

# **Hollow Road Farm, Fornham St Martin, Suffolk**

**Planning application: DC/15/2502/FUL**

**HER Ref: FSM 027**

## **Archaeological Evaluation Report**

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

(February 2016)

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**Site details for HER**

Name: Land at Hollow Road Farm, Fornham St Martin, Suffolk, IP31 1SJ

Clients: R L Long Farms Ltd

Planning authority: St Edmundsbury BC

Planning application ref: DC/15/2502/FUL

Development: Erection of new onion store

Date of fieldwork: 11 February, 2016

Event ref: ESF 23495

Historic Environment Record (HER) ref: FSM 027

HER search invoice ref: 9181704

OASIS ref: johnnewm1-242144

Grid ref: TL 8632 6626

Site area: 2100m<sup>2</sup>

Recent land use: Part of an arable field

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*Summary: Fornham St Martin, Hollow Road Farm (FSM 027, TL 8632 6626) evaluation trenching for a planned new onion store on the south-eastern side of the farm complex did not reveal any archaeological features or significant finds at a site that proved to be on relatively heavy natural glaciofluvial deposits compared with the nearby area to the north-west where there is evidence of Roman period settlement (John Newman Archaeological Services for R L Long Farms Ltd).*

## 1. Introduction & background

1.1 Thurlow Nunn Standen on behalf of their client R L Long Farms Ltd commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological evaluation works for a planned new onion store on the south-eastern side of the Hollow Road Farm complex, Fornham St Martin (see Fig. 1) that has recently received planning consent. The evaluation requirements were set out in a Brief issued by Dr A Antrobus of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service (SCCAS) during the pre-determination stage 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 to allow the trenching to go ahead before any other ground works are undertaken.

1.2 Fornham St Martin parish is located to the north of Bury St Edmunds in west central Suffolk and is on the eastern side of the River Lark which is the main water course in west Suffolk. The proposed development site at Hollow Road Farm is located in a historically isolated area in the south-eastern part of the parish c1250m south-east of the parish church and village nucleus and at 45m OD some 1000m north-east of the River Lark and in an area devoid of settlement on the 1783 Hodkinson map of Suffolk which is a useful base for indications of areas of medieval settlement. The site for the planned new onion store is located on the eastern side of the extensive farm complex in the corner of an arable field and topographically this area has a gentle south-westerly aspect.

1.3 Archaeological interest in this planned development was generated by its location some 90m south-east of an area where evidence for extensive prehistoric and Roman period activity was recorded prior to the erection of another agricultural building in 2011 (HER FSM 021- see Fig. 1). In addition a geophysical survey of an area to the north-west of the site in 2014 identified a series of anomalies of potential archaeological interest (HER FSM 024) and to the south-west recorded flint scatters of prehistoric date (HER BRG 024) are indicative of further past activity in this area overlooking the River Lark.

## 2. Evaluation methodology

2.1 The 2100m<sup>2</sup> area of the planned onion store development was trenched to an agreed plan (see Fig. 2) on a grid array with both phases 1 and 2 of the development being covered. The trenching was carried out using a medium sized 360 machine equipped with a 1200mm flat bucket which was under archaeological supervision at all times and any indistinct areas were hand cleaned as necessary to improve clarity. In addition a search was commissioned from the Historic Environment Record at SCCAS for the area within 1000m of the site to help put it into a wider archaeological setting.

2.2 The sides and base of the trenches and the upcast spoil were examined visually and scanned with a metal detector for any finds as the evaluation progressed and any potential features were investigated. Site visibility for features and finds is considered to have been good and the evaluation was undertaken initially under cold though 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.

### 3. Results

3.1 The HER search (see Fig. 1) for the area within 1000m of the evaluation site revealed 37 recorded monuments of archaeological and historical interest and 6 archaeological events (formal investigations) which are also included in the former figure of monuments above. Within this number of records only one is a scheduled monument under statutory protection being of national importance and this is the site of Babwell Priory (HER BSE 014) some 1000m to the west of the evaluation site. There are a further 10 recorded monuments clustered in the area around Babwell Priory, which is on the eastern edge of modern day Bury St Edmunds, and these 10 sites are of medieval and Post medieval date and they do not throw any light on past activity at the evaluation site being at some distance and related to either the proximity of the nearby town or the adjacent River Lark. Of more relevance to a study of the evaluation site are records indicative of prehistoric activity in the form of flint scatters of Bronze Age date 400m and 800m to the south-east (HER BRG 042 & 037) and evidence from aerial photographs of ring ditches (indicative of burial mound sites of prehistoric date) some 900m to the east (HER BRG 022 & 023). Some 350m to the north-west of the evaluation site more multi-period past activity is indicated by the recovery of stray finds of prehistoric, Roman, Early Anglo-Saxon and medieval date (HER FSM 007 & 008) from along the line of the A 134 Fornham bypass though no formal investigations were carried out when this road was constructed. A number of archaeological finds have also been recovered from the area of the sugar beet factory to the south of Hollow Farm but these are likely to be recently re-deposited items carried to the area with the sugar beet for processing.

