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# **HOLIDAY LODGE SITE, WEeping WILLOW, 39 BURY ROAD, BARROW, SUFFOLK**

## **ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**



Report Number: R1332

September 2022

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**HOLIDAY LODGE SITE, WEEPING WILLOW, 39 BURY ROAD, BARROW**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION  
REPORT**

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Mbloc Ltd

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## **Abstract**

*On the 25th August 2022, Britannia Archaeology Ltd (BA) undertook a trial trenching evaluation on behalf of Mblocc Ltd ahead of the construction of a holiday lodge site at Weeping Willow 39 Bury Road, Barrow, Suffolk (576666/263499) (Fig. 1).*

*The site had a moderate potential for features and finds relating to the medieval period. The potential for finds and features from all other periods was considered low.*

*Only a single archaeological feature was identified in the evaluation. Ditch 1003 in Trench 1. Small fragments of coke and CBM were present within its single fill, dating the ditch to the post-medieval period, although this ditch does not appear on the 1839 Tithe Map (Fig. 7), it likely formed part of the southern boundary dividing plots 462 and 440 to the west, possibly originally burgage plots prior to the formation of plot 465.*

*Overall, the evaluation was successful in assessing the archaeological potential of the site. Due to the lack of archaeological features and paucity of finds from both the topsoil and subsoil, this area was likely either rear plots to the houses facing Barrow Green, or agricultural land prior to being utilised as a Public House garden.*



## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

On the 25th August 2022, Britannia Archaeology Ltd (BA) undertook a trial trenching evaluation on behalf of Mbloc Ltd. The archaeological work is required as a condition of application DC/21/1840/FUL, for the construction of a holiday lodge site at Weeping Willow 39 Bury Road, Barrow, Suffolk (576666/263499) (Fig. 1).

A design brief issued by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS) (Baker, M. 28th July 2022) required a programme of linear trial trenching to sample the area threatened by development. This was achieved by excavating one trench measuring 30.00m x 1.80m and one trench measuring 25.00m x 1.80m across the site to assess the potential of the area. The trenches were excavated using a 360° tracked, mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket.



## 2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION

The site is located within the centre of Barrow, Suffolk, 100m to the east of Barrow Green and directly south of the Weeping Willow public house. The site is currently in use partially as a beer garden for the Weeping Willow and scrubland, with residential properties to the west and south and open fields to the east.

### 2.1 *Site Geology*

The Bedrock geology is described as the Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation and Culver Chalk Formation composed of soft to medium hard, smooth white chalks with numerous marl seams and flint bands. This sedimentary bedrock formed between 93.9 and 72.1 million years ago during the Cretaceous period. (BSG, 2022).

The superficial deposits are recorded as the Lowestoft Formation: an extensive sheet of chalky till, together with outwash sands and gravels, silts and clays. These deposits were formed during the Anglian Stage some 478,000 to 424,000 years ago (BGS, 2022).





### **3.0 PLANNING POLICIES**

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



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

The following archaeological background draws on the Suffolk Heritage Explorer (within a 1km search centred on the site), English Heritage PastScape ([www.pastscape.org.uk](http://www.pastscape.org.uk)), and the Archaeological Data Service ([www.ads.ahds.ac.uk](http://www.ads.ahds.ac.uk)) (ADS) (Figs. 2 & 3). A full archaeological background using the results from the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (1km search centred on the site) will be included in the report arising from the archaeological work.

### 4.1 *Prehistoric*

430m south west of the site, in 2013 archaeological evaluation revealed a Bronze Age pit (BRR 052).

### 4.2 *Roman*

Archaeological investigations some 100m to the north of the site at Land Adjacent to the Green in 2013 revealed several features associated with a Romano-British farmstead (BRR 054). Several boundary ditches were uncovered, containing daub, faunal remains, charcoal and a small ceramic assemblage dating to the 1<sup>st</sup> through 4<sup>th</sup> centuries. A small amount of structural remains were also discovered, possibly hinting that the site was on the periphery of a small farmstead going out of use in the 2<sup>nd</sup> century.

### 4.3 *Medieval*

120m to the south of the site, archaeological excavation uncovered the remnants of an 11<sup>th</sup> through 14<sup>th</sup> century settlement (BRR 060). A sequence of broadly rectilinear enclosures were revealed aligned along the route of Barrow Hill. Boundary ditches, a waterhole, pits and the foundations of at least three post-built timber structures were also revealed. Four sub-periods in the development of the settlement could be identified. The quality of the pottery from the site and the scarcity of dress accessories or items of personal adornment suggested a relatively low status.



Some 430m south west of the site, archaeological evaluation and excavation uncovered two 12<sup>th</sup> through 15<sup>th</sup> century pits, containing pottery and faunal remains (BRR 052).

600m to the north of the site is the site of Barrow Hall, a Scheduled Ancient Monument (3309). The moated site is thought to be the manor of Barrow, mentioned in the 12th and 13th centuries as belonging to the Passelewe family, with the manor site disappearing from mapping sometime in the 18<sup>th</sup> century. The site comprises a rectangular moat, with an entrance along its western side and a water management system heading north from the moats north west corner.

Excavation ahead of residential development some 300m west of the site found remains of 11th–14th-century settlement (BRR 066). The investigations revealed boundary ditches, a waterhole, pits and the foundations of at least three post-built timber structures.

