

Report 2813



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Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment of land adjacent to The Green, Bury Road Barrow, Suffolk

draft

Prepared for
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Location: Land adjacent to The Green, Bury Road, Barrow, Suffolk
District: St. Edmundsbury
OASIS Ref.: 111040
Grid Ref.: TL 7653 6358
Client: Hopkins Homes Limited

Summary

This desk-based assessment considers the potential archaeological implications of proposed redevelopment of land adjacent to The Green, Bury Road, Barrow, Suffolk.

Barrow was an important manor in the medieval period, being within the ownership of the de Clare family, a powerful Norman dynasty. The manor itself passed through several well known powerful persons during this period, including William Marshal, and was even granted a market and an annual fair. The site also lies around 200m to the south of a Scheduled Monument; that of the moated site of the original medieval Barrow Hall.

The Green appears to have been central to the village and there seems to have always been settlement around the edges of it. The development site lies close to this area, and will take in the Bury Road street frontage, currently occupied by Victorian and later buildings. It is thought to be highly likely that medieval remains will be encountered here, depending on the impact of previous below-ground disturbance during the building of the existing houses.

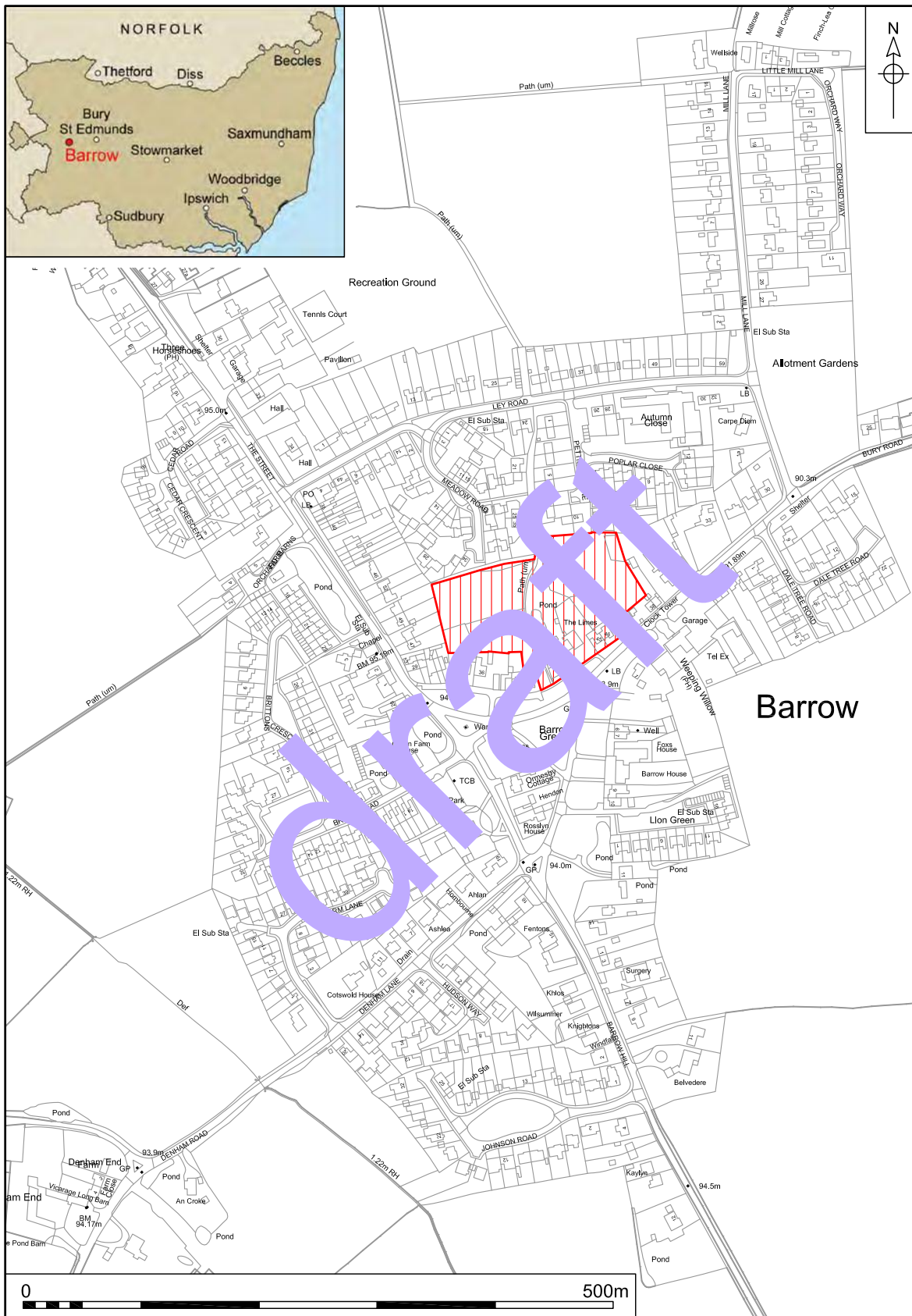
Other periods are represented in the area with a concentration of prehistoric finds to the north of the area and a possible Roman site in the field to the north, which may represent cemetery remains. This possible Roman activity also has potential to be present within the boundary of the current development area. There is little Saxon evidence, although it seems likely that Barrow began its development during this period.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This desk-based assessment considers the archaeological potential of land adjacent to The Green, Bury Road, Barrow, Suffolk. The site occupies a position around 8km to the south-west of Bury St. Edmunds, and around 2.5km to the south of the A14 trunk road. The proposed development area covers c.1.47ha of land, just to the north of Barrow Green, and 190m to the south of a Scheduled Monument (a medieval moated site to the south-east of Barrow Hall, SM No. 33309).

This assessment considers the archaeological potential of the area and the likely nature, significance and condition of any archaeological remains within the site itself. The potential impacts of the proposed development on those remains are also considered.

This assessment was conducted in accordance with a Brief and Specification by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (Jess Tipper; 23rd May 2011) and a Project Design and Method Statement prepared by NPS Archaeology (Ref.



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Figure 1. Site location. Scale 1:5000

NAU/BAU2813/DW). It also followed the guidelines set out in *Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment* (Department for Communities and Local Government 2010). The results will inform future planning decisions made by the Local Planning Authority.

This report was commissioned and funded by Hopkins Homes Limited.



Plate 1 Bury Road street frontage, looking north-east

1.1 Project Background and Commission

Hopkins Homes Limited is currently seeking to redevelop a predominantly greenfield site at land adjacent to The Green, Bury Road, Barrow, Suffolk (National Grid Reference **TL 7653 6358**).

1.2 The regulatory and advisory framework for Cultural Heritage

The treatment of archaeological remains and the Historic Environment is regulated by *Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment* (Department for Communities and Local Government 2010).

PPS 5 provides advice on the proper treatment of archaeological remains and discoveries, through the development plan and development control systems, including the weight to be given to them in planning decisions and planning conditions. It also explains the importance of archaeology and outlines the process to be undertaken to adequately assess and protect any remains.

PPS5 (policy HE6.1) outlines the requirements for planning applications, and states that:

'Local planning authorities should require an applicant to provide a description of the significance of the heritage assets affected and the contribution of their setting to that significance...As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been assessed using appropriate expertise

where necessary...local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where desk-based research is insufficient to properly assess the interest, a field evaluation'

PPS5 goes on to state (policy HE6.2):

'This information together with an assessment of the impact of the proposal should be set out in the application (within the design and access statement when this is required)...It should detail the sources that have been considered and the expertise that has been consulted'

Finally, PPS5 states that (policy HE6.3):

'Local planning authorities should not validate applications where the extent of the impact of the proposal on the significance of an heritage assets affected cannot be adequately understood from the application and supporting documents'.

1.3 Local Government Policy

The *Suffolk Structure Plan* (adopted 2001) contains policies on various aspects of development and planning in Suffolk.