3.2 Finally, and as outlined in section 1.3 above, an archaeological investigation prior to the construction of another agricultural building (HER FSM 021) at a site 90m north-west of the evaluation site recorded evidence in the form of features and related finds for part of a settlement site of Roman date described as being 'of relatively low status.' In all probability this was part of a farm type settlement which may extend into the area to the west as a geophysical survey (HER FSM 024) over this area recorded anomalies which could be archaeological features though some may also be natural, periglacial, type features.

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

Trench	Orientation	Length (m)	Topsoil depth (mm)	Subsoil depth (mm)	Drift geology	Archaeological/ natural features & finds
1	Northeast-southwest	10	300	200 mid brown very silty sand	Pale brown clay with pockets of degraded chalk	No features, only stray finds one peg tile frag
2	Northwest-southeast	10	300	300 as T1	Pale brown clay with pockets of degraded chalk and very silty orange sand	No features, only stray finds small Post medieval brick frags and one flint secondary flake
3	Northeast-southwest	10	250	50 as T1	As T2	No features, only stray find one small abraded Roman greyware sherd (wt 2g)
4	Northwest-southeast	10	300	300 as T1	As T2	No features, only stray finds small Post medieval brick and tile frags
5	Northeast-southwest	10	300	200 as T1	As T2	No features, one small prehistoric secondary flake
6	Northwest-southeast	10	300	200 as T1	As T2	No features, only stray finds few Post medieval brick and tile frags
		60 (108m <sup>2</sup> )	250-300	50-300		

Table 1: Trench details

3.4 The total 60m length of 1.80m wide evaluation trenches were between 300mm and 600mm deep to the top of the locally occurring glaciofluvial deposit which proved to be predominantly a pale brown clay with flints with numerous small and medium sized pockets of degraded chalk in a silty matrix and similarly sized pockets of very silty orange sand. Above the natural glaciofluvial pale brown clay the deposit profile across the six trenches comprised 300mm of topsoil over a minimum of 50mm, in trench 3, but more commonly 200mm to 300mm of mid brown very silty sand subsoil giving an overall trench depth of 300mm to 600mm.

3.5 No archaeological features were revealed in any of the evaluation trenches though various pockets of silty orange sand were investigated by hand to confirm this lack of evidence for past activity. All of these pockets proved to have irregular edges and bases and coupled with their clean fill it was concluded that they were of natural, presumably periglacial, origin.

3.6 The only stray finds of any age seen in the upcast spoil comprised one small pottery sherd (2g) of abraded Roman greyware from trench 3 and single, secondary, flint flakes from trenches 2 and 5. The remainder of the stray finds in the upcast spoil comprised small fragments of Post medieval brick and tile. The metal detector search of the upcast spoil did not recover any non-ferrous items.

## 4. Conclusion

4.1 While this site is within an area of archaeological potential being close to sites where evidence for both prehistoric (HER BRG 037 & 042) and Roman period (HER FSM 021) activity has been recorded no archaeological features were revealed during the evaluation. From this negative evidence and the lack of any significant stray finds it can therefore be concluded that the site of this planned onion store was peripheral to nearby areas of more intense past activity. In this context it is of interest to note the information from the machine operator, who works regularly on the farm, that the site of the planned onion store is in an area of much heavier drift geology compared with the area of Roman activity (HER FSM 021) 90m to the north-west with the former recently investigated area being much more prone to be waterlogged. This information in all probability explaining the very different archaeological results from these two sites which are in such close proximity.

4.2 Based on these negative evaluation results it is recommended that no further archaeological investigations should be required at this proposed new onion store at Hollow Road Farm, Fornham St Martin.