#### *4.5 Post-medieval and Modern*

Barrow Green (BRR 014), directly to the west of the site has its origins at least within the 16th century, shown on a 1597 map of the area as 'Barroughe greene'.

A spigot mortar emplacement from the Second World War is located some 200m north east of the site (BRR 058).

#### *4.6 Archaeological Potential*

Given the above records the site had a **moderate** potential for features and finds relating to the medieval period. The potential for finds and features from all other periods was considered **low**.



## 5.0 PROJECT AIMS

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

- Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.
- Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.
- Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.
- Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.

Both the WSI, fieldwork and resulting report/archiving will be undertaken in accordance with *Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation 2021 (SCCAS)*, *CIfA Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations 2014*, and *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England 2003*.



## 6.0 PROJECT OBJECTIVES

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

Particular study of the following should occur:

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

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

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

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



## **7.0 FIELDWORK METHODOLOGY**

The SCCAS brief required a programme of linear trial trenching to sample the site ahead of the construction of holiday lodges. This was achieved by excavating 1 trench measuring 30.00m x 1.80m and one trench measuring 25.00m x 1.80m.

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

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



## 8.0 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS (Figs. 4 - 6)

A summary of the features and layers encountered is described below. Full context descriptions can be found at Appendix 1.

A professional metal detectorist was used to scan the trench locations prior, during and post excavation along with the spoil heaps. Only demonstrably modern finds were recovered and therefore were not retained.

### 8.1 Trench 1

Trench 1 was located in the northern portion of the site, on a north-west to south-east orientation, measuring 25.00m x 1.80m. The trench contained a single feature; Ditch **1003**. The ditch (2.74m+ x 1.40m x 0.29m) was linear in plan with moderate sloping sides and a concave rounded base. The ditch contained a single fill, **1006**, which was a mid-brownish grey, compact, silty sand. Fill **1006** contained rare small fragments of coke and CBM.

### 8.2 Trench 2

Trench 2 was located in the southern portion of the site. The trench was on a north-east to south-west orientation, measuring 30.00m x 1.80m. No archaeological features or finds were present. A modern land drain was present medially within the trench on an east – west alignment.



## 9.0 DEPOSIT MODEL (Figs. 4 - 6)

The site stratigraphy was consistent across the site. Please see Appendix 1 for detailed context descriptions.

At the top of the sequence across the site was Topsoil **1000**. This comprised a dark grey brown, loose, silty sand with occasional sub angular flint pebble inclusions.

Below this layer was Subsoil **1001**, a possible remnant of a former agricultural subsoil. This layer was comprised of a mid orange brown, compact, silty sand with occasional sub angular flint pebble inclusions.

At the base of the stratigraphic sequence in all trenches was natural geology **1002** which comprised a mid orange brown, compact, silty sand with occasional sub-angular and rounded flint pebble and chalk inclusions.





## 10.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

The site had a moderate potential for features and finds relating to the medieval period. The potential for finds and features from all other periods was considered low.

Only a single archaeological feature was identified in the evaluation. Ditch **1003** in Trench 1. Small fragments of coke and CBM were present within its single fill **1004**, dating the ditch to the post-medieval period. Although this ditch does not appear on the 1839 Tithe Map (Fig. 7), it likely formed part of the southern boundary dividing plots 462 and 440 to the west, possibly originally burgage plots prior to the formation of plot 465.

Overall, the evaluation was successful in assessing the archaeological potential of the site. Due to the lack of archaeological features and paucity of finds from both the topsoil and subsoil, this area was likely either rear plots to the houses facing Barrow Green, or agricultural land prior to being utilised as a Public House garden.



## **11.0 ARCHIVE DEPOSITION**

The archive will be prepared in line with the standards and guidance in *Archaeological Archives in Suffolk: Guidelines for Preparation and Deposition* (SCCAS, 2022). Arrangements will be made for the archive to be deposited with Suffolk County Council Archaeological Archives subject to agreement with the legal landowner where finds are concerned. The digital archive will be stored with the Archaeological Data Service (ADS).



## **12.0 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

Britannia Archaeology would like to thank Darren Howard and Dean Pearce for commissioning and funding the project.

We would also like to thank Matt Baker of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service for his advice and assistance on the project.

Special thanks to Mr Steve Clarkson (PCIfA) for his specialist services in metal detecting on the site.

The site was excavated by Rory Coduri and Dan McConnell of Britannia Archaeology Ltd.



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

English Heritage National List for England

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

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



## APPENDIX 1 – DEPOSIT TABLES

### TRENCH 1

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID1
1	NW-SE	93.18m	1
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
1	SE end, SW Side	NE	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00 - 0.28m	Topsoil: dark grey brown, loose, silty sand with occasional sub angular flint pebble inclusions	
1001	0.28 - 0.58m	Sub-soil: mid orange brown, compact, silty sand with occasional sub angular flint pebble inclusions	
1002	0.58m +	Natural: mid orange brown, compact, silty sand with occasional sub-angular and rounded flint pebble and chalk inclusions	

### Context Descriptions

Feature Context	Feature Type & Description (m)	Layer/Fill Context	Layer/Fill Description
1003	Ditch (2.74m+ x 1.40m x 0.29m) linear in plan with moderate sloping sides and a concave rounded base	1004	Primary fill. Mid-brownish grey, compact, silty sand

