



Cranford

The Street, Barnham, Suffolk

Client:
Mr Slater

Date:
March 2015

BNH 106
Archaeological Evaluation Report
SCCAS Report No. 2015/004
Author: Simon Cass
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Cranford, Barnham BNH 106

Archaeological Monitoring Report

SCCAS Report No. 2015/004

Author: Simon Cass

Contributions By: Richenda Goffin

Illustrator: Simon Cass

Editor: Richenda Goffin

Report Date: March 2015

HER Information

Site Code: BNH 106

Site Name: Cranford, The Street, Barnham

Report Number 2015/004

Planning Application No: SE/12/0172

Date of Fieldwork: 10-11/02/2015

Grid Reference: TL 869 791

Oasis Reference: Suffolka1-202910

Curatorial Officer: Rachael Abraham

Project Officer: Simon Cass

Client/Funding Body: Mr Slater

Client Reference: -

Digital report submitted to Archaeological Data Service:

<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/greylit>

Disclaimer

Any opinions expressed in this report about the need for further archaeological work are those of Suffolk Archaeology CIC. Ultimately the need for further work will be determined by the Local Planning Authority and its Archaeological Advisors when a planning application is registered. Suffolk Archaeology CIC cannot accept responsibility for inconvenience caused to the clients should the Planning Authority take a different view to that expressed in the report.

Prepared By: Simon Cass

Date: 13/03/15

Approved By: Rhodri Gardner

Position: Managing Director

Date:

Signed:

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

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Summary














Planning permission (SE/12/0172) was granted by St Edmundsbury District Council for four extensions to the existing property at Cranford, The Street, Barnham. This permission included a condition relating to archaeology requiring archaeological works to be carried out in order to record any potential remains encountered or disturbed by the development. A brief issued by Rachael Abraham of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Curatorial Team (dated 05/02/2015) stipulated that monitoring of the excavation of footings would be acceptable in order to fulfil this condition. Two visits were made in February 2014 to see footings being excavated. Two of the possible four extensions covered by the planning permission were excavated, with the remaining extensions unlikely to be carried out at this time. Two large pits were noted in one of the footings, with the only dating evidence being post-medieval brick fragments. No further work has been stipulated in order to fulfil the planning condition.

Drawing Conventions

Plans

Limit of Excavation	
Features	
Break of Slope	
Features - Conjectured	
Natural Features	
Sondages/Machine Strip	
Intrusion/Truncation	
Illustrated Section	
Cut Number	
Archaeological Features	

Sections

Limit of Excavation	
Cut	
Modern Cut	
Cut - Conjectured	
Deposit Horizon	
Deposit Horizon - Conjectured	
Intrusion/Truncation	
Top of Natural	
Top Surface	
Break in Section	
Cut Number	
Deposit Number	
Ordinance Datum	

1. Introduction

Planning permission was granted for extensions on the current dwelling at Cranford, The Street, Barnham by St Edmundsbury District Council (SE/12/0172). While four extensions included in the planning permission, only two have been carried out. As a part of the permission, a condition was placed on the development relating to archaeology requiring a programme of archaeological works in order to record any archaeological remains affected by the development. A written scheme of investigation (WSI) was produced by SACIC, based on a Brief for continuous recording (dated 12/02/2015) written by Rachael Abraham of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Curatorial Team (SCCAS/CT).

2. Geology and topography

The site lies in a generally flat area, with superficial deposits of Croxton Sand and gravel – superficial deposits formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period in a local environment previously dominated by ice age conditions. Below this the bedrock deposit is recorded as Lewes Nodular Chalk – a sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 86 to 94 million years ago in the Cretaceous Period in a local environment previously dominated by warm chalk seas (BGS 2015). The site lies at a height of approximately 26m OD, on land gently rising away from the Little Ouse River 400m to the north.

3. Archaeology and historical background

The site lies within the historic core of the village (BNH 064), with numerous findspots nearby including Roman and Saxon artefacts (for instance BNH 030 and BNH 042), as well as a group of probable Early Bronze Age barrows (BNH 004, BNH 005, BNH 023 and BNH 025) a short distance to the south-west.

