



Morgan's, East End Road

Stonham Aspal, Suffolk

Client:

Mr and Mrs Henderson

Date:

July 2016

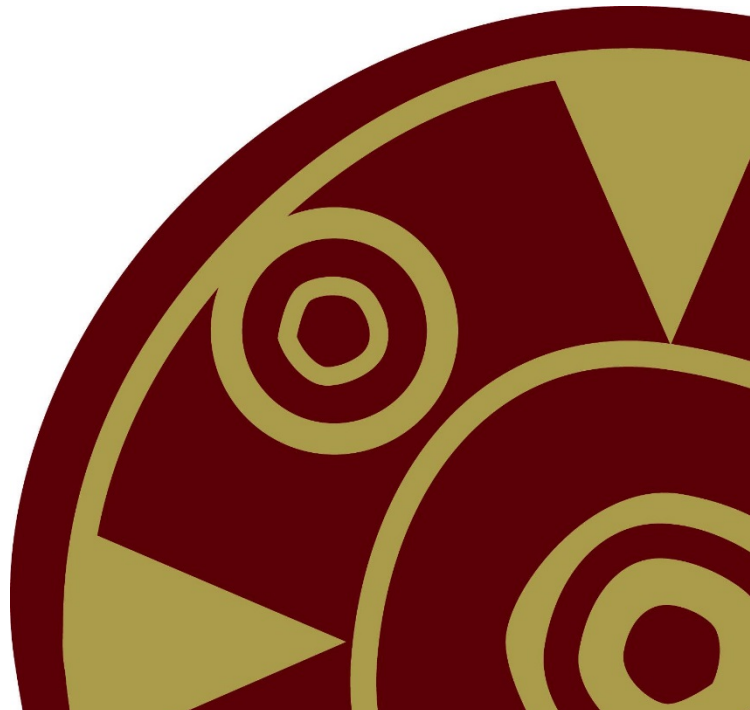
SAL 040

Archaeological Monitoring Report v0.2

SACIC Report No. 2016/056

Author: Rob Brooks

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HER Information

Site Code/Event Number: SAL 040/ESF 24021
Site Name: Morgan's, East End Lane
Report Number 2016/056
Planning Application No: Mid Suffolk 0026/15
Date of Fieldwork: 22nd-26th July, 2016
Grid Reference: TM 1533 5985
Oasis Reference: suffolka1-252453
Project Officer: Rob Brooks
Client/Funding Body: Mr and Mrs Henderson

Digital report submitted to Archaeological Data Service:
<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/greylit>

Prepared by: Rob Brooks
Date: 02/0807/2016

Approved by: John Craven
Position: Project Officer
Date: 02/08/2016
Signed:

Introduction

A monitoring was carried out during the site strip and trench excavation for a new garage/cart lodge at Morgan's, East End Lane, Stonham Aspal, in Suffolk (Fig. 1). This was to fulfil a condition on planning application Mid Suffolk 0026/15. The work required was outlined in a brief James Rolfe (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, 2016) and was carried out to a Written Scheme of Investigation by John Craven (Suffolk Archaeology CIC – Appendix 1). Monitoring visits were carried out from the 22nd-26th July 2016 by Rob Brooks (Suffolk Archaeology CIC). All of the work was funded by Mr and Mrs Henderson.

The site was within a moated enclosure, associated with Morgan's, which is recorded on the listing designations as East End Manor; a Grade II* listed property of mid 15th century date (List Entry Number 1033171 – www.heritagegateway.org.uk). The moat only survives partially now, although a large north to south section was aligned with the development area. As outline in the brief, other nearby find spots include Roman and medieval material. The 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey map (1904 – Appendix 1) shows a small building footprint located close to that of the proposed garage, in the very corner of the garden boundary. A search of the Suffolk Historic Environment Record has not been commissioned due to the limited results of the monitoring.

