

Report 2691a



nps archaeology

Archaeological Excavation at Spring Road, Bardwell, Suffolk

Assessment Report and Updated Project Design

BAR 079



Prepared for
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Location:	Spring Road, Bardwell, Suffolk
District:	St Edmundsbury
Planning Ref.:	SE/10/1353
Grid Ref.:	TL 9424 7400
HER No.:	BAR 079
OASIS Ref.:	124324
Client:	Baker Construction Ltd.
Dates of Fieldwork:	5 May to 20 May 2011

Summary

During the late spring of 2011 NPS Archaeology undertook an excavation adjacent to Spring Road, Bardwell on behalf of Baker Construction ahead of new housing.

The work revealed a series of gullies, pits and post-holes of established (and possible) medieval date. Several post-holes located on the eastern side of the site appeared to be part of a post-built structure dating between the 11th and 13th centuries, although the sparse amount of pottery and other finds recovered might suggest that the building did not have a domestic function.

Other evidence of activity at the site seemed to be largely contemporary with the structure and may represent medieval plot boundaries, a small enclosure and general medieval 'backyard' activity.

1.0 Introduction

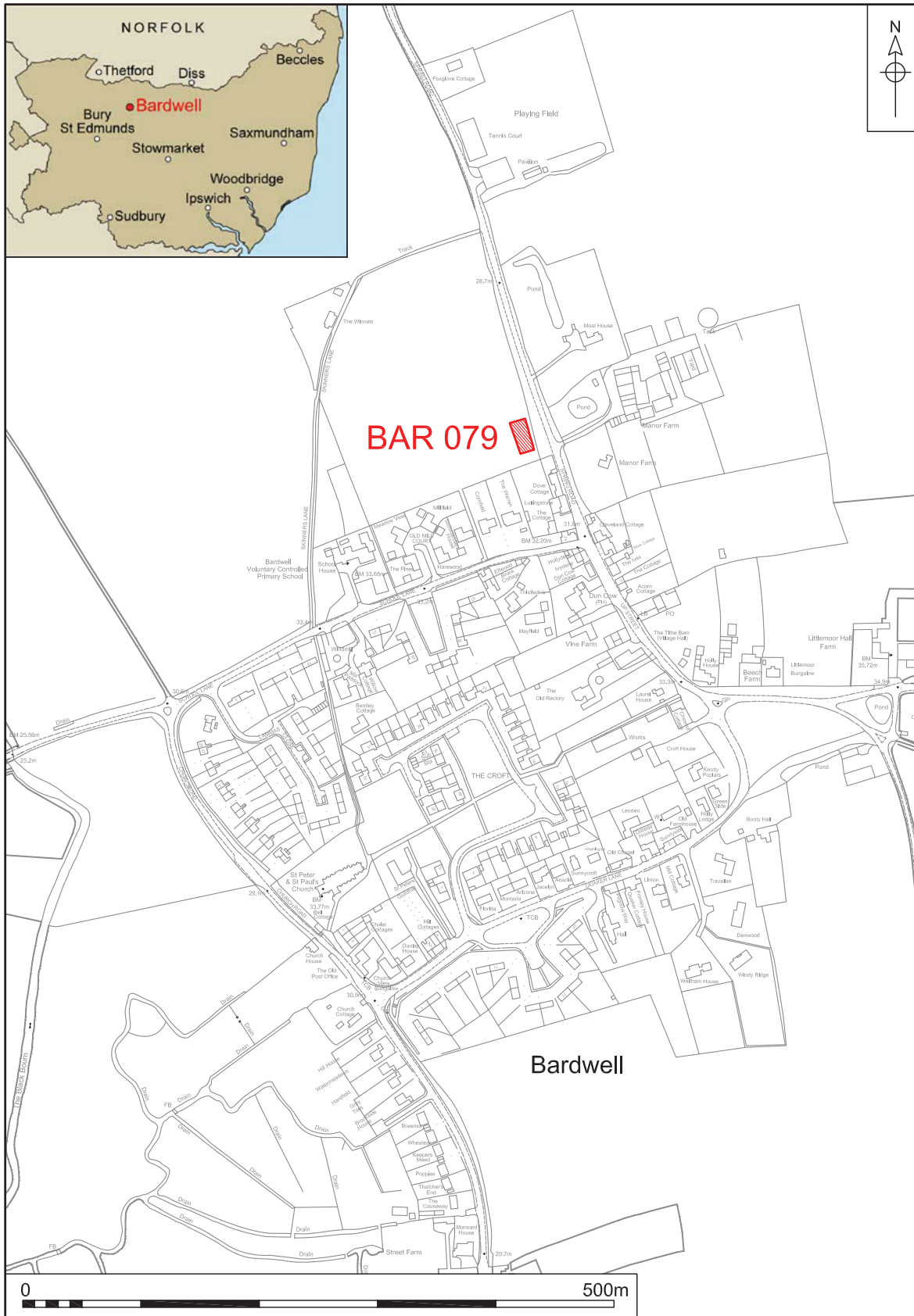
This report begins by summarising the background to the project, the site's location and the project's initial aims. The methodologies employed during the work are also outlined. This introductory section is followed by a discussion of the site's archaeological and historical background.

The third part (3.0) presents a summary of the results and the fourth is an assessment of the stratigraphic, artefactual and environmental evidence recovered (Section 4.0). Each data set has been assessed to determine its potential to yield further information and to identify aspects that are of wider significance. The results of these individual assessments are then brought together in a general discussion of the site's significance. The relevant results of the excavation are also brought into this assessment.

The fifth part of the report comprises an Updated Project Design (Section 5.0). This describes the research objectives that will underpin subsequent work and details the nature of the additional tasks to be undertaken. The appendices contain tabulated information including specialist data.

1.1 Project Background

The site was situated adjacent to Spring Road on the north side of Bardwell village (Fig. 1) and was undertaken prior to a new housing development. The development consisted of 8 new dwellings with associated car parking and some small scale landscaping. Two large building footprints (each to accommodate four houses) were stripped by the developer, though only the most southerly of these



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Figure 1. Site location. Scale 1:5000

areas needed archaeological work. The mitigation strategy comprised excavation of an area measuring 27m x 11m within the southern block of buildings. An evaluation had been previously undertaken by Archaeological Solutions Ltd, which had shown that the archaeological remains were confined to the south-eastern corner of the proposed development.

The project was undertaken to fulfil planning issued by St Edmundsbury District Council (Planning Ref SE/10/1353) and undertaken according to the Brief issued by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS) (Sarah Poppy 24 February 2011 – Ref: Spring Road Bardwell 2011) and conducted in accordance with a Project Design and Method Statement prepared by NPS Archaeology (Ref. NAU/NP/BAU2691). This work was commissioned and funded by Baker Construction Ltd.

This programme of work was designed to assist in defining the character and extent of any archaeological remains within the proposed redevelopment area, following the guidelines set out in *Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning For The Historic Environment (March 2010)*. The excavation was designed to mitigate the impacts of the development on the archaeological resource in the south-east corner of the development area.

Existing information indicates that the proposed development site has potential to increase knowledge of the medieval period in particular. The aims of the archaeological work may therefore be summarised as follows:

- To establish the presence or absence of archaeological remains within the proposed area.
- To determine the extent, condition, nature, quality and date of any archaeological remains occurring within the site and the possible impacts of the proposed development on them.
- To ensure that any archaeological features discovered are identified, sampled and recorded and, where it is desirable, recommendations for their preservation *in situ* are made.
- To establish, as far as possible, the extent, character, stratigraphic sequence and date of archaeological features and deposits, and the activities which occurred at the site during the various periods or phases of its occupation
- To establish the palaeoenvironmental potential of subsurface deposits by ensuring that any deposits with the potential to yield palaeoenvironmental data are sampled and submitted for assessment to the appropriate specialists.
- To explore evidence for social, economic and industrial activity.
- To produce a synthesis of the results for inclusion in the annual 'Archaeology in Suffolk' section of *the Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute for Archaeology Publication*.
- To deposit the site archive with SCCAS following the relevant policy on archiving standards.

The site archive is currently held by NPS Archaeology and on completion of the project will be deposited with SCCAS, following the relevant policies on archiving standards.

1.2 Geology and Topography

The solid geology is Upper Chalk of the Lewes Nodular, Sleaford, Newhaven and Culver Chalk Formation. The superficial geology is described as Lowestoft Formation Diamicton, and the specific soils are Burlingham 3 type consisting of loamy and loamy over clay soils which show signs of clay enrichment and mottled, slowly permeable subsoil. (www.maps.bgs.ac.uk) and (Smith and Thompson 2010)

The village of Bardwell itself is located in the valley of the Black Bourn river which is situated around 1 km to the north of the site. The site is flat with a consistent height range of around 31.40m to 31.60m OD. The field had been used for arable crops until recently and is defined as part of the High Suffolk Woodlands region situated towards the centre of the county (<http://www.suffolklandscape.org.uk/landscapes>)

1.3 Methodology

1.3.1 Evaluation Methodology

The archaeological brief for evaluation required that 5% of the area be sampled by trial trenching (amounting to 225m² of trenching). This was achieved by excavating five evaluation trenches across the total development area. Machine excavation was carried out with a wheeled JCB-type excavator using a toothless ditching bucket and operated under constant archaeological supervision. Spoil, exposed surfaces and features were scanned with a metal-detector. All metal-detected and hand-collected finds, other than those which were obviously modern, were retained for inspection (Smith and Thompson 2010)

1.3.2 Excavation Methodology

The Programme of Archaeological Work stipulated in the brief issued by SCCAS is required to '*record and advance understanding of the significance of the heritage asset before it is damaged or destroyed*' (Poppy 2011).

Machine excavation was initially undertaken on the building footprint with an 18 tonne tracked hydraulic 360° excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket and operated under constant archaeological supervision. The machine and driver were supplied by GB Digger Hire. The spoil was stockpiled at the west side of the stripped footprint by the tracked excavator.

Spoil, exposed surfaces and features were scanned with a metal-detector. All metal-detected and hand-collected finds other than those which were obviously modern, were retained for inspection.

A site grid was utilised for planning the archaeological features during the project which was surveyed by Adam Harper of NPS using a GPS RTK Rover device in order to locate it within overall Ordnance Survey mapping. The GPS also supplied accurate Ordnance Datum heights, used throughout the fieldwork as well as a dumpy level. All sub-surface archaeological features and deposits were cleaned and excavated to determine function, form and relative date.

All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using NPS Archaeology pro forma. Plans and sections were recorded at appropriate scales. Monochrome

and digital photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits where appropriate.



