

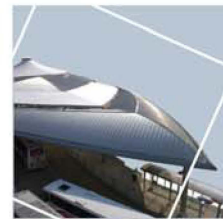
Report 2013/1145



nps archaeology

## Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation of Land Adjacent to The Green, Barrow Suffolk

BRR O54



Prepared for  
Hopkins Homes Ltd  
Melton Park House  
Melton  
Woodbridge  
Suffolk  
IP12 1TJ



David Adams MI(A)

May 2013



[www.nps.co.uk](http://www.nps.co.uk)

<b>PROJECT CHECKLIST</b>		
Project Manager	David Whitmore / Nigel Page	
Draft Completed	David Adams	17/05/2013
Graphics Completed	David Dobson	29/05/2013
Edit Completed	Nigel Page	30/05/2013
Signed Off	Jayne Bown	31/05/2013
<i>Issue 1</i>		

## **NPS Archaeology**

Scandic House  
85 Mountergate  
Norwich  
NR1 1PY

T 01603 756150

F 01603 756190

E [jayne.bown@nps.co.uk](mailto:jayne.bown@nps.co.uk)

[www.nau.org.uk](http://www.nau.org.uk)

01-04-13-2-1145

© NPS Archaeology

## Contents

---

<i>Summary</i> .....	1
1.0 Introduction .....	3
2.0 Geology and Topography .....	3
3.0 Archaeological and Historical Background.....	3
3.1 SHER Records .....	4
4.0 Methodology .....	8
5.0 Results.....	11
6.0 Archaeological Material.....	34
6.1 Pottery .....	34
6.2 Ceramic Building Material.....	34
6.3 Metal Finds.....	35
6.4 Stone .....	35
6.5 Animal Bone .....	35
6.6 Shell .....	37
7.0 Environmental Evidence .....	38
7.1 Plant Macrofossils .....	38
8.0 Conclusions .....	40
8.1 Discussion .....	40
8.2 Key Findings.....	41
<i>Acknowledgements</i> .....	43
<i>Bibliography and Sources</i> .....	43
Appendix 1a: Context Summary .....	45
Appendix 1b: OASIS Feature Summary .....	46
Appendix 2a: Finds by Context .....	47
Appendix 2b: OASIS Finds Summary .....	47
Appendix 3: Pottery Catalogue .....	48
Appendix 4: Animal Bone Catalogue .....	49
Appendix 5: Maps consulted for the Desk Based Assessment.....	50
Appendix 6: Environmental Assessment.....	51
Appendix 7: OASIS Report Summary .....	52
Appendix 8: Archaeological Specification .....	56

## **Figures**

Figure 1	Site location
Figure 2	Location of Trenches
Figure 3	Trench 3, plan and section
Figure 4	Trench 5, plan and section
Figure 5	Trench 7, plan and section
Figure 6	Trench 8, plan and sections
Figure 7	Trench 10, plan and sections

## **Plates**

Plate 1	Trench 3, ditch [24], looking east, 2x1m scales
Plate 2	Trench 5, ditch [21], looking east, 1m scale
Plate 3	Trench 7, feature [18], looking west, 1m scale
Plate 4	Trench 8, ditch [36], looking west, 1m scale
Plate 5	Trench 8, ditch [36], looking east, 1m scale
Plate 6	Trench 8 looking west, with groundwater at east end of trench
Plate 7	Trench 10, ditch [32], looking west, 1m scale
Plate 8	Trench 10, ditch [30], looking east, 1m scale
Plate 9	Looking west, showing hollow formed by ditches [21] and [24]
Plate 10	Looking at eastern portion of site during backfilling

## **Tables**

Table 1	SHER records within 1km of the site
Table 2	Prehistoric SHER records within 1km of the site
Table 3	Roman SHER records within 1km of the site
Table 4	Medieval SHER records within 1km of the site
Table 5	Post-medieval SHER records within 1km of the site
Table 6	Listed buildings within 1km of the site
Table 7	Quantification of faunal assemblage by trench, feature number and weight
Table 8	Quantification of faunal assemblage by trench, feature number and element count
Table 9	Quantification of faunal assemblage by feature, species and species NISP

Location:	Land Adjacent to The Green, Barrow, Suffolk
District:	St Edmundsbury Borough Council
Grid Ref.:	TL 7653 6358
Planning Ref.:	SE-12-0439-FUL
HER No.:	BRR 054
OASIS Ref.:	151828
Client:	Hopkins Homes Ltd
Dates of Fieldwork:	16-19 April 2013

