

**BARLEY BRIGG FARM
STRADBROKE, SUFFOLK**

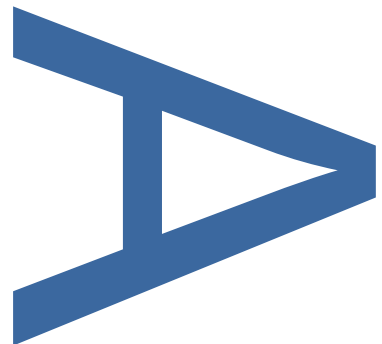
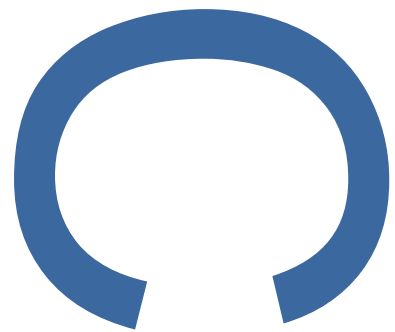
**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION**

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Land at Barley Brigg Farm, Stradbroke, Suffolk: An Archaeological Evaluation

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Land at Barley Brigg Farm, Stradbroke, Suffolk: An Archaeological Evaluation

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ABSTRACT

In July 2020, an archaeological trial trench evaluation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd on land at Barley Brigg Farm, Stradbroke, Suffolk. The evaluation was commissioned by Barley Brigg Biogas Ltd, through their planning consultant Parker Planning Services (PPS), to support the submission of a proposed planning application to Mid Suffolk District Council (MSDC) for a heat field array.

Although undated, possibly the earliest features encountered by the evaluation were three small, parallel ditches in the northern and central parts of the site, which were aligned east to west and spaced c. 45m apart. A third, perpendicular ditch of a similar size was recorded at the western edge of the site. It is possible that these are the remains of a prehistoric strip field system as their alignment differed markedly from the current field system that was probably established in the medieval or post-medieval period.

The remaining features consisted of three former field boundary ditches that correspond with boundaries shown on the Ordnance Survey 1886 map of the area, two small undated ditches in the south-eastern part of the site and several small pits or pit-like features, the largest of which contained fragments of coal.

There was evidence for modern disturbance along the southern edge of the site, including a large pit containing the skeletal remains of pigs, close to the field access. Ceramic and plastic land drains were recorded in trenches across the field.

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In July 2020, an archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (PCA) on land at Barley Brigg Farm, Stradbroke, Suffolk (site centred on NGR TM 25358 73783; Fig. 1). The evaluation, which was commissioned by Barley Brigg Biogas Ltd through their planning consultant Parker Planning Services (PPS), was carried out to support the submission of a proposed planning application to Mid Suffolk District Council (MSDC) for a heat field array.
- 1.2 PPS, acting on behalf of the applicant, were advised to undertake the evaluation by Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service (SCCAS), providers of archaeological advice on planning matters in the county. This was in accordance with *National Planning Policy Framework* paragraphs 189 and 190 (DCLG 2019), as the site was considered to lie within an area of archaeological potential. The evaluation, as required by SCCAS, consisted of the excavation and investigation of 23no. 50m trial trenches at 2.0m wide (a total of 1150 linear metres, a 5% sample of the 4.7ha site; Fig. 2).
- 1.3 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) that was prepared by PCA and approved by SCCAS prior to the commencement of fieldwork (PCA 2020). It also abided by *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003), *Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation* (SCCAS 2019) and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct* (CIfA 2014a) and *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluation* (CIfA 2014b).
- 1.4 The project was managed in accordance with the Historic England procedural document *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE): Project Manager's Guide* (HE 2015).
- 1.5 Following Transfer of Title, the site archive, which will include an approved copy of this report, will be deposited at the SCCAS archaeological archive store.

2 SITE BACKGROUND

2.1 Site location, topography and geology

- 2.1.1 The site, which covers an area of c. 4.7ha, lies immediately to the north of Barley Brigg Farm, which is located c. 2km to the east of the village of Stradbroke and c. 12km southeast of Diss (Fig. 1). It comprises part of a large arable field bordering the north side of the farm complex (Plate 1). The site is accessed from Laxfield Road (B1117), via the main farm access road.
- 2.1.2 Topographically, the site is situated on a very gradual north to northwest-facing slope that dips into the shallow valley of a small stream, a tributary of the River Waveney, that flows northwards along the western edge of the site. Ground level within the site lies at approximately 50m above Ordnance Datum (aOD).
- 2.1.3 The solid geology of the proposed development area comprises Pliocene to Pleistocene sand, gravel, silt and clay deposits of the Crag Group. These are overlain by superficial Quaternary deposits of poorly sorted silt, sand and gravel (diamicton) of the Lowestoft Formation (BGS 2020).

2.2 Historical and archaeological background

- 2.2.1 An assessment of the historical and archaeological background of the site has established that there are few records in the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (SHER) within the vicinity of the site. These are generally limited to still extant historic buildings and include agricultural buildings or farmhouses that form a part of the various farms in proximity to the site. Notable examples include the 16th-century Manor, White House and Barley Green farmhouses, all of which are Grade II Listed.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1 The main aim of the investigation, as stated in the WSI (PCA 2020, 5), was to evaluate the archaeological potential of the site by trial trenching. This was achieved through the identification, sample excavation and recording of archaeological remains encountered by the evaluation and determining their extent, date, character and state of preservation. The results will assist SCCAS in determining if archaeological mitigation will be required.
- 3.2 To determine the significance of the results of the evaluation in a local, regional and national context (as appropriate), reference has been made to the East Anglian regional research agendas:
- *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties: 1. Resource Assessment* (Glazebrook 1997)
 - *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties: 2. Research Agenda and Strategy* (Brown and Glazebrook 2000)
 - *Regional Research Framework for the Eastern Region* (Medlycott and Brown 2008)
 - *Research and Archaeology Revisited: A Revised Framework for the East of England* (Medlycott 2011)

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 General

4.1.1 The archaeological evaluation, as specified in the WSI (PCA 2020), was to have consisted of the excavation and investigation of 23no. 50m trial trenches at 2.0m wide (a total of 1150 linear metres, a 5% sample of the 4.7ha site; Fig. 2). However, with the agreement of SCCAS, it was necessary to shorten Trenches 17 and 20 to 40m each to avoid an overhead powerline exclusion zone. For the same reason, several trenches in the southern part of the site (Trenches 17-20) were moved from their approved locations, whilst maintaining uniform coverage.

4.2 Excavation methodology

4.2.1 The trenches were excavated using a 12-tonne 360° tracked mechanical excavator fitted with a 2.0m wide toothless bucket. Topsoil and subsoil were removed in spits down to the level of the undisturbed geological deposits where potential archaeological features could be observed and recorded.

4.2.2 Exposed surfaces were cleaned by trowel and hoe as appropriate and all further excavation was undertaken manually using hand tools.

4.3 Recording and finds recovery

4.3.1 The limits of excavations, heights above Ordnance Datum (m OD) and the locations of archaeological features and interventions were recorded using a Leica GPS system with RTK differential correction, giving three-dimensional accuracy of 20mm or better.

4.3.2 All hand-excavation, investigation and recording were carried out in accordance with PCA's *Operations Manual I: Fieldwork Induction Manual* (Taylor and Brown 2009). Linear features were investigated by means of 1m-wide slots within the trenches. Where stratigraphic relationships between features could not be discerned in plan, relationship slots were also excavated and these were recorded as part of the GPS survey and noted on the relevant context sheets. Discrete features were half-sectioned, photographed and recorded by a cross-section scaled drawing at an appropriate scale (either 1:10 or 1:20).

4.3.3 High-resolution digital photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits and were used to keep a record of the evaluation.

4.4 **Environmental sampling**

4.4.1 Deposits were assessed in accordance with *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (EH 2011). Two bulk soil samples (a total of 30 litres in volume) were taken from two features to extract and identify micro- and macro-botanical remains. The aim of this sampling was to investigate the past environment and economy of the site. An additional aim of the sampling was to recover small objects that are not readily recovered by hand-collection, such as metalworking debris and bones of fish and small animals. These samples were taken from sealed deposits.

4.5 **Metal-detecting**

4.5.1 Metal-detecting was carried out during the topsoil and subsoil stripping and throughout the excavation process. The metal detector was not set to discriminate against iron. Archaeological features and spoil heaps were scanned by metal-detector periodically. Only objects of modern date were found and were not retained for accession.

5 QUANTIFICATION OF ARCHIVE

5.1 Paper archive

Context register sheets	3
Context sheets	25
Section register sheets	1
Sections at 1:10 & 1:20	22
Trench record sheets	23
Photo register sheets	4
Environmental register sheets	1

5.2 Digital archive

Digital photos	116
GPS survey files	4
Digital plans	1
Access database	1

5.3 Physical archive

Pottery	4 (23g)
Ceramic building material (CBM)	8 (9g)
Animal bone	2
Metal finds	2
Environmental bulk samples	2 (3no. 10litre tubs)

6 EVALUATION RESULTS

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 The archaeological evaluation, as specified in the WSI (PCA 2020), was to have consisted of the excavation and investigation of 23no. 50m trial trenches at 2.0m wide (a total of 1150 linear metres, a 5% sample of the 4.7ha site; Fig. 2). However, it was necessary to shorten Trenches 17 and 20 to 40m each to avoid an overhead powerline exclusion zone. For the same reason, several trenches in the southern part of the site (Trenches 17-20) were moved from their approved locations, whilst maintaining uniform coverage.

6.1.2 The features and deposits investigated by the evaluation are summarised below and presented by context in Appendix 1. There were no archaeological features in Trenches 7, 8, 14, 18, 20, 21 and 22 and the only feature in Trench 19 was a modern pit containing the skeletal remains of pigs.

6.2 General stratigraphy

6.2.1 The geological substrate (102) predominately consisted of very hard, light to mid yellowish and orangey brown clay and sandy gravel with moderate inclusions of pebbles. The subsoil (101), which was patchy and intermittent, consisted of mid greyish brown silty sand or sandy clay with frequent small to medium pebbles. The ploughsoil, which had an average thickness of c. 0.30m, consisted of loose, dark greyish-brown sand (100).

6.3 Trench 1

6.3.1 Trench 1 was located in the northern corner of the site and contained an undated ditch and two undated pits at its western end (Fig. 2).

6.3.2 Ditch [107] (Fig. 3, Section 2) was aligned north-east to south-west, measured c. 1.7m wide by 0.16m deep and had a broad, shallow profile. It was filled with compact mid-brownish-grey sandy clay (106).