Policy ENV 22 specifically provides for archaeological sites, stating:

'Development will not be acceptable if it would have a material adverse effect on Scheduled Ancient Monuments or other sites of national archaeological importance, or their settings. On other sites of archaeological importance or potential, provided there is no overriding case against development, planning permission will be subject to satisfactory prior arrangements being agreed including one or more of the following:

- (a) the preservation of remains within a development;
- (b) the recording of remains by archaeological excavation before development commences;
- (c) a watching brief during development'

For the St. Edmundsbury district there is also a Local Plan (adopted 2006), which contains more specific provision for planning in the area. The site itself is one of the greenfield sites mentioned in the document (RA2(c)), and is allocated for residential development with a capacity of 20 residences.

The archaeological provision within the St. Edmundsbury Local Plan is covered under policy number HC9 Sites and Features of Archaeological Importance:

'In considering proposals which affect sites of archaeological importance and their setting or sites of potential interest, the local planning authority will have regard to:

- i) the results of any archaeological evaluation required
- ii) the need to preserve archaeological remains in situ
- iii) the need for adequate recording or excavation prior to development commencing'

1.4 Aims of the assessment and assessment methodology

This assessment has a range of aims, but key among them is to provide information to support proposals for the redevelopment of the site. It will seek to provide that information in a way that allows an appropriate evaluation of the likely archaeological implications of the proposals.

Other aims of this assessment are a mix of general and more specific issues, such as identifying, if possible, areas of high, medium and low archaeological potential, identifying targets for further archaeological investigation and providing an overview of the historical development of the site in its local context and its broader position within the wider area.

In order to achieve the assessment aims a wide range of source material was examined. The material included unpublished reports on previous archaeological work, maps, published material and information held in the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (SHER) and the Bury St. Edmunds Records Office (BRO).

The material was examined to provide an overview of the historical development of the area, to identify known archaeological sites and features or areas of archaeological potential and to assess, as far as possible, the likely impacts of the proposed development on the archaeological resource.

The assessment followed the guidelines *Archaeological Guidance Paper 1: Desk-based assessments* (Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service 1999), the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-based Assessments* (Institute of Field Archaeologists 1994, revised 2001 and 2008) and with regard to the methodology in the Department for Transport's *Design Manual for Roads and Bridges (DMRB) Volume 11 Section 3 Part 2 Cultural Heritage Interim Advice Note 92/07*. These documents outline the expected methodology for carrying out desk-based assessments and DMRB also has techniques for assessing and scoring the value of the archaeological resource and the potential impacts of the proposals.

1.5 Abbreviations used in the text

Previously known archaeological sites are identified by their Suffolk Historic Environment Record (SHER) reference number and located, where appropriate, by their National Grid Reference (NGR).

Material from the Bury St. Edmunds Records Office (BRO) is referenced by its unique identifying number where appropriate in the text, with full details given in the sources.

References to previous archaeological reports and published works will be given in brackets throughout the text with full bibliographic details listed in the sources.

2.0 SITE LOCATION, GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

The area considered by this assessment is located within the village of Barrow, which lies around 8km to the south-west of the town of Bury St. Edmunds (Fig. 1). The area covered by the proposed development measures c.1.47ha.

The development area is bounded on all sides by residential dwellings, with Bury Road running east-west to the south of the site, The Street to the west, and small estates leading off Meadow Way and Petticoat Lane to the north. The east is infilled with buildings which front onto Bury Road to the south and Mill Lane to the east. Barrow Green also lies to the south of the site. A public footpath runs roughly down the centre of the site, dividing the area into an east and west field, with fences between and much undergrowth. A pond is recorded within the area, but is too overgrown to see clearly.

The bedrock geology of the development area is Lewes Nodular, Seaford, Newhaven and Culver Chalk Formation, with a superficial geology of Lowestoft Till

- Diamicton¹. The nearest bench mark is on 42 Bury Road, around 70m to the south and east, the value for which is 91.89m OD.

3.0 SOURCES USED IN THE ASSESSMENT

3.1 SHER records

The primary source for archaeological evidence in Suffolk is the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (SHER), which details archaeological discoveries and sites of historical interest. In order to characterise the likely archaeological potential of the site data was collated from all SHER records that fell within approximately 1km of the site. These records are summarised in Table 1.

Record type	No. within study area
Listed Building	22
Site of archaeologically or historically significant structure or place	18
Findspot	7
TOTAL	47

Table 1. SHER records within 1km of the site.

A total of 47 records were returned within the 1km radius of the site, of these the majority of records relate to listed buildings. In addition, some events are recorded within the area. One scheduled monument also falls within the search area, although this is included in Table 1 as an archaeological site.

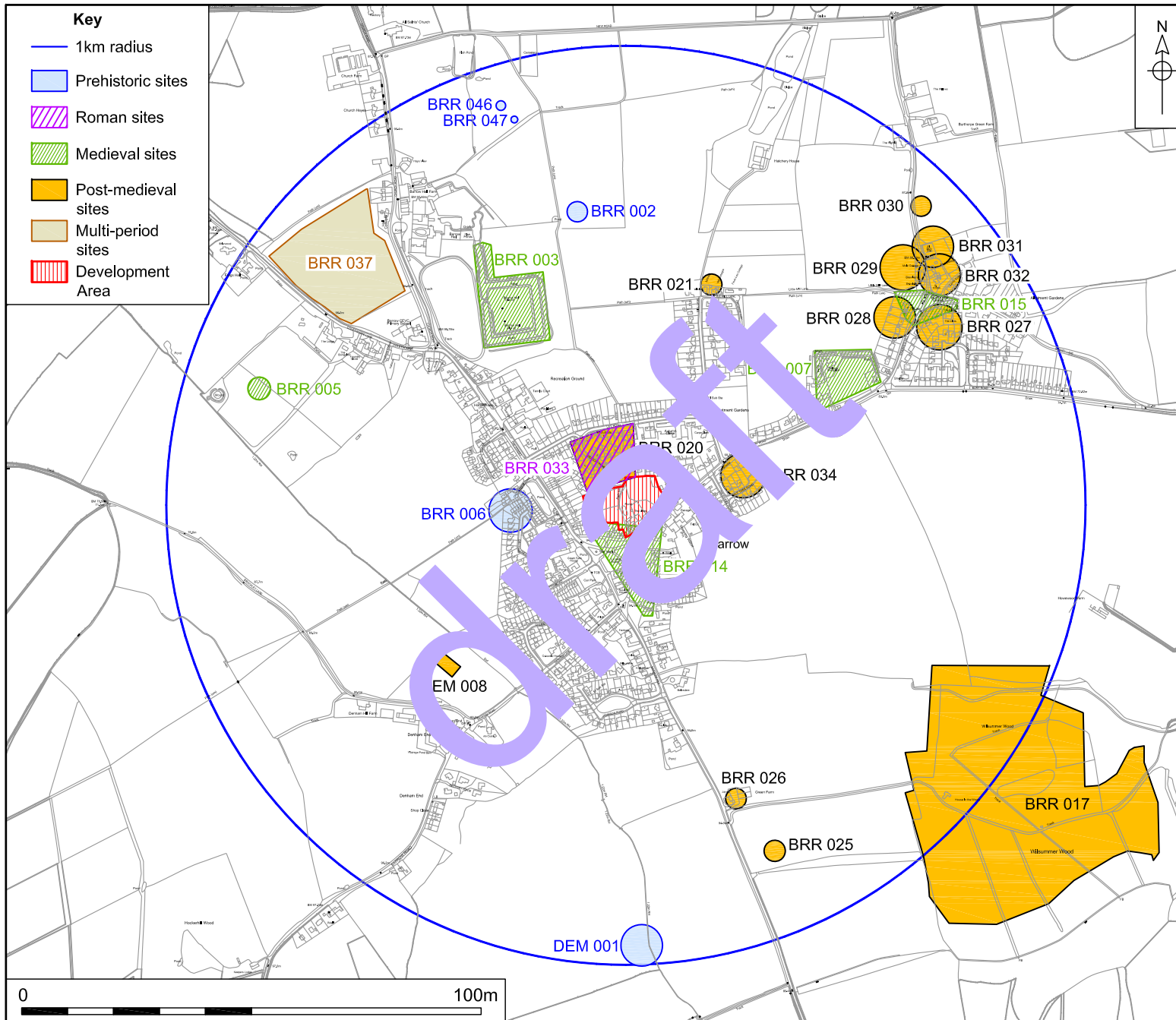
3.2 Cartographic Sources

A range of maps were examined in order to establish the nature of more recent land-use within the proposed development area. The earlier maps were also of some use in tentatively reconstructing the character of the medieval and early post-medieval landscape.