Plate 1. Working shot, looking north-east

Soil samples to assess the survival of environmental evidence at the site were taken from deposits [5], [7], [8], [24], [34], [54], [56], [66], [76], [91], [122], [132], [134], [136], [138], [148] and [146]. It was decided that a sub-sample of these samples should be processed to test survival of components - the samples from deposits [7], [8], [11], [24], [65], [121], [131], [133], [135], [145], and [147] were submitted for assessment.

Site conditions were good, with the work taking place in generally fine weather, though there were occasional showers.



Plate 2. Working shot of horse burial, looking north-east

1.3.3 Post-Excavation Methodology

During the initial post-excavation assessment period there was an examination of the archaeological records and artefacts recovered from the excavation. Artefacts were submitted to appropriate specialists in order that assessment of potential could be made. Matrices of all of the features on site have been provisionally phased. Selected plans were digitised using AutoCAD 2002 and a detailed site plan compiled. Sections will be digitised for inclusion in the final archive report. All photographic films were processed and a photographic archive assembled.

After initial assessment of the data, Group numbers were allocated. Features with more than one excavated slot (and therefore more than one set of context numbers) were allocated a Group number in order to more easily describe them at this stage e.g. Group 6 consists of five slots (which produced five pairs of cut and fill numbers). Collections of features which appeared to belong together were also grouped e.g. Group 8 describes a collection of post-holes which appeared to form part of a post-built structure which was located at the eastern side of the excavated area. Individual features that could not readily be allocated to a Group or which had only one slot and one set of context numbers, were not given Group numbers at this stage.

2.0 Archaeological and Historical Background

A search of the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (SHER) has been undertaken and the most relevant entries reproduced below in chronological order. The information has been supplemented by use of the Historical Atlas of Suffolk (Dymond and Martin 1999).

Prehistoric to Roman

The Suffolk Historical Atlas indicates that the area north of Bury St Edmunds was considerably exploited in the Post-glacial Mesolithic period (Wymer 1999, 35), although there are few finds of this date from the immediate vicinity of the site. The major river valleys and prominent high positions visible above the valleys are known to have been often exploited in Suffolk (Martin 1999a and b). Several Bronze Age barrows and ring ditches have been observed to the north of Bardwell (Smith and Thompson 2010). The earliest prehistoric find is a single badly damaged Acheulian hand-axe (over 800,000 old) has been found in Bardwell at Thatchers End to the south of the site (SHER BAR 019)

During the Iron Age the area of the site is considered to be within Icenii territory and the tribal boundary with the Trinovantes is postulated to lie south of Bury St Edmunds reasonably close to Bradfield Combust in central Suffolk. There are several find spots of Iron Age date close to the site. A short distance to the north-west of the current site there were Iron Age and republican Roman coins found during metal detecting activities (SHER BAR 029). Other Iron Age coins have also been recorded at SHER BAR 033 in the same general area, including "Bury tribe": (Mack 438) types and other Roman Republican coins. In the same direction and closer to the river an Iron Age settlement site has been postulated (and also later Saxon activity) at SHER 034.

In the Roman period a Roman road appears to run reasonably close to the parish, heading north from Pakenham. The Historical Atlas of Suffolk indicates that the general area of the Black Bourn river was more heavily settled in the Roman period 'The greatest density of settlement is, as previously, along the gravel terraces of river valleys' (Plouviez 1999 43). There are known concentrations of pottery kilns east of Bardwell at Wattisfield and Rickinghall.

There are several Roman period find spots located in the area. A short distance to the south-west a pewter hoard was found at Mill Farm dating to the 4th century AD (SHER BAR 003). Half a kilometre to the north-west a bronze brooch, dolphin type was found within mud dredged up from the Black Bourn river (SHER BAR 021). A large brass coin of Claudius (AD 41-54) was found towards the centre of the village towards the south. (SHER BAR 026)

Saxon to Medieval

The Historical Atlas of Suffolk indicates that considerable known Early, Middle and Late Saxon activity in the form of settlement and cemeteries are located in this area north of Bury St Edmunds (West 1999, 45).

There is one isolated findspot from reasonably close by. To the south-west of the site on the edge of the village a silver coin of Beonna, King of East Anglia (c.AD 760) was found (SHER BAR 004).

At the time of the Domesday survey the settlement was known as *Berduuella* which is thought to be a derivative of 'spring or stream of a man called *Bearda*'. The lands were administered by the Abbey in Bury St Edmunds, an important local landowner on behalf of the king, who owned the lands. In reward for his services some of the lands were granted to Richard FitzGilbert the chief justice of William I. The settlement is listed as having a church and watermills and the fact that there were 37 workers implies the total population was around 150 or more. One Ralph de Berdewell, was given the land when it became a manor in 1097 apparently for 'military help rendered to the king' (Smith, and Thompson 2010)

Various pieces of fieldwork found in and around the village point towards it being a thriving place in the medieval period, building on the large population at the time of the Domesday Survey. Over to the west by the stream a complete 14th-century jug was found within the river (SHER BAR 009). Archaeological monitoring of works on land at the rear of The Dun Cow, School Lane recorded a large ditch fronting School Lane as referenced by SHER BAR 071. To the south-east of the current site evaluation of land adjacent to Holly House revealed two ditches, a post-hole and a clay building platform all dated by finds to the 12th-14th century (SHER BAR 072). Archaeological work within the historic property Croft House revealed a probable medieval floor foundation laying under the clay surface of the original 14th-century open hall. A Tudor brick within the floor layer suggested a raised area or a possible wall footing (SHER BAR 067).

There appear to have been two manor houses in the village; one to the south of the development site and one just to the east. The former manor house located to the south of the site was also west of the parish church and is reputed to have belonged to a Norman family, the De Berdewells. It was levelled with a bulldozer in 1959 and now exists as a shallow depression; its original moat was 360 feet square. A coffin lid (12th- to 13th-century) was found outside the moat towards the river in an area known as 'Sewer Beds' and possible associated fishponds existed close by (SHER BAR 005). The second hall, just to the east of the site on the opposite side of Spring Road (SHER BAR 064) is now known as Manor Farm. The house today is largely of 16th-century build with an associated moat/ornamental pond and gardens and it is thought to lie on or close to the medieval manor. The church of St Peter and St Paul lay around 350m to the south-west of the current site. The fabric of the church is largely of 14th- to 15th-century date and was restored in 1853, although some of the elements such as corbels above a priests' door are earlier. An estate map by William Warren, dated 1730, depicts 'Bardwell Hall Manor' and illustrates some of the elements of the hall as it was in the post-medieval period.

Post-medieval

Record SHER BAR 055 notes the position of a watermill on the Black Bourn river. This mill was depicted on some historic maps including Bowen's 1753 map and Hodkinson's 1783 map. Milling is mentioned in Bardwell in 1600–1649, adding to evidence from the Domesday Survey which recorded that there were mills in the village. Tower Mill (SHER BAR 038) was dated to 1823 and had ceased to work by 1925.

Hodkinson's 1783 map indicates that there was a 'black bridge' over the river. It has an unknown foundation date and is recorded as SHER BAR 065. Another bridge is recorded at SHER BAR 060, to the west of the development site.

Bowen's 1753 map and Hodskinson's 1783 map show Harling Bridge over the Black Bourn river. (SHER BAR 060).

Archaeological monitoring was undertaken on land adjacent to Beeches Farm. The work uncovered three post-medieval pits or ditch cuts and wall foundations (SHER BAR 076). A similar watching brief (SHER BAR 058) revealed several pits.

There are a number of historic buildings located around Bardwell village including a 17th-century house and out-building (SHER BAR 073). Other buildings are situated further from the site and are considered to be of less relevance.

3.0 Summary of Results

The results of the excavation phase of the project, informed by the evaluation phase are described below.

3.1 Excavation Archive Quantification

The archive components that were generated during the excavation are summarised below in Table 1..

Archive	
Context records	150
Drawn sections	59
Drawn plans	14
Black and white Films	4
Total Finds	353
Environmental samples	18

Table 1. Archive quantification

Following completion of the excavation, the written and drawn records were checked and cross-referenced. Digital versions of context, drawing and sample registers were created. Context information and finds data were combined within a single spreadsheet.

The photographic films were processed and a photographic archive assembled, accompanied by a list.

The finds were washed, dried, marked, and bagged in an appropriate manner for inclusion in the site archive.

3.2 Summary of Evaluation Results

Evaluation of the site was undertaken by Archaeological Solutions in November 2010 and a summary of the results is presented here.

The evaluation revealed archaeological remains clearly concentrated in the south-eastern sector of the site (Trench 3). The range of features comprised a layer, pits (4), ditches (3), gullies (2) and post-holes (3), and where they occurred they were quite dense. Only three of the recorded elements were datable – L1006 (Trench. 2) and two ditches (F1007 and F1017) in Trench 3. The dating evidence is consistent i.e. 10th–mid 12th century (Saxo-Norman).

Ditches and gullies recorded during the evaluation were aligned north-east to south-west, perpendicular to Spring Road (F1009, F1011, F1017 and F1021) and

north-west to south-east, parallel to Spring Road (F1007). The range of features and finds appears to be consistent with settlement (Smith and Thompson 2010).