6.3.3 Pit [105] (Fig. 3, Section 1, Plate 2) measured 0.80m wide by 0.22m deep and extended beyond the limits of excavation to the south. Its basal fill (104) was mid-greyish-brown sandy clay, which was overlain by an upper fill (103) of dark-greyish-brown silty clay.

6.3.4 Pit [111] (Fig. 3, Section 4, Plate 3) measured c. 1.24m wide by 0.64m deep and

extended beyond the limits of excavation to the north. It had a single fill (110), a mid-brownish-grey clay. A soil sample taken from this feature was found to contain highly fragmented pieces of charcoal and coal, suggesting that it is probably post-medieval or later in date.

6.4 Trench 2

6.4.1 Trench 2, which was located in the northern corner of the site, contained two undated ditches, [109] and [115] (Fig. 2).

6.4.2 Ditch [109] was aligned east to west, measured 0.79m wide by 0.34 deep (Plate 4) and was filled with compact mid orangey brown silty clay (108). The eastwards continuation of the ditch was also investigated in Trench 3 (ditch [119]).

6.4.3 Ditch [115] was parallel and c. 9m to the south of ditch [109]. It measured 1.12m wide by 0.26 deep (Plate 5) and was filled with compact light brown silty clay (114).

6.5 Trench 3

6.5.1 Trench 3, which was located close to the north-eastern edge of the site, contained one undated ditch and an undated pit (Fig. 2).

6.5.2 Ditch [119], the eastwards continuation of ditch [109] in Trench 2, measured 0.76m wide by 0.41m deep (Fig. 3, Section 8) and was filled with mid brownish grey clay (118).

6.5.3 Pit [113] measured 1.12m wide by 0.26m deep and extended beyond the trench limits to the south (Fig. 3, Section 5). It was filled with light brown silty clay (114).

6.6 Trench 4

6.6.1 Trench 4, which was located in the eastern corner of the site, contained undated ditch [117] (Fig. 2). This was aligned east to west, measured 0.76m wide by 0.30m deep (Fig. 3, Section 7) and was filled with mid-greyish brown silty clay (116). Its westwards continuation was also investigated in Trench 9 (ditch [127]).

6.7 Trench 5

6.7.1 Passing through the centre of Trench 5, which was located in the north-east corner of the site, was a large, post-medieval boundary ditch (Fig. 2).

6.7.2 Ditch [134] was aligned north to south, measured 2.1m wide by 0.74m deep and contained four fills (Fig. 3, Section 14, Plate 6), from which was recovered small

fragments of probable post-medieval building material (brick or tile). The ditch, which was also investigated in Trench 6 (ditch [121]), corresponds with a field boundary shown on the 1886 Ordnance Survey map of the area.

6.8 Trench 6

6.8.1 The post-medieval field boundary ditch identified in Trench 5 passed through the northern end of Trench 6 on the same north to south alignment (Fig. 2). Ditch [121] measured c. 2.0m wide by 0.56m deep and its mid to dark brownish grey silty sand fill (120) contained a fragment of animal bone.

6.9 Trench 9

6.9.1 Trench 9, which was located in the central part of the site, contained an undated ditch and a circular feature of natural origin (Fig. 2).

6.9.2 Ditch [127] was aligned east to west, measured 1.2m wide by 0.41m deep (Plate 7) and was filled with mid-brownish grey sandy clay (126). The eastwards continuation of the ditch was investigated in Trench 4 (ditch [117]).

6.9.3 Feature [129] had a diameter of 0.69m, a depth of 0.18m and was filled with sterile, dark bluish-grey sandy clay (128). Despite its circular shape, its fill suggests that it is a naturally-formed feature.

6.10 Trench 10

6.10.1 Trench 10, which was located in the central part of the site, contained a possible pit [123], although this feature is more likely to be a naturally-formed feature (Fig. 2). It measured 0.50m wide by 0.14m deep (Fig. 3, Section 10) and extended beyond the trench limits to the north-west. Its fill (122) was a mid-brownish grey silty clay.

6.11 Trench 11

6.11.1 Trench 11, which was located in the western part of the site, contained a possible ditch terminus or elongated pit [125] (Fig. 2). It was aligned approximately east to west, measured 0.66m wide by 0.20m deep (Plate 8) and was filled with a compact, charcoal-flecked mid-orangey-grey silty clay. A soil sample taken from this feature only contained fragmented charcoal.

6.12 Trench 12

6.12.1 Trench 12, which was located in the western part of the site, contained an undated ditch and a post-medieval field boundary ditch shown on the 1886 Ordnance Survey

map of the area.

6.12.2 The undated ditch [136] was aligned north to south, measured 1.1m wide by 0.46m deep (Fig. 3, Section 15) and was filled with compact mid brownish grey silty clay (135).

6.12.3 At the eastern end of the trench was ditch [156], which was aligned east to west and measured c. 1.7m wide. This ditch was not excavated in this trench as it was investigated in Trenches 13 and 15.

6.13 Trench 13

6.13.1 Trench 13, which was located in the central part of the site, contained a post-medieval field boundary ditch that is shown on the 1886 Ordnance Survey map of the area and an undated feature, possibly a tree throw (Fig. 2).

6.13.2 Ditch [147] was aligned east to west, measured 1.9m wide by 0.64m deep and contained four fills (Fig. 3, Section 19). Finds from the ditch included an iron nail, a fragment of animal bone and two residual sherds of medieval pottery.

6.13.3 Feature [138] was sub-circular in plan, measured 0.81m long by 0.67m wide by 0.23m deep and was filled with dark greyish orangey brown silty clay (137).

6.14 Trench 15

6.14.1 Trench 15, which was located in the central south-east part of the site, contained a post-medieval field boundary ditch that is shown on the 1886 Ordnance Survey map of the area (Fig. 2). Ditch [153] was aligned east to west, measured 1.75m wide by 0.74m deep (Fig. 3, Section 22, Plate 9) and had two fills, from which were recovered two sherds of residual medieval pottery.

6.15 Trench 16

6.15.1 Trench 16, which was located in the eastern part of the site, contained a post-medieval field boundary ditch and an undated ditch (Fig. 2).

6.15.2 Ditch [140] was aligned north to south, measured c. 2.4m wide by 1.1m deep (Fig. 3, Section 17, Plate 10) and was filled with dark greyish-brown sandy clay (139). Its fill contained an iron nail and some pieces of desiccated wood. Its location corresponds with a field boundary shown on the 1886 Ordnance Survey map of the area.

6.15.3 Ditch [142] was aligned north-east to south-west, measured 0.74m wide by 0.24m deep (Fig. 3, Section 18, Plate 11) and was filled with mid orangey grey silty clay (141).

6.16 Trench 17

6.16.1 Trench 17 was located in the southern corner of the site and contained an undated ditch [149]. A large feature at the southwestern end of the trench was a pit or trench associated with agricultural activities at the modern farm (Fig. 2).

6.16.2 Ditch [149] was aligned north-west to south-east, measured 0.60m wide by 0.13m deep (Fig. 3, Section 20) and was filled with dark greyish-brown silty sand (148).

6.17 Trench 23

6.17.1 Located in the western corner of the site, Trench 23 contained undated ditch [151]. This was aligned east to west, measured 0.83m wide by 0.11m deep (Fig. 3, Section 21, Plate 12) and it was filled with mid greyish brown sandy clay (150).

7 THE FINDS

7.1 Medieval pottery by Berni Sudds

- 7.1.1 A small assemblage of medieval pottery (4 sherds, 23g) was retrieved from two hand-excavated sections in a ditch that passed through Trenches 13 and 15. The material was scanned under x20 magnification and recorded by fabric, form, number and weight (Table 1). The fabrics were recorded using a system of mnemonic codes based on common names, following the Suffolk Ceramic Type Series.

Table 1: The pottery from Ditches [147] and [153]

Context	SCCAS Fabric code	Expansion	No. (Wt)	Comments/ condition	Date range
(144) Ditch [147] Tr 13	HOLG	Hollesley-type glazed ware	1 (7g)	Body sherd. Buff core, oxidised surfaces. Remnants of internal olive green glaze.	13th -14th C
	EAR	East-Anglian redware	2 (2g)	Small body sherds. Oxidised throughout. Fine sandy fabric.	
(154) Ditch [153] Tr 15	HOLG	Hollesley-type glazed ware	1 (14g)	Sagging base, internal pale green patchy glaze. Buff to off-white with a grey core. External sooting.	13th-14th C

- 7.1.2 The small pottery assemblage consists of two glazed wares identified as Hollesley-types and two small sherds from the same oxidised vessel, probably belonging to the generic East-Anglian redware category but not attributable to a particular source. The Hollesley-type sherds contain a similar suite of inclusions to Hollesley wares from further east (Quinn 2018), including argillaceous particles, but may not be from the Hollesley kiln itself, but rather another production site falling under the same East Suffolk tradition. Indeed, it is not impossible they were made more locally. The sherds are all likely to date from the 13th to 14th century.

7.2 Ceramic building material by Berni Sudds

- 7.2.1 A total of eight very small fragments of ceramic building material (a total weight of 9g) were recovered from fill (130) of ditch [134]. There are few diagnostic features, with just two small areas of surface intact, but the sandy fabric and fully oxidised colouration would indicate a post-medieval date is most likely, although a slightly earlier date should not be ruled out.

7.3 **Metalwork** by Thomas Lucking

7.3.1 Two iron nails were recovered by the evaluation (Table 2). The objects are poorly preserved, being corroded and covered in a layer of rust as a result of prolonged deposition in the soil.

Table 2: Catalogue of metalwork

Context	Cut	Trench	Material	Condition	Description	Spot Date	Recommend
140	139	16	Fe	Incomplete	Nail	Und	Discard
144	147	13	Fe	Complete	Nail	Und	Discard

7.3.2 A handmade iron nail was recovered from fill (139) of ditch [140] in Trench 16. The tip of the nail appears to be missing. It is square in section and measures 45.7mm in length, 15.1mm in width and thickness, and 10g in weight.

7.3.3 A second handmade iron nail was recovered from fill (144) of ditch [147] in Trench 13. It is rectangular in section and measures 59.5mm in length, 15mm in width, 15.3mm in thickness, and 18g in weight.

7.3.4 This assemblage is of limited archaeological significance with the objects most likely representing casual losses or material scattered on the field through manuring. Hand-made nails are difficult to date in themselves and dating of these nails and the features they were found in may be more accurately obtained from other finds recovered from the same contexts.