### TRENCH 2

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
2	NE-SW	93.54m	4
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
2	SW end, SE side	NW	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00 - 0.31m	Topsoil: dark grey brown, loose, silty sand with occasional sub angular flint pebble inclusions	
1001	0.31 - 0.51m	Sub-soil: mid orange brown, compact, silty sand with occasional sub angular flint pebble inclusions	
1002	0.51m+	Natural: mid orange brown, compact, silty sand with occasional sub-angular and rounded flint pebble and chalk inclusions	



## **APPENDIX 2 – Compliance (Approved Written Scheme of Investigation)**

### **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) has been prepared by Britannia Archaeology Ltd (BA) on behalf of mbloc Ltd. The archaeological work is required as a condition of application DC/21/1840/FUL, for the construction of seven holiday lodges and associated ancillary works at Holiday Lodge Site, Weeping Willow, 39 Bury Road, Barrow (576666/263499) (Fig. 1).

This WSI presents a programme of archaeological investigation by means of an archaeological trial trench evaluation to assess the nature and potential of the site, and to determine the need for any future site investigations. A design brief issued by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS) (Baker, M. 28<sup>th</sup> July 2022) requires a programme of linear trial trenching to sample the area threatened by development. This will be achieved by excavating one trench measuring 30.00m x 1.80m and one trench measuring 25.00m x 1.80m with a contingency of trench extension should this be required. The trenches will be excavated using a 360° tracked, mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket.

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



## 2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION (Fig. 1)

The site is located within the centre of Barrow, Suffolk, 100m to the east of Barrow Green and directly south of the Weeping Willow public house. The site is currently in use partially as a beer garden for the Weeping Willow and scrubland, with residential properties to the west and south and open fields to the east.

### 2.1 *Site Geology*

The Bedrock geology is described as the Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation and Culver Chalk Formation composed of soft to medium hard, smooth white chalks with numerous marl seams and flint bands. This sedimentary bedrock formed between 93.9 and 72.1 million years ago during the Cretaceous period. (BSG, 2022).

The superficial deposits are recorded as the Lowestoft Formation: an extensive sheet of chalky till, together with outwash sands and gravels, silts and clays. These deposits were formed during the Anglian Stage some 478,000 to 424,000 years ago (BGS, 2022).





### 3.0 PLANNING POLICIES

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

#### 3.1 *National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF, DCLG July 2021)*

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

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

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

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



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

#### Policy HB14

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

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



#### **4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND**

Taken from the archaeological Brief issued by SCCAS (Baker, M. 28<sup>th</sup> July 2022): 'This site lies in an area of archaeological potential recorded on the County Historic Environment Record (HER). An archaeological investigation close to the site has found archaeological features relating to a Roman farmstead (HER ref no. BRR 054). In addition to this, the HER has records for finds spots dating from the Roman period close to the site (BRR 033). As a result, there is high potential for the discovery of below-ground heritage assets of archaeological importance within this area, and groundworks associated with the development have the potential to damage or destroy any archaeological remains which exist.'

A full archaeological background using the results from the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (1km search centred on the site) will be included in the report arising from the archaeological work. This data has been requested.



## 5.0 PROJECT AIMS

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

- Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.
- Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.
- Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.
- Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.

Both the WSI, fieldwork and resulting report/archiving will be undertaken in accordance with *Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation 2021 (SCCAS)*, *CIfA Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations 2014*, and *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England 2003*.



## 6.0 PROJECT OBJECTIVES

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

Particular study of the following should occur:

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

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

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

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



## 7.0 FIELDWORK METHODOLOGY

The SCCAS brief requires a programme of linear trial trenching to sample the site ahead of the construction of holiday lodges. This will be achieved by excavating 1 trench measuring 30.00m x 1.80m and one trench measuring 25.00m x 1.80m with a contingency of trench extension should this be required. The trenches will be set out in a systematic grid layout across the site.

A 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket will be used to machine down to the first archaeological horizon, thereafter all excavation work will be undertaken by hand (Fig. 2).

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

In the event that important archaeological remains or complex/unexpected deposits are identified, a site meeting will be held with the client and the SCCAS planning archaeologist to discuss the significance of the remains and decide on the strategy and scope of further excavation and recording. The brief (section 4.4) states that localised extensions to trenches may be a requirement of the site monitoring visit if unclear archaeological remains or geomorphological features present difficulties of interpretation, or to assist with the formulation of a mitigation strategy. **The client is aware of the need for contingency funding to cover additional works if necessary.**

### 7.1 Site Plans

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

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



## 7.2 *Mechanical Excavation*

The location of electricity, gas, water, sewage and telephone services in addition to the known gas pipeline will be identified from information supplied by the client or relevant authorities prior to machining. Care will be taken when operating machinery in the vicinity of overhead services. All staff are trained in the use of CAT scanners that will be employed before the bucket breaks the ground.

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

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

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

## 7.3 *Hand Excavation*

All archaeological features will be excavated by hand, in the appropriate way detailed below, where it is safe to do so.