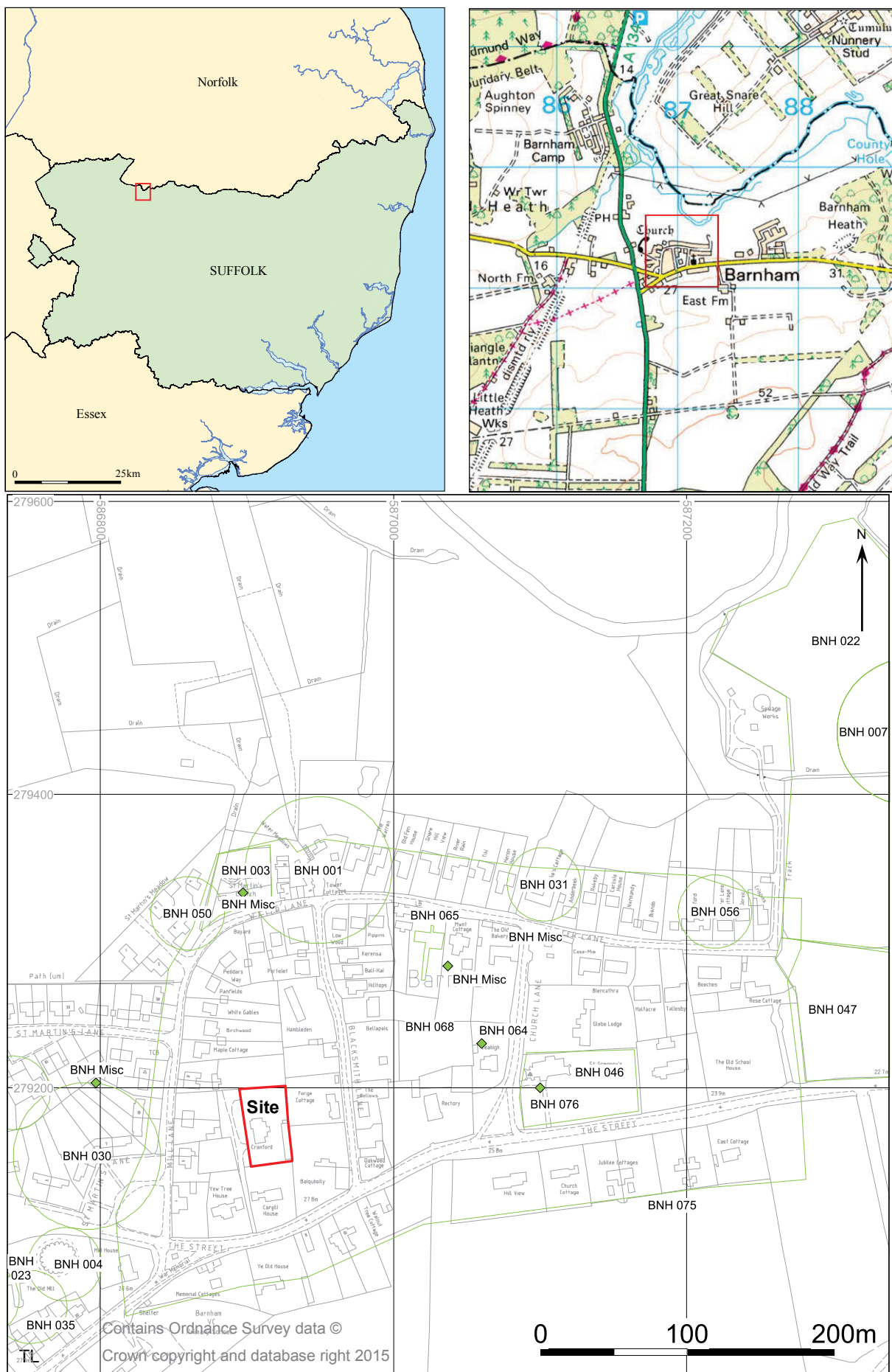


Figure 1. Location map, showing site (red) and local HER entries (green)

4. Methodology

The footings were excavated with a c.3 tonne mechanical excavator fitted with a narrow toothed bucket to the top of natural geology. Visits were made to the site during the excavation and the full extent of both of the footings were seen. Records were made of representative sections showing the general stratigraphy in each footing, as well as archaeologically relevant deposits (on A3 permatrace). Paper records were made on *pro-forma* SACIC context sheets and a full digital photograph record made of the site and exposed sections (at 10megapixels). The site was surveyed with a GS08plus Leica Viva GPS unit.