3.3 Summary of Excavation Results

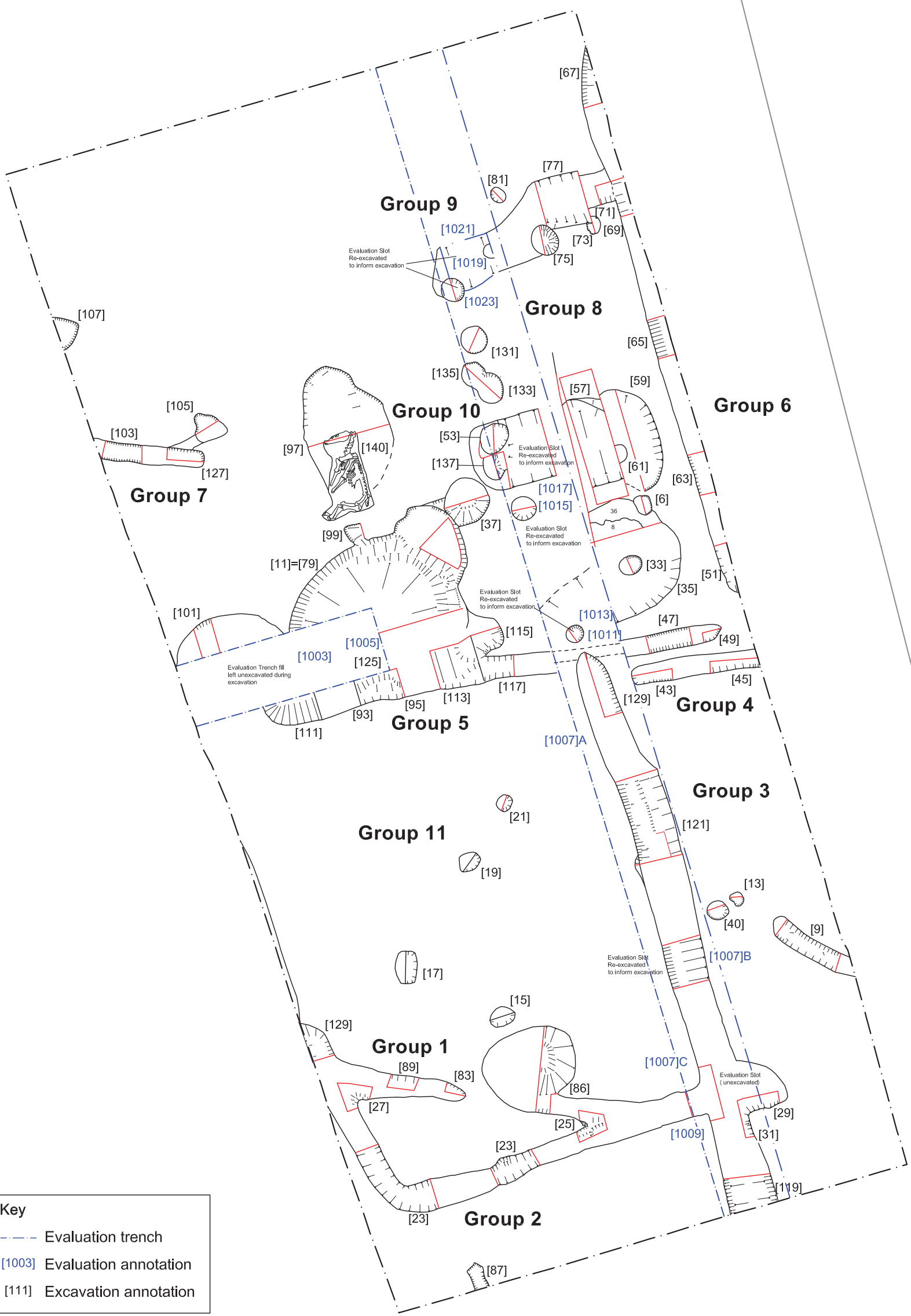
The excavation (Fig. 2, Plates 3, 4 and 5) has revealed a reasonably dense spread of archaeological features which have been dated to the early medieval period, although the actual amount of dating evidence was limited. The dates of the features are consistent with those found during the evaluation.



Plate 3. Whole site (north area), looking east



Plate 4. Whole site (mid area), looking east



Key
- - - Evaluation trench
[1003] Evaluation annotation
[111] Excavation annotation



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Figure 2. Site plan. Scale 1:100

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Plate 5. Whole site (south area), looking east

For the purposes of this assessment report the archaeological features are discussed in broad terms under their respective Group numbers. Group numbers have been assigned to collections of features or contexts that make coherent assemblages and are described below. Individual features that are considered to be significant are also described as

Though many of the features were undated, they were all sealed by a thick layer of subsoil and this, plus the relatively 'tight' date range of the features (10th to 13th century), allows for a certain amount of confidence that all of the archaeological activity dates to the early medieval period. A single sherd of Roman pottery recovered from one of the features was probably residual.

3.3.1 Groups

Group 1 (gully)

Group 1 describes a short section of gully located in the south-west corner of the site. Three slots were excavated through it (allocated contexts [27], [83] and [89]).

The gully had an average width of 0.50m, depth of between 0.20m and 0.36m and had a visible length of 3.50m, and it was observed to extend beyond the western edge of the excavation. The gully intersected with curving gully (Group 2) and appeared to be truncated by it and earlier in date.

The fill of the feature was generally pale greyish brown silty sand which had probably built up through natural silting.

The gully may have represented a feature for drainage purposes. It was undated, but probably dated to the early medieval period.

Group 2 (gully)

Group 2 was a curving gully located immediately south and west of the Group 1 gully that truncated it. Five slots were excavated through this feature during the

excavation and it had been examined during the evaluation stage of the project ([1009]). In four of the slots it was allocated context [23] and in one it was numbered [29].

The gully curved from an east-west alignment to north-south. Its width ranged between 0.41m and 0.69m and the depth between 0.20m and 0.33m. The curving gully extended north-south by around 5m and east-west by around 8m. Feature [29] was excavated to the east of Group 3 north-south linear and has been included within this group although it could have been a separate pit. The gully terminated at its northern end at the western limit of the excavation.

The fill was generally pale greyish brown silty sand which had built up through natural silting.

The gully appeared to be too sinuous to have been directly connected with a structure and probably represented a small enclosure possibly associated with post-built structure Group 8. It was undated, but probably belongs to the early medieval period.

Group 3 (ditch)

This Group number was allocated to a north-south orientated ditch which was observed at the centre/south of the site (Plate 6). Four slots were excavated through it ([31], [115], [121], and [129]); three slots were excavated during the evaluation ([1007]A, [1007]B, and [1007]C).



Plate 6. Close up of ditch (Group 3), looking south

The ditch appeared to have been truncated by the Group 2 gully to the west. At its northern end the relationship between the Group 3 ditch and the Group 5 gully was unclear, however as the gully had been clearer and more closely examined

during the evaluation this probably suggests that it had been more visible and likely to be the later of the two features.

The ditch varied in width between 0.83m and 1.0m and its depth ranged between 0.60m in a central slot to 0.34m where it terminated at its northern end. The terminus of the ditch was established to be further north than the evaluation had suggested.

The fill was generally mid grey sandy silt which had probably built up through natural silting.

The ditch may have represented an earlier field/plot boundary and it appeared to be earlier in date than some of the east to west orientated gullies - for example (Groups 2 and 5). It was aligned parallel to Spring Road and the orientation of the plot in general. No dating evidence was recovered during the excavation however it had contained 10th- to mid 12th-century pottery recovered during the evaluation.

Group 4 (gully)

Group 4 refers to a small section of gully observed at the eastern side of the site through which two slots were excavated ([43] and [45]).

It was 2.90m in length and extended beyond the eastern limit of excavation. Its width was reasonably consistent at around 0.40m and its depth varied between 0.30m at the centre and 0.08m at the terminus.

Group 4 gully appeared to respect each of Groups 3 and 5 (though they could well have been of a different sub phase).

The fill was generally grey silty sand which may have built up through natural processes.

The feature has been tentatively identified as a drainage gully, or the termination of a plot boundary. It contained no datable artefacts but probably dates to the early medieval period.

Group 5 (gully)

Group 5 represents a gully located towards the centre of the site. Four slots were excavated through this feature ([47], [49], [95] and [117]). The gully had also been examined during the evaluation stage of the project ([1011]).

It was 8m long and appeared to terminate within the limit of the excavation. The depth was an average 0.15m which became shallower on its eastern side at the point where the gully terminated.

Group 5 gully was probably later in date than Group 3 ditch and the gully truncated pits [113] and [125].

The fill was generally mottled mid greyish brown sandy silt which due to the presence of charcoal flecks may have been the result of deliberate dumping into the feature.

The position of the gully (at 90° to Spring Road) suggests that it probable formed part of a plot division which may have had a secondary role as a drainage feature.

It contained no dating material, but probably belongs to the early medieval period.

Group 6 (gully)

Group 6 is a reasonably long north-south orientated gully on the eastern side of the site which continues below the limit of excavation.

Five slots were excavated through this gully and despite part of the feature being located below the excavation edge it appeared to have both north and south termini ([51], [63], [65], [67] and [69]).

The total length was 13m and it had an observable width of 0.41m. Its depth ranged between 0.26m and 0.42m, and it had steep and evenly sloping sides.

The fill was generally dark brown slightly sandy silt which contained occasional shell fragments, fired clay and sherds of 11th- to 13th-century pottery which indicated that the material had been deliberately dumped.

Group 7 (gully)

Group 7 is a small section of gully located at the western side of the site. Two slots were excavated through the feature ([103] and [127]).

It measured 2.57m long and was observed to extend beyond the western limit of excavation and terminate at its eastern end within the area of the excavation. It gully truncated an area of mixed natural deposits on its northern side. Group 7 gully varied little in depth (between 0.10m and 0.12m) and had very steep sides and a roughly flat base.

The fill generally consisted of firm mid greyish brown sandy silt which may have developed through natural build-up. It contained no datable finds but probably belongs to the early medieval period.

Group 8 (structure)



Plate 7. Area of Building (Group 8), looking north

Group 8 is allocated to a series of post-holes ([6], [33], [53], [61], [73], [75], [81], [131], [135], [137]) which appear to form part of a rectangular building timber that

had been constructed of timber posts (Plates 7 and 8). Four post-holes ([1013], [1015], [1019] and [1023]) part of the same post-built structure, were excavated during the evaluation.



Plate 8. Area of Building (Group 8), looking west

Many of the post-holes were 0.30m deep with steep and regular sides and contained a post-pipe suggesting that the original posts had had a surrounding earth packing and that the posts had been removed (for re-use?) at the end of the life of the building.

Post-hole [135] contained 11th- to 13th-century dating evidence.

Group 9 (linear feature)

Group 9 is a shallow, east-west orientated, linear feature situated at the northern end of the site which was labelled as [71] and [77] during the excavation (and [1019] during the evaluation). It was truncated by Group 6 gully on its eastern side and was truncated by post-holes in Group 8.

It was 1.55m in length and ranged in width between 1.0m to 1.60m. Its depth was on average 0.17m.

It appears to be similar in form to Group 10 linear feature just to the south and its similar position - in the area of Group 8 post-built structure - may indicate that it was associated in some way with it.

No dating evidence was recovered during the excavation but the feature was assigned a 10th- to mid 12th-century date during the evaluation.

Group 10 (elongated feature)

Group 10 (like Group 9) is shallow and located in the northern half of the site. It was recorded as [57] and [59] during the excavation and as [1021] in the evaluation. Its relatively irregular shape suggests that rather than being a ditch it was an elongated feature of unknown purpose.

It measured 4.19m in length and ranged in width between 1.45m and 1.55m. The depth was 0.20m to 0.27m.

The fill was generally firm light orangey grey brown sandy silt which may have built up through natural agencies.

There was no dating evidence recovered from the feature. It possibly had a similar function to Group 9.

Group 11 (post-hole alignment)

Group 11 is a post-hole alignment orientated south-west to north-east across the southern part and centre of the site and is comprised of post-holes [17], [19] and [21].

Post-holes [33] and [1013] that are included within Group 8 may form part of this alignment.

3.3.2 Individual Features

Individual features considered to be of most significance to interpreting the site have been discussed as part of this assessment.

Refuse pit [11]=[79]

Large individual pit [11]=[79] had been observed during the evaluation ([1003] and [1005]) where it was dated to the 10th to mid 12th century (Plate 9).