## 7.4 *Metal Detector*

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



### 7.5 *Excavation of Stratified Sequences*

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

### 7.6 *Excavation of Buildings*

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

### 7.7 *Ditches*

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

### 7.8 *Discrete Features*

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

### 7.9 *Full Excavation*

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





### 7.10 *Burials*

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

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

### 7.11 *Written Record*

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

### 7.12 *Photographic Record*

All features and deposits will be photographed in detail and general site and working shoots taken as part of the photographic record. This record will comprise high quality digital photographs saved in RAW/CR2 format and taken on an 11 Mega Pixel, Canon 750, DSLR. The RAW/CR2 files will be converted and stored in uncompressed .tiff at 8 bit. If for any reason acceptable digital photography cannot be undertaken, the primary record will be on 35mm black and white film. All photographs will be listed, indexed and archived.

### 7.13 *Drawn Record*

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



#### 7.14 *Finds and Environmental Remains*

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

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

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

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

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

#### 7.15 *Artefact Recovery*

A programme of bucket sampling will be conducted, whereby 90 litres of spoil will hand sorted for each soil horizon encountered. Bucket sampling points will occur at each end of



trench/investigation area: if the trenching length is greater than 30m, an additional sampling point medially within the trench will occur.

#### 7.16 *Finds classed as Treasure*

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

##### *The Treasure Act*

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

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

#### 7.17 *Remote Monitoring Requirements*

Due to the extant Covid-19 pandemic it may be enforced to only allow essential travel and contact with others. Should this occur, SCCAS have put in place requirements to enable the remote monitoring of sites should this be required:

- All features present in the trenches, including presumed natural and geological features, are to be investigated as per this WSI.
- A GPS trench plan showing what is present in each trench (including context numbers) will be produced.



- A written text stating what finds were found (if any) in each context, with provisional dates, will be made available.
- Trench shots will be taken from each end of the trench and provided to SCCAS.
- Photographs of trench sections (bulk) will also be provided.
- Photographs of all features will be provided with context numbers.
- A diagram indicating the direction each photograph was taken from including the photograph number will be produced.
- Provision will be made for SCCAS to review the remote monitoring documents and for any queries to be resolved.



## 8.0 PRESENTATION OF RESULTS

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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



## 9.0 PROJECT ARCHIVE AND DEPOSITION

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

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

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

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

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



## 10.0 HEALTH AND SAFETY

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

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

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

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

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

### 10.2 *COVID-19*

Britannia will closely monitor and adhere to the Standard Operational Procedure (SOP) outlined by the Construction Leadership Council and Prospect. A full Covid-19 Risk Assessment will be undertaken and will be available upon request.





## **11.0 RESOURCES**

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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



## 12.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Brown, D.H. 2007. *Archaeological Archives. A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation*; Archaeological Archives Forum.

Brown, N. And Glazebrook, J. 2000. *Research and Archaeology: a Framework for the Eastern Counties, 2. research agenda and strategy*; East Anglian Archaeol. Occ. Paper 8.

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SCCAS Conservation Team, 2021. *Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation*

United Kingdom Institute for Conservation, 1983. *Packaging and Storage of Freshly-Excavated Artefacts from Archaeological Sites*; Conservation Guidelines No. 2.



**Websites:**

The British Geological Survey (Natural Environment Research Council) – Geology of Britain Viewer - [www.bgs.ac.uk/opengeoscience/home.html?Accordion2=1#maps](http://www.bgs.ac.uk/opengeoscience/home.html?Accordion2=1#maps)