*Archive- to be deposited with the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service under the HER ref: FSM 027.*

*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 Dale for his skilled machine driving during the evaluation)*

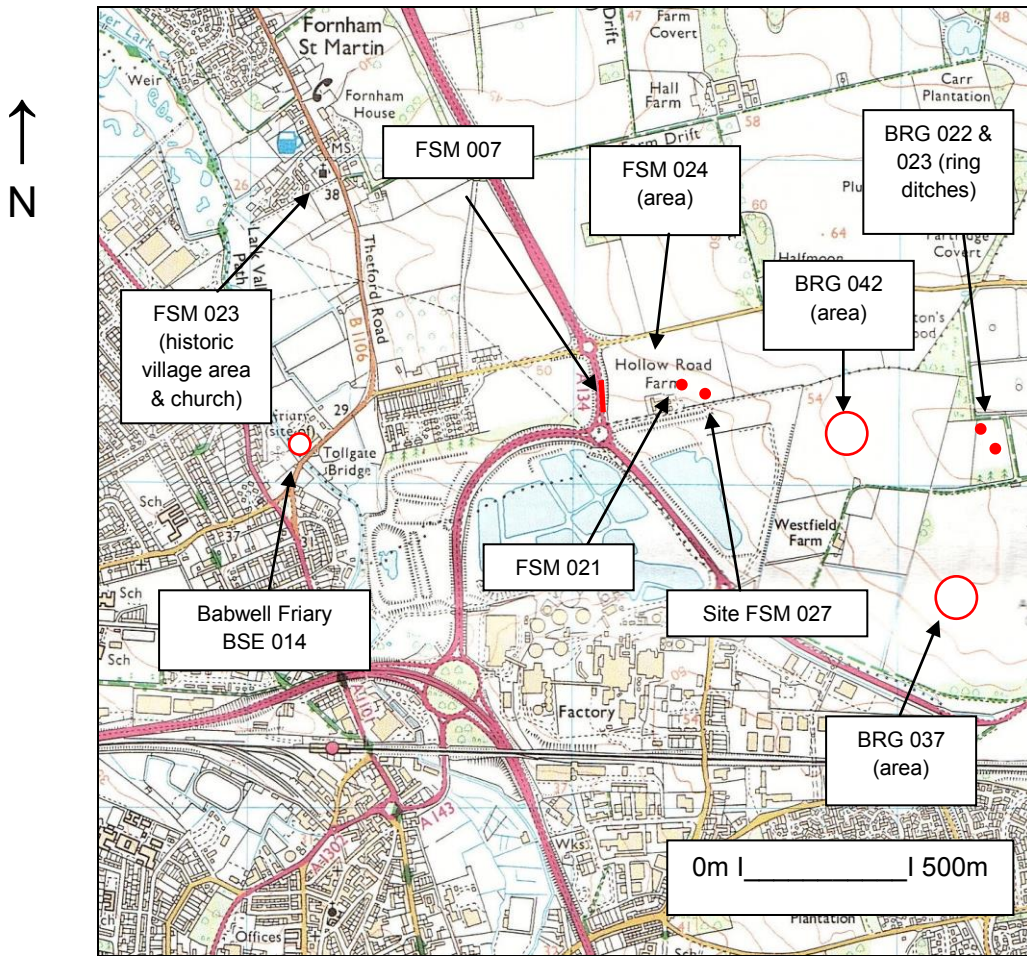
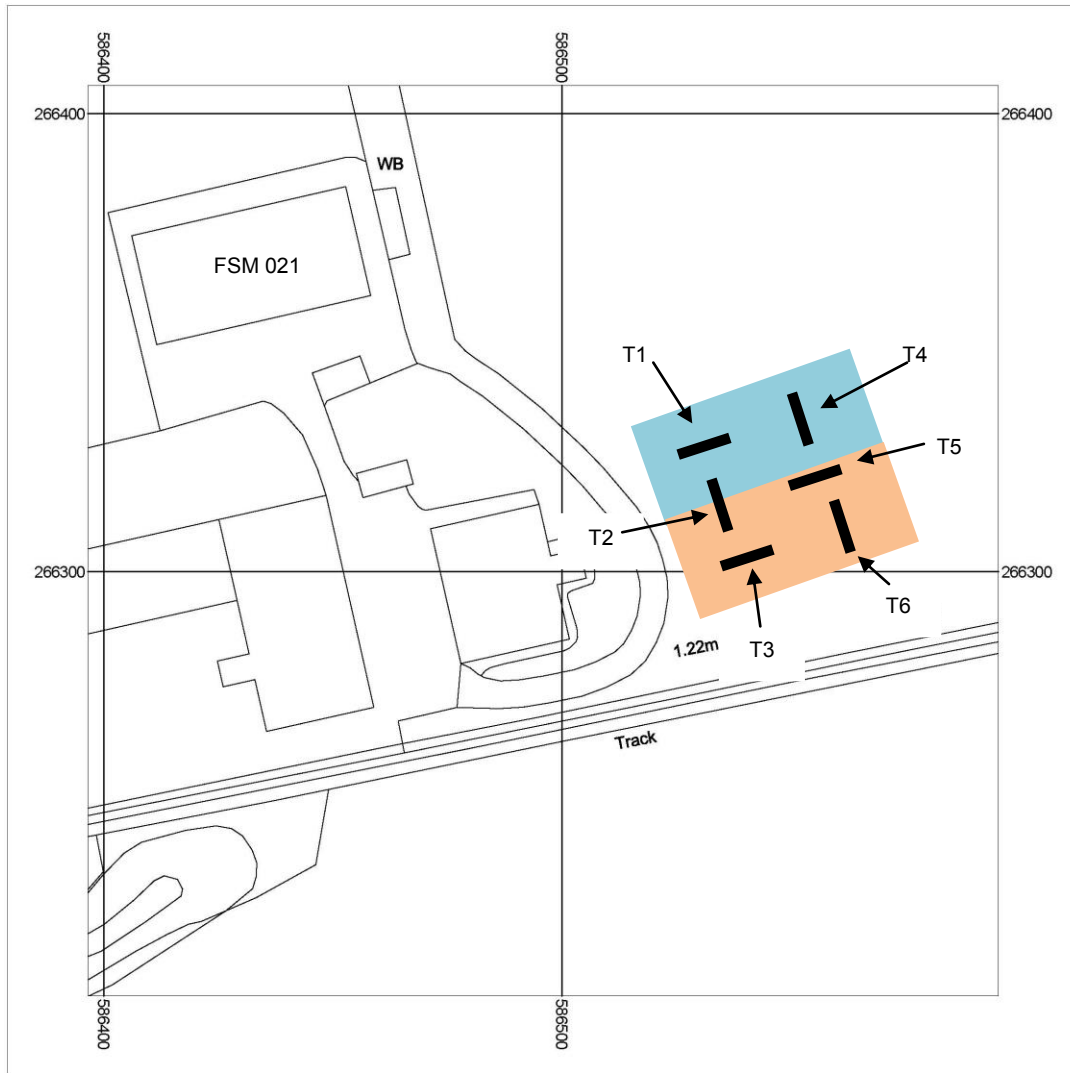