Plate 9. Close-up of pit [11]=[79], looking east

Pit [11]=[79] measured around 4m by 3m and was 0.80m deep with reasonably regularly sloping sides. Its date and position strongly suggest that it was contemporary with Group 8 post-built building and associated with its use.

Shell and charcoal within the fill of this pit indicate that the deposits were deliberately deposited and were most likely as a result of refuse dumping. In keeping with the character of the site there was little ceramic evidence present.

It is feasible that the pit could originally have started life as a quarry pit and it appeared to be situated in an area of the site with several other small intercutting pits. Refuse pits of this type are often found to the rear of medieval dwellings.

Pit [97]

Shallow pit [97], located just to the north of pit [11]=[79] was truncated by horse burial [140].



Plate 10. Close-up of horse burial [140], looking east

The burial pit measured 1.86m by 0.91m and appears to have been only just larger than the horse. The bones were in good condition, although the top part of the skull had been damaged. The horse appears to have been buried reasonably intact although it appears that some elements had been subject to butchery.

Pit [35]

Pit [35] was situated towards the southern end of Group 8 post-built structure.

It measured 2.64m by 1.94m, was 0.50m deep and had curved sides and a rounded base. It contained two fills, a lower one consisting of grey clayey silt and an upper one of almost pure crushed chalk. This chalk was in-turn truncated by a post-hole ([33]).

The chalk layer may be contemporary with the building and the post may represent an internal element of the structure or an internal fitting such as a loom. There were no signs of burning associated with the chalk layer indicating that it had not seen use as a hearth.

The pit fill contained a sherd of Roman pottery, though this is considered to be residual.

4.0 Assessment

The following section presents an assessment of the stratigraphic, artefactual and environmental data recovered during this work. This assessment considers the significance of each data set in relation to its potential to address the project's objectives and research aims. It also seeks to identify aspects of the project that are of a wider significance or that can potentially address new research questions.

A variety of sources have been consulted as part of this assessment including *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties* (Glazebrook 1997; Brown and Glazebrook 2000) and *Research and Archaeology Revisited: A Revised Framework for the East of England* (Medlycott 2011) which summarises the archaeological resources of East Anglia and presents detailed research agendas for each period.

4.1 Assessment of the Stratigraphic Data and Site Potential

4.1.1 Stratigraphy

The nature of the archaeological deposits allowed for clear relationships to be observed. Stratigraphic relationships between the archaeological features at the site were reasonably straightforward and there was some intercutting.

In some locations it was clear that certain archaeological features appeared to respect the positions other features e.g. Group 4 gully appeared to terminate just to the east of Group 3 ditch. This suggests, along with the consistent dating, that the site is largely of a single phase, with what could best be described as sub-phases reflecting certain episodes.

Where features meet, and one is demonstrably earlier than the other, there are indications that a consistent boundary is being respected which may suggest some continuity of plot definitions e.g. where Group 3 ditch is truncated at its northern end by Group 5 gully at the point at which it terminates.

The single sherd of Roman pottery from pit [97] is likely to be residual. The site is neatly sealed by a thick layer of subsoil and does not appear to have been subject to truncation. The subsoil contained six sherds of 17th- to 18th-century pottery that indicate the broad date when this subsoil was formed.

4.1.2 Site Potential

Bardwell was a large, successful, rural village in the medieval period that continues into the present day. There have often been modest amounts of fieldwork undertaken in such villages so any new information is particularly valuable. Recovering information about the growth of the smaller rural settlements in the medieval period has been highlighted as a research objective in the archaeological research framework documents for the eastern counties (mentioned above) and a clear need to research rural settlement patterns and their origin is defined. The region contains both nucleated and dispersed settlement and it is not clear why one or the other developed (Wade 1997). It is perhaps no surprise that these types of small towns and villages have hosted fewer archaeological investigations than the major regional centres such as Ipswich or Norwich, so this excavation has the potential to shed light on the nature of a settlement plot in the medieval period.

The spatial arrangement of the features within the site perhaps indicates that there are two medieval plots represented. Group 5 gully appears to divide the site, with a possible enclosure to the south and a post-built structure with a collection of intercutting pits to the north. The difference in appearance of the features on either side of the boundary may indicate different land use, indicating that the site has potential to indicate how the plots here were arranged and developed.

There are a reasonable number of intercutting features with clearly-defined relationships in a relatively small area, and hence the site presents an opportunity to construct a developmental sequence of a medieval plot. As activity at the site appears to lie within a reasonably 'tight' time frame this also could add some value.

The post-built structure is of particular interest and appears to conform to the type of buildings of earlier medieval date. It could have been a simple long house and presents a picture of medieval roadside settlement with pits located towards the back of the plot. However there does seem to be an absence of the more usual finds and domestic waste present at medieval rural occupation sites which might indicate that the building may have been a building with a non-domestic purpose such as a shed or small barn.

The results from the work have the potential to add extra information to ongoing research questions aiming to determine the character of rural land use in the east of England.

4.2 Assessment of the Artefactual/Ecofactual Material

Finds from the excavation were processed and recorded by count and weight, and information entered onto an Excel spreadsheet including broad dating.

Each material type has been considered separately and is presented below in order of material and within that category by date. A list of the finds in context number order can be found in Appendix 2a.

4.2.1 Pottery

by Andrew Peachey and Peter Thompson

Introduction

Excavations recovered a total of 17 sherds (220g) of pottery, including a single Roman sherd (4g), 15 sherds (191g) of medieval pottery and a single sherd (25g) of post-medieval pottery (Appendix 3). The pottery is sparsely distributed in a moderately to highly abraded condition, with a low degree of diagnostic sherds.

Methodology

The pottery was quantified by sherd count, weight and R.EVE, according to the guidelines of the Study Group for Roman Pottery and Medieval Ceramics Research Group. Fabrics were examined at x20 magnification and assigned an alpha-numeric code according to the relevant guidelines. All data was entered into a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet that will be deposited as part of the archive.

Fabric Descriptions

Roman

WAT RE Wattisfield/Waveney Valley reduced ware (Tomber and Dore 1998, 184)

Medieval

SNEOT	St. Neots Ware
SNEOT-T	St. Neots-type ware
MCW1	Local medieval coarseware 1 (Handmade, wheel-finished). Dark red-brown to black surfaces, thin red margins and a dark grey core. Inclusions comprise abundant poorly-sorted quartz (0.1-0.5mm) with sparse-occasional coarse quartz/quartzite (0.5-2mm)
MCW2	Local coarseware 2 (Handmade, wheel-finished). Mid grey-brown exterior surfaces fading to a dark grey core and interior surfaces. Inclusions comprise common moderately-sorted quartz (0.1-0.5mm) with occasional flint (<3mm)

Post-medieval

PMGR	Post-medieval glazed red earthenware
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Commentary

The single small body sherd (4g) of Roman WAT RE was contained in pit [97] (139), and could have been produced between the late 1st to 4th centuries AD.

The sparsely distributed medieval pottery comprises fabric types common in the local area in the 11th to 13th centuries, although some of the St Neots ware fabric types (SNEOT & SNEOT-T) may have been produced in the 10th century. The St Neots ware fabric types are limited to fragments of sagging bases, possibly belonging to jars or bowls, contained in pit [11] (91) and Group 6 gully/ditch [65] (66), while a body sherd was also contained in pit [35] (38). The locally-produced medieval coarse wares (MCW1 and MCW2) include small fragments of everted rims, probably from jars, contained in pit [35] (8) and subsoil (2), and an in-turned rim probably from a bowl also contained in subsoil (2). Fabric MCW2 also includes body sherds decorated with applied, thumb-impressed strips contained in post-hole [37] (38), Group 8 post-hole [135] (136) and subsoil (2). Overall the medieval pottery represents 11th- to 13th-century utilitarian, locally available vessels representing domestic occupation in the near vicinity, although the sparse distribution suggests it was not directly within the excavated area.

The post-medieval pottery comprises a single sherd (25g) of PMGR (a common utilitarian fabric type in the 17th to 18th centuries) recovered from subsoil (2).

4.2.2 Faunal Remains

by Julie Curl

Methodology

The assessment was carried out following a modified version of guidelines by English Heritage (Davis 1992). All of the bone was examined to determine range of species and elements present. A note was also made of butchering and any indications of skinning, working and other modifications. When possible a record was made of ages and any other relevant information, such as pathologies. Counts and weights were noted for each context with additional counts for each species identified. Information was input into an Excel database and a basic catalogue has been produced in table form in Appendix 4.

The assemblage – provenance and preservation

A total of 13,622kg of faunal remains, consisting of 331 elements, was recovered from excavated deposits however only four contexts produced bone (the vast

majority of the assemblage, both in terms of weight and number of pieces, consisted of a single, large animal burial from one pit fill).

All of the bone examined in this assemblage was hand-collected. The assemblage is in good condition with numerous complete elements present that allows measurements to be taken for estimation of size, breed and age. A small amount of the bone is in a fragmentary state due to butchering.

Species, pathologies and modifications

Two species were identified during the assessment, with most of the remains consisting of equid (horse) and a single bone of sheep; two pieces were too fragmentary to identify to species.

An almost complete articulated equid skeleton was found in pit [140]; the lower legs were missing. Butchering was evident on the limb bones, showing the legs had been deliberately removed, possibly for use in glue production or perhaps more likely, the animal may have been skinned, leaving the lower legs with the hide. Several pathologies were present, including some growths (some possible ossified haematomas - growths that result from pressure), which might be the result of pulling a cart or plough.

The juvenile sheep bone had been butchered.

Faunal Remains Conclusions

The majority of this assemblage consists of the equid burial, and with some probable skinning waste from lamb.

The horse remains are interesting as this does not appear to be the straightforward burial of a working animal. Clearly the animal has been buried with care, and has been laid on its side. However the minimal butchering of an otherwise complete, articulated animal is more unusual.

4.2.3 Other Finds

by Rebecca Sillwood

Other finds were recovered from the site, all of which have been discarded due to their modern or un-worked nature.

These comprise two copper alloy finds from subsoil (2), one of which is a fragment of a modern fork, and one is an undiagnostic folded sheet.

An un-worked fragment of lava, weighing 7g was also recovered from the subsoil.

A small fragment of undiagnostic fired clay was found in (24), the fill of Group 2 ditch [23].

An un-worked fragment of natural stone came from deposit (91), the fill of pit [11].

4.3 Assessment of the Environmental Material

by Val Fryer

4.3.1 Plant Macrofossils

Introduction and method statement

Eighteen samples for the retrieval of the plant macrofossil assemblages were taken from across the excavated area and ten were submitted for assessment

(Samples, <1>, <3>, <4>, <5>, <8>, <10>, <11>, <15>, <16>, <18>). The ten samples selected for initially processing were chosen to try and determine any differences between the environment at the time the post-built structure was in use and the end of its life. The samples presented interesting results although no dramatic difference in environment was observed. It was decided not to process the remaining eight samples as little or no new information would be recovered.