Some maps were consulted at the Bury St. Edmunds Record Office and some online at: <http://www.old-maps.co.uk/maps.html>. Not all of the maps considered are reproduced within this report. Maps examined in detail include:

- Map of Barrow, 1597
- Hodskinson's Map of Suffolk 1783
- Barrow Tithe Map of 1839/40 (BRO Ref: T11/2) and Apportionment (Ref. T11/1)
- Barrow Enclosure Map of 1849 (BRO Ref. Q/R14B)
- Ordnance Survey map editions 1884 – Modern

¹ <http://www.bgs.ac.uk/opengeoscience/>



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Figure 2. SHER records within 1km of the site. Scale 1:12,500

4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL EVIDENCE

4.1 Archaeological Evidence

(Figure 2)

4.1.1 Evidence for prehistoric activity

A total of six entries in the SHER were of prehistoric date, and all related to find spots only. There appears to be a slight concentration of prehistoric finds within the northern arc of the 1km radius.

SHER No.	Description
BRR 002	2 Late Bronze Age leaf-shaped swords
BRR 006	Small stone basin quern, possibly Early Neolithic to Early Bronze Age
BRR 037	Multi-period metalwork found whilst metal detecting, including a Bronze Age knife blade and prehistoric pents
BRR 046	Iron Age strap fitting
BRR 047	Late Bronze Age socketed axe head
DEM 001	Bronze Age axe hammer

Table 2. Prehistoric SHER records within 1km of the site

The closest find to the site is that of a stone quern (BRR 006), which lies roughly 150m to the west of the site and may be of early Neolithic to early Bronze Age in date. The unusual find of two swords of Bronze Age date (BRR 002) was recorded to have taken place in 1850-1, when labourers were widening a ditch. The swords were said to have been found in 'blackened earth', and the Reverend Keeling, Rector of Barrow at the time, stated that this dark earth lead him to suppose 'that an interment had taken place there'. The SHER also records the possibility that the swords were part of a hoard.

4.1.2 Evidence for Roman activity

Only two sites recorded any Roman activity within the study area, although one lies just to the north of the development site. Roman coins and a possible cemetery were recorded (BRR 033) in Mill Field. The cemetery apparently consists of 'urns with ashes' as recorded on the HER, with no further details given of quantity or preservation of these burials. This has potential implications for the development site, as this may encroach on the development area.

SHER No.	Description
BRR 033	Mill Field – Roman coins and 'urns with ashes', ?cemetery
BRR 037	Multi-period finds recorded Roman pottery

Table 3. Roman SHER records within 1km of the site

4.1.3 Evidence for medieval activity

The landscape of medieval Barrow appears to have developed around at least two high status moated sites and two greens.

The main green, Barrow Green (BRR 014), which lies just to the south of the proposed development site is triangular and on a map of Barrow dated 1597 (Gage 1838) (see Fig. 4 below) is shown with houses on all three sides. Historical evidence shows that in the mid 13th century Barrow was granted a market and annual fair, and this green is the likely place for such an event. The original open space of Barrow Green has subsequently been much bisected by small roads and housing.

The second green, which is still present to the north-east of the centre of Barrow, is named Burthorpe Green (BRR 015). This is also triangular in shape and also clearly depicted on the 1597 map (Gage 1838) (see Fig. 4 below) however here there is a much sparser spread of houses on all three sides. All of the houses visible around Burthorpe Green on the map of 1597 have an entry on the HER, and whilst these may have had medieval origins, these individual dwellings are listed as post-medieval and are included in the table of post-medieval SHER records (Table 5) below.

SHER No.	Description
BRR 003	Site of medieval Barrow Hall moated site – Scheduled Monument No. 33309
BRR 005	Moat, circular, possible Moor Hill
BRR 007	Sub-medieval manor of Felton's, moated site
BRR 014	Barrow Green – medieval triangular green
BRR 015	Burthorpe Green – medieval green
BRR 037	Multi-period finds with medieval metalwork and one Saxon sleeve clasp

Table 4. Medieval SHER records within the 1km of site

Three moated sites are recorded within the area, with one of these being of sufficient importance to have been scheduled by English Heritage (BRR 003; SM No. 33309), the moated site of the medieval Barrow Hall. It lies around 190m to the north of the current development, and is recorded as being an exceptionally well-preserved example of its kind. The site contains one large square entrenchment, with the western side extending northwards, which was possibly part of the enclosure of another area, and is strengthened by inner and outer banks of some substance. The SHER states that when intact this site must have been one of the strongest homestead defences in the country.

The second moated site is thought to be the site of the medieval Felton's manor (BRR 007), one of the sub-manors of the parish and is sub-rectangular with a

causeway on the north side. Felton's Manor lies to the east of the proposed development site, around 340m distant, and is depicted on the 1597 map (Gage 1838) as 'Scitus manory de Feltons'. Another manorial site is depicted on this map ('Scitus manoris de Manfordes' or Manford's Manor) although does not appear to have been included in the SHER record. This is likely to be another sub-manor present during the medieval period.

The final site is located further away from the development site, although it may be important to the history of the parish, as it is possible that this site gives the name to the village i.e. Barrow. The site (BRR 005) is that of a circular moat and may in fact be the site of a Moot Hill, or a meeting point of some antiquity. It is located within a rich manorial landscape and Denham Castle lies some 2km to the south-west, and there are several further manors and greens within the locale.

A multi-period finds site recorded a notable amount of medieval metalwork (BRR 037), along with a single Saxon find.

4.1.4 Post-medieval activity

The majority of the records relating to the post-medieval period present in the SHER were related to buildings recorded on the map of Barrow dating to 1597 (BRR 25-32), and are not discussed in detail here, although it is important to note that many of these buildings could feasibly be medieval in origin.

SHER No.	Description
BRR 017	Wilsummer Wood - ancient woodland
BRR 020	New Mill – a water mill mapped in 1824, demolished in 1926
BRR 021	Site of Old Mill – a water mill mapped c.1730, demolished c.1883
BRR 025	House depicted on map of 1597, south of Green Farm and Burthorpe Green (BRR 026)
BRR 026	Building depicted on map of 1597, SW of Green Farm
BRR 027	House depicted on map of 1597 on south edge of Burthorpe Green
BRR 028	House depicted on map of 1597 on west edge of Burthorpe Green
BRR 029	House depicted on map of 1597 on north-west edge of Burthorpe Green
BRR 030	House depicted on map of 1597 on north edge of Burthorpe Green
BRR 031	House depicted on map of 1597 on north-east edge of Burthorpe Green
BRR 032	House depicted on map of 1597 on north-east edge of Burthorpe Green

SHER No.	Description
BRR 034	Two houses depicted on map of 1597, easternmost of a group around Barrow Green
BRR 037	Multi-period metal detecting – post-medieval pottery
DEM 008	Cropmarks of a possibly large building

Table 5. Post-medieval SHER records within 1km of the site

Wilsummer Wood (BRR 017) is an area of Ancient Woodland, and was mapped in 1597 as Wylesmere and lies to the south-eastern edge of the 1km search radius.

Two mills are recorded, one in the field to the north of the development site (BRR 020), a smock mill which was mapped in 1824 and demolished in 1926. The second (BRR 021), known as Old Mill, was mapped c.1730, and demolished in c.1883.