7.3.5 This report provides sufficient record for the objects found and they may therefore be discarded.

8 ENVIRONMENTAL REMAINS

8.1 Animal bone by Ryan Desrosiers

8.1.1 A total of two fragments (72g) of animal bone were recovered by the evaluation, one fragment from the fill (120) of ditch [121] in Trench 6 and one from a fill (144) of ditch [147] in Trench 13. These remains are comprised of taxa from the order of mammals (Mammalia). Both specimens display direct evidence of human alteration in the form of cut and saw marks. These markings are clearly associated with the act of butchery. If no further work is warranted, these specimens should not be retained as part of the site archive.

8.2 Plant remains by Tegan Abel

Introduction

8.2.1 This report summarises the findings from the assessment of two bulk environmental samples taken from two undated features in Trenches 1 and 11 of the evaluation. The sample volumes were 19 and 8 litres respectively, with the samples being extracted from pit [111] and ditch [125] (Table 3).

Table 3: Context information for environmental samples, SBK061.

Context No.	Feature No.	Trench	Environmental Sample No.	Context category	Feature Type
110	111	1	1	Fill	Pit
124	125	11	2	Fill	Ditch

Aims

8.2.2 The aims of the report are as follows: To give an overview of the ecofacts and artefacts extracted from the bulk samples; To evaluate the potential of the environmental remains; and to make recommendations for additional analysis.

Methodology

8.2.3 Two samples were retrieved during this evaluation. Prior to being processed, the sediment volume was measured and recorded, the data for which is presented in Appendix 2, Table 1. Samples were processed using a modified SIRAF floatation system; the flot residue was collected using a 300 µm mesh and the heavy residue, a 3mm mesh. After being left to dry naturally, the residue was sieved through 2mm, 5mm and 10mm sieves, and sorted to remove ecofacts and artefacts; material was recorded

using a non-linear scale, as follows: 1- occasional (1-10), 2- fairly frequent (11-30), 3- frequent (31-100) and abundant (31-100). The light residue was examined under a low-power binocular microscope and the contents recorded, with abundances being quantified as above.

Results

Sample <1> context (110) cut [111].

- 8.2.4 Sample <1>, was taken from a pit cut, [111]. Charcoal was frequent in this sample, though the majority of the specimens were highly fragmented and so were unsuitable for species identification. A low abundance of coal was also reported. Root material and modern plant remains dominated the sample, which could suggest post depositional disturbance of this context. No other artefacts were recovered.

Sample <2> context (124) cut [125].

- 8.2.5 Sample <2> was taken from the fill of a ditch/pit [125]. This sample contained occasional charcoal inclusions, though, as with Sample <1>, the bulk of the recovered specimens were small (<2mm). The context may have suffered from bioturbation, as indicated through the presence of relatively high levels of modern plant material and an abundance of rooting. No artefacts were recovered from this sample.

Conclusion and recommendations for further work

- 8.2.6 An assessment of the environmental samples from Barley Brigg Farm has provided evidence for the preservation of carbonised plant material at this site. Charcoal was present in both samples, although not in large enough quantities to warrant further analysis. Sample <1> contained several specimens that may be suitable for radiocarbon dating.
- 8.2.7 The presence of roots and tubers could indicate post-depositional disturbance to the sampled contexts. Should further work be carried out, environmental sampling should focus on sealed contexts where possible.

9 DISCUSSION

- 9.1 The evaluation was successful in characterising the archaeology within the site, which was entirely agricultural in nature and related to at least two successive field systems and scattered agricultural activity. Finds were very sparse, consisting of only four sherds of medieval pottery that probably entered the site through manuring, some small fragments of tile/brick, two pieces of animal bone and two iron nails. There was a relatively thin, intermittent subsoil, so the impact of ploughing on buried archaeological remains is considered to be moderate to high.
- 9.2 Although undated, possibly the earliest features encountered by the evaluation were three small, parallel ditches in the northern and central parts of the site, which were aligned east to west and spaced c. 45m apart (Fig. 2). A third, perpendicular ditch of a similar size was recorded at the western edge of the site. It is possible that these are the remains of a prehistoric strip field system as their alignment differed markedly from the current field system that was probably established in the medieval or post-medieval period.
- 9.3 The later field system consisted of three former field boundary ditches that correspond with field boundaries shown on the 1886 Ordnance Survey map of the area. It is not known when these boundaries were established, but they probably date from the late medieval or post-medieval period. All of the finds recovered by the evaluation came from these three ditches, including the four residual sherds of 13th to 14th-century pottery. Map evidence shows that these boundaries were still extant in 1957 but they had been removed by 1980.
- 9.4 Other features included two small, undated ditches in the south-eastern part of the site, the alignment of which did not correspond with either of the two identified field systems, and several small pits or pit-like features, the largest of which contained fragments of coal.
- 9.5 There was evidence for modern disturbance along the southern edge of the site, including a large pit containing the skeletal remains of pigs, close to the field access. Ceramic and plastic land drains were recorded in trenches across the field.

10 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 10.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd would like to thank Barley Brigg Biogas Ltd for commissioning and funding the work through their consultant, Karl Hanson of Parker Planning Services, and Kate Batt of SCCAS for monitoring the work on behalf of the Local Planning Authority.
- 10.2 The fieldwork was supervised by Antonio Pavez, assisted in the field by Laura Desrosiers Whalley, Charlotte Loy and Adam Loy. The report was written by Antonio Pavez, with contributions from Berni Sudds, Tom Lucking, Ryan Desrosiers and Tegan Abel, and the figures were prepared by Rosie Scales. The project was managed for PCA by Simon Carlyle and for PPS by Karl Hanson.