---

## **Summary**

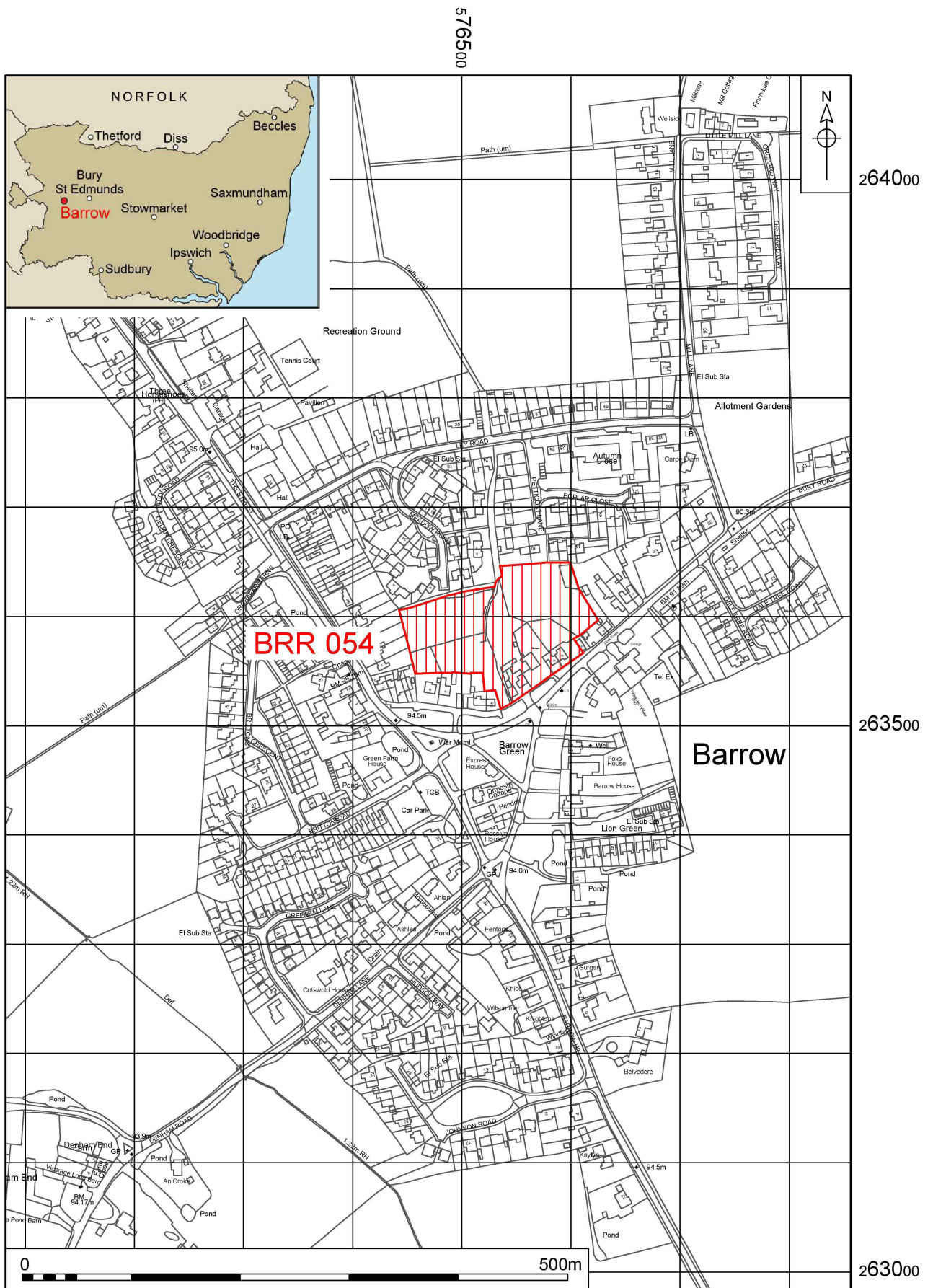
*The subject of this report is an archaeological evaluation of Land Adjacent to The Green, Barrow Suffolk. This was conducted by NPS Archaeology for Hopkins Homes Ltd. ahead of proposed residential development at the site.*

*A previous Desk Based Assessment indicated that the site lay within an area of likely archaeological interest. Out of a total of thirteen proposed evaluation trenches (each 30m by 1.80m in plan) three lay within an area currently covered by standing buildings in the south of the site and could not be opened at this stage. Evaluation of these three trenches would form a possible second phase of work. The remaining ten trenches were arrayed to examine the rest of the site.*