4.2 Historical Evidence

At Domesday in 1086 Barrow appears as *Bærow* and was the King's land held by Picot. Copinger, in his history of the manors of Suffolk in 1911, states that the manor was 'part of the fee of Richard, son of Gilbert, Earl of Clare', although Picot may have been his overlord. The listing in Domesday states that the land was held by King Edward prior to the Conquest, and at that time had six villeins, four bordars, two slaves, four smallholders, two ploughs in lordship and five ploughs belonging to the men (Rumble 1986). After the Conquest the number of villeins had increased to fifteen, with two bordars, ten smallholders, three ploughs in lordship and fourteen ploughs belonging to the men. The two slaves had reduced to one. The land included woodland, meadow, and a mill, with sheep, goats and pigs also listed. The church had a large amount of land attached to it (17 acres). There is also one freeman listed who has 30 acres of his own, implying some prosperity.

Barrow was situated within Thingoe Hundred, and 'Barrow' derives from the Old English '*beorg*' which means mountain or mound. The de Clare family appear to be one of the first holders of the manor; they were a powerful Norman family - Gilbert de Clare fought alongside William the Conqueror at the Battle of Hastings in 1066. The 'Honour of Clare' from which they took their name was in Suffolk and included their castle. The manor descended through the de Clares with the notable warrior Richard de Clare (1130-1176), 2nd Earl of Pembroke, known as 'Strongbow' being part of their number. 'Strongbow' had a son and a daughter and the daughter (Isabel de Clare) married William Marshal who was renowned as a knight at this time. The significance of the match can be judged by the fact that it was Henry II who promised Isabel to William Marshal and it was Henry's son Richard I who ensured the marriage took place (in August 1189). The manor of Barrow was held for William Marshal by Thomas de Barewe, who had lands elsewhere including Islington and on his death each manor passed to one of his daughters. Maud obtained Barrow and her husband, Hamon Passelewe, was High Sheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk from 1243 to 1248. Henry III granted a market and

an annual fair of three days at Barrow to Maud Passelewe in 1267. Maud settled the manor of Barrow on her daughter Katherine who was married to Sir William Giffard (of Weston, Gloucestershire), and in 1291 Katherine received confirmation of free warren in the manor from the Crown. In 1319 the sons of Giffard gave up their rights to the manor of Barrow and it passed to Lord Bartholomew Badlesmere, who was, in fact, married to Margaret de Clare. Badlesmere was instrumental in the rebellion against King Edward II which was prompted by the King's favouritism of Piers Gaveston and Hugh Despenser the Younger. In 1322 Badlesmere was executed for his part in the rebellion and his lands were forfeited although they were re-instated a few years later on the accession of Edward III to the throne. In the meantime Barrow was in the possession of Hugh Despenser and was managed by a steward (John de Bereton).

The manor was handed back to Badlesmere's widow Margaret but continued in the Badlesmere line for a short time only as the manor was passed through female heirs and in 1540 the manor was sold by Thomas, 2nd Lord Wentworth to Sir Clement Heigham. The Heighams continued in control until Sir Thomas Hervey of Ickworth took control, and from him the manor descended to the Marquis of Bristol.

4.3 Listed Buildings

(Figure 3)

The two listed buildings nearest to the site are the Weeping Willow Public House (283714) and 29-30 The Green (283720). The Weeping Willow was formerly a house and is now a public house, and is of early 16th-century date. Numbers 29-30 The Green is a late 17th-century or early 18th-century house.

LB No.	Description
283709	Town East Room, 17th century, possible late medieval core
283710	Large Cottage and Old Lamb House, formerly public house and attached cottage, early 19th century
283711	18 Bury Road, c.1840
283712	Gables Cottage, c.1840
283713	Felton's, c.1840
283714	The Weeping Willow Public House, early 16th century
283717	Barrow Hall, 17th century
283718	Cartshed 100 yards north of Barrow Hall, 18th century
283719	Barn 30 yards south of Barrow Hall, late 17th or early 18th century
283720	Barrow VC Primary School, Schoolroom and Schoolhouse, 1846
283721	Frog Hall, early 15th century

LB No.	Description
283722	Barrow Lodge, late 18th century
283723	Half Acre Cottage, late 18th century
283724	Barrow House & Carriage Gateway, early 19th century
283725	12 The Green, 16th-century house
283726	16 The Green, late 17th century or 18th century
283727	20 The Green, early 19th century
283728	Green Farmhouse, early 19th century
283729	29-30 The Green, late 17th or early 18th century
283737	Denham End Farmhouse, mid 16th or early 17th century
283738	Denham Vicarage Farmhouse, c.18th century
435149	K6 Telephone Kiosk, 1936

Table 6. Listed buildings within 1 km of the site

The listed buildings of Barrow are numerous for such a relatively small place, and reflect occupation around the greens and cottages from the late medieval period through to the Victorian period, with houses of many eras and styles. There is likely to be some impact from the new development on the immediate surroundings and this is discussed below (6.1 Site Potential).

4.4 Cartographic Evidence

The earliest mapping available that shows the proposed development site is the 1597 map of the parish (Fig. 4), which depicts in relatively good detail the area within which the development site is located (note that north is located to the right hand side of the drawing). The site itself appears to encompass several houses which are shown fronting onto Bury Road and several field boundaries. There appears to be the shadow of a road or lane, which is likely to be the modern Mill Lane which appears to the east of the site. This map also depicts the locations of three manors, Barrow Hall, Felton's and Manford's, and the two greens, Barrow and Burthorpe.

The next map to appear is Hodkinson's map of Suffolk in 1783 (Fig. 5) which does not show as much detail as the 1597 map. However, it is possible to see the outline of Barrow and Burthorpe Green, along with Mill Lane, and the windmill associated with it. Houses can be seen to be still present along the Bury Road frontage.

Barrow's Tithe map (1839/40, Fig. 6) and Enclosure map (1849, Fig. 7) were completed within a few years of each other, with the Enclosure map following the

Tithe map, which is somewhat unusual. It is clear that Barrow was late to be enclosed, with many small strip fields still shown to be in use on the Tithe Map. This map possibly shows the footpath which runs through the centre of the site, and certainly shows the nearest mill, in the field to the north. The area still contains houses and boundaries, at least on the street frontage, with slightly larger open fields beyond them. It was not possible to trace the owners and occupiers of all of the fields within the development area on the Tithe Apportionment, although it is clear that one or two of the larger fields at the rear of the houses were Glebe land, and belonged to the Church. The main landowner in the area was the Marquis of Bristol at this time who owned huge tracts of land in the parish. The Enclosure map of 1849 shows very little difference compared with the Tithe map of 1839/40.

The 19th- and 20th-century Ordnance Survey maps possibly depict some of the houses currently standing on the Bury Road street frontage. Also in the area are Salvation Army Barracks on the 1884 map (Fig. 8), and a Primitive Methodist Chapel on the 1904 map (Fig. 9).

5.0 THE SITE TODAY

A site visit was undertaken as part of this assessment, and showed the site to be greenfield land, with a public footpath running through the centre from north to south. A number of extant buildings also form part of the development plot, all of which front onto Bury Road and are of late 19th- early 20th-century in date.



Plate 2. Footpath, showing western side of site

No additional features of archaeological or historical significance were noted.