5. Results

The footings on the northern side of the building were approximately 1.0m deep, with between 0.5m-0.7m of redeposited/disturbed garden soil above a layer of mid brown sandy silt subsoil. This overlay mid/pale cream and brown sharp sands with frequent flints and gravels – interpreted as natural geology. Only modern features were noted in this extension (a soakaway pipe trench).

The footings on the eastern side were usually 0.7m deep but where features were encountered they went to a maximum depth of 1.3m. Two large pits were seen in section, as well as two layers of compacted chalk floor/footing consolidation in the northeast corner of the footing. A single fragment of fired clay (that later broke into two) was recovered from the larger of the two pits, suggesting a date no earlier than the medieval period, and brick fragments bracketing the chalk floor layers indicate a post-medieval date for their use. Unfortunately no further items could be recovered from either pit and no stratigraphic relationship was discernible. The pits have been interpreted as representing domestic refuse disposal pits. The chalk layers are believed to represent a small outbuilding, though whether they are floor layers or footing pads for an earthfast beam slot is unknown. A full drawn record is available in the project digital archive but not reproduced here.



Plate 1. Pits and chalk layers in eastern footings, facing east.

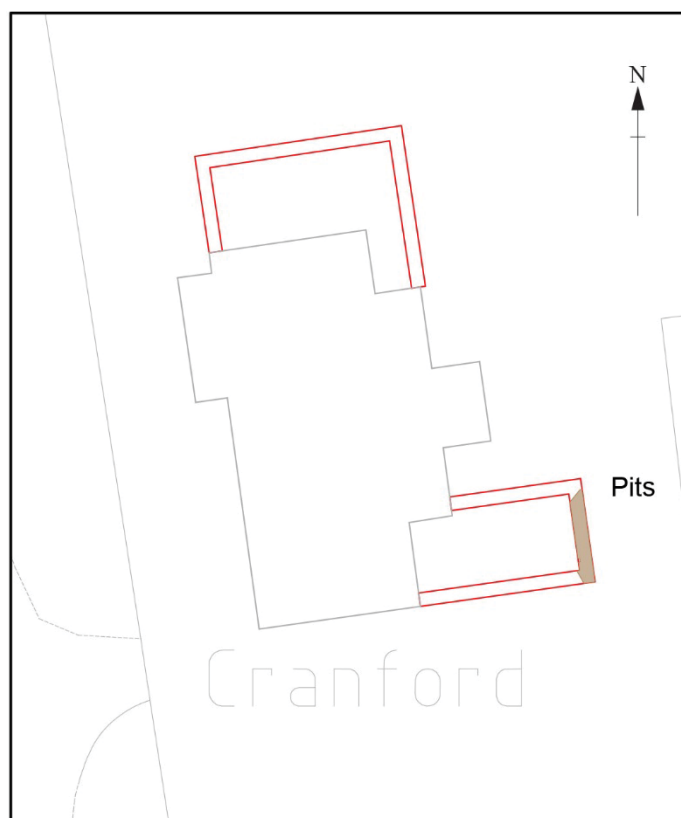


Figure 2. Trench plan showing pit locations (brown) and footing trenches (red)

6. Finds and environmental evidence

Identifications by Richenda Goffin

6.1 Ceramic building material

Two fragments of fired clay weighing 4g (medieval or later) were recovered from near the base of one of the pits seen in the footing with a fine silty fabric with frequent chalk inclusions which could date to the medieval period or be later. Two fragments of post-medieval brick weighing 370g were recovered from above and below the chalk footing

deposits seen in the north-east corner of the same section. One fragment has a dark orange sandy fabric with buff lenses, sparse flint and ferrous inclusions. The second fragment which has a fine sandy fabric with few other inclusions has a height of 58mm and probably dates to the 17-18th century. These suggest that any structure built on or involving that compacted chalk was no earlier than post-medieval.