Groundworks and methodology

The groundworks were undertaken by a subcontractor, working under the supervision of Rob Brooks. This involved the stripping of the main area of the building by up to 0.3m below ground level (Pl. 1) using a machine equipped with a toothless bucket, with 0.6m wide trenches around the outside down to depths of between 1.2m and 1.45m. Sections and plans were drawn by hand and photos were taken of the profiles and the site in general. The depth of the trenching meant that it was not possible to fully clean the sections, but they were still photographed and are included in the digital archive. The site was georeferenced from known Ordnance Survey points. A single continuous numbering system was used to record the site. On approval of the report it will be uploaded to OASIS (<http://oasis.ac.uk/>) for dissemination as grey literature and an OASIS entry has been completed (Appendix 2).

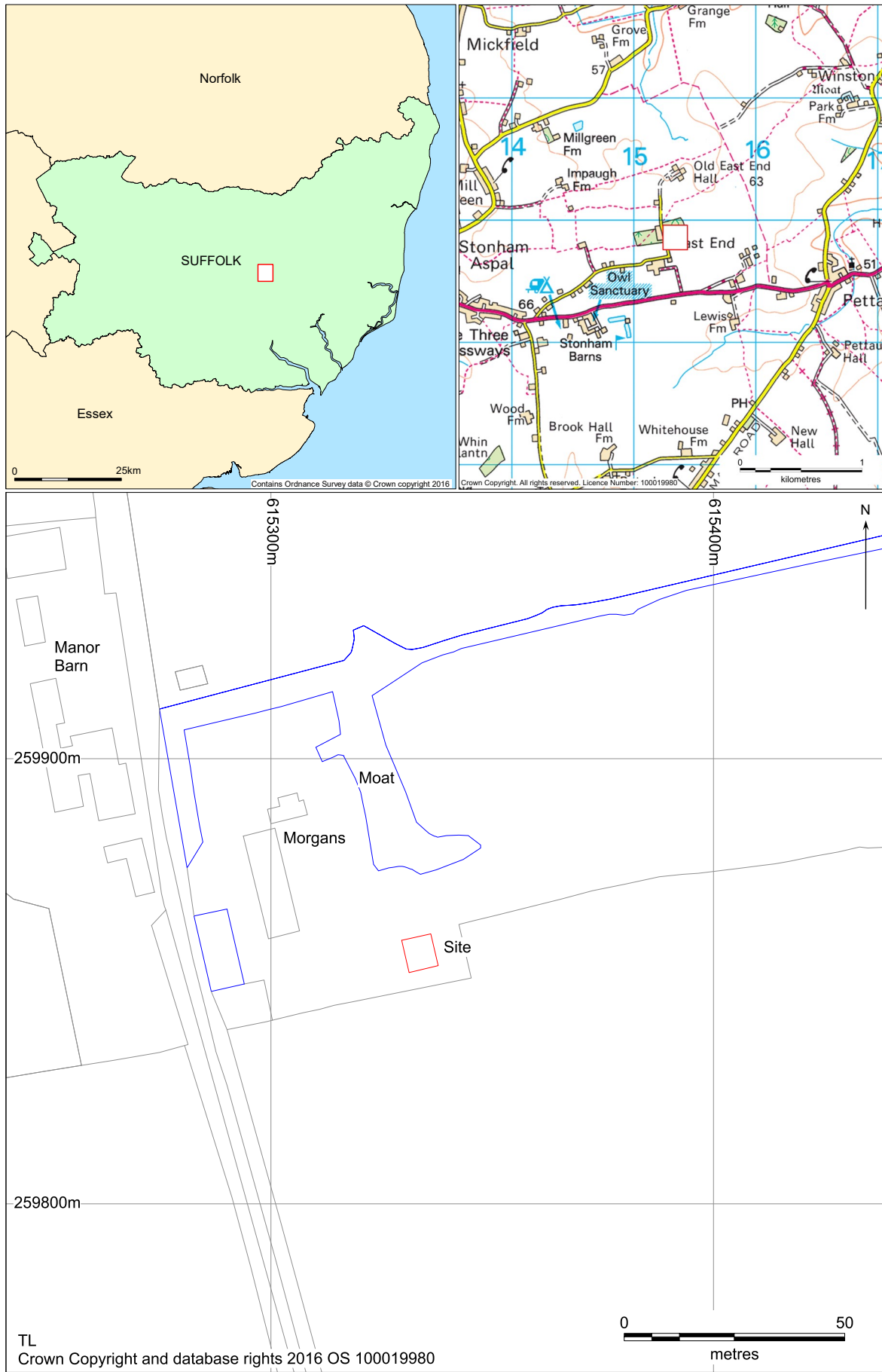
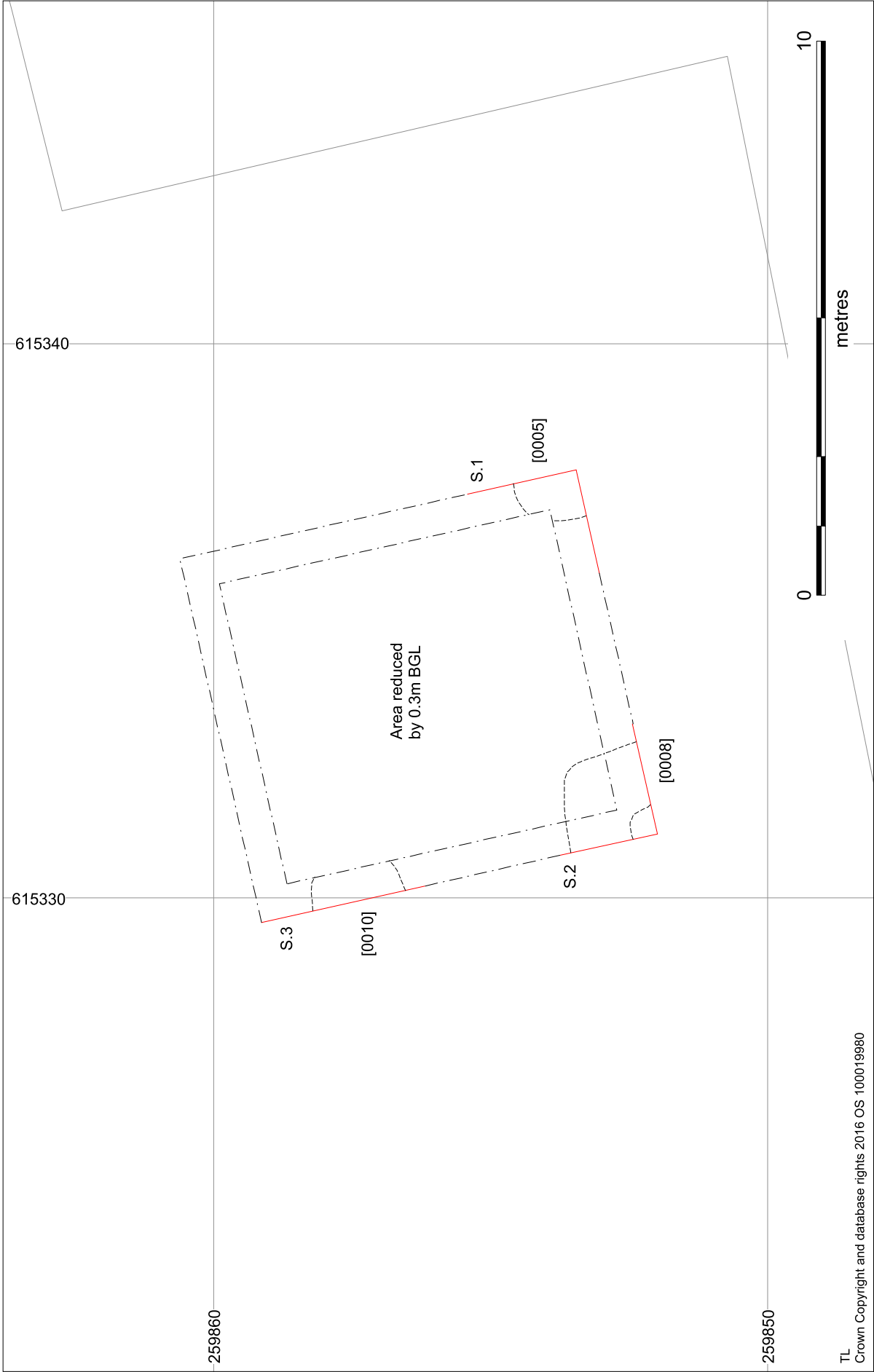