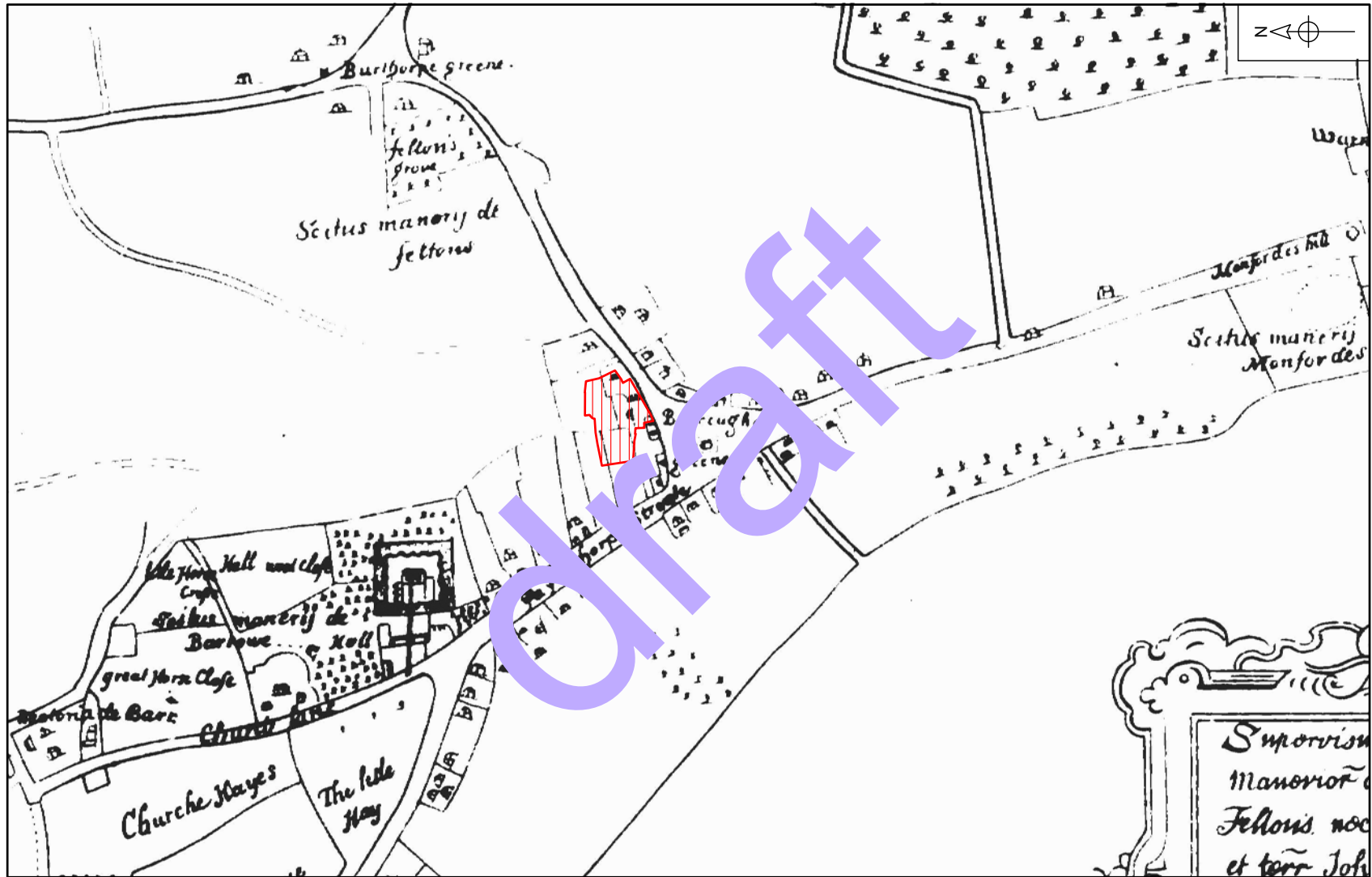


Figure 4. Map of Barrow, 1597 (reproduced from Gage, 1838)