*The most significant archaeological remains revealed by the evaluation were ditches in the east of the site that contained artefacts of Romano-British date. Perhaps serving a dual purpose as boundary and drainage ditches, the occurrence of daub, faunal remains, charcoal and a small quantity of ceramics within their fills suggested they lay close to occupation of Romano-British date. A small quantity of lava quern from one of these features along with charred grains of oats, barley and wheat recovered by environmental sampling suggests cereal processing occurred at the site during this period. Cattle remains from meat consumption were also present. A small number of possible post-holes might belong to this period, though these were undated. Taken as a whole these ditches and artefacts suggest these remains are of some sort of agrarian settlement of Romano-British date, perhaps a small farmstead. The retrieval of a single sherd of Middle or Late Iron Age pottery hints at possible earlier activity at the site.*

*The only other feature of archaeological interest at the site was a ditch thought to be of post-medieval date, though the recovery of a single sherd of late medieval/transitional pottery from it might indicate an earlier origin. This ditch appears to have served as a drain into a pond.*

*Environmental samples recovered charred plant macrofossils and bone was noted to be well preserved at the site. Waterlogged conditions were prevalent in the far east of the evaluation with groundwater present in several trenches across the site. No evidence was provided for medieval settlement which might have been expected considering the nature and location of the site.*



© Crown copyright and database rights 2011 Ordnance Survey 100019340

Figure 1. Site location. Scale 1:5000

*Romano British activity seems to have been confined to the east of the site and any further archaeological works would be usefully focused on an area broadly to the east of evaluation Trench 8.*

## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

The evaluated site lies on the edge of The Green in Barrow, Suffolk (Fig. 1). An earlier desk-based assessment of the site concluded there was a high potential for buried archaeological remains of medieval date to be present on the site.

Proposals for the development of the site required a programme of archaeological evaluation to assess the potential archaeological resource at the site and the likely impacts of development on that resource. The Archaeological Service Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council recommended an archaeological evaluation was required to determine the archaeological potential of the site and the likely impacts of the scheme on that potential. The scope of the evaluation was set out in the Brief (Tipper 2013). The evaluation was conducted in accordance with a Project Design and Method Statement prepared by NPS Archaeology (Ref. No: 01-04-14-2-1145). This work was commissioned and funded by Hopkins Homes 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 *National Planning Policy Framework* (Department for Communities and Local Government 2012). The results will enable decisions to be made by the Local Planning Authority about the treatment of any archaeological remains found.

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.

## **2.0 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY**

The evaluation site is located around 8km south-west of the town of Bury St. Edmunds in the village of Barrow. The development site has an area of c.1.47ha and 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 present at the site.

The underlying bedrock geology of the area is Lewes Nodular, Seaford, Newhaven and Culver Chalk Formation with a superficial geology of Lowestoft Till Diamicton<sup>1</sup> (BGS 1985 and 1991).

The site is broadly level with a height of c.95.00m OD

## **3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

This archaeological and historic background draws on the background prepared for the Desk Based Assessment (Sillwood 2103) of the evaluated site.

Barrow was an important medieval manor in the ownership of the de Clare family, a powerful Norman dynasty. The manor passed through several well documented powerful persons during this period. Granted a market in 1267 and an annual fair, the site lies around 200m south of a Scheduled Monument (Monument No. 33309), the moated site of the medieval Barrow Hall. The Green appears to have been central to the village, and there seems to have always been settlement around its periphery. The development site lies close to this area and includes the frontage of Bury Road currently occupied by Victorian and later buildings.

Other periods of human activity in the area include Prehistoric and Roman evidence to the north, the Roman evidence perhaps indicating the presence of a cemetery. Roman remains are also thought to have the potential to be present within the proposed development area. There is little evidence of Saxon activity although Barrow is likely to have developed from this period onwards.

### 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 the county. A search of SHER records occurring within approximately 1km of the site are presented below in summary form.

Record Type	Number of Records
Listed Buildings	22
Site of archaeologically or historically significant structure or place	18
Findspot	7
Records Total	47

Table 1. SHER records within 1km of the site

Of this total of 47 records the majority relate to listed buildings. No events are recorded from within the proposed development area.

#### 3.1.1 Prehistoric activity

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

SHER	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 flints
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 a stone quern (BRR 006) of possible Early Neolithic to Early Bronze Age date located 150m west of the site. An unusual find of two Bronze Age swords (BRR 002