Figure 1. Location map, with moat (blue)



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Figure 2. Site plan, showing conjectured feature outlines

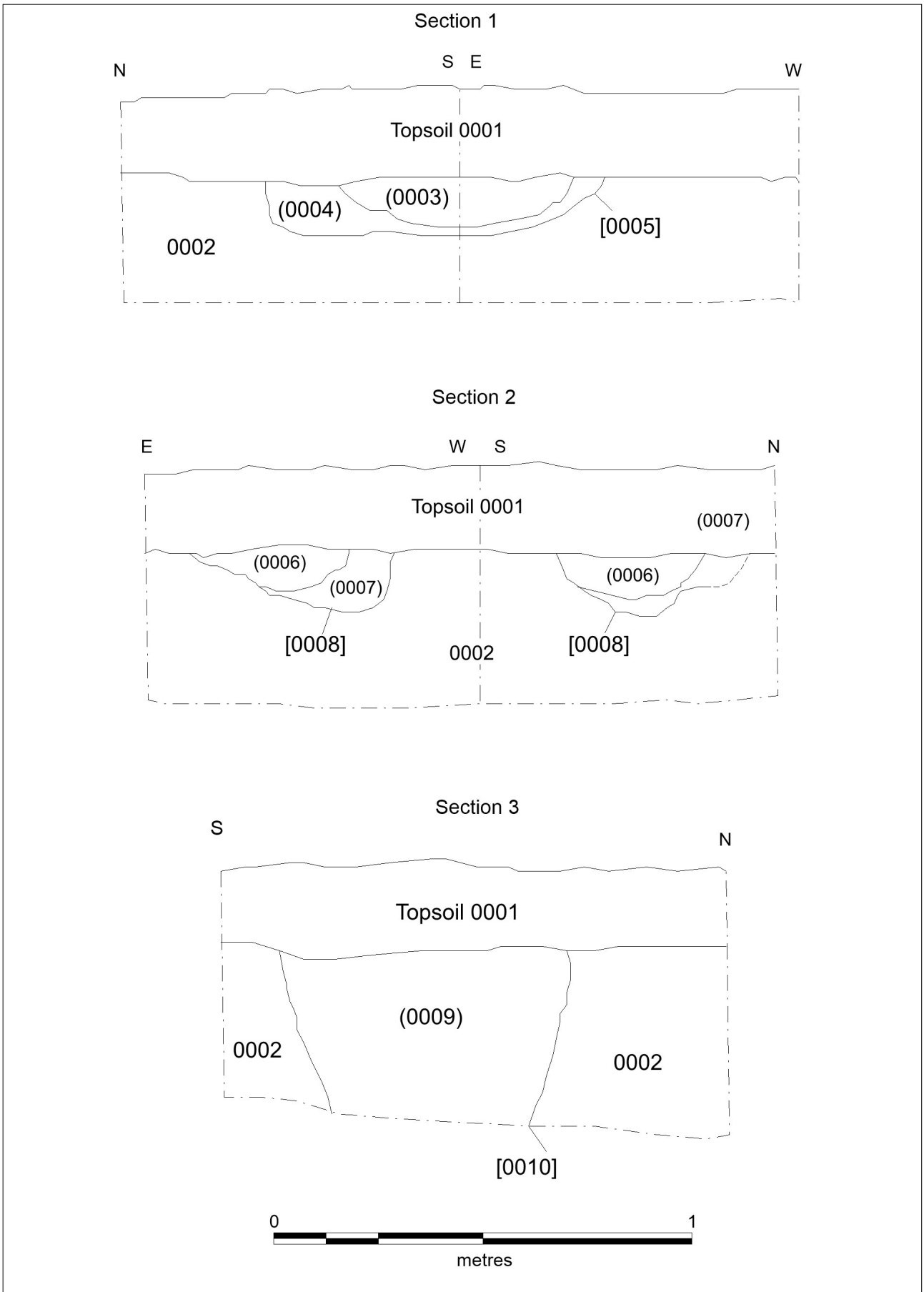


Figure 3. Sections

Results

The site strip and trench excavation was all monitored. A 0.4m deep layer of topsoil (0001) was recorded, containing a significant quantity of post-medieval demolition material and general refuse (roof tile, brick fragments, coke/slag type material, etc.), as well as modern refuse (pieces of plastic and metal pipe). Below the topsoil, a layer of mid to dark silty-grey clay (0002), with some chalk flecks and very occasional tiny fired clay fragments was recorded and this was >1m deep (Pl. 2). During excavation of 0002 it was noted that the clay smelled strongly of material from a watercourse and the homeowners confirmed that very similar deposits had been excavated from the base of the moat to the north, which was said to be in the region of eight feet (c.2.4m) deep. Large quantities of glass bottles were also said to have been retrieved from the moat, suggesting it had been partially backfilled in the post-medieval period. Although it cannot be confirmed, this suggests that layer 0002 is at its earliest late medieval, but more probably post-medieval, upper backfill of the moat, possibly continuing through into this part of the site.

Feature cuts