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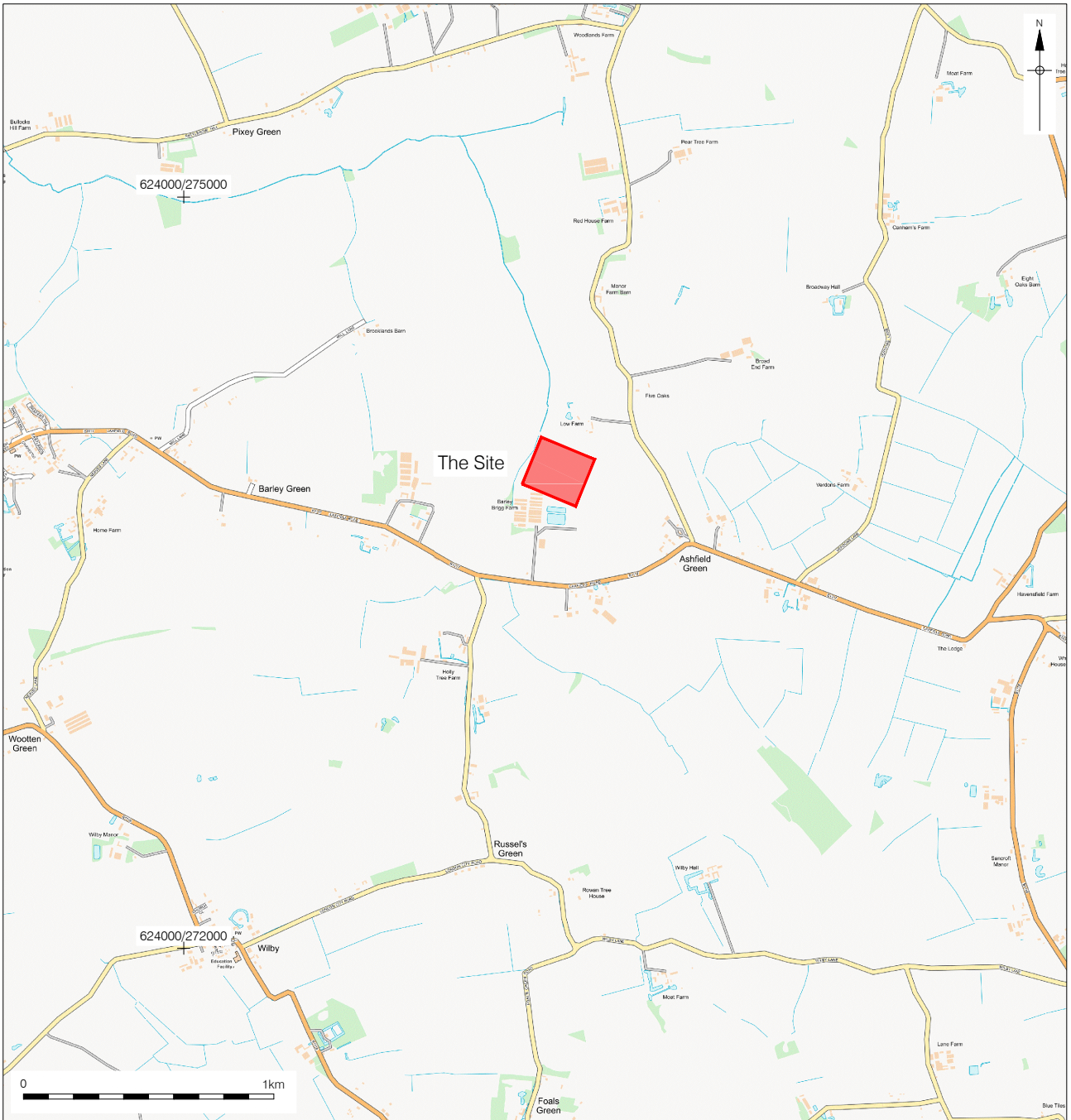
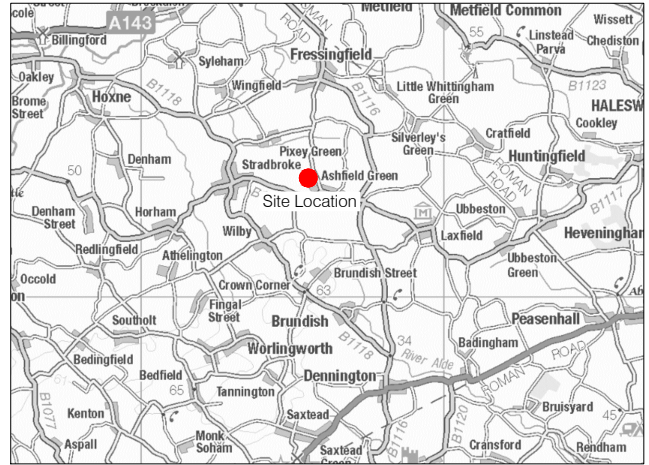
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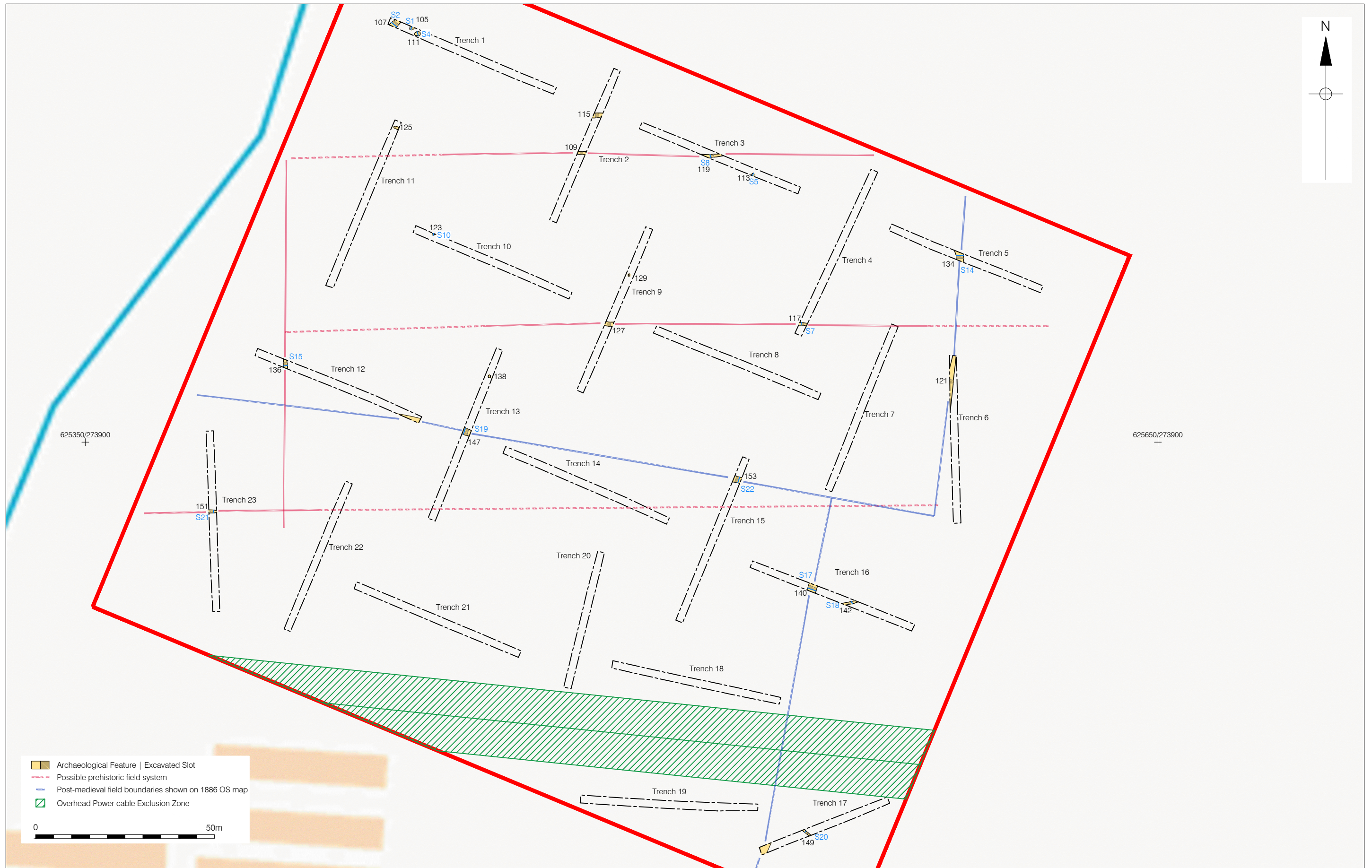
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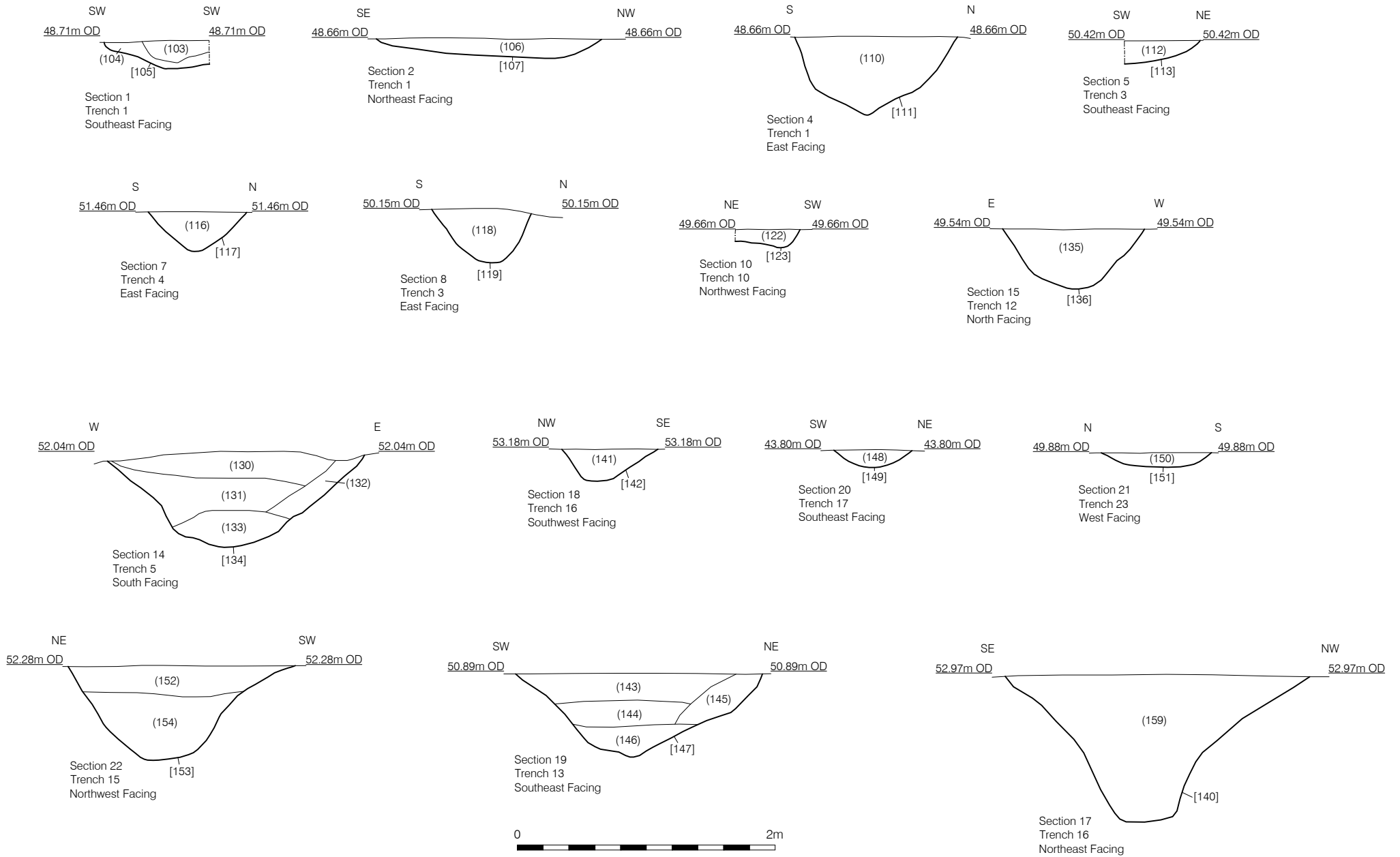
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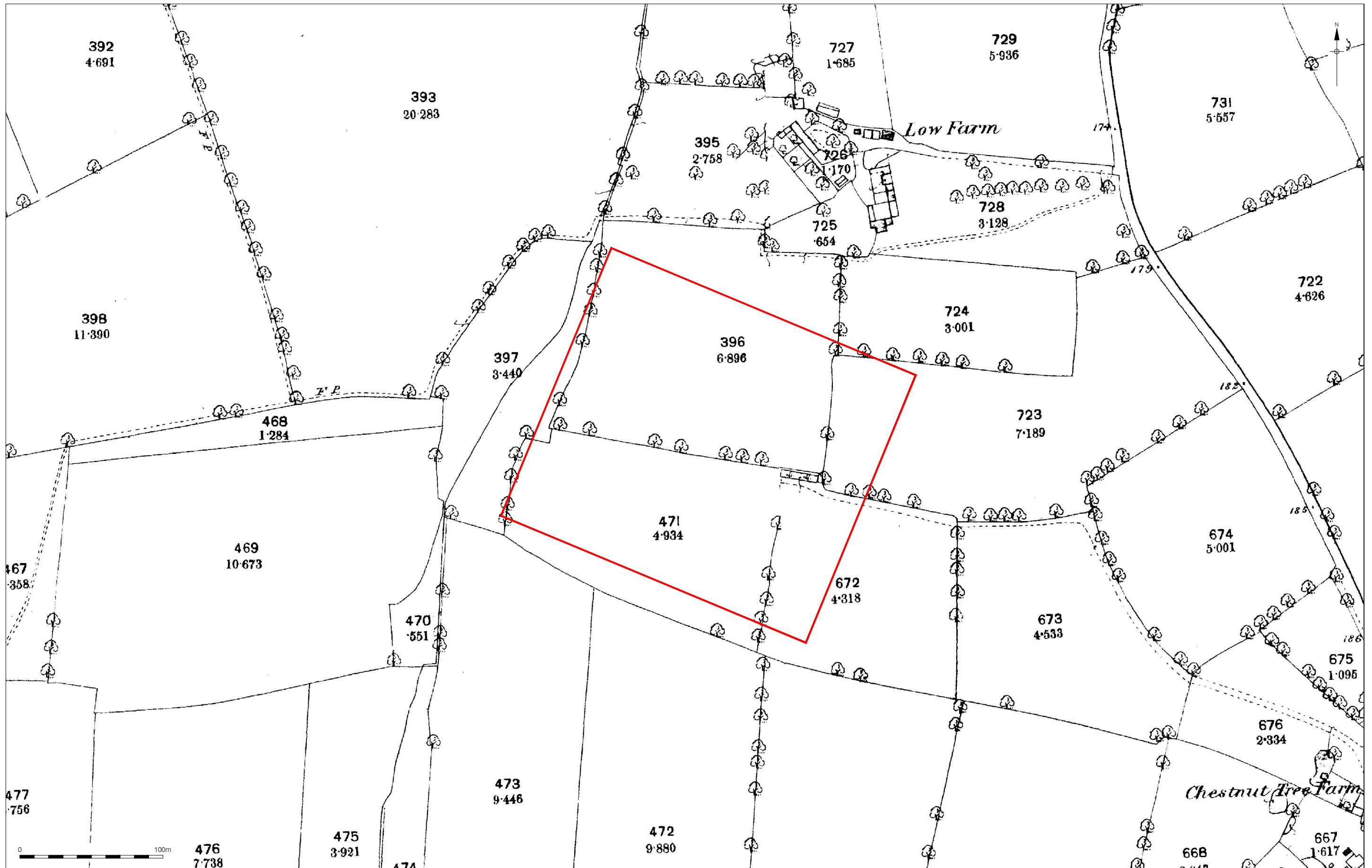
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PLATES