The samples were processed by manual water flotation/washover and the flots were collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. The dried flots were scanned under a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x16 and the plant macrofossils and other remains noted are listed in (Appendix 5). Nomenclature within the Appendix follows Stace (1997). All plant remains were charred.

The non-floating residues were collected in a 1mm mesh sieve to allow sorting when dry. All artefacts/ecofacts were retained for further specialist analysis.

Results

Cereal grains and seeds of common weeds were present at a low to moderate density within all of the ten assemblages. Preservation was generally very poor, with most of the grains being severely puffed and distorted, probably as a result of combustion at very high temperatures. In addition, many of the macrofossils were heavily encrusted with fine silt and small grits.

Oat (*Avena* sp.), barley (*Hordeum* sp.), rye (*Secale cereale*) and wheat (*Triticum* sp.) grains were recorded along with a number of cereals, which were too poorly preserved for close identification. Wheat grains occurred most frequently, and bread wheat (*T. aestivum/compactum*) type rachis nodes were noted within the assemblages from Group 8 post-pipe [145] (Sample <16>) and pit [11] (Sample <18>).

Weed seeds were scarce, with most occurring as single specimens within an assemblage. All were of common segetal weeds including brome (*Bromus* sp.), black bindweed (*Fallopia convolvulus*), wild radish (*Raphanus raphanistrum*) and vetch/vetchling (*Vicia/Lathyrus* sp.). Small pieces of hazel (*Corylus avellana*) nutshell were recorded within the assemblages from Sample <1> (pit [35]) and Sample <8> (Group 6 gully [65]). Charcoal/charred wood fragments were present throughout, although rarely at a high density. Fragments of heather (Ericaceae) stem were noted within five of the assemblages, and although further pieces were almost certainly present, they were difficult to distinguish due to concretions of silt and grit.

The fragments of black porous and tarry material were all probable residues of the combustion of organic remains (including cereal grains) at very high temperatures. Other remains included bone fragments (some of which were burnt), small pieces of burnt or fired clay, fragments of marine mollusc shell and small mammal or amphibian bones. Small pieces of coal were also recorded, although at the time of writing, it was unclear whether these were contemporary with the contexts from which the samples were taken, or later contaminants.

Plant Macrofossil Conclusions

In summary, the assemblages are mostly small and sparse, with the few plant remains recorded being very poorly preserved. However, despite these issues, the following statements can be made:

- It would appear most likely that all ten assemblages are partly or wholly derived from scattered hearth or oven waste, which was widely spread across the excavated area and either deliberately or accidentally incorporated within the feature fills.
- The predominance of cereals within the assemblages would appear to suggest that the waste was either derived from a domestic context/contexts, or possibly from the use of a corn drier or similar feature. Both instances could create assemblages in which the plant remains were very poorly preserved, largely as a result of high temperature combustion, possibly on repeated occasions. It is possibly of note that stem fragments, many of which appear to be of heather, are present throughout. Heather was much favoured as a fuel for domestic ovens and hearths as it ignited readily and maintained an even, high temperature throughout combustion.
- Although weed seeds are scarce within the assemblages, those present are mostly of a size similar to that of the grains. Such contaminants are commonly seen within batches of prime grain, where seeds, which were too large to be removed by winnowing, persisted alongside the cereals until they were removed by hand immediately prior to consumption/use.
- Seeds of vetch/vetchling and other small legumes (Fabaceae) are present within all but three of the samples. Similar assemblages have been noted from other medieval contexts, and are generally assumed to be indicative of the rotational growing of legumes as a means of improving impoverished, nitrogen depleted soils.

5.0 Updated Project Design

5.1 Introduction

This Updated Project Design is based on the results of the assessment and details the general aims of the post-excavation programme and revised research objectives. It also presents a publication proposal that proposes how and where the project's results should be published. This is followed by a breakdown of the individual tasks that need to be undertaken to bring this project to completion.

5.2 General Aims

The aims of the post-excavation programme can be summarised as follows:

- To undertake analysis of specific data sets where required, to meet the initial aims of the project and any revised research objectives that have arisen as a result of the assessment.
- To create an ordered and indexed research archive for deposition with the appropriate curatorial institution.

5.3 Revised Research Objectives

Following the assessment of the evidence recovered during this project it is possible to set out refined research objectives. These are as follows:

- To characterise and discuss the evidence forming the post-built structure and other key groups and contexts
- To refine, where possible, the developmental sequence of the site
- To place the overall site into a wider regional context, in particular by comparing it to known medieval sites around the area.
- To disseminate the results of the project via an archive report and short article/summary in the relevant local periodical.

5.4 Stratigraphic Analysis

The initial phasing of the site presented within this report will be refined and where feasible sub-phases will be identified. The stratigraphic data will be examined in the light of the wider context of the site.

5.5 Artefactual/Ecofactual Analysis

A catalogue of each of the material types will be included within the project archive.

5.5.1 Pottery

by Andrew Peachey and Peter Thompson

No further work is required on this small assemblage.

5.5.2 Faunal Remains

by Julie Curl

Analysis should concentrate on the horse skeleton.

Measurements and examination of the bones and teeth will allow an estimate of the stature, breed and age of the animal. Several pathologies were noted during the assessment, which should provide an indication of the general state of health of the animal and an indication of its use. Further examination for butchering evidence is recommended to determine possible *post-mortem* use. The remains should be compared with other equid burials – evidence of which is mostly from complete or fully butchered and consumed animals - hence evidence pertaining to other animals with minimal butchering will be sought. The bone is suitable for submitting for Carbon dating if considered appropriate.

It is estimated that further recording of the horse, analysis, research and provision of an analysis report should take 1 day.

5.5.3 Other Finds

by Rebecca Sillwood

No further work is required on these finds.

5.6 Environmental Analysis

by Val Fryer

Although the assemblages are informative, none contain sufficient density of material for quantification i.e. 100+ specimens, therefore no further analysis is recommended.

A summary of the assessment results should be included within any publication of data from the site.

5.7 Publication Proposal

An archive report will be produced, to be submitted to Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS). In addition it is proposed that a short article/summary on the results of the excavation will be submitted to the local journal – Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History.

5.8 Storage, Curation and Conservation

The intended recipient for the artefactual material is Suffolk County Council, subject to the agreement of the landowner. The artefacts and ecofacts will be packaged according to SCCAS specifications, following the guidelines laid out the Institute for Archaeologists' Standards and Guidelines for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives (2008).

5.9 Resources and Programming

The post-excavation programme will be undertaken by a project team led by a Project Officer responsible for implementation of the Updated Project Design and elements of the programme will be delegated to nominated staff. The work of each team member will be scheduled and co-ordinated by the Project Manager. To ensure completion of the project to agreed performance targets, monitoring of the project will be carried out by a member of the NPS Archaeology senior management, who will also provide advice and support to the Project Officer.

5.9.1 Staffing

The project team will consist of NPS Archaeology staff and an external specialist (in italics).

Staff	Initials.	Role
Jayne Bown	JB	Archaeology Manager
Peter Crawley	PC	Project Officer
<i>Julie Curl</i>	<i>JC</i>	<i>Faunal Remains Specialist</i>
David Dobson	DD	Senior Illustrator
Nigel Page	NP	Project Manager
Rebecca Sillwood	LT	Finds Specialist

Table 2. Project Team

Tasks identified to be undertaken in the analysis phase are outlined below

5.9.2 Analysis Tasks

Task	Task Description	Duration (days)	Staff
<i>Stratigraphic Analysis</i>			
1	Group site data; prepare stratigraphic descriptions	2.0	PC
<i>Archive Report</i>			
2	Digitise sections	1.0	PC
3	Analyse and report on horse skeleton	1.0	JC
4	Prepare descriptive text and discussion	1.0	PC
5	Prepare graphics - additional figure(s) and amendments	2.0	DD
6	Edit and format archive report	1.0	JB
7	Archive report sign off	0.5	NP
8	Prepare publication report for local journal	2.0	PC/JB
9	Amend graphics for publication report	1.0	DD
10	Edit and format publication report	1.0	JB
11	Publication report sign off	0.5	NP
12	Cross-check and prepare final archive	1.0	PC/RS

Table 3. Analysis Tasks

Acknowledgements

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The fieldwork was undertaken by the author along with Michelle Bull, Stewart Calow and Lilly Hodges, to whom thanks are extended. Adam Harper of NPS undertook the site surveying.

The finds were washed by Lucy Talbot and recorded by Rebecca Sillwood. The pottery was analysed by Andrew Peachey and Peter Thompson, the animal bone by Julie Curl, and all other finds by Rebecca Sillwood. Val Fryer reported on the environmental samples after they had been processed by Rob Fryer. The illustrations were prepared by Davis Dobson after initial digitising by the author. Jayne Bown edited the report.

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Appendix 1a: Excavation Context Summary

Context	Group	Category	Cut Type	Fill Of	Description	Period	Group
1		Deposit			Topsoil	Modern	
2		Deposit			Subsoil	Post-medieval	
3		Deposit			Natural	Medieval	
4		Cut	Post-hole		Post-hole	Medieval	
5		Deposit		4	Fill of [4]	Medieval	
6		Cut	Post-hole		Post-hole	Medieval	8
7		Deposit		6	Fill of [6]	Medieval	8
8		Deposit		35	Chalk layer (fill of [35])	Medieval	
9		Cut			Linear terminating?	Medieval	
10		Deposit		9	Fill of [9]	Medieval	
11		Cut	Pit		Pit	Medieval	
12		Deposit		11	Fill of [11]	Medieval	
13		Cut	Post-hole		Post-hole	Medieval	
14		Deposit		13	Fill of [13]	Medieval	
15		Cut	Post-hole		Post-hole	Medieval	
16		Deposit		15	Fill of [15]	Medieval	
17		Cut	Post-hole		Post-hole	Medieval	11
18		Deposit		17	Fill of [17]	Medieval	11
19		Cut	Post-hole		Post-hole	Medieval	11
20		Deposit		19	Fill of [19]	Medieval	11
21		Cut	Post-hole		Post-hole	Medieval	11
22		Deposit		21	Fill of [21]	Medieval	11
23		Cut	Ditch		Shallow east to west ditch	Medieval	2
24		Deposit		23	Fill of [23]	Medieval	2
25		Cut	Ditch		Ditch	Medieval	
26		Deposit		25	Fill of [25]	Medieval	
27		Cut	Ditch		Ditch	Medieval	1
28		Deposit		27	Fill of [27]	Medieval	1
29		Cut	Pit		Possible pit	Medieval	2
30		Deposit		29	Fill of [29]	Medieval	2
31		Cut	Ditch		Ditch	Medieval	3
32		Deposit		31	Fill of [31]	Medieval	3
33		Cut	Post-hole		Post-hole	Medieval	8
34		Deposit		33	Fill of [33]	Medieval	8
35		Cut	Pit		Pit	Medieval	
36		Deposit		35	Fill of [35]	Medieval	
37		Cut	Post-hole		Post-hole	Medieval	
38		Deposit		37	Fill of [37]	Medieval	
39		Deposit		37	Fill of [37]	Medieval	