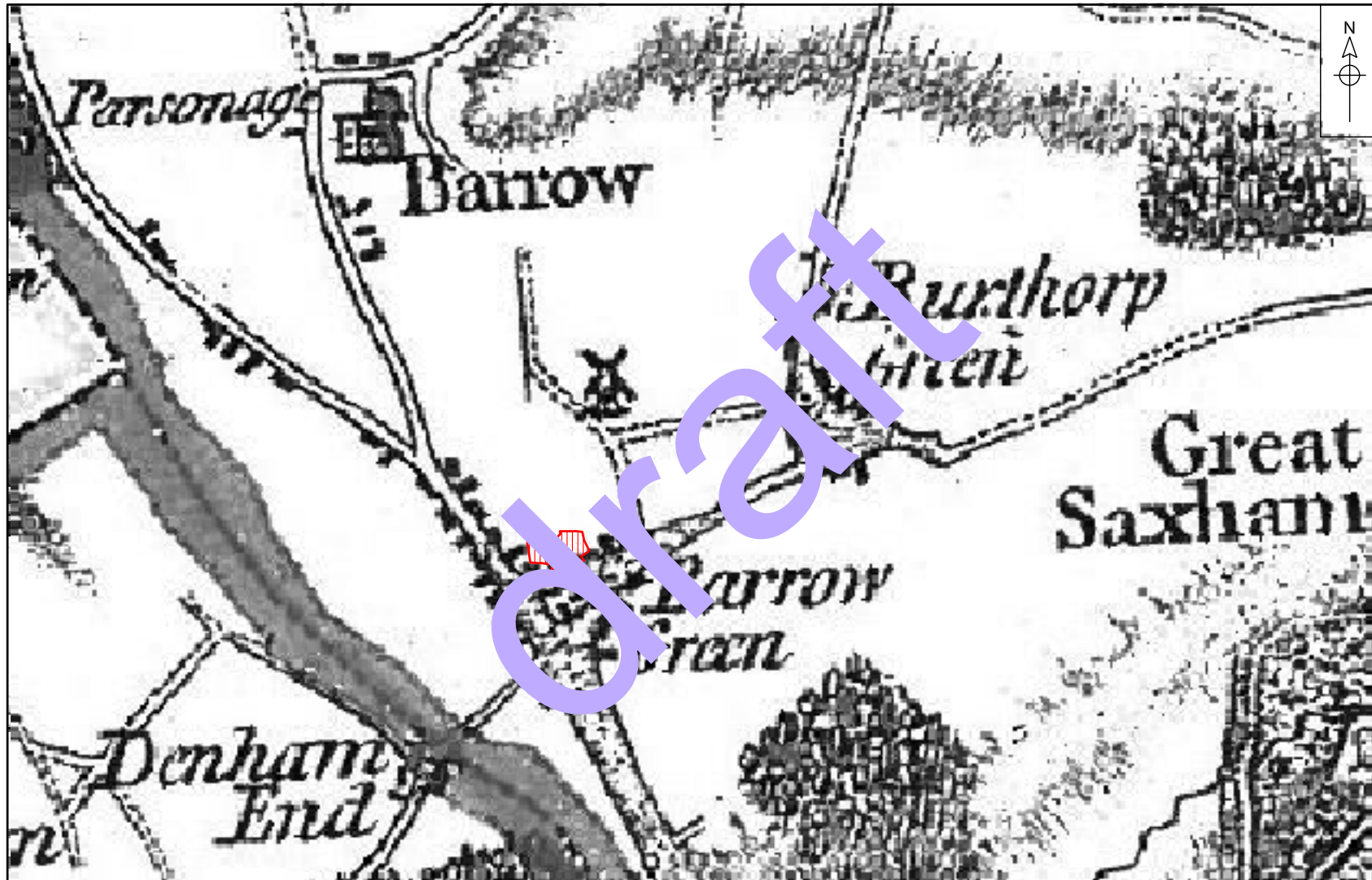


Figure 5. Hodskinson's Map of Suffolk, 1783



Figure 6. Tithe Map of 1839/40

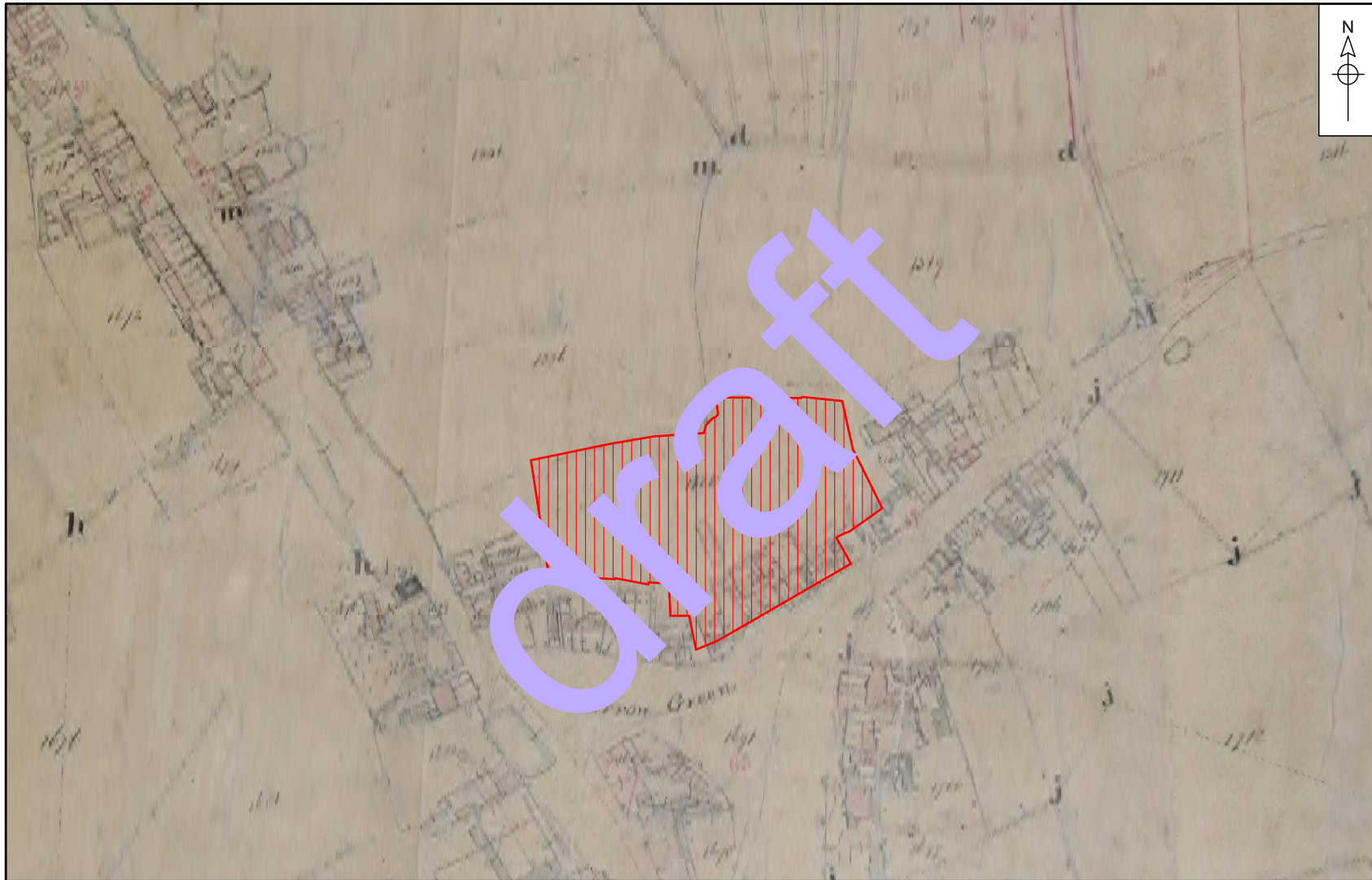


Figure 7. Enlosure Map of 1849



Figure 8. Ordnance Survey Map of 1884



Figure 9. Ordnance Survey Map of 1904

6.0 DISCUSSION

6.1 Site Potential

Barrow contains twenty-two listed buildings and structures of different periods and styles ranging in date from the early 15th century to 1936, many of which are located around The Green itself. The proposed development site encompasses the buildings along the street frontage (42-46 Bury Road) and the open green space behind them (along with that behind nos 35-40). A path crosses the site in a north-south direction, a pond is present in the centre of the site and houses and/or their gardens surround the boundary of the development plot.

The proposed development appears to be behind and away from the edge of the green, which is defined by properties around The Green itself.

It appears that the development site has the potential to yield archaeological remains from the Roman, medieval and post-medieval periods.

6.1.1 Likely condition of archaeological remains

It is important to consider the condition and stability of any archaeological remains that may be present within the development area.

Apart from the Bury Road frontage itself which may have undergone several phases of residential development from the medieval period onwards, there has been limited change in the area over several centuries.

6.1.2 Valuing the Archaeological Resource

The categories used to assign a value to the archaeological resource are based on those outlined in DM 3 (2001) and the value assigned to each period is outlined in Table 7.

Value	Criteria
Very High	World Heritage Sites (including nominated sites). Assets of acknowledged international importance. Assets that can contribute significantly to acknowledged international research objectives.
High	Scheduled Monuments (including proposed sites). Undesignated assets of schedulable quality and importance. Assets that can contribute significantly to acknowledged national research objectives. Listed Buildings (including proposed buildings).
Medium	Designated or undesignated assets that contribute to regional research objectives.
Low	Designated and undesignated assets of local importance. Assets compromised by poor preservation and/or poor survival of contextual associations. Assets of limited value, but with potential to contribute to local research objectives.
Negligible	Assets with very little or no surviving archaeological interest.

Table 7. Criteria for assigning a value to the archaeological resource

The value of any archaeological assets that might be present at the development site is thought to be of **medium**, due to the likelihood of Roman and/or medieval remains; the limited occurrence of archaeological interventions in the parish in the past however makes this a somewhat speculative judgement.

6.1.3 Development Impacts

The extent of any likely impacts is set out in Table 8 below. It is worth noting that the impacts can be either negative or beneficial and direct or indirect. The criteria for the impacts are taken from DMRB (2007).

Impact	Description
Major	Change to most or all key archaeological materials, such that the resource is totally altered. Comprehensive changes to setting
Moderate	Changes to many key archaeological materials, such that the resource is clearly modified. Considerable changes to setting that affect the character of the asset
Minor	Changes to key archaeological materials, such that the asset is slightly altered. Slight changes to setting
Negligible	Very minor changes to archaeological materials, or setting
No Change	No change

Table 8. Criteria for assessing the magnitude of the impacts of the proposed regeneration scheme

Any below ground disturbance associated with development of the site will have a direct effect on sub-surface archaeological remains in the area, and although, inevitably, the extent of the archaeological resource is currently unknown, it is likely that the development would have a **moderate** impact on remains (should they be present).

It is considered that any adverse impacts caused by the development on sub-surface remains could be mitigated by a programme of archaeological work approved by the Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service (SCCAS).

The proposed development will have some impact on the setting of surrounding properties and those nearby, the extent of which will be dependent on its design and layout. Any proposed retention and planting of trees will also have an impact.

6.1.4 Development Effects

An assessment of the significance of the effects of the development on the archaeological resource can be reached by combining the assessments of value (Table 7) and development impact (Table 8) using a matrix similar to that in DMRB (2007, 5/6) (Table 9, below).

Value	Very High	Neutral	Slight	Moderate/ Large	Large/ Very Large	Very Large
	High	Neutral	Slight	Moderate/ Slight	Moderate/ Large	Large/ Very Large
	Medium	Neutral	Neutral/ Slight	Slight	Moderate	Moderate/ Large
	Low	Neutral	Neutral/ Slight	Neutral/ Slight	Slight	Slight/ Moderate
	Negligible	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral/ Slight	Neutral/ Slight	Slight
	No change	Negligible	Minor	Moderate	Major	
	Magnitude of Impact					

Table 9. Significance of Effects Matrix

The value of the archaeological resource is on balance considered to be **medium** and the impact to be **moderate** resulting in a **moderate** effect.

7.0 CONCLUSIONS

Barrow was an important manor being owned by the de Clare family, a powerful Norman dynasty. The manor itself passed through several well known powerful names during the medieval period, and was granted a market and an annual fair.

The Green appears to have been central to the village, and there appears to have always been some settlement around its edges. The development site lies close to this area, and will take in the Bury Road street frontage, currently occupied by Victorian and later buildings. It is thought to be highly likely that medieval remains might be encountered in any groundworks here, dependent of course, on previous below-ground disturbance created during the building of successive structures, including those currently on the site.

The possibility of locating Roman burial remains also cannot be ruled out, due the recovery of cremations in the field to the north in the 19th-century. Roman activity in the area is very limited, and little can be said about the landscape at the time that these cremations were placed.

draft

Acknowledgements

NPS Archaeology would like to thank the staff of the Bury St. Edmunds Record Office and Suffolk Historic Environment Record for their assistance in collating the information presented in this report.

The figures and report were produced by David Dobson and the report was edited by Jayne Bown.