Fig. 1: Site location (and relevant HER search results)  
(Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright 2006 All rights reserved Licence No 100049722)





0m | \_\_\_\_\_ | 50m

Fig. 2: Location of evaluation trenches  
(light blue- onion store footprint, light brown- associated yard)  
(Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright 2016 All rights reserved Licence No 100049722)

## Appendix I- Images



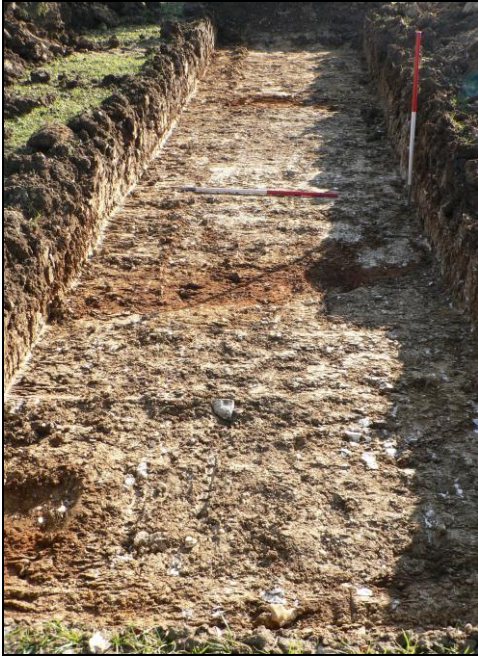
General view from northeast



Trench 1 from east



Trench 1 deposit profile



Trench 2 from north



Trench 2 deposit profile



Trench 3 from west



Trench 3 deposit profile



Trench 4 from north



Trench 4 deposit profile



Trench 5 from west



Trench 5 deposit profile



Trench 6 from south



Trench 6 deposit profile

**Hollow Road Farm, Fornham St Martin,  
Suffolk**

**Written Scheme of Investigation for  
Archaeological Evaluation**

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## **Site details**

Name: Hollow Road Farm, Fornham S Martin, Suffolk, IP31 1SJ

Client: R L Long Farms Ltd

Local planning authority: St Edmundsbury BC

Planning application ref: tbc

Proposed development: Erection of a new onion store

Proposed date for evaluation: tbc

Brief ref: tbc

Grid ref: TL 8632 6626

## **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 trench

## 1. Introduction

1.1 Thurlow Nunn Standen, on behalf of their client R L Long Farms Ltd, has commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological site evaluation for a proposed new onion store building for which a planning application has been submitted. This written scheme of investigation (WSI) details the background to the archaeological requirements as required by the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service (SCCAS) for this planning application and how JNAS will implement the requirements of the Brief for Archaeological Evaluation set by Dr A Antrobus of SCCAS. The WSI will also set out how potential risks will be mitigated. This proposed development concerns the construction of a new onion store at Hollow Road Farm, Fornham St Martin.

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 Archaeological Evaluation 2012 Ver. 1.3 (Suffolk CC)* and nationally in *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 1994, revised 2001)*.

## 2. Location, Topography & Geology

2.1 Fornham St Martin parish is located to the north-west of Bury St Edmunds in west central Suffolk and is on the eastern side of the River Lark which is the main water course in west Suffolk. The proposed development site (PDS) is located in a historically isolated area in the south-eastern part of the parish c1250m south-east of the parish church and village nucleus and at 45m OD some 1000m north-east of the River Lark and in an area devoid of settlement on the 1783 Hodskinson map of Suffolk which is a useful base for indications of areas of medieval settlement.

## 3. Archaeological & Historical Background

3.1 To quote from the relevant brief 'This site lies in an area of high archaeological potential, as indicated by information held by the County Historic Environment Record (HER). To the immediate north-west of the site, in 2011 an area c. 30mx50m was excavated in advance of the construction of a barn (Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service Field Team Report 2011/210, HER no. FSM 021). The eastern part of the excavation revealed a high density of prehistoric and Roman features, including ditches, pits and finds particularly indicative of occupation between the 2nd-4th century AD. A geophysical survey of a larger area of land northwest of the site in November 2014 identified a series of anomalies of archaeological interest (Britannia Archaeology Report 1076, HER no, FSM 024). To the southwest of the site, scatters of prehistoric flint are recorded (BRG 024). The below-ground works will cause ground disturbance that has potential to 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.

## 4. Aims of the Site Evaluation

4.1 As outlined in section 3 above the archaeological potential of the PDS relates to its location where further evidence for prehistoric and Roman period activity can be anticipated. 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 and the application receives consent 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 a new onion store to the east of Hollow Road Farm, Fornham St Martin. Initially an HER search for the area within 500m of the PDS will be commissioned from SCCAS.

5.2 As required by the relevant Brief a grid array of three 1.80m wide trenches, each 10m long, as outlined below will be deployed to sample a representative part of Phase 1 of the PDS to assess its archaeological potential and this could be carried out pre or post determination of the relevant planning application and will follow the specific requirements of the Brief to issued by SCCAS. Phase 2 may require a further phase of evaluation works. 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



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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 upcast 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 overall site event and HER numbers 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 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).

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

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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 as detailed in *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post Excavation* (English Heritage, 2011, second edition). 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 features containing suitable material but no easily dateable finds then this will incur an additional cost though this is a rare occurrence on small scale evaluations).
- 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)

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- 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 be covered within the resources agreed for the first date but will take time to obtain, examination of the topographic location of the site indicates that the presence of waterlogged deposits is unlikely unless particularly deep features are present).
- 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 Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)*. This archive will be deposited with the Suffolk CC HER within 6 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 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 *MoRPHE* 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 these 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 pdf 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 before site works commence 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.

### 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 discovery of underground services is unlikely. 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.