Plate 1: General view of the site from the northern corner of the field, looking south



Plate 2: Trench 1, pit [105], looking north-west



Plate 3: Trench 1, pit [111], looking south-west



Plate 4: Trench 1, ditch [109], looking east



Plate 5: Trench 2, ditch [115], looking west



Plate 6: Trench 5, ditch [134], looking north



Plate 7: Trench 9, ditch [127], looking west



Plate 8: Trench 11, ditch/pit [125], looking east



Plate 9: Trench 15, ditch [153], looking east



Plate 10: Trench 16, ditch [140], looking south



Plate 11: Trench 16, ditch [142], looking north-east



Plate 12: Trench 23, ditch [151], looking east

APPENDIX 1: TRENCH DETAILS AND CONTEXT INDEX

Context No	Cut	Trench	Type	Category	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)	Description
100	0	0	Layer	Topsoil	0	0	0	dark greyish brown sandy silt organic freq stones
101	0	0	Layer	Subsoil	0	0	0	mid greyish brown silty sand freq stones
102	0	0	Layer	Natural	0	0	0	mid to light orangey/green/ yellowy brown clay, gravel, very compacted
103	105	1	Fill	Pit	0.73	0.52	0.17	dark greyish brown silty clay, compact with frequent natural flints and occasional small charcoal
104	105	1	Fill	Pit	0.73	0.46	0.11	mid greyish brown silty sandy clay with occasional flints and chalk, rare small charcoal
105	105	1	Cut	Pit	0.73	0.8	0.22	sub-circular, moderate sides, gradual break of slope and gently uneven base
106	107	1	Fill	Ditch	1	1.72	0.16	mid brownish grey sandy clay, compact with freq small to medium natural flints
107	107	1	Cut	Ditch	1	1.72	0.16	linear, gentle sides, gradual break of slope and flat base
108	109	2	Fill	Ditch	1	0.79	0.34	moderate mid orangey brown silty clay with sparse small to medium natural flints
109	109	2	Cut	Ditch	1	0.79	0.34	linear, ne-sw, steep sides, gradual break of slope and concave base
110	111	1	Fill	Pit	0.9	1.24	0.62	moderate mid brownish grey sandy clay with occasional small to medium flints
111	111	1	Cut	Pit	0.9	1.24	0.62	circular /oval, steep to vertical sides, gradual break of slope and concave base
112	113	3	Fill	Pit	0.7	0.58	0.18	moderate mid brownish grey silty clay with occasional flinty stones and frequent small charcoal flecks
113	113	3	Cut	Pit	0.7	0.58	0.18	circular, gentle sides, gradual break of slope and concave base
114	115	2	Fill	Ditch	1	1.12	0.26	compact light brownish brown silty clay with frequent natural flints, small bits of chalk and rare small bit of charcoal
115	115	2	Cut	Ditch	1	1.12	0.26	linear, e-w, steep sides, sharp break of slope and flat base
116	117	4	Fill	Ditch	1	0.76	0.3	moderate mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional natural flints
117	117	4	Cut	Ditch	1	0.76	0.3	linear ne-sw, moderate sides, gradual break of slope and concave base
118	119	3	Fill	Ditch	1	0.76	0.41	moderate light brownish grey sandy clay with occasional flints
119	119	3	Cut	Ditch	1	0.76	0.41	linear N-S, sloped sides, sharp break of slope and concave base
120	121	6	Fill	Ditch	1	0.88	0.56	moderate mid to dark brownish grey silty sand with occasional flints and occasional chalk
121	121	6	Cut	Ditch	1	0.88	0.56	linear, N-S, steep sides, gradual break of slope and unknown base(likely concave)
122	123	10	Fill	Pit	0	0.5	0.14	moderate mid brownish grey silty clay occasional small flints
123	123	10	Cut	Pit	0	0.5	0.14	sub-circular steep sides, gradual break of slope and uneven base
124	125	11	Fill	Ditch	0.7	0.66	0.2	compact mid orangey grey silty clay with frequent small flints
125	125	11	Cut	Ditch	0.7	0.66	0.2	linear, NE-SW, moderate sides, gradual break of slope and concave base
126	127	9	Fill	Ditch	1	1.2	0.41	moderate mid brownish brown sandy clay with frequent small flints
127	127	9	Cut	Ditch	1	1.2	0.41	linear, N-S, sloped sides, gradual break of slope and flat base
128	129	9	Fill	Pit	0.51	0.69	0.18	moderate dark blueish grey sandy clay with occasional flints
129	129	9	Cut	Pit	0.51	0.69	0.18	sub-circular, sloped sides, gradual break of slope and flat base
130	134	5	Fill	Ditch	1	0.88	0.28	loose dark greyish brown silty sandy clay with frequent small charcoal and flints
131	134	5	Fill	Ditch	1	0.34	0.22	moderate mid brownish grey silty clay with frequent small flints and occasional charcoal and chalk
132	134	5	Fill	Ditch	1	1.34	0.4	compact mid brownish orange sandy clay with rare chalk and natural flints
133	134	5	Fill	Ditch	1	1.72	0.24	compact mid brownish grey silty clay with bits of chalk, charcoal and natural flints

Context No	Cut	Trench	Type	Category	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)	Description
134	134	5	Cut	Ditch	1	2.1	0.74	linear, N-S, sloped sides, gradual break of slope and concave base
135	136	12	Fill	Ditch	1	1.1	0.46	compact mid brownish grey silty clay with occasional flints
136	136	12	Cut	Ditch	1	1.1	0.46	linear, NW-SE, steep sides, gradual break of slope and concave base
137	138	13	Fill	Treethrow	0.81	0.67	0.23	moderate dark grey/orangey brown silty clay with some natural flints and charcoal
138	138	13	Cut	Treethrow	0.81	0.67	0.23	sub-circular, sloped sides, gradual break of slope and concave base
155	156	12	Fill	Ditch	0	1.8	-	compact dark greyish brown sandy clay with frequent small flints, occasional medium flints.
156	156	12	Cut	Ditch	0	1.8	-	Linear cut, not excavated
139	140	16	Fill	Ditch	1	2.36	1.1	moderate dark greyish brown sandy clay with occasional small to medium flints and modern wood
140	140	16	Cut	Ditch	1	2.36	1.1	linear, N-S, steep sides, gradual break of slope and flat base
141	142	16	Fill	Ditch	1	0.74	0.24	moderate mid orangey grey silty clay with occasional flints
142	142	16	Cut	Ditch	1	0.74	0.24	linear NE-SW, moderate sides, gradual break of slope and flat base
143	147	13	Fill	Ditch	1	1.78	0.22	moderate mid brownish grey silty clay with occasional chalk, charcoal and sand patches
144	147	13	Fill	Ditch	1	0.86	0.24	loose dark greyish brown silty clay occasional flints and some pieces of wood
145	147	13	Fill	Ditch	0.92	0.48	0.3	compact light orangey brown sandy clay with frequent flints, chalk and sand and some wood
146	147	13	Fill	Ditch	1	0.86	0.24	compact mid orangey brown silty sand clay with chalk charcoal and wood and occasional flints
147	147	13	Cut	Ditch	1	1.88	0.64	linear, E-W, steep sides, sharp break of slope and concave base
148	149	17	Fill	Ditch	1	0.6	0.13	moderate dark greyish brown silty sand with frequent small to medium flints
149	149	17	Cut	Ditch	1	0.6	0.13	linear NE-SW, gentle sides, gradual break of slope and concave base
150	151	23	Fill	Ditch	1	0.83	0.11	moderate mid greyish brown sandy clay with occasional small flints
151	151	23	Cut	Ditch	1	0.83	0.11	linear E-W, moderate to gentle sides, gradual break of slope and flat base
152	153	15	Fill	Ditch	1	1.75	0.24	compact dark greyish brown sandy clay with frequent small flints, occasional medium flints. Wood, charcoal and redeposit clay patches
153	153	15	Cut	Ditch	1	1.75	0.74	linear NW-SE, steep sides, sharp break of slope and concave base
154	153	15	Fill	Ditch	1	1.2	0.5	compact mid yellowy brown sandy clay with occasional chalk and small to medium natural flints

Trench No.	Alignment	Length (m)	Max Machine depth (m)	Topsoil thickness End 1 (m)	Subsoil thickness End 1 (m)	Natural depth End 1 (mOD)	Summary of archaeological features
1	NW-SE	50	0.55	0.3	0.25	0.55	ditch [107], pit [105], pit [111]
2	NE-SW	50	0.41	0.25	0.12	0.37	ditch [109], ditch [115]
3	NW-SE	50	0.41	0.32	0.09	0.41	pit/nat [113], ditch [119]
4	NE-SW	50	0.36	0.27	0.09	0.36	ditch [117]
5	NW-SE	50	0.35	0.28	0.04	0.32	ditch [134]
6	N-S	50	0.46	0.3	0.16	0.46	ditch [121]
7	NE-SW	50	0.34	0.28	0.06	0.34	blank
8	NW-SE	50	0.36	0.28	0.05	0.33	blank
9	NE-SW	50	0.33	0.29	0.03	0.32	pit [129], ditch [127]
10	NW-SE	50	0.35	0.28	0.04	0.32	pit/nat [123]
11	NE-SW	50	0.38	0.31	0.05	0.36	Terminus/pit [125]