Three features were recorded in the trenches, although it was difficult to fully investigate them due to the depths of the groundworks. None of them produced finds and they were recorded immediately below the topsoil, cutting into the top of layer 0002. Pit/floor deposit 0005 had 40° to near vertical sides, measured >1.15m x >0.85m x 0.35m deep and was located in the south-east corner of the trenching. Its two fills (0003 and 0004) were pale grey compacted chalk or mortar(?), above loose mid to dark orange coarse sand with small stone inclusions and some chalk nodules.

Near the south-west corner of the trenches, cut 0008 appeared to be a ditch/linear feature, emerging from the southern edge of the footing, running into the central area of the strip, before cornering and running west to the edge of the footings again. Its fills were of a similar nature to those of pit 0005, with pale grey firm chalky-clay and lenses of orange sand (0006), above mixed mid orange sand and pale and mid grey sand (0007). The cut had a 45°-75° concave inner edge and a stepped/30° concave to irregular outer edge and a concave base. It measured 1.15m x 0.35m-0.4m deep.

A large pit, 0010, was recorded in the northern end of the western trench and appeared to be continuing into the central strip, but did not continue beyond it. It had 70°-80° slightly concave sides and its base was not uncovered. The cut measured 1.7m x >0.6m x >1.05m deep and at its lowest point reached the water table, or was saturated. Single fill 0009 was mid grey loose clayey-sandy-silt, pale to mid to dark brown clayey-silt, and orange clay-sand lenses, with occasional root disturbance.