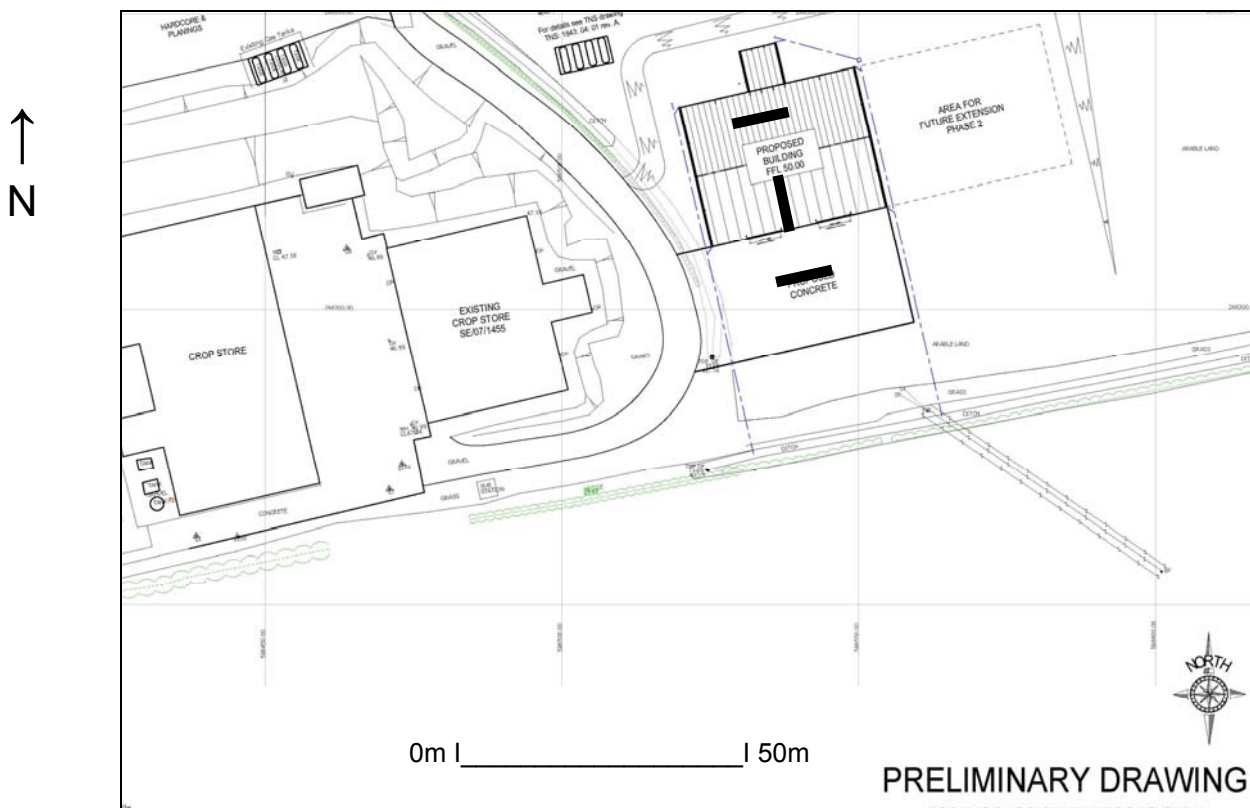
6.4 A fully charged mobile phone will be carried and a first aid kit will be taken to site.

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.

6.6 JNAS holds full insurance cover for archaeological site works from the specialist provider Torgate 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



Proposed location of trial trenches (3 x 10m x 1.80m)

# OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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## Printable version

**OASIS ID: johnnewm1-242144**

### Project details

Project name	Hollow Road Farm, Hollow Road, Fornham St Martin, Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation Report
Short description of the project	Fornham St Martin, Hollow Road Farm (FSM 027, TL 8632 6626) evaluation trenching for a planned new onion store on the south-eastern side of the farm complex did not reveal any archaeological features or significant finds at a site that proved to be on relatively heavy natural glaciofluvial deposits compared with the nearby area to the north-west where there is evidence of Roman period settlement.
Project dates	Start: 11-02-2016 End: 11-02-2016
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	ESF 23495 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	FSM 027 - Related HER No.
Any associated project reference codes	DC/15/2502/FUL - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 3 - Operations to a depth more than 0.25m
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	""Sample Trenches""
Development type	Farm infrastructure (e.g. barns, grain stores, equipment stores, etc.)
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	Between deposition of an application and determination

### Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK ST EDMUNDSBURY FORNHAM ST MARTIN HOLLOW ROAD FARM, HOLLOW ROAD
Postcode	IP31 1SJ
Study area	2000 Square metres
Site coordinates	TL 8632 6626 52.262432144546 0.730555098053 52 15 44 N 000 43 50 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 43m Max: 44m

### 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 Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk CC Archaeological Service
Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk CC Archaeological Service
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Report"

### Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Hollow Road Farm, Hollow Road,Fornham St Martin, Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation Report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Newman, J
Date	2016
Issuer or publisher	John Newman Archaeological Services
Place of issue or publication	Henley, Suffolk
Description	Loose bound client report and pdf