Sources

- | | | |
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Appendix 1: Archaeological Specification

draft

Brief and Specification for Archaeological Evaluation

LAND ADJACENT TO THE GREEN, BARROW

The commissioning body should be aware that it may have Health & Safety responsibilities.

1. The nature of the development and archaeological requirements

- 1.1 Planning permission is to be sought from St Edmundsbury Borough Council for residential development on Land adjacent to The Green, Barrow (TL 764 635). **Please contact the applicant for an accurate plan of the site.**
- 1.2 The Planning Authority will be advised that any consent should be conditional upon an agreed programme of work taking place before development begins in accordance with PPS 5 *Planning for the Historic Environment* (Policy H 12.3) to record and advance understanding of the significance of the heritage asset before it is damaged or destroyed.
- 1.3 The area of the residential development measures 0.47ha. On the north side of Barrow Green at c.95.00m OD. The soil is deep loam clay derived from the underlying chalky till of the Ashley Series.
- 1.4 This application lies in an area of archaeological interest recorded in the County Historic Environment Record, within the historic settlement core. It is situated to the north of the medieval green (HER: BRR 014). Moreover 'urns with ashes', possibly Roman or Anglo-Saxon in date, were discovered immediately to the north in the late 19th century (BRR 033).
- 1.5 There is a strong possibility that below ground heritage assets of archaeological interest will be defined at this location, given the proximity to known remains. Any groundworks causing significant ground disturbance have potential to damage any archaeological deposit that exists.
- 1.6 In order to inform the archaeological strategy, the following work will be required:
 - A desk-based assessment of the known and potential heritage assets for the proposed development area.
 - A linear trenched evaluation is required of the development area.
- 1.7 The results of this evaluation will enable the archaeological resource, both in quality and extent, to be accurately quantified. Decisions on the need for and scope of any further investigation, should there be any archaeological finds of significance, will be based upon the results of the evaluation and will be the subject of an additional specification.
- 1.8 All arrangements for the field evaluation of the site, the timing of the work, access to the site, the definition of the precise area of landholding and area for proposed development are to be defined and negotiated with the commissioning body.
- 1.9 Detailed standards, information and advice to supplement this brief are to be found in *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14, 2003.

- 1.10 In accordance with the standards and guidance produced by the Institute for Archaeologists this brief should not be considered sufficient to enable the total execution of the project. A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) based upon this brief and the accompanying outline specification of minimum requirements, is an essential requirement. This must be submitted by the developers, or their agent, to the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council (9-10 The Churchyard, Shire Hall, Bury St Edmunds IP33 2AR). The work must not commence until this office has approved both the archaeological contractor as suitable to undertake the work, and the WSI as satisfactory. The WSI will provide the basis for measurable standards and will be used to satisfy the requirements of the planning condition.
- 1.11 Neither this specification nor the WSI, however, is a sufficient basis for the discharge of the planning condition relating to archaeological investigation. Only the full implementation of the scheme, both completion of fieldwork and reporting based on the approved WSI, will enable SCCAS/CT to advise St Edmundsbury Borough Council that the condition has been adequately fulfilled and can be discharged (assuming planning permission is forthcoming).
- 1.12 Before any archaeological site work can commence it is the responsibility of the developer to provide the archaeological contractor with either the contaminated land report for the site or a written statement that there is no contamination. The developer should be aware that investigative sampling to test for contamination is likely to have an impact on any archaeological deposit which exists; proposals for sampling should be discussed with the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of SCCAS/CT) before execution.
- 1.13 The responsibility for identifying any constraints on field-work, e.g. Scheduled Monument status, Listed Building status, public utilities or other services, tree preservation orders, SSSIs, wildlife sites &c., ecological considerations rests with the commissioning body and its archaeological contractor. The existence and content of the archaeological brief does not over-ride such constraints or imply that the target area is freely available.
- 1.14 Any changes to the specification that the project archaeologist may wish to make after approval by this office should be communicated directly to SCCAS/CT and the client for approval.

2. Brief for the Archaeological Evaluation

- 2.1 To collate and assess the existing information regarding archaeological and historical remains within and adjacent to the site. It is important that a sufficiently large area around the target area is studied in order to provide adequate context; in this instance an area with boundaries 500m beyond the parcel boundaries will be the minimum appropriate.
- 2.2 Establish whether any archaeological deposit exists in the area, with particular regard to any which are of sufficient importance to merit preservation *in situ*.
- 2.3 Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit within the application area, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.
- 2.4 Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.
- 2.5 Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.
- 2.6 Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.
- 2.7 This project will be carried through in a manner broadly consistent with English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects*, 1991 (MAP2), all stages will follow a process of

assessment and justification before proceeding to the next phase of the project. Field evaluation is to be followed by the preparation of a full archive, and an assessment of potential. Any further excavation required as mitigation is to be followed by the preparation of a full archive, and an assessment of potential, analysis and final report preparation may follow. Each stage will be the subject of a further brief and updated project design; this document covers only the evaluation stage.

- 2.8 The developer or his archaeologist will give SCCAS/CT (address as above) five working days notice of the commencement of ground works on the site, in order that the work of the archaeological contractor may be monitored.
- 2.9 If the approved evaluation design is not carried through in its entirety (particularly in the instance of trenching being incomplete) the evaluation report may be rejected. Alternatively the presence of an archaeological deposit may be presumed, and untested areas included on this basis when defining the final strategy.
- 2.10 An outline specification, which defines certain minimum criteria, is set out below.

3. Specification: Desk Based Assessment

- 3.1 The assessment shall be undertaken by a professional team of field archaeologists. The archaeological contractor is expected to follow the Code of Conduct of the Institute for Archaeologists.
- 3.2 Collation and assessment of the County Historic Environment Record to identify known sites and to assess the potential of the application area.
- 3.3 Collation and assessment of all cartographic sources relevant to the site to identify historic landuse, the siting of old boundaries and any earlier buildings. Copies of old maps should be included in the report.
- 3.4 Assess the potential for historic documentation that would contribute to the archaeological investigation of the site.
- 3.5 Re-assessment of aerial photographic evidence and, where relevant, a replotting of archaeological and topographic information by a suitably qualified specialist with relevant experience at a scale of 1:2500. It should be possible to obtain residual errors of less than $\pm 2\text{m}$. Rectification of extant mapped features such as field boundaries and buildings shall be undertaken in order to give additional indication of accuracy of the transcription.
- 3.6 Examination of available geotechnical information to assess the condition and status of buried deposits and to identify local geological conditions. Relevant geotechnical data should be included as appendices to the report.
- 3.7 Ascertain whether there are other constraints on the site (e.g. SSSI, County Wildlife Site, AONB, etc).
- 3.8 A site visit to determine any constraints to archaeological survival.

4. Specification: Trenched Evaluation

- 4.1 Trial trenches are to be excavated to cover 5% by area of the development site ($c.735.00\text{m}^2$ in total area). Linear trenches are thought to be the most appropriate sampling method. Trenches are to be a minimum of 1.80m wide unless special circumstances can be demonstrated; this will result in a minimum of 408.00m of trenching at 1.80m in width.