Plate 1. Groundworks in relation to the house



Plate 2. Trench profile (1m and 2m scales, facing south)

Discussion

A number of undated features were recorded across the site, consisting of a pit, a ditch and a possible further pit or floor/foundation deposit. The larger pit had an unclear function, but may have been a speculative quarry feature, looking for undisturbed clay. However, its full depth was not exposed, so it was uncertain if this was its purpose. Unusually it had not been backfilled with domestic refuse such as animal bone or pottery sherds. It was clearly not a continuation of the moat channel though as it was only present in one part of the trenching, not continuing elsewhere and its profile was conspicuously steep. The purpose of the further smaller pit was also not established, although given its position, close to/within the footprint of the building shown on the 1904 Ordnance Survey map, it may have actually been the very corner of a foundation slot/floor screed for the building. Notably though, its fills were markedly similar to those from the final feature, which was thought to probably be a curving ditch/linear feature. Again, this feature's role was not established. The fills recorded in the two smaller pits included chalky-clay/mortar and coarse sand and were not typical of pit backfills.

Deposit 0002 is interpreted as a deposit of gradually accumulated clayey-silt and may mark a continuation of the moat, given its colour and the distinctive smell released during its excavation. No dating material was recovered, although it could be post-medieval, given that bottles were retrieved from the moat elsewhere. There were no clear edges to demarcate a possible channel if this was moat fill though.

Archive deposition

The site archive, consisting of paper records and the digital material, will be deposited with the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service upon approval of the report.

Acknowledgements

The fieldwork was carried out and directed by Rob Brooks. Project management was undertaken by John Craven, who also provided advice during the production of the report. The report illustrations were created by Rob Brooks and the report was edited by Richenda Goffin.

Bibliography

Rolfe, J., 2016, *Brief for Continuous Archaeological Recording at Morgans, East End Road, Stonham Aspal*, grey literature issued by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team, dated 10 May 2016

Appendix 1. Abridged written scheme of investigation



Morgans, East End Road Stonham Aspal, Suffolk

Client:
Mr & Mrs Henderson

Date:
May 2016

SAL 040
Written Scheme of Investigation and Risk Assessment –
Archaeological Monitoring
Author: John Craven
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Project details

Planning Application No:	0026/15
Curatorial Officer:	James Rolfe (SCC Archaeological Service)
Grid Reference:	TM 1534 5985
Area:	c.50sqm
HER Event No / Site Code:	ESF24021 / SAL 040
Oasis Reference:	252453
Project Start date	Late May/early June 2016
Project Duration:	c.1 day
Client/Funding Body:	Mr & Mrs Henderson
SACIC Project Manager	John Craven
SACIC Project Officer:	TBC
SACIC Job Code:	SALMOR001

1. Introduction

- Suffolk Archaeology CIC (SACIC) has been contracted to monitor groundworks for the construction of a new cart lodge at Morgans, East End Road, Stonham Aspal, Suffolk.
- The archaeological monitoring is required by a condition on the approved planning application 0026/15, in accordance with paragraph 141 of the National Planning Policy Framework, and is subject to a Brief produced by James Rolfe of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS), the Archaeological Advisor to the planning authority, dated 10/05/2016.
- The condition has been placed by SCCAS as, states the Brief, the site '*lies in an area of archaeological interest, recorded in the County Historic Environment Record, within a medieval moated site (HER no. SAL 003). Finds of Roman and medieval date have also been detected in close proximity to the proposed development site (HER no. SAL 014 and 015).*
- Examination of the 1st and 2nd Ordnance Surveys (dated 1885 and 1904 respectively) show little recent change, with the position of property boundaries, main buildings and surviving parts of the moat complex all corresponding to the modern layout. A small building is shown on the 2nd Edition map in the position of the proposed cart lodge (Fig. 1).