Trench No.	Alignment	Length (m)	Max Machine depth (m)	Topsoil thickness End 1 (m)	Subsoil thickness End 1 (m)	Natural depth End 1 (mOD)	Summary of archaeological features
12	NW-SE	50	0.46	0.3	0.07	0.37	ditch [136] +ditch same as [153] from TR. 15 in the SE end corner
13	NE-SW	50	0.45	0.29	0.10	0.39	pit/treethrow [138], ditch [147]
14	NW-SE	50	0.45	0.32	0.13	0.45	blank
15	NE-SW	50	0.41	0.3	0.06	0.36	ditch [153]
16	NW-SE	50	0.51	0.32	0.18	0.5	ditch [140], ditch[142]
17	NE-SW	40	0.49	0.3	0.11	0.41	ditch [149] + big modern ditch at SW end
18	NE-SW	50	0.4	0.31	0.09	0.4	blank
19	E-W	50	0.56	0.3	0.15	0.45	modern pit with pig bones at W end
20	NE-SW	40	0.41	0.3	0.11	0.41	blank
21	SE-NW	50	0.36	0.3	0.06	0.36	blank
22	SW-NE	50	0.37	0.32	0.05	0.37	blank
23	S-N	50	0.41	0.3	0.11	0.41	Ditch [151]

APPENDIX 2: ENVIRONMENTAL RESIDUES

Table 1: Context information for environmental samples

Sample Number	1	2
Context Number	110	126
Feature Number	111	125
Volume of flot (millilitres)	102	46
Volume of residue (litres)	19	8
FLOT RESIDUE:		
Charcoal		
Charcoal >4mm	1	
Charcoal 2-4mm	2	
Charcoal <2mm	3	2
Other plant macrofossils		
Modern plant material	2	3
Roots/ tubers	4	4
Other remains		
Insect remains		1
Coal	1	
HEAVY RESIDUE:		
Charcoal		
Charcoal >4mm		
Charcoal 2-4mm		1

Key: 1- Occasional, 2- fairly frequent, 3- frequent, 4- abundant

APPENDIX 3: OASIS FORM

Summary for preconst1-392498

OASIS ID (UID)	preconst1-392498
Project Name	Barley Brigg Farm, Stradbroke
Sitename	Barley Brigg Farm, Stradbroke
Activity type	TRIAL TRENCH
Project Identifier(s)	SBK 061
Planning Id	
Reason For Investigation	Planning: Pre application
Organisation Responsible for work	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Project Dates	20-Jul-2020 - 28-Jul-2020
Location	Barley Brigg Farm, Stradbroke NGR : TM 25358 73783 LL : 52.315864948091, 1.30494436357897 12 Fig : 625358,273783
Administrative Areas	Country : England County : Suffolk District : Mid Suffolk Parish : Stradbroke
Project Methodology	Although undated, possibly the earliest features encountered by the evaluation were three small, parallel ditches in the northern and central parts of the site, which were aligned east to west and spaced c. 45m apart. A third, perpendicular ditch of a similar size was recorded at the western edge of the site. It is possible that these are the remains of a prehistoric strip field system as their alignment differed markedly from the current field system that was probably established in the medieval or post-medieval period. The remaining features consisted of three former field boundary ditches that correspond with boundaries shown on the Ordnance Survey 1886 map of the area, two small undated ditches in the south-eastern part of the site and several small pits or pit-like features, the largest of which contained fragments of coal. There was evidence for modern disturbance along the southern edge of the site, including a large pit containing the skeletal remains of pigs, close to the field access. Ceramic and plastic land drains were recorded in trenches across the field.
Project Results	This was not collected in OASIS IV when this record was originally created
Keywords	FIELD SYSTEM - LATER PREHISTORIC - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types FIELD SYSTEM - POST MEDIEVAL - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types
Funder	
HER	Suffolk HER - unRev - STANDARD
Person Responsible for work	null, Pavez, A
HER Identifiers	HER Event No - SBK 061

Archives	Physical Archive, Documentary Archive - to be deposited with Suffolk Archaeological Service; Digital Archive - to be deposited with Archaeology Data Service Archive;
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APPENDIX 4: WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

**BARLEY BRIGG FARM
STRADBROKE, SUFFOLK**

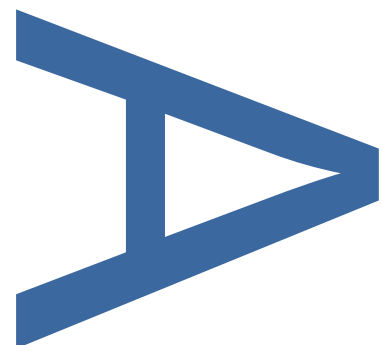
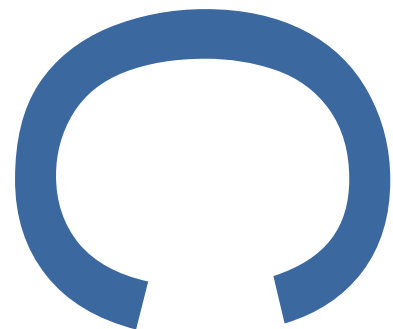
**WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION
FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIAL
TRENCH EVALUATION**

**LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY:
MID SUFFOLK DISTRICT COUNCIL**

**PLANNING APPLICATION NUMBER:
N/A**

**PARISH/SITE CODE: SBK 061
OASIS REF: preconst1-392498**

APRIL 2020



PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

Barley Brigg Farm, Stradbroke, Suffolk: Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation

Local Planning Authority: Mid Suffolk District Council

Planning Reference: Pre-application

Parish/Site Code: SBK 061

OASIS ref: preconst1-392498

Central National Grid Reference: TM 25358 73783

Written and researched by: Lawrence Morgan-Shelbourne

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April 2020

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ILLUSTRATIONS

Fig. 1 Site location, 1:25,000

Fig. 2 Proposed trench location plan, 1:2,500

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) has been prepared by Pre-Construct Archaeology (PCA) for an archaeological evaluation of land at Barley Brigg Farm, Laxfield Road, Stradbroke, Suffolk (site centred on NGR: TM 25358 73783; Fig. 1). The evaluation, which has been commissioned by Barley Briggs Biogas Ltd, through their planning consultant Parker Planning Services (PPS), is being carried out to support the submission of a proposed planning application to Mid Suffolk District Council (MSDC) for a heat field array.
- 1.2 PPS, acting on behalf of the applicant, were advised to undertake the evaluation by Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service (SCCAS), providers of archaeological advice on planning matters in the county. This was in accordance with *National Planning Policy Framework* paragraphs 189 and 190 (DCLG 2018), as the site was considered to lie within an area of archaeological potential.
- 1.3 The scope of the evaluation, which was agreed following discussions between PPS and SCCAS, will consist of the excavation and investigation of 23no. 50m trial trenches at 2.0m wide (a total of 1150 linear metres, a 5% sample of the 4.7ha site; Fig. 2).
- 1.4 Once approved by SCCAS, all work relating to this project will be carried out in accordance with this WSI, *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003), *Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation* (SCCAS 2019) and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct* (CIfA 2014a) and *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluation* (CIfA 2014b).
- 1.5 The project will be managed in accordance with the Historic England procedural document *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE): Project Manager's Guide* (HE 2015).
- 1.6 Subject to the results of this investigation, if any further archaeological work is required by SCCAS, this will be carried out in accordance with a subsequent Brief and WSI.

2 SITE BACKGROUND

2.1 Site location, topography and geology

- 2.1.1 The site, which covers an area of c. 4.7ha, lies immediately to the north of Barley Brigg Farm, which is located c. 2km to the east of the village of Stradbroke and c. 12km southeast of Diss. It comprises part of a large arable field bordering the north side of the farm complex. The site is accessed from Laxfield Road (B1117), via the main farm access road.
- 2.1.2 Topographically, the site is situated on a very gradual north to northwest-facing slope that dips into the shallow valley of a small stream, a tributary of the River Waveney, that flows northwards along the western edge of the site. Ground level within the site lies at approximately 50m above Ordnance Datum (aOD).
- 2.1.3 The solid geology of the proposed development area comprises Pliocene to Pleistocene sand, gravel, silt and clay deposits of the Crag Group. These are overlain by superficial Quaternary deposits of poorly sorted silt, sand and gravel (diamicton) of the Lowestoft Formation (BGS 2020).

2.2 Historical and archaeological background

- 2.2.1 An online assessment of the historical and archaeological background of the site has established that there are few records in the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (SHER) within the vicinity of the site. These are generally limited to still extant historic buildings and include agricultural buildings or farmhouses that form a part of the various farms in proximity to the site. Notable examples include the 16th-century Manor, White House and Barley Green farmhouses, all of which are Grade II Listed.
- 2.2.2 An application for a full search of the SHER will be made prior to the commencement of fieldwork and the results will be incorporated into the evaluation report and, where relevant, used to set the results of the evaluation in context.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 The main aim of the investigation is to evaluate the archaeological potential of the site by trial trenching. This will be achieved through the identification, sample excavation and recording of any archaeological remains that may be encountered by the evaluation and determining their location, extent, date, character and state of preservation. The results will assist SCCAS in determining if archaeological mitigation will be required.

3.2 To determine the significance of the results of the evaluation in a local, regional and national context (as appropriate), reference will be made to the East Anglian regional research agendas:

- *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties: 1. Resource Assessment* (Glazebrook 1997)
- *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties: 2. Research Agenda and Strategy* (Brown and Glazebrook 2000)
- *Regional Research Framework for the Eastern Region* (Medlycott and Brown 2008)
- *Research and Archaeology Revisited: A Revised Framework for the East of England* (Medlycott 2011)

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 General

4.1.1 The evaluation will consist of the excavation of 23no. 50m trial trenches at 2.0m wide (a total of 1150 linear metres), the locations of which are shown in Figure 2.

4.2 Survey and machine excavation

4.2.1 The trenches will be set out in accordance with the approved trench plan using a Leica Global Positioning System (GPS). Prior to machine excavation, the locations of each trench will be scanned with a CAT (Cable Avoidance Tool) to check for services. With the agreement of SCCAS, trenches will be moved to avoid any services or any other constraints that may be identified.

4.2.2 Using a tracked mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket and operated by a suitably experienced and certified operator, the overburden will be removed in level spits down to the surface of the geological substrate or first significant archaeological horizon, whichever is encountered first. Topsoil and subsoil will be kept separate and stored in temporary bunds adjacent to each trench.

4.2.3 Exposed archaeological features and deposits will be cleaned using hand tools to define their boundaries and extent within the trenches. Limits and locations of all trenches, pre-excavation and post-excavation plans of archaeological features and heights above Ordnance Datum will be recorded using Leica GPS.

4.2.4 The trenches will only be backfilled following inspection by or with the agreement of SCCAS. The trenches will be simply backfilled, topsoil uppermost, and tracked in by the machine. No reseeded or resurfacing will be undertaken by or on behalf of PCA.