7. Discussion and conclusions

The position of the pits just outside (but not beneath) a post-medieval (or later) outhouse could indicate that they were sited with respect to an existing structure.

8. Archive deposition

The archive (including paper, physical and digital records) is stored with SACIC in Needham Market until it can be permanently archived in the County HER at Bury St Edmunds.

9. Acknowledgements

The fieldwork was carried out by Simon Cass and directed by Rhodri Gardner, who also provided advice during the production of the report.

Post-excavation management was provided by Richenda Goffin who also undertook finds processing, analysis and reporting. The report illustrations were created by Simon Cass and the report was edited by Richenda Goffin.

10. Bibliography

British Geological Survey, 2015, *Geology of Britain Viewer* found at <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>

Appendix 1. Written scheme of investigation

Cranford, The Street, Barnham

Written Scheme of Investigation and Risk Assessment Archaeological Monitoring

Client: Mr M Slater

Author: Simon Cass

February 2015



Project details

Planning Application No: SE/12/0172

Curatorial Officer: Rachael Abraham

Grid Reference: TL 869 791

Area:

HER Event No/Site Code: ESF22809/BNH 106

Oasis Reference: Suffolka1-202910

Project Start date: 09/02/2015

Project Duration: c.1-2 days

Client/Funding Body: Mr M Slater

SA CIC Project Manager: Rhodri Gardner

SA CIC Project Officer: Simon Cass

SA CIC Job Code: BNH/CRA/001

1. Background

- Suffolk Archaeology CIC has been contracted to monitor groundworks for development at 'Cranford', The Street, Barnham.
- The archaeological monitoring is required by a condition on the approved planning application SE/12/0172, and is subject to a Brief and Specification, produced by Rachael Abraham of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCCAS/CT), the archaeological advisor to the planning authority, dated 5th February 2015.
- The condition has been placed as the site within the historic settlement core of Barnham and close to the recorded sites of Roman and Anglo-Saxon finds (BNH 030). It is thought that there is a high potential for intrusive groundworks to reveal medieval, and possibly earlier, occupation deposits within the site.
- The aim of the monitoring is to record all archaeological deposits which are damaged or removed by the sites development.

2. Archaeological method statement

- SCCAS/CT will be given 5 days notice of the commencement of the fieldwork to enable the works to be monitored effectively.
- An OASIS form has been initiated for the project and a Suffolk HER code obtained.

2.1. Fieldwork

- The Brief requires observation of the ground works for any soil stripping and foundations on site. These ground works will be monitored as they progress or soon afterwards (as appropriate to the scale of development) by an SA CIC Project Officer or Supervisor, in close liaison with the developer/contractor. Adequate allowance has been made within the quote cost to cover the recording of exposed archaeological deposits.
- Fieldwork standards will be guided by '*Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*' EAA Occasional Papers 14, 2003 and '*Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief*' Institute of Field Archaeologists, revised 2008.
- The exposed surface from the soil strip and trenching will be examined for archaeological features and finds and limited hand cleaning will be undertaken to clarify small areas as necessary and as health and safety considerations allow. Exposed archaeological features will be sectioned by hand with sampling at a normal standard for medieval and earlier deposits (i.e. 100% of structural features or graves/cremations, 50% of contained features e.g. pits, and 10-20% of linear features). Cremations will be 100% bagged and taken as samples. If thought appropriate and of archaeological benefit a metal detector search of exposed surfaces and spoil will be undertaken.
- Normal SA CIC conventions, compatible with the County Historic Environment Record (HER), will be used during the site recording. Site records will be made using a continuous numbering system. Site plans will be drawn at 1:20 or 1:50 as

appropriate, either by hand or using a RTK GPS. Plans and sections of individual features, soil layers etc will be recorded at 1:10, 1:20 or 1:50 as appropriate. A digital photographic record will be made throughout the monitoring works.