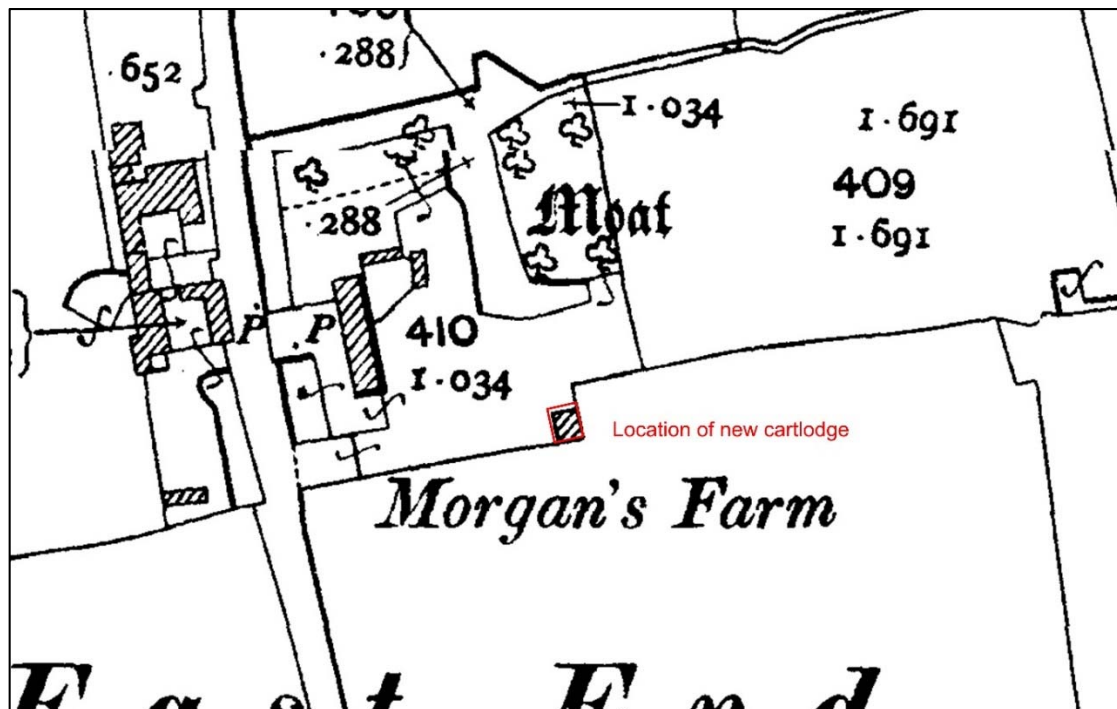


Figure 1. Site as shown on 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey, 1904

- Ground works for the development therefore have the potential to damage archaeological deposits. The aim of the monitoring is to record all such deposits which are damaged or removed by the sites development.

2. Archaeological method statement

- SACIC will be given 2 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 Historic Environment Record HER code obtained.
- A search of the Suffolk HER will be commissioned to inform the final report if the monitoring has positive results.

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 by an SACIC 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*' (Gurney 2003) and '*Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief*' (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2014).
- The exposed surface from the soil strip/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 SACIC 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 SACIC 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 Historic England Regional Science Advisor (East of England), 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 scanned to form a digital archive. Ordnance Datum levels will be on the section sheets.
- 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 (e.g. 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 in accordance with English Heritage guidance (Campbell *et al* 2011).
- A full monitoring report summarising all the findings and containing a full assessment of all finds and samples will be produced, consistent with the principles of MoRPHE (Historic England 2015), to a scale commensurate with the archaeological results. A draft digital copy will be submitted to SCCAS for approval within 6 months of completion of fieldwork. The report will contain all appropriate scale plans and sections. The report will include a statement as to the value and significance of the results in the context of the Regional Research Framework for the East of England (Brown and Glazebrook, 2000, Medlycott 2011). The report will form the basis for full discharge of the relevant condition.
- The report will include a summary in the established format for inclusion in the annual 'Archaeology in Suffolk' section of the Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History.
- On approval a digital .pdf, and 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 and fully georeferenced vector plan showing the application area and trench locations, compatible with MapInfo software, will also be supplied.
- 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 finds from the project will be deposited 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, Historic England 2015). The project archive will also meet the requirements detailed in 'Deposition of Archaeological Archives in Suffolk' (SCCAS 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 storage facility they will be expected to make alternative arrangements for the long term storage of the archive that meet the requirements of SCCAS.