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

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

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

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

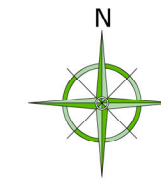
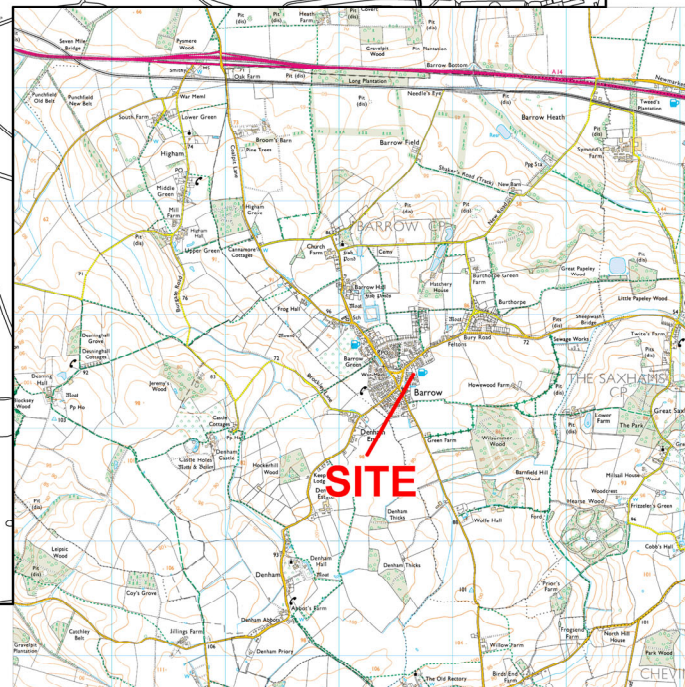
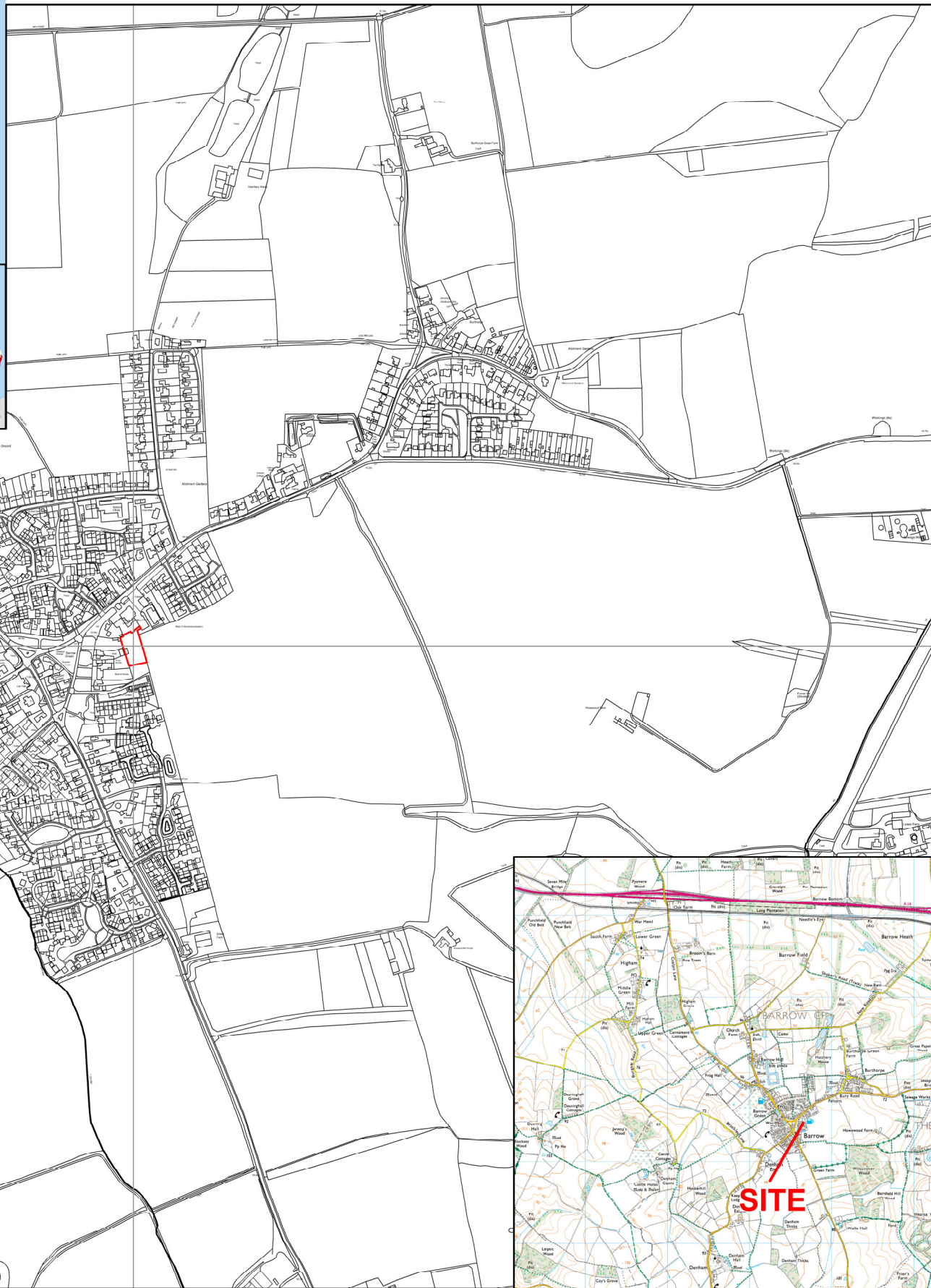




## APPENDIX 3 – Oasis Sheet

### Summary for britanni1-508520

OASIS ID (UID)	britanni1-508520
Project Name	Evaluation at Holiday Lodge Site, Weeping Willow, 39 Bury Road, Barrow
Sitename	Holiday Lodge Site, Weeping Willow, 39 Bury Road, Barrow
Activity type	Evaluation
Project Identifier(s)	P1405
Planning Id	DC/21/1840/FUL
Reason For Investigation	Planning: Post determination
Organisation Responsible for work	Britannia Archaeology Ltd
Project Dates	15-Aug-2022 - 15-Aug-2022
Location	Holiday Lodge Site, Weeping Willow, 39 Bury Road, Barrow NGR : TL 76657 63536 LL : 52.241656, 0.585955 12 Fig : 576657,263536
Administrative Areas	Country : England County : Suffolk District : West Suffolk Parish : Barrow
Project Methodology	Archaeological trial trench evaluation
Project Results	<p>Only a single archaeological feature was identified in the evaluation. Ditch 1003 in Trench 1. Small fragments of coke and CBM were present within its single fill 1004, dating the ditch to the post-medieval period. Although this ditch does not appear on the 1839 Tithe Map (Fig. 7), it likely formed part of the southern boundary dividing plots 462 and 440 to the west, possibly originally burgage plots prior to the formation of plot 465.</p> <p>Overall, the evaluation was successful in assessing the archaeological potential of the site. Due to the lack of archaeological features and paucity of finds from both the topsoil and subsoil, this area was likely either rear plots to the houses facing Barrow Green, or agricultural land prior to being utilised as a Public House garden.</p>
Keywords	Ditch - POST MEDIEVAL - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types
Funder	
HER	Suffolk HER - unRev - STANDARD
Person Responsible for work	Dan, McConnell
HER Identifiers	
Archives	



