farm, Ashfield Road (NRN 034, TL 9618 6574) evaluation trenching for a planned small residential development on the eastern edge of the historic core of the village and close to a listed building of earlier Post medieval date revealed a brick and flint and three brick wall foundations and an associated chalk floor that can be identified with farm yard buildings depicted on the parish tithe map and the 1st edition large scale Ordnance Survey map of 1883. No features of pre late 18th/early 19th date were revealed at a site that has seen some ground truncation during two phases of later Post medieval farm yard construction and the few stray finds in the upcast spoil were of recent date.
Project dates	Start: 29-10-2015 End: 29-10-2015
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	ESF 23271 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	NRN 034 - Related HER No.
Any associated project reference codes	0025/15 - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 3 - Built over
Monument type	WALLS Post Medieval
Monument type	FLOOR Post Medieval
Significant Finds	BRICK Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	""Sample Trenches""
Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	Planning condition

Position in the planning process After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country England
 Site location SUFFOLK MID SUFFOLK NORTON ROOKERY FARM ASHFIELD ROAD
 Postcode IP31 3ND
 Study area 1400 Square metres
 Site coordinates TL 9618 6574 52.254319048701 0.874561070133 52 15 15 N 000 52 28 E Point
 Height OD / Depth Min: 45m Max: 46m

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 Developer

Project archives

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OASIS:

Please e-mail [Historic England](#) for OASIS help and advice

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