Project Staff

Project Manager:	John Craven
Site monitoring:	SACIC Project Officer or Supervisor
Finds Manager/Post Roman finds:	Richenda Goffin
Finds supervisor/Small Finds:	Ruth Beveridge
Roman Pottery/General finds:	Stephen Benfield (freelance) / Andy Fawcett (freelance)
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)

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 No. 8.

Campbell, G, Moffett, L and Straker V., 2011, *Environmental Archaeology. A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation (second edition)*. Portsmouth: English Heritage.

Historic England, 2015, *Management of Research in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)*.

Gurney, D., 2003, *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper No 14.

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014, *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief*.

Medlycott, M. (Ed), 2011, *Research and Archaeology Revisited: A revised framework for the East of England*. EAA Occasional Paper 24.

SCCAS, 2010, *Deposition of Archaeological Archives in Suffolk*.

3. Health and safety/ Risk assessment

The site will be under the control of the site owner/building contractor and SACIC staff will follow any site requirements such as inductions/PPE that are necessary. All SACIC staff are experienced in working on a variety of archaeological sites and are aware of SACIC 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 SACIC 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.
- SACIC holds full insurance policies for field work (details on request).

Emergency contacts

Local Police	Violet Hill Road, Stowmarket, IP14 1NJ	101
Local GP	Debenham Group Practice, 20 Low Road, Debenham, Suffolk, IP14 6QU	01728 860248
Location of nearest A&E	The Ipswich Hospital, Heath Road, Ipswich, Suffolk, IP4 5PD	01473 712233

Other Contacts

EMS (Jezz Meredith)		01449 900124
H&S (Stuart Boulter)		01449 900122

Appendix 2. OASIS form

OASIS FORM - Print view

Printable version

OASIS ID: suffolka1-252453

Project details

Project name	SAL 040 Morgans Monitoring
Short description of the project	A monitoring was carried out within a medieval moated platform at Morgan's, East End Road, Stonham Aspal, Suffolk. A small area was stripped and trenches were dug around the outside of this. Two undated pits and a ditch were recorded, which may be post-medieval. These were cut into a grey silt-clay deposit, which may have been the infilling deposit of the moat, which was aligned with the development area to the north. No finds were recovered.
Project dates	Start: 22-07-2016 End: 26-07-2016
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	SAL 040 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	ESF 24021 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	Mid Suffolk 2016/056 - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Recording project
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	PIT Uncertain
Monument type	DITCH Uncertain

Significant Finds	NONE None
Investigation type	""Watching Brief""
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK MID SUFFOLK STONHAM ASPAL SAL 040 Morgans Monitoring, East End Road
Postcode	IP14
Study area	50 Square metres
Site coordinates	TM 1533 5985 52.194243168448 1.150971125777 52 11 39 N 001 09 03 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	James Rolfe
Project director/manager	John Craven
Project supervisor	Rob Brooks
Type of sponsor/funding body	Owner
Name of sponsor/funding body	Mr and Mrs Henderson

Project archives

Physical Archive

Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk HER
Digital Archive ID	SAL 040
Digital Contents	"other"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk HER
Paper Archive ID	SAL 040
Paper Contents	"other"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Plan","Report","Section"
Project bibliography 1	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Morgan's, East End Road, Stonham Aspal, Suffolk, Archaeological Monitoring Report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Brooks, R.
Other bibliographic details	SACIC Report No. 2016/056
Date	2016
Issuer or publisher	Suffolk Archaeology CIC
Place of issue or publication	Needham Market, Ipswich
Description	A4 comb bound, white card covers, in colour.
Entered by	Rob Brooks (rob.brooks@suffolkarchaeology.co.uk)

Entered on

28 July 2016

OASIS:

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

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Suffolk Archaeology CIC
Unit 11 Maitland Road Lion Farm Industrial Estate
Needham Market Suffolk IP6

Rhodri Gardner suffolkarchaeology.co.uk
0144 200120



suffolkarchaeology.co.uk



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