4.3 Recording and sampling

4.3.1 Field excavation techniques and recording methods are detailed in the PCA *Operations Manual I: Fieldwork Induction Manual* (Taylor and Brown 2009). All archaeological features and deposits will be sufficiently excavated to fulfil the project aims stated in Section 3 above, unless agreed otherwise with SCCAS.

4.3.2 Drawn records will be in the form of survey plans, drawn plans and section drawings of all excavated archaeological features at an appropriate scale (1:10, 1:20, 1:50), while all individual deposits and cuts will be recorded as written records on PCA *pro forma* context sheets. Appropriate photographs of the archaeological remains encountered by the

evaluation, supported by general photographs of the site, its setting and working shots, will be taken using high resolution digital cameras (minimum 10 megapixels).

- 4.3.3 Linear features will be investigated by means of slots excavated across their width and measuring at least 1m in length, positioned to avoid areas of intercutting/disturbance in order to provide uncontaminated finds assemblages. A minimum of 10% of each linear will be excavated. If stratigraphic relationships between features are not visible in plan, slots will also be positioned to determine inter-feature relationships although, in consultation with SCCAS, care will be taken not to compromise the integrity of the archaeological record by excavating complex features or groups of features that would be better understood if they were investigated at the mitigation stage.
- 4.3.4 Discrete features such as pits and postholes will be at least 50% excavated and when considered appropriate 100% excavated. If deep features are encountered and the base cannot be safely attained by hand-excavation, alternative methods will be used to establish the depth of the feature (e.g. the use of an auger), in consultation with SCCAS.
- 4.3.5 Bulk soil samples, normally up to 40 litres in volume (where obtainable), will be taken in order to recover micro- and macro-botanical environmental remains. The sampling strategy and subsequent assessment of the samples will be carried out in accordance with Historic England guidelines, as set out in *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (English Heritage 2011). Where appropriate, advice on the sampling strategy will be obtained from PCA's Environmental Archaeology specialist and/or the Historic England Regional Advisor for Archaeological Science.

4.4 Metal detecting and Treasure

- 4.4.1 Prior to the mechanical excavation of the trenches, the area of each trench will be scanned by an experienced metal detectorist. Once the trenches are open, the spoil heaps and any features exposed in the trenches will be scanned for finds. The metal detector will not be set to discriminate against iron.
- 4.4.2 All finds defined as 'Treasure' will be removed to a safe place and reported to the local coroner according to the procedures outlined in the *Treasure Act 1996* (as amended by the *Treasure Designation Order 2002 No. 2666*). Where removal cannot be effected on the same working day as the discovery, suitable security measures will be taken to protect the finds from theft. Any finds that could be considered treasure under the terms of the Act made during the process of fieldwork will be immediately reported to the Suffolk Finds Liaison

Officer, so that it is properly reported to the appropriate Coroner within 14 days of discovery, in line with the Treasure Act.

4.5 Human remains

- 4.5.1 If human remains are encountered, SCCAS and the client will be informed immediately. Human remains will be left *in situ* except in those cases where damage or desecration are to be expected or in the event that analysis of the remains is shown to be a requirement of satisfactory evaluation of the site. If articulated human remains are encountered, minimal excavation would be required to determine the quality of their preservation which will inform on further mitigation. Such work would only be carried out in accordance with all appropriate Environmental Health regulations and only after a Ministry of Justice license has been obtained.

4.6 Monitoring visits

- 4.6.1 PPS will be responsible for notifying SCCAS of the proposed start date of the evaluation before commencement so that a monitoring visit can be arranged. The PCA project manager will keep the PPS updated on any significant discoveries made during the fieldwork so that SCCAS can be kept informed.

5 ACCESS AND SAFETY

- 5.1 Permission to access the site for the evaluation will be arranged by the client so that the PCA field team can start work promptly on the first day of their arrival at site. It is expected that the site will be suitably clear of vegetation, vehicles and other obstructions to allow the free movement of plant and the excavation of the trenches.
- 5.2 Welfare facilities will be provided by PCA for the use of their site staff, sub-contractors and visitors.
- 5.3 PCA staff will secure all deep excavations (over c. 0.8m deep) with orange netlon fencing secured on road pins.
- 5.4 All relevant health and safety legislation, regulations and codes of practice will be respected. The Health and Safety policies will be those of PCA and will be in accordance with all statutory regulations. A site-specific *Risk Assessment and Method Statement* (RAMS) will be prepared before fieldwork commences and all staff will be briefed on the content of the RAMS at an induction that they will be required to attend on arrival on site.
- 5.5 There is a duty of care for the client to provide all information reasonably obtainable on contamination and the location of live services before site works commence.

6 TIMETABLE AND STAFFING

- 6.1 The project will be managed by Simon Carlyle MCIfA, Senior Project Manager at PCA Cambridge, and the fieldwork will be directed by Tom Lucking, Project Supervisor, assisted by up to three Site Assistants drawn from PCA's team of qualified and experienced staff, as required.
- 6.2 The duration of the evaluation will be 7 working days (including backfilling). Working days are based on a 5-day working week, Monday to Friday, 8am–4pm. The start date for the evaluation has been provisionally arranged for 20th July 2020. PPS will confirm the start date with SCCAS at least ten working days before fieldwork commences.
- 6.3 Metal detecting will be carried out by Tom Lucking (PCA), an acknowledged metal-detectorist who has considerable experience and routinely carries out metal detector surveys for PCA.
- 6.4 Where required, the following PCA specialists may be invited to advise on aspects of the project and contribute to the evaluation report:
- Berni Seddon—medieval pottery
 - Chris Jarrett—medieval pottery
 - Katie Anderson—Roman pottery
 - Barry Bishop—worked flint and prehistoric pottery
 - Kevin Haywood—CBM/stone
 - Karen Deighton—animal bone
- 6.5 Other specialists may be consulted, depending on the types of artefacts recovered or the nature of the deposits encountered by the evaluation. A full list of specialists currently used by PCA is presented in Appendix A. Illustrations will be prepared by the PCA Drawing Office.

7 REPORTING

- 7.1 Post-excavation tasks and report writing will take approximately four weeks to complete following the end of fieldwork. Specialists will be employed for consultation and analysis as necessary.
- 7.2 An illustrated report on the evaluation will be prepared to present the results of the fieldwork and the assessment of the artefacts and palaeoenvironmental samples. The report will include: a non-technical summary; an archaeological and historical background to the site, supported by relevant historical maps; a description of the methodology employed; plans and sections showing the location and extent of any archaeology encountered; a site narrative, with a discussion of the archaeological results; specialist reports; photographs supporting the text.
- 7.3 A draft copy of the report will be provided to the client for comment prior to its submission to SCCAS. Once the report has been approved by SCCAS, a final copy and a digital copy (in pdf/A format) will be presented to SCCAS and the Suffolk HER (SHER), on the understanding that it will become a public document after an appropriate period of time (generally not exceeding six months).
- 7.4 The unique event number for this project, issued by SHER (**SBK 061**), will be clearly indicated on relevant ensuing reports and on the OASIS data collection form.
- 7.5 Contingency will be made for the publication of results. The minimum requirement will be for an appropriate note to be made available in the *Archaeology in Suffolk* section of the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History*. This summary will be included in the project report or submitted to SCCAS by the end of the calendar year in which the work takes place, whichever is soonest.

8 OWNERSHIP OF FINDS, STORAGE AND CURATION OF ARCHIVE

- 8.1 The site will use the SHER Parish Code (**SBK 061**) as a unique identifier. This reference will be used to identify the archive (including finds, paper and digital archive). It will be cross-referenced with any reports and the OASIS data collection form.
- 8.2 The parish number will be used to identify any resulting reports and will be added to the OASIS data collection form.
- 8.3 All artefactual material will be held in storage by PCA Cambridge until ownership of all such archaeological finds are transferred and the archive is deposited with the SCCAS Store or the relevant recipient museum. In the unlikely event that artefacts of significant monetary value are discovered, and if they are not subject to *Treasure Act* legislation, separate ownership arrangements may be negotiated.
- 8.4 The project archive shall be compiled in accordance with the advice contained in *Archive Guidelines* (SCCAS 2019b), *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long Term Storage* (UKIC 1990) and *Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections* (Museum and Galleries Commission 1992).
- 8.5 A copy of the report will accompany the archive when it is deposited with the museum stores.
- 8.6 The SHER is registered with the *Online Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations* (OASIS) project. PCA will provide appropriate details relating to this project by completing the OASIS form at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis>, in accordance with the guidelines provided by English Heritage and the Archaeology Data Service. An online OASIS record has been initiated (**preconst1-392498**).

9 INSURANCES

9.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd is covered by the following insurances:

- Professional Indemnity £5,000,000, Hiscox Insurance Company Limited, 9446188;
- Public & Products Liability £10,000,000 Aviva Insurance Ltd & Zurich Insurance PLC, 24765101CHC/000133 & PC007887;
- Employers Liability £10,000,000 Aviva Insurance Ltd 24765101CHC/000133.