 Site Boundary

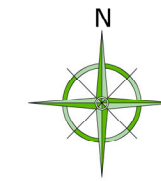
263499

57666

0 1:10000 500m

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NGR:	57666 263499	REF:	R1332
PROJECT:	HOLIDAY LODGE SITE, WEEPING WILLOW, 39 BURY ROAD, BARROW		
DESCRIPTION:	GENERAL LOCATION PLAN		
CLIENT:	mbloc Ltd		
<b>BRITANNIA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD</b>			
 UNIT 2 THE OLD WOOL WAREHOUSE ST ANDREWS STREET SOUTH BURY ST EDMUNDS SUFFOLK IP33 3PH T: 01284 630057 E: info@brit-arch.com W: www.britannia-archaeology.com © Copyright Britannia Archaeology Ltd 2022			
DATE:	AUG 2022	PLOT:	A3
AUTHOR:	DPM	VERSION:	1
APPROVED:	MB	FIGURE:	<b>1</b>



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

NGR: 576666 263499 REF: R1332

PROJECT: HOLIDAY LODGE SITE, WEEPING WILLOW, 39 BURY ROAD, BARROW

DESCRIPTION: HER DATA - EVENTS & SCHEDULED MONUMENTS

CLIENT: mbloc Ltd

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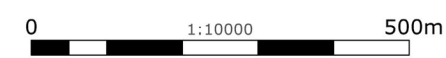
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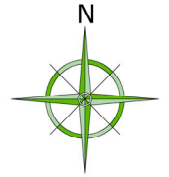
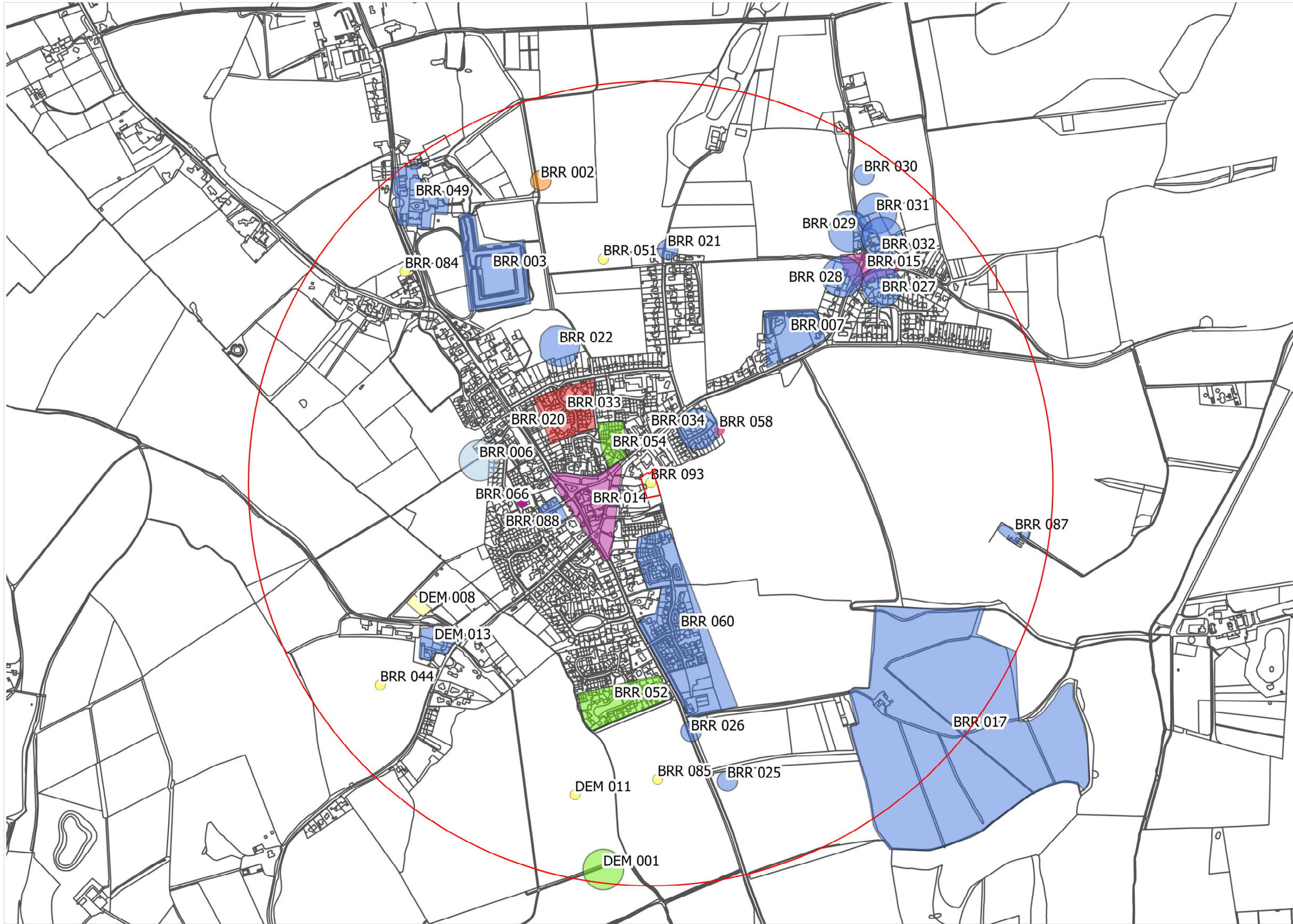
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FIGURE: 2