Context	Group	Category	Cut Type	Fill Of	Description	Period	Group
40		Cut	Post-hole		Post-hole	Medieval	
41		Deposit		40	Fill of [40]	Medieval	
42		Deposit			layer	Medieval	
43		Cut	Gully		Gully Terminus	Medieval	4
44		Deposit		43	Fill of [43]	Medieval	4
45		Cut	Gully		Gully	Medieval	4
46		Deposit		45	Fill of [45]	Medieval	4
47		Cut	Gully		Gully	Medieval	5
48		Deposit		47	Fill of [47]	Medieval	5
49		Cut	Gully		Gully Terminus	Medieval	5
50		Deposit		49	Fill of [49]	Medieval	5
51		Cut	Ditch		Ditch	Medieval	6
52		Deposit		51	Fill of [51]	Medieval	6
53		Cut	Post-hole		Post-hole	Medieval	8
54		Deposit		53	Fill of [53]	Medieval	8
55		Cut	Post-pipe		Post-pipe within [53]	Medieval	
56		Deposit		55	Fill of [55]	Medieval	
57		Cut	Pit		Linear/ shallow cut/pit	Medieval	10
58		Deposit		57	Fill of [57]	Medieval	10
59		Cut	Terminus		Linear/ shallow cut/pit	Medieval	10
60		Deposit		59	Fill of [59]	Medieval	10
61		Cut	Post-hole		Post-hole	Medieval	8
62		Deposit		61	Fill of [61]	Medieval	8
63		Cut	Gully/ditch		Gully/ditch	Medieval	6
64		Deposit		63	Fill of [63]	Medieval	6
65		Cut	Gully/ditch		Gully/ditch	Medieval	6
66		Deposit		65	Fill of [65]	Medieval	6
67		Cut	Gully/ditch		Gully/ditch	Medieval	6
68		Deposit		67	Fill of [67]	Medieval	6
69		Cut	Gully/ditch		Gully/ditch	Medieval	6
70		Deposit		69	Fill of [69]	Medieval	6
71		Cut	Ditch		Ditch	Medieval	9
72		Deposit		71	Fill of [71]	Medieval	9
73		Cut	Post-hole		Post-hole	Medieval	8
74		Deposit		73	Fill of [73]	Medieval	8
75		Cut	Post-hole		Post-hole	Medieval	8
76		Deposit		75	Fill of [75]	Medieval	8
77		Cut	Pit		Shallow cut	Medieval	9
78		Deposit		77	Fill of [77]	Medieval	9
79		Cut	Pit		Large Pit	Medieval	
80		Deposit		79	Fill of [79]	Medieval	

Context	Group	Category	Cut Type	Fill Of	Description	Period	Group
81		Cut	Post-hole		Post-hole	Medieval	8
82		Deposit		81	Fill of [81]	Medieval	8
83		Cut	Gully		Gully Terminus	Medieval	1
84		Deposit		83	Fill of [83]	Medieval	1
85		Cut	Pit		Large Pit	Medieval	
86		Deposit		85	Fill of [85]	Medieval	
87		Cut	Pit		Pit	Medieval	
88		Deposit		87	Fill of [87]	Medieval	
89		Cut	Gully		Gully	Medieval	1
90		Deposit		89	Fill of [89]	Medieval	1
91		Deposit		11	Fill of [11]	Medieval	
92		Deposit		11	Fill of [11]	Medieval	
93		Cut	Pit		Pit	Medieval	
94		Deposit		93	Fill of [93]	Medieval	
95		Cut	Gully		Gully	Medieval	5
96		Deposit		95	Fill of [95]	Medieval	5
97		Cut	Pit		Pit	Medieval	
98		Deposit		97	Fill of [97]	Medieval	
99		Cut	Pit		Pit	Medieval	
100		Deposit		99	Fill of [99]	Medieval	
101		Cut	Pit		Pit	Medieval	
102		Deposit		101	Fill of [101]	Medieval	
103		Cut	Gully		Gully	Medieval	7
104		Deposit		103	Fill of [103]	Medieval	7
105		Cut	Gully		Short linear	Medieval	
106		Deposit		105	Fill of [105]	Medieval	
107		Cut	Post-hole		Post-hole	Medieval	
108		Deposit		107	Fill of [107]	Medieval	
109		Deposit		107	Fill of [107]	Medieval	
110		Deposit		107	Fill of [107]	Medieval	
111		Cut	Pit		Pit	Medieval	
112		Deposit		111	Fill of [111]	Medieval	
113		Cut	Pit		Pit	Medieval	
114		Deposit		113	Fill of [113]	Medieval	
115		Cut	Pit		Pit	Medieval	3
116		Deposit		115	Fill of [115]	Medieval	3
117		Cut	Gully		Gully	Medieval	5
118		Deposit		117	Fill of [117]	Medieval	5
119		Cut			Ditch	Medieval	
120		Deposit		119	Fill of [119]	Medieval	
121		Cut	Ditch		Ditch	Medieval	3

Context	Group	Category	Cut Type	Fill Of	Description	Period	Group
122		Deposit		121	Fill of [121]	Medieval	3
123		Cut	Ditch		Ditch terminus	Medieval	
124		Deposit		123	Fill of [123]	Medieval	
125		Cut	Pit		Large Pit	Medieval	
126		Deposit		125	Fill of [125]	Medieval	
127		Cut	Gully		Gully Terminus	Medieval	7
128		Deposit		127	Fill of [127]	Medieval	7
129		Cut	Gully		Gully Terminus	Medieval	3
130		Deposit		129	Fill of [129]	Medieval	3
131		Cut	Post-hole		Post-hole	Medieval	8
132		Deposit		131	Fill of [131]	Medieval	8
133		Cut	Post-hole		Post-hole	Medieval	8
134		Deposit		133	Fill of [133]	Medieval	8
135		Cut	Post-hole		Post-hole	Medieval	8
136		Deposit		135	Fill of [135]	Medieval	8
137		Cut	Post-hole		Post-hole	Medieval	8
138		Deposit		137	Fill of [137]	Medieval	8
139		Deposit		97	Fill of [97]	Medieval	
140		Cut	Pit		Pit cut for horse burial	Medieval	
141		Deposit			Horse skeleton	Medieval	
142		Deposit		140	Fill of [140]	Medieval	
143		Cut	Post-pipe		Post-pipe within [133]	Medieval	8
144		Deposit		1443	Fill of [143]	Medieval	8
145		Cut	Post-pipe		Post-pipe within [135]	Medieval	8
146		Deposit		145	Fill of [145]	Medieval	8
147		Cut	Post-pipe		Post-pipe within [131]	Medieval	8
148		Deposit		147	Fill of [147]	Medieval	8
149		Cut	Post-pipe		Post-pipe within [137]	Medieval	8
150		Deposit		150	Fill of [150]	Medieval	8

Appendix 1b: Oasis Feature Summary

Period	Feature	Total
Medieval	Gully	7
	Ditch	1
	Linear feature	2
	Pit	10
	Horse burial	1
	Post-hole	20

Appendix 2a: Finds by Context

Context	Material	Qty	Wt	Period
2	Copper-Alloy	1	5g	Modern
2	Copper-Alloy	1	1g	Uncertain
2	Lava	1	7g	Uncertain
2	Pottery	5	57g	Medieval
2	Pottery	1	25g	Post-medieval
8	Pottery	3	18g	Medieval
24	Animal Bone	1	2g	Uncertain
24	Fired Clay	1	3g	Uncertain
26	Animal Bone	1	1g	Uncertain
34	Animal Bone	1	14g	Uncertain
38	Pottery	2	14g	Medieval
66	Pottery	1	42g	Medieval
91	Pottery	3	50g	Medieval
91	Stone	1	554g	Uncertain
136	Pottery	1	8g	Medieval
139	Pottery	1	4g	Roman
141	Animal Bone	328	13,605g	Uncertain

Appendix 2b: OASIS Finds Summary

Period	Material	Total
Roman	Pottery	1
Medieval	Pottery	15
Post-medieval	Pottery	1
Modern	Copper-Alloy	1
Uncertain	Animal Bone	331
	Copper-Alloy	1
	Fired Clay	1
	Lava	1
	Stone	1

Appendix 3: Pottery

					Roman		Medieval							Post-medieval		
CONTEXT	desc	date	Total		WAT RE		SNEOT		SNEOT-T		MCW1		MCW2		PMGR	
			No.	Wt	f	w	f	w	f	w	f	w	f	w	f	w
2	Subsoil	17-18th C	6	82							3	27	2	30	1	25
8	Pit	11-13th C	3	20			1	14			2	6				
38	Posthole	11-13th C	2	14									2	14		
66	Gully/Ditch	11-13th C	1	42					1	42						
91	Pit	10-12th C	3	50			3	50								
136	Posthole	11-13th C	1	8									1	8		
139	Pit	Roman	1	4	1	4										
			17	220	1	4	4	64	1	42	5	33	5	52	1	25

Appendix 4: Faunal Remains

Context	Feature	Type	Related/other	Date	Ctxt Qty	Wt (g)	LDM	SMDM	M	Species	NISP
24	Ditch 23	ditch fill			1	2			1	Mammal	1
26	Ditch 25	ditch fill			1	1			1	Mammal	1
34	PH 33	Post-hole			1	14		1		Sheep	1
141	Pit 140	Pit fill	Horse skeleton burial	Med	328	13,605	328			Equid	328

Appendix 5: Plant Macrofossils

Sample No.	1	3	4	5	8	10	11	15	16	18
Context No.	8	7	24	122	66	132	136	148	146	91
Feature No.	35	6	23	121	65	131	135	147	145	11
Feature type	Pit	PH	Ditch	Ditch	Gully	PH	PH	PP	PP	Pit
Cereals										
<i>Avena</i> sp. (grains)						x	xcf	xcf	x	
<i>Hordeum</i> sp. (grains)	xcf		xcf					x	x	
<i>Secale cereale</i> L. (grains)							xcf	xcf		
<i>Triticum</i> sp. (grains)	x		xcf		x	x	x	x	x	x
<i>T. aestivum/compactum</i> type (rachis nodes)									x	x
Cereal indet. (grains)	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	xx	x	xx
Herbs										
<i>Bromus</i> sp.					xcf					
Fabaceae indet.									x	
<i>Fallopia convolvulus</i> (L.)A.Love						x				
<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i> (L.)(siliqua frag.)								x		
<i>Vicia/Lathyrus</i> sp.				x	x	xcf	x	x	x	x
Tree/shrub macrofossils										
<i>Corylus avellana</i> L.	x				x					
Other plant macrofossils										
Charcoal <2mm	xx	x	x	x	xxx	xx	x	xxx	xx	xx
Charcoal >2mm	x		x	x	x	xx	x	xx	xx	x
Charred root/stem	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Ericaceae indet. (stem)					xcf	x		xcf	x	x
Indet.inflorescence frag.										x