- All pre-modern finds will be kept and no discard policy will be considered until all the finds have been processed and assessed. All finds will be brought back to the SA CIC Needham Market office at the end of each day for processing. Much of the archive and assessment preparation work will be done inhouse, but in some circumstances it may be necessary to send some categories of finds to specialists working in archaeology and university departments in other parts of the country.
- Bulk environmental (40 litre) soil samples will be taken from selected archaeological features where possible and retained until an appropriate specialist has assessed their potential for palaeo-environmental remains. Decisions will be made on the need for further analysis following this assessment. If necessary advice will be sought from the English Heritage Regional Advisor in Archaeological Science, on the need for specialist environmental sampling.
- In the event of human remains being encountered on the site a Ministry of Justice licence for removal of human remains will be obtained. Any such find would require work in that part of the site to stop until the human remains have been removed.

2.2. Post-excavation stage

- The post-excavation work will be managed by Richenda Goffin. Specialist finds staff will be experienced in local and regional types and periods for their field. Members of the project team will be responsible for taking the project to archive and assessment levels.
- All site data will be entered on a computerised database compatible with the County HER. All site plans and sections will be inked in to form a permanent archive on archivally stable base material. Ordnance Datum levels will be on the section sheets. The photographic archive will be fully catalogued within the County HER photographic index.
- All finds will be processed, marked and bagged/boxed to County HER requirements. Where appropriate finds will be marked with a site code and a context number. Finds will be recorded and archived to minimum standards laid down by relevant groups (eg the Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group, the Study Group for Roman Pottery or the Medieval Pottery Research Group). Finds quantification will fully cover weights and numbers of finds by OP and context with a clear statement for specialists on the degree of apparent residuality observed.
- Metal finds will be x-rayed if appropriate and coins will be x-rayed if necessary for identification. Sensitive finds will be conserved if necessary and deposited in bags/boxes suitable for long term storage to Institute for Conservation (ICON) standards. All coins will be identified to a standard acceptable to normal numismatic research.
- Environmental samples will be processed and assessed to standards set by the Regional Environmental Archaeologist with a clear statement of potential for further analysis.

- A full monitoring report summarising all the findings and containing a full assessment of all finds and samples will be produced, and a draft hard copy submitted to SCCAS/CT for approval. The report will contain all appropriate scale plans and sections. The monitoring report will contain a recommendation for further analysis and publication of the results as appropriate and in accordance with regional research agendas and strategies (Medlycott, M. (Ed), 2011, *Research and Archaeology Revisited: A revised framework for the East of England*. EAA Occasional Paper 24). The report will form the basis for full discharge of the relevant condition.
- On approval a printed and bound copy of the report will be submitted to the County HER. An unbound copy of the report will be included with the project archive
- A digital .pdf copy of the approved report will be supplied to the client, together with our final invoice for outstanding fees. Printed and bound copies will be supplied on request.
- The online OASIS form for the project will be completed and a .pdf version of the report uploaded to the OASIS website for online publication by the Archaeological Data Service. A copy of the completed project OASIS form will be included as an appendix.
- The client and/or landowner will be asked to deposit all of the finds from the project in the SCCAS archaeological store together with the project archive. The project costing includes the fee charged by SCCAS for this service. A form transferring ownership of the archive to SCCAS will be completed and included in the project archive.
- The project archive will be consistent *with Management of Research in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE, English Heritage 2006). The project archive will also meet the requirements detailed in 'Deposition of Archaeological Archives in Suffolk' (SCCAS Conservation Team 2010).
- Exceptions from the above include material covered by the Treasure Act which will be reported and submitted to the appropriate authorities, and human skeletal remains which will be stored within the archive until a decision is reached upon their long term future, i.e. reburial or permanent storage.
- The client and/or landowner will be made aware that if they choose not to use the SCCAS/CT storage facility they will be expected to make alternative arrangements for the long term storage of the archive that meet the requirements of SCCAS/CT.