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

NGR: 576666 263499 REF: R1332

PROJECT: HOLIDAY LODGE SITE, WEEPING WILLOW, 39 BURY ROAD, BARROW

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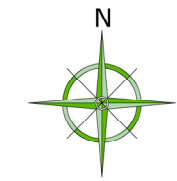
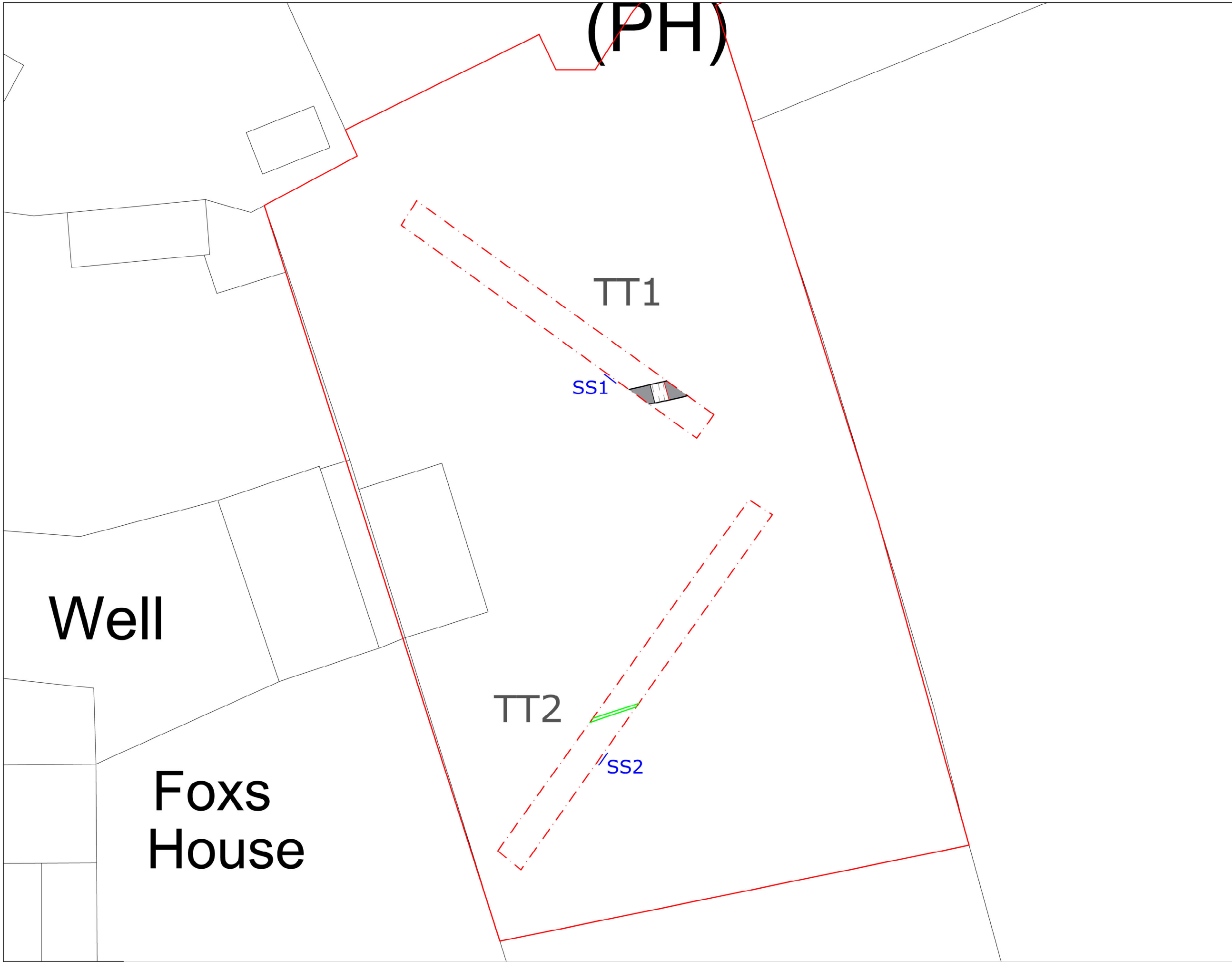
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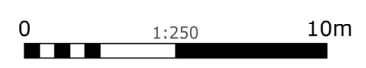
FIGURE: **3**

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- Site Boundary
- Trench
- Land Drain