10 BIBLIOGRAPHY

Brown, N and Glazebrook, J (eds.) 2000 *Research and Archaeology: a Framework for the Eastern Counties, 2. Research Agenda and Strategy*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper **8**

ClfA (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists) 2014a *Code of Conduct*

ClfA (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists) 2014b *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluation*

DCLG (Department for Communities and Local Government) 2018 *National Planning Policy Framework*, revised 2019

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Gurney, D 2003 *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*

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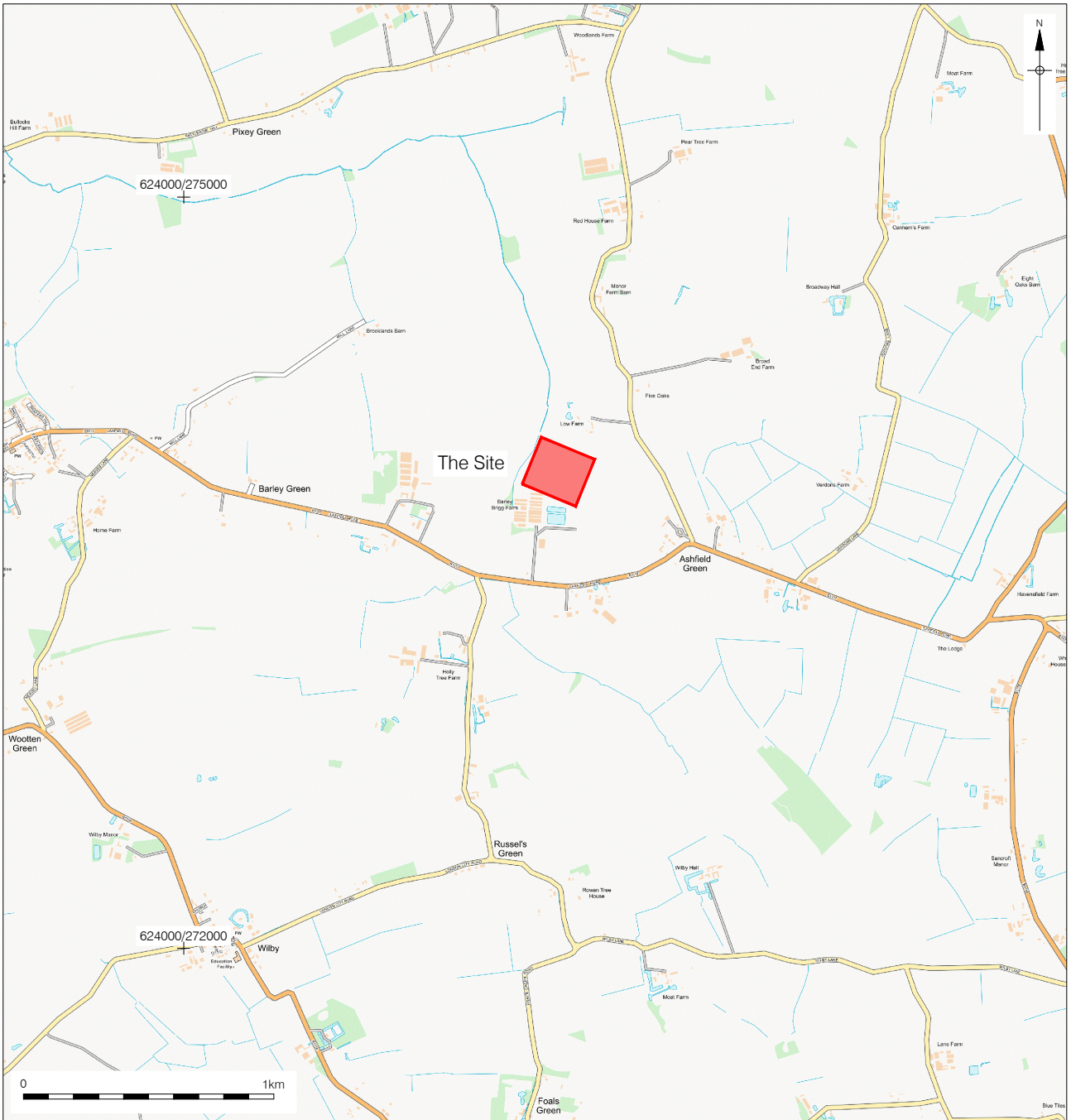
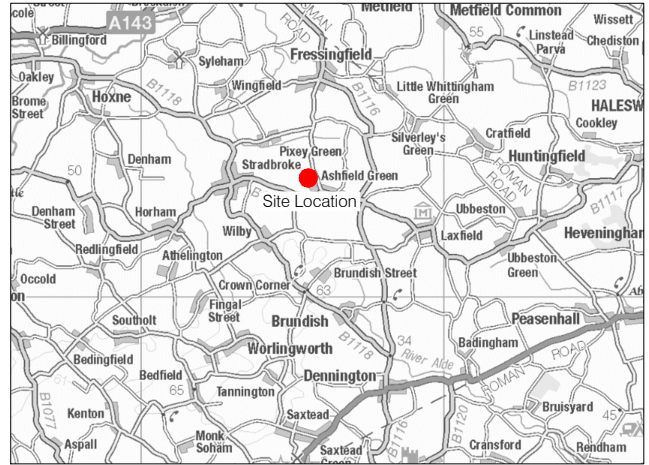
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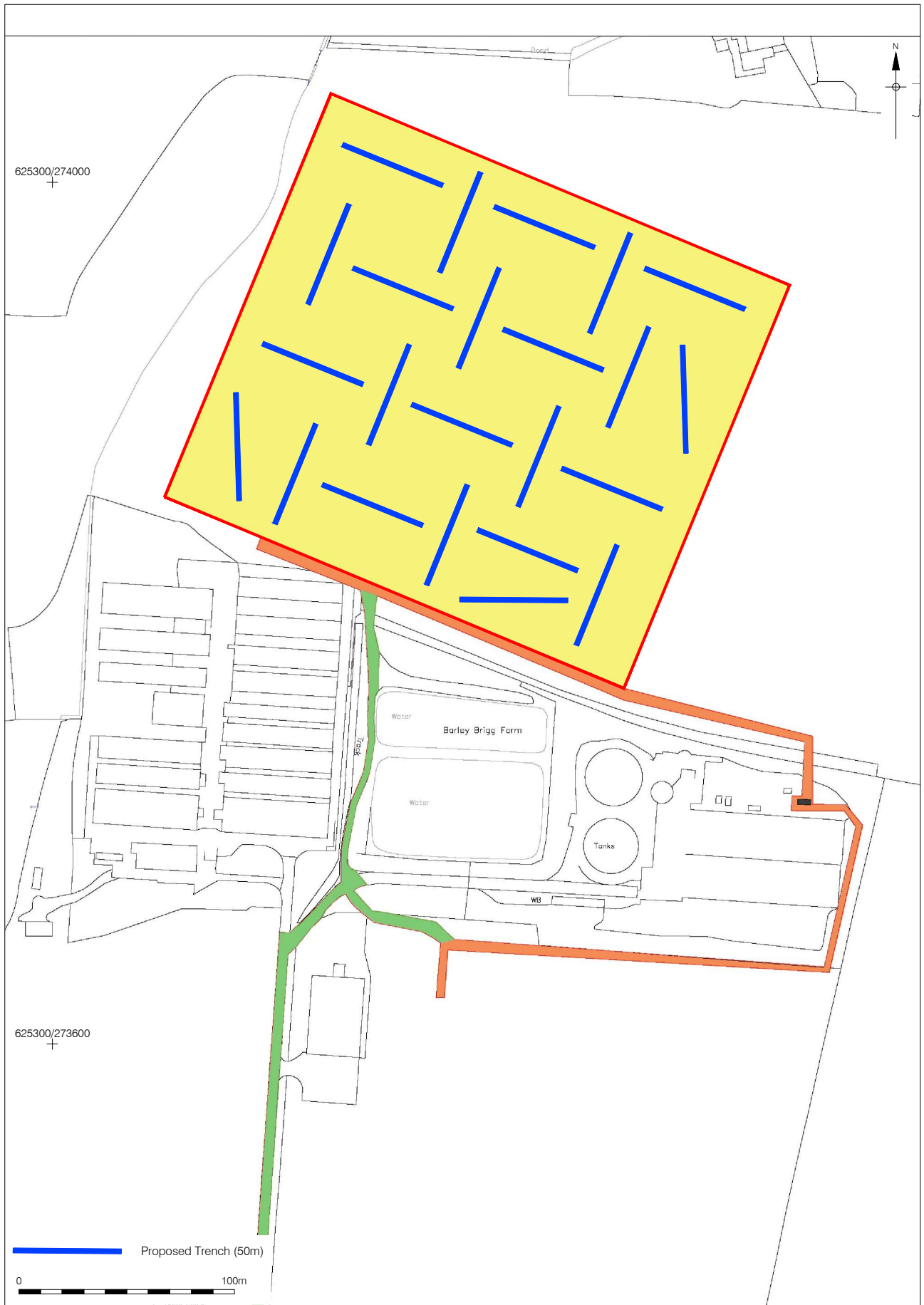
Museum and Galleries Commission 1992 *Storage and Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections*

SCCAS (Suffolk County Council's Archaeology Service) revised 2019 *Requirements for Archaeological Evaluation 2012*

SCCAS (Suffolk County Council's Archaeology Service) 2019b *Archive Guidelines*

UKIC 1990 *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long Term*





APPENDIX 1: FINDS, ENVIROMENTAL AND OTHER SPECIALIST SERVICES

Prehistoric Pottery: Matt Brudenell, Sarah Percival, Lawrence Morgan-Shelbourne

Roman Pottery: Katie Anderson (in house), Eniko Hudak (in house), Kayt Hawkins, Jo Mills (samian), Gwladys Monteil (samian), Joanna Bird (decorated samian), David Williams (amphora)

Post-Roman Pottery: Chris Jarrett (in house), Berni Seddon (in house), Sue Anderson

Clay Tobacco Pipe: Chris Jarrett (in house)

CBM: Berni Seddon (in house), Kevin Hayward (in house), Amparo Valcarcel (in house)

Stone & Petrological Analysis: Kevin Hayward (in house), Mark Samuel (moulded stone)

Glass: Chris Jarrett (in house), John Shepherd (in house), Ruth Beveridge, Hilary Cool, Rachel Tyson

Coins: James Gerrard (in house), Ruth Beveridge

Inscriptions & Graffiti: Roger Tomlin

Animal Bone: Kevin Rielly (in house), Karen Deighton (in house), Philip Armitage, Robin Bendrey, Ryan Desrosiers

Lithics (inc Palaeolithic): Barry Bishop (in house)

Osteology: James Langthorne (in house), Petra Ivanova (in house)

Timber: Damian Goodburn, Nigel Nayling (Wales), Mike Bamforth

Leather: Quita Mould

Small Finds: Marit Gaimster (in house), James Gerrard (in house), Hilary Major, Ian Riddler (esp worked bone), Ruth Beveridge

Metal slag: Gary Taylor (in house), Lynne Keys

Textiles: Sue Harrington, Penelope Walton Rogers

Conservation: Drakon Heritage, Karen Barker, Stefanie White (Colchester Museums), Emma Hogarth (Colchester Museums)

Dendrochronology: Ian Tyers

Archaeomagnetic dating: Mark Noel

Environmental: Kate Turner (in house), Tegan Abel (in house), Kath Hunter, Val Fryer, QUEST, University of Reading

Documentary Research: Guy Thompson (in house), Chris Phillpotts, Frederick Hamond (NI), Gillian Draper, Jeremy Haslam, Roger Leech

Industrial Archaeology: Gary Taylor (in house), David Cranstone

Finds Illustration: Cate Davies (in house), Roz Hall (in house), Rita Goncalves-Pedro (in house), Mark Roughley (in house)

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