Project Staff

Project Manager:	Rhodri Gardner
Site monitoring:	Simon Cass
Finds Manager/Post Roman finds:	Richenda Goffin
Roman Pottery/General finds:	Stephen Benfield
Prehistoric pottery:	Anna Doherty (Archaeology South-East)
Prehistoric flint:	Sarah Bates (freelance)
Faunal remains:	Julie Curl (freelance)
Human remains:	Sue Anderson (freelance)
Environmental samples:	Val Fryer (freelance)

3. Health and safety/ Risk assessment

The site will be under the control of the site owner/building contractor and SA CIC staff will follow any site requirements such as inductions/PPE that are necessary. All SA CIC staff are experienced in working on a variety of archaeological sites and are aware of SA CIC H&S policies.

- Site staff will wear protective clothing at all times on site (hard hat, high visibility vest, steel-toe cap boots). The PO will report to the main contractor/developer at the beginning of each site visit. Most staff hold the Quarry H&S certificate and CSCS cards.
- Vehicles will be parked in a safe location.
- No holes or trenches deeper than 1.2m will be entered unless they have been suitably stepped or shored and assessed to be safe after consultation with the site contractor. They will not be entered if no-one else is in the close vicinity.
- Due care and attention will be paid to site and ground conditions. Safe routes etc will be adhered to and edges of excavations avoided unless necessary.
- A fully charged mobile phone will be on site at all times.
- Site staff will be aware of the location of the nearest A&E unit and a vehicle will be on site at all times. It is likely that the relevant PO will be a qualified First Aider.
- For single person working Suffolk Archaeology CIC operates a 'reporting-in' procedure at the end of each day.
- The main contractor will check for overhead and underground services and potential ground contamination.
- Suffolk Archaeology CIC holds full insurance policies for field work (details on request).

Emergency contacts

Local Police	Thetford Police Station, Norwich Rd, Thetford IP24 2HU	01842 754314
Local GP	Grove Surgery, Grove Lane Thetford, Norfolk, IP24 2HY	01842 752285
Location of nearest A&E	West Suffolk Hospital, Hardwick Lane, Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk, IP33 2QZ	01284 713000

OASIS ID: suffolka1-202910**Project details**

Project name	Cranford, The Street, Barnham
Short description of the project	A small archaeological monitoring was undertaken on new footings around the existing dwelling at Cranford, The Street, Barnham in early February 2015. Two refuse pits were identified within a length of footing, and two layers of chalk (possibly floor or ground beam footing) were recorded in one corner of the same footing. Brick/CBM fragments dating from no earlier than the medieval period were found.
Project dates	Start: 10-02-2015 End: 12-02-2015
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	BNH 106 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	SE/12/0172 - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	PIT Uncertain
Significant Finds	CBM Medieval
Significant Finds	BRICK Post Medieval
Investigation type	""Watching Brief""
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - Direction 4

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK ST EDMUNDSBURY BARNHAM Cranford, The Street, Barnham
Postcode	IP24 2NF
Study area	0 Square metres
Site coordinates	TL 869 791 52.3775489827 0.746179210524 52 22 39 N 000 44 46 E Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Suffolk Archaeology CIC
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Rachael Abraham
Project director/manager	Rhodri Gardner
Project supervisor	Simon Cass
Type of	Landowner

sponsor/funding
body

Name of
sponsor/funding
body Mr M. Slater

Project archives

Physical Archive
recipient Suffolk HER

Physical Contents "Ceramics"

Digital Archive
recipient Suffolk HER

Digital Contents "Ceramics", "Stratigraphic"

Digital Media
available "Images raster / digital photography"

Paper Archive
recipient Suffolk HER

Paper Contents "Ceramics", "Stratigraphic"

Paper Media
available "Photograph", "Report"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

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Author(s)/Editor(s) Cass, S.

Other
bibliographic
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Entered by Simon Cass (Simon.cass@suffolkarchaeology.co.uk)

Entered on 24 February 2015

Suffolk Archaeology CIC
Unit 5 | Plot 11 | Maitland Road | Lion Barn Industrial Estate
Needham Market | Suffolk | IP6 8NZ
Rhodri.Gardner@suffolkarchaeology.co.uk

01449 900120
www.suffolkarchaeology.co.uk