- 4.2 If excavation is mechanised a toothless 'ditching bucket' 1.80m wide must be used. A scale plan showing the proposed locations of the trial trenches should be included in the WSI and the detailed trench design must be approved by SCCAS/CT before field work begins.
- 4.3 The topsoil may be mechanically removed using an appropriate machine with a back-acting arm and fitted with a toothless bucket, down to the interface layer between topsoil and subsoil or other visible archaeological surface. All machine excavation is to be under the direct control and supervision of an archaeologist. The topsoil should be examined for archaeological material.
- 4.4 The top of the first archaeological deposit may be cleared by machine, but must then be cleaned off by hand. There is a presumption that excavation of all archaeological deposits will be done by hand unless it can be shown there will not be a loss of evidence by using a machine. The decision as to the proper method of excavation will be made by the senior project archaeologist with regard to the nature of the deposit.
- 4.5 In all evaluation excavation there is a presumption of the need to cause the minimum disturbance to the site consistent with adequate evaluation; that significant archaeological features, e.g. solid or bonded structural remains, building slots or post-holes, should be preserved intact even if fills are sampled. For guidance
- For linear features, 1.00m wide slots (min.) should be excavated across their width;
- For discrete features, such as pits, 50% of their fills should be sampled (in some instances 100% may be requested).
- 4.6 There must be sufficient excavation to give clear evidence of the period, depth and nature of any archaeological deposit. The depth and nature of colluvial or other masking deposits must be established across the site.
- 4.7 Archaeological contexts should, where possible, be sampled for palaeoenvironmental remains. Best practice should allow for sampling of interpretable and datable archaeological deposits and provision should be made for this. The contractor shall show what provision has been made for environmental assessment of the site and must provide details of the sampling strategies for retrieving artefacts, biological remains (for palaeoenvironmental and palaeoeconomic investigations), and samples of sediments and/or soils (for micromorphological and other geological/sedimentological analyses. Advice on the appropriateness of the proposer's strategies will be sought from Helen Chappell, English Heritage Regional Adviser in Archaeological Science (East of England). A guide to sampling archaeological deposits (Murphy, P.L. and Wiltshire, P.E.J., 1994, *A guide to sampling archaeological deposits for environmental analysis*) is available for viewing from SCCAS.
- 4.8 Any natural subsoil surface revealed should be hand cleaned and examined for archaeological deposits and artefacts. Sample excavation of any archaeological features revealed may be necessary in order to gauge their date and character.
- 4.9 Metal detector searches must take place at all stages of the excavation by an experienced metal detector user.
- 4.10 All finds will be collected and processed (unless variations in this principle are agreed SCCAS/CT during the course of the evaluation).
- 4.11 Human remains must be left *in situ* except in those cases where damage or desecration are to be expected, or in the event that analysis of the remains is shown to be a requirement of satisfactory evaluation of the site. However, the excavator should be aware of, and comply with, the provisions of Section 25 of the Burial Act 1857.

- 4.12 Plans of any archaeological features on the site are to be drawn at 1:20 or 1:50, depending on the complexity of the data to be recorded. Sections should be drawn at 1:10 or 1:20 again depending on the complexity to be recorded. All levels should relate to Ordnance Datum. Any variations from this must be agreed with SCCAS/CT.
- 4.13 A photographic record of the work is to be made, consisting of both monochrome photographs and colour transparencies and/or high resolution digital images.
- 4.14 Topsoil, subsoil and archaeological deposit to be kept separate during excavation to allow sequential backfilling of excavations.
- 4.15 Trenches should not be backfilled without the approval of SCCAS/CT. Suitable arrangements should be made with the client to ensure trenches are appropriately backfilled, compacted and consolidated in order to prevent subsequent subsidence.

5. General Management

- 5.1 A timetable for all stages of the project must be agreed before the first stage of work commences, including monitoring by SCCAS/CT. The archaeological contractor will give not less than five days written notice of the commencement of the work so that arrangements for monitoring the project can be made.
- 5.2 The composition of the archaeology contractor must be detailed and agreed by this office, including any subcontractors/specialists. For the site director and other staff likely to have a major responsibility for the post-excavation processing of this evaluation there must also be a statement of their responsibilities and CV for post-excavation work on other archaeological sites and publication record. Ceramic specialists, in particular, must have relevant experience from this region, including knowledge of local ceramic sequences.
- 5.3 It is the archaeological contractor's responsibility to ensure that adequate resources are available to fulfill the Brief.
- 5.4 A detailed risk assessment must be provided for this particular site.
- 5.5 No initial survey to detect public utility or other services has taken place. The responsibility for this rests with the archaeological contractor.
- 5.6 The Institute for Archaeology's *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessments* (1999) and *Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (revised 2001) should be used for additional guidance in the execution of the project.

6. Report Requirements

- 6.1 An archive of all records and finds must be prepared consistent with the principles of English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects*, 1991 (particularly Appendix 3.1 and Appendix 4.1).
- 6.2 The report should reflect the aims of the WSI.
- 6.3 The objective account of the archaeological evidence must be clearly distinguished from its archaeological interpretation.
- 6.4 An opinion as to the necessity for further evaluation and its scope may be given. No further site work should be embarked upon until the primary fieldwork results are assessed and the need for further work is established.

- 6.5 Reports on specific areas of specialist study must include sufficient detail to permit assessment of potential for analysis, including tabulation of data by context, and must include non-technical summaries.
- 6.6 The Report must include a discussion and an assessment of the archaeological evidence, including an assessment of palaeoenvironmental remains recovered from palaeosols and cut features. Its conclusions must include a clear statement of the archaeological potential of the site, and the significance of that potential in the context of the Regional Research Framework (*East Anglian Archaeology*, Occasional Papers 3 & 8, 1997 and 2000).
- 6.7 A comprehensive list of all sources consulted (with specific references) should be included.
- 6.8 A copy of the Specification should be included as an appendix to the report.
- 6.9 The project manager must consult the County HER Officer (Dr Colin Pendleton) to obtain a HER number for the work. This number will be unique for each project or site and must be clearly marked on any documentation relating to the work.
- 6.10 Finds must be appropriately conserved and stored in accordance with *UK Institute of Conservators Guidelines*.
- 6.11 Every effort must be made to get the agreement of the site owner/developer to the deposition of the full site archive, and transfer of title, with the intended archive depository before the fieldwork commences. If this is not achievable, all or part of the finds archive then provision must be made for additional recording (e.g. photography, illustration, scientific analysis) as appropriate.
- 6.12 If the County Store is not the intended depository, the project manager should ensure that a duplicate copy of the written archive is deposited with the County HER.
- 6.13 The project manager should consult the intended archive depository before the archive is prepared regarding the specific requirements of the archive deposition and curation, and regarding any specific curatorial implications of deposition. The intended depository should be stated in the WSI, for approval. The intended depository must be prepared to accept the entire archive resulting from the project (both finds and written archive) in order to create a complete record of the project.
- 6.14 If the County Store is the intended location of the archive, the project manager should consult the SCCAS Archive Guidelines 2010 and also the County Historic Environment Record Officer regarding the requirements for the deposition of the archive (conservation, ordering, organisation, labelling, marking and storage) of excavated material and the archive. A clear statement of the form, intended content, and standards of the archive is to be submitted for approval as an essential requirement of the WSI.
- 6.15 The WSI should state proposals for the deposition of the digital archive relating to this project with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS), and allowance should be made for costs incurred to ensure the proper deposition (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/policy.html>) with ADS or another appropriate archive depository.
- 6.16 Where positive conclusions are drawn from a project (whether it be evaluation or excavation) a summary report, in the established format, suitable for inclusion in the annual 'Archaeology in Suffolk' section of the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute for Archaeology*, must be prepared. It should be included in the project report, or submitted to SCCAS/CT, by the end of the calendar year in which the evaluation work takes place, whichever is the sooner.
- 6.17 An unbound hardcopy of the evaluation report, clearly marked DRAFT, must be presented to SCCAS/CT for approval within six months of the completion of fieldwork unless other arrangements are negotiated with the project sponsor and SCCAS/CT.

Following acceptance, two hard copies of the report should be submitted to SCCAS/CT together with a digital .pdf version.

- 6.18 Where appropriate, a digital vector trench plan should be included with the report, which must be compatible with MapInfo GIS software, for integration in the County HER. AutoCAD files should be also exported and saved into a format that can be imported into MapInfo (for example, as a Drawing Interchange File or .dxf) or already transferred to .TAB files.
- 6.19 At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> must be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms.
- 6.20 All parts of the OASIS online form must be completed for submission to the County HER, and a copy should be included with the draft report for approval. This should include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy should also be included with the archive).

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Date: 23 May 2011

This brief and specification remains valid for six months from the above date. If work is not carried out in full within that time this document will lapse; the authority should be notified and a revised brief and specification may be issued.

If the work defined by this brief forms a part of a programme of archaeological work required by a Planning Condition, the results must be considered by the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council, who have the responsibility for advising the appropriate Planning Authority.