Sample No.	1	3	4	5	8	10	11	15	16	18
Indet.seeds		xcf			x	x				
Other remains										
Black porous 'cokey' material	x			x	x	x		xx	x	x
Black tarry material		x	x	x			x			
Bone	x	xb	x		x xb					x
Burnt/fired clay	x	x	x		x	x	x	x		x
Marine mollusc shell frags.			x		x					
Small coal frags.	x	x	x	x		x	x		x	x
Small mammal/amphibian bones	x	x		x	x		x	x		x
Sample volume (litres)	16	10	16	14	16	16	16	16	14	16
Volume of flot (litres)	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	0.1	<0.1	<0.1
% flot sorted	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Key to Table

x = 1–10 specimens xx = 10–50 specimens xxx = 50–100 specimens cf + compare b = burnt ph = post-hole pp = post-pipe

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OASIS ID: norfolka1-124324

Project details

Project name	Spring Road, Bardwell
Short description of the project	During the late spring of 2011 NPS Archaeology undertook an excavation adjacent to Spring Road, Bardwell on behalf of Baker Construction ahead of new housing. The work revealed a series of gullies, pits and post-holes of established (and possible) medieval date. Several post-holes located on the eastern side of the site appeared to be part of a post-built structure dating between the 11th and 13th centuries, although the sparse amount of pottery and other finds recovered might suggest that the building did not have a domestic function. Other evidence of activity at the site seemed to be largely contemporary with the structure and may represent medieval plot boundaries, a small enclosure and general medieval 'backyard' activity.
Project dates	Start: 05-05-2011 End: 20-05-2011
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	BAR 079 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	BAU2691 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 4 - Character Undetermined
Monument type	GULLY Medieval
Monument type	DITCH Medieval
Monument type	PIT Medieval
Monument type	POST-HOLE Medieval
Significant Finds	POT Roman
Significant Finds	POT Medieval
Significant Finds	POT Post Medieval
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Medieval
Investigation type	"Full excavation"
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country England
 Site location SUFFOLK ST EDMUNDSBURY BARDWELL Spring Road
 Study area 297.00 Square metres
 Site coordinates TL 9424 7400 52 0 52 19 45 N 000 51 03 E Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation NPS Archaeology
 Project brief originator Suffolk County Council Archaeological Services
 Project design originator NPS Archaeology
 Project director/manager Nigel Page
 Project supervisor Peter Crawley
 Type of sponsor/funding body Developer
 Name of sponsor/funding body Baker Construction Ltd

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient Suffolk County Council
 Physical Contents "Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental"
 Digital Archive recipient NPS Archaeology
 Digital Contents "Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Stratigraphic","Survey"
 Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography","Images vector","Spreadsheets","Survey","Text"
 Paper Archive recipient Suffolk County Council
 Paper Contents "Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Stratigraphic","Survey"
 Paper Media available "Context sheet","Plan","Report","Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
 Title Archaeological Excavation at Spring Road, Bardwell, Suffolk; Assessment Report and Updated Project Design
 Author(s)/Editor(s) Crawley, P.
 Other bibliographic details Report 2691a

Date	2012
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Appendix 7: Archaeological Specification

Brief and Specification for Excavation

SPRING ROAD, BARDWELL (SE/10/1353)

Although this document is fundamental to the work of the specialist archaeological contractor the developer should be aware that certain of its requirements are likely to impinge upon the working practices of a general building contractor and may have financial implications

1. The nature of the development and archaeological requirements

- 1.1 Planning consent (application SE/10/1353) is to be granted from St Edmundsbury Borough Council for the erection of eight dwellings with associated car parking and access at Spring Road, Bardwell, Suffolk IP31 1AB (TL 942 739), conditional on a programme of archaeological investigation (draft condition 8).
- 1.2 The Planning Authority has been 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 HE12.3) to record and advance understanding of the significance of the heritage asset before it is damaged or destroyed.
- 1.3 A trenched evaluation was undertaken by Archaeological Solutions in October 2010 to inform this proposal. The evaluation revealed a dense concentration of settlement-related features in the south-east corner of the proposed development area, including pits, ditches and postholes of Saxo-Norman date (HER no. BAR 079, Archaeological Solutions Report No 3677). The evaluation indicated that there is high potential for further archaeological features of this period to be located on this site, which will be destroyed by the development.
- 1.4 The Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council (SCCAS/CT) has been requested to provide a specification for the archaeological recording of archaeological deposits that will be affected by development – archaeological mitigation in the form of preservation by record (i.e. excavation). An outline specification, which defines certain minimum criteria, is set out below.
- 1.5 Failure to comply with the agreed methodology may lead to enforcement action by the LPA, if planning permission is approved with a condition relating to archaeological investigation.

2. Brief for Archaeological Investigation

- 2.1 An archaeological excavation, as specified in Section 3, is to be carried out prior to the development:

An area measuring c. 27.00 x 11.00m in size and aligned N-S to target the archaeological remains located within the footprint for the southern block of dwellings (see attached plan).
- 2.2 The excavation objective will be to provide a record of all archaeological deposits which would otherwise be damaged or removed by development, including services and

landscaping permitted by the consent. Adequate time is to be allowed for archaeological recording of archaeological deposits during excavation.

- 2.3 This project will be carried through in a manner broadly consistent with English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects*, 1991 (MAP2). Excavation is to be followed by the preparation of a full archive, and an assessment of potential for analysis and publication. Analysis and final report preparation will follow assessment and will be the subject of a further updated project design.
- 2.4 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 SCCAS/CT (9-10 The Churchyard, Shire Hall, Bury St Edmunds IP33 2AR; telephone/fax: 01284 352443) for approval by the Planning Authority (assuming this work is undertaken as a condition of the planning permission). 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.
- 2.5 The WSI will *provide the basis for measurable standards* and will be used to establish whether the requirements of the planning condition will be adequately met; an important aspect of the WSI will be an assessment of the project in relation to the Regional Research Framework (*E Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers* 3, 1997, 'Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties, 1. resource assessment', and 8, 2000, 'Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties, 2. research agenda and strategy').
- 2.7 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 SCCAS/CT before execution.
- 2.8 The responsibility for identifying any restraints on archaeological field-work (e.g. Scheduled Monument status, Listed Building status, public utilities or other services, tree preservation orders, SSSIs, wildlife sites &c.) rests with the commissioning body and its archaeological contractor. The existence and content of the archaeological brief does not over-ride such restraints or imply that the target area is freely available.
- 2.9 All arrangements for the excavation 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.
- 2.10 The developer or his archaeologist will give SCCAS/CT ten working days notice of the commencement of ground works on the site, in order that the work of the archaeological contractor may be monitored. The method and form of development will also be monitored to ensure that it conforms to previously agreed locations and techniques upon which this brief is based.

3. Specification for the Archaeological Excavation

The excavation methodology is to be agreed in detail before the project commences. Certain minimum criteria will be required:

- 3.1 Topsoil and subsoil deposits (see 3.4) must be removed to the top of the first archaeological level by an appropriate machine with a back-acting arm fitted with a toothless bucket. All machine excavation is to be under the direct control and supervision of an archaeologist.

- 3.2 If the machine stripping is to be undertaken by the main contractor, all machinery must keep off the stripped areas until they have been fully excavated and recorded, in accordance with this specification. Full construction work must not begin until excavation has been completed and formally confirmed in writing to the LPA by SCCAS/CT.
- 3.3 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 further excavation will be made by the senior project archaeologist with regard to the nature of the deposit.
- 3.4 Provision should be made for hand excavation of any stratified layers (e.g. dark earth) in 2.50m or 1.00m squares, to be agreed on the basis of the complexity/extent of such layers with SCCAS/CT. This should be accompanied by an appropriate finds recovery strategy which must include metal detector survey and on-site sieving to recover smaller artefacts/ecofacts.
- 3.5 All features which are, or could be interpreted as, structural must be fully excavated. Post-holes and pits must be examined in section and then fully excavated. Fabricated surfaces within the excavation area (e.g. yards and floors) must be fully exposed and cleaned. Any variation from this process can only be made by agreement with SCCAS/CT, and must be confirmed in writing.
- 3.6 All other features must be sufficiently examined to establish, where possible, their date and function. For guidance:
- a) A minimum of 50% of the fills of the general features is to be excavated (in some instances 100% may be requested).
- b) 10% of the fills of substantial linear features (ditches, etc) are to be excavated (min.). The samples must be representative of the available length of the feature and must take into account any variations in the shape or fill of the feature and any concentrations of artefacts. For linear features, 1.00m wide slots (min.) should be excavated across their width.
- 3.7 Any variation from this process can only be made by agreement [if necessary on site] with a member of SCCAS/CT, and must be confirmed in writing.
- 3.8 Collect and prepare environmental bulk samples (for flotation and analysis by an environmental specialist). The fills of all archaeological features should be bulk sampled for palaeoenvironmental remains and assessed by an appropriate specialist. The WSI must provide details of a comprehensive sampling strategy for retrieving and processing biological remains (for palaeoenvironmental and palaeoeconomic investigations and also for absolute dating), and samples of sediments and/or soils (for micromorphological and other pedological/sedimentological analyses. All samples should be retained until their potential has been assessed. Advice on the appropriateness of the proposed strategies will be sought from Dr 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.
- 3.9 A finds recovery policy is to be agreed before the project commences. It should be addressed by the WSI. Sieving of occupation levels and building fills will be expected.
- 3.10 Use of a metal detector will form an essential part of finds recovery. Metal detector searches must take place at all stages of the excavation by an experienced metal detector user.