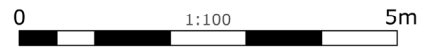
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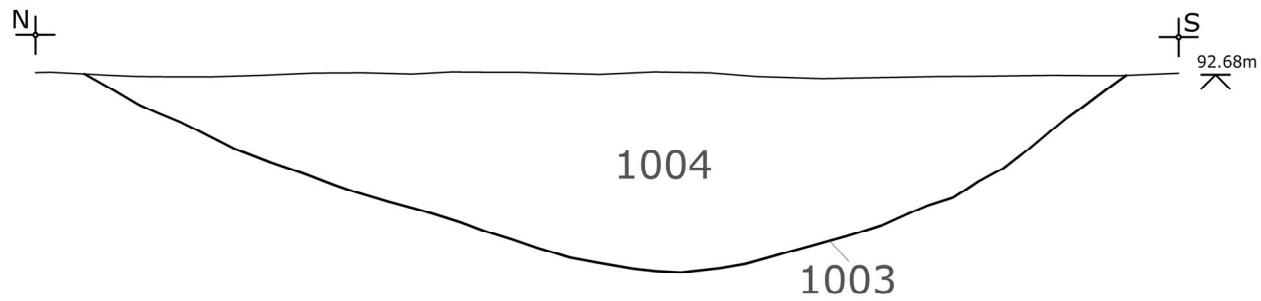
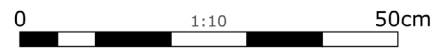
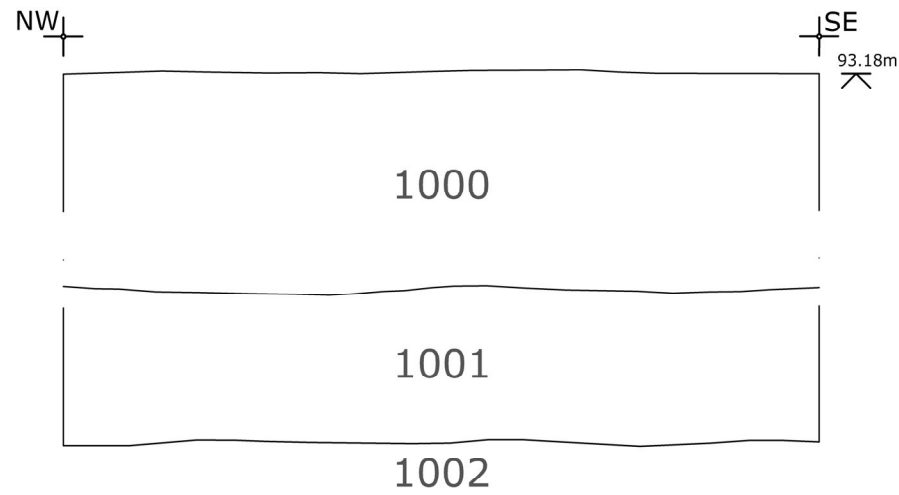
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(DESCRIPTION: TRENCH PLAN	
(CLIENT: mbloc Ltd	
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# TRIAL TRENCH 1



## SITE SECTION 1



DP2 - SS1 - VIEW SW



DP1 - DITCH 1003 - VIEW E

-  Excavated Feature
-  Trench

NGR: 576666 263499 REF: R1332

PROJECT: HOLIDAY LODGE SITE, WEEPING WILLOW, 39 BURY ROAD, BARROW

DESCRIPTION: TRIAL TRENCH 1: PLANS, SECTIONS & PHOTOGRAPHS

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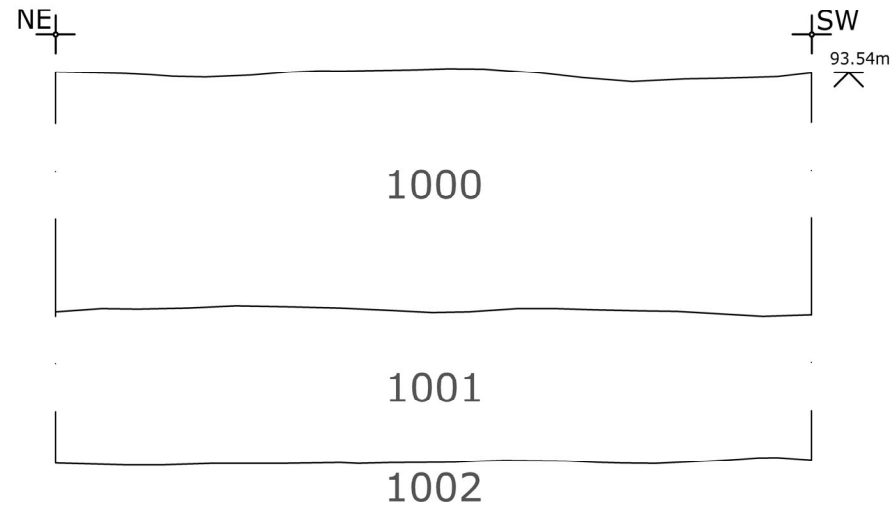
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AUTHOR: DPM

APPROVED: MB

FIGURE: **5**

SITE SECTION 2



0 1:10 50cm



DP4 - SS2 - VIEW SE



DP3 - TT1 - VIEW NW



DP5 - TT2 - VIEW NE

NGR: 576666 263499 REF: R1332

PROJECT: HOLIDAY LODGE SITE, WEEPING WILLOW, 39 BURY ROAD, BARROW

DESCRIPTION: TRIAL TRENCH 2: SECTIONS, PHOTOGRAPHS & TRENCH PHOTOGRAPHS

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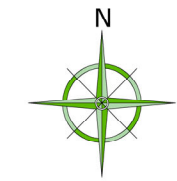
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FIGURE: 6



- Site Boundary
- - - Trench
- Land Drain

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FIGURE: 7

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