- 3.11 All finds will be collected and processed. No discard policy will be considered until the whole body of finds has been evaluated.
- 3.12 All ceramic, bone and stone artefacts to be cleaned and processed concurrently with the excavation to allow immediate evaluation and input into decision making.
- 3.13 Metal artefacts must be stored and managed on site in accordance with *UK Institute of Conservators Guidelines* and evaluated for significant dating and cultural implications before despatch to a conservation laboratory within four weeks of excavation.
- 3.14 Human remains are to be treated at all stages with care and respect, and are to be dealt with in accordance with the law. They must be recorded *in situ* and subsequently lifted, packed and marked to standards compatible with those described in the Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Technical Paper 13: Excavation and post-excavation treatment of Cremated and Inhumed Human Remains*, by McKinley & Roberts. Proposals for the final disposition of remains following study and analysis will be required in the WSI.
- 3.15 Plans of the archaeological features on the site should normally 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.
- 3.16 A photographic record of the work is to be made, consisting of both monochrome photographs and colour transparencies/high resolution digital images, and documented in a photographic archive.
- 3.17 Excavation record keeping is to be consistent with the requirements the County Historic Environment Record and compatible with its archive. Methods must be agreed with SCCAS/CT.

4. General Management

- 4.1 A timetable for all stages of the project must be agreed before the first stage of work commences.
- 4.2 Monitoring of the archaeological work will be undertaken by SCCAS/CT. A decision on the monitoring required will be made by SCCAS/CT on submission of the accepted WSI.
- 4.3 The composition of the project staff must be detailed and agreed (this is to include any subcontractors). 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 or a 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.
- 4.4 Provision should be included in the WSI for outreach activities, for example (and where appropriate), in the form of open days/guided tours for the general public, local schools, local councillors, local archaeological and historical societies and for local public lectures and/or activities within local schools. Provision should be included for local press releases (newspapers/radio/TV). Where appropriate, information boards should be also provided during the fieldwork stage of investigation. Archaeological Contractors should ascertain whether their clients will seek to impose restrictions on public access to the site and for what reasons and these should be detailed in the WSI.
- 4.5 It is the archaeological contractor's responsibility to ensure that adequate resources are available to fulfil the Specification.
- 4.6 A detailed risk assessment and management strategy must be presented for this particular site.

- 4.7 The WSI must include proposed security measures to protect the site and both excavated and unexcavated finds from vandalism and theft, and to secure deep any holes.
- 4.8 Provision for the reinstatement of the ground and filling of dangerous holes must be detailed in the WSI. However, trenches should not be backfilled without the approval of SCCAS/CT.
- 4.9 No initial survey to detect public utility or other services has taken place. The responsibility for this rests with the archaeological contractor.
- 4.10 Detailed standards, information and advice to supplement this specification are to be found in *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14, 2003. The Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation* (revised 2001) should be used for additional guidance in the execution of the project and in drawing up the report.

5. Archive Requirements

- 5.1 Within four weeks of the end of field-work a written timetable for post-excavation work must be produced, which must be approved by SCCAS/CT. Following this a written statement of progress on post-excavation work whether archive, assessment, analysis or final report writing will be required at three monthly intervals.
- 5.2 The project manager must consult the County Historic Environment Record Officer (Dr Colin Pendleton) to obtain a Historic Environment Record number for the work. This number will be unique for the site and must be clearly marked on any documentation relating to the work.
- 5.3 An archive of all records and finds is to be prepared consistent with the principle of English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects*, 1991 (*MAP2*), particularly Appendix 3. However, the detail of the archive is to be fuller than that implied in *MAP2* Appendix 3.2.1. The archive is to be sufficiently detailed to allow comprehension and further interpretation of the site should the project not proceed to detailed analysis and final report preparation. It must be adequate to perform the function of a final archive for lodgement in the County Store or other museum in Suffolk.
- 5.4 A complete copy of the site record archive must be deposited with the County Historic Environment Record within 12 months of the completion of fieldwork. It will then become publicly accessible.
- 5.5 The data recording methods and conventions used must be consistent with, and approved by, the County Historic Environment Record. All record drawings of excavated evidence are to be presented in drawn up form, with overall site plans. All records must be on an archivally stable and suitable base.
- 5.6 Finds must be appropriately conserved and stored in accordance with UK Institute Conservators Guidelines.
- 5.7 The site archive quoted at *MAP2* Appendix 3, must satisfy the standard set by the "Guideline for the preparation of site archives and assessments of all finds other than fired clay vessels" of the Roman Finds Group and the Finds Research Group AD700-1700 (1993).
- 5.8 Pottery should be recorded and archived to a standard comparable with 6.3 above, i.e. *The Study of Later Prehistoric Pottery: General Policies and Guidelines for Analysis and Publication*, Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group Occ Paper 1 (1991, rev 1997), the *Guidelines for the archiving of Roman Pottery*, Study Group Roman Pottery (ed M G Darling 1994) and the *Guidelines of the Medieval Pottery Group* (in draft).

- 5.9 All coins must be identified and listed as a minimum archive requirement.
- 5.10 Every effort must be made to get the agreement of the landowner/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 for all or parts of the finds archive then provision must be made for additional recording (e.g. photography, illustration, scientific analysis) as appropriate.
- 5.11 The project manager should consult the intended archive depository before the archive is prepared regarding the specific requirements for the archive deposition and curation, and regarding any specific cost implications of deposition.
- 5.12 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.
- 5.13 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.
- 5.14 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 proper deposition (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/policy.html>).
- 5.15 Where positive conclusions are drawn from a project, 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 journal, must be prepared and 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.
- 5.65 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 Historic Environment Record. 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.
- 5.17 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.
- 5.18 All parts of the OASIS online form must be completed for submission to the County Historic Environment Record, and a copy should be included with the draft assessment report for approval. This should include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy should also be included with the archive).

6. Report Requirements

- 6.1 An assessment report on the fieldwork and archive must be provided consistent with the principle of MAP2, particularly Appendix 4. The report must be integrated with the archive.
- 6.2 The objective account of the archaeological evidence must be clearly distinguished from its archaeological interpretation.
- 6.3 An important element of the report will be a description of the methodology.

- 6.4 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.
- 6.5 Provision should be made to assess the potential of scientific dating techniques for establishing the date range of significant artefact or ecofact assemblages, features or structures.
- 6.6 The results should be related to the relevant known archaeological information held in the County Historic Environment Record, and to the results of the evaluation.
- 6.7 The report will give an opinion as to the potential and necessity for further analysis of the excavation data beyond the archive stage, and the suggested requirement for publication; it will refer to the Regional Research Framework. Further analysis will not be embarked upon until the primary fieldwork results are assessed and the need for further work is established. Analysis and publication can be neither developed in detail nor costed in detail until this brief and specification is satisfied. However, the developer should be aware that there is a responsibility to provide a publication of the results of the programme of work.
- 6.8 A draft hard copy of the assessment report (clearly marked Draft) must be presented to SCCAS/CT for comment within six months of the completion of fieldwork unless other arrangements are negotiated with the project sponsor and SCCAS/CT.
- 6.9 The involvement of SCCAS/CT should be acknowledged in any report or publication generated by this project.

Specification by: Sarah Poppy

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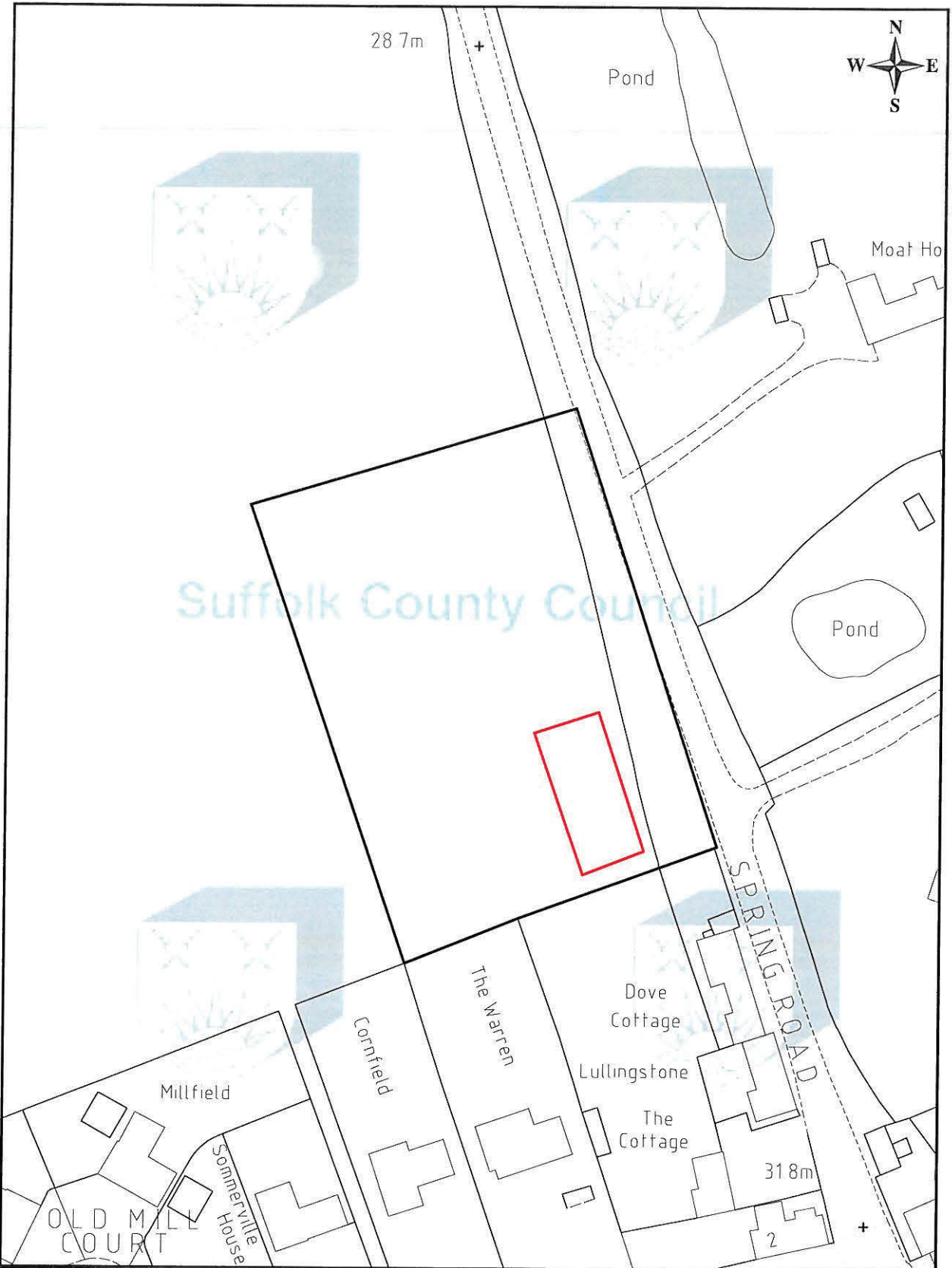
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Date: 24 February 2011

Reference: / Spring Road Bardwell 2011

This brief and specification remains valid for 12 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.



Suffolk
County Council

Lucy Robinson, Director of Economy, Skills and Environment,
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Excavation area
Land west of Spring Road, Bardwell

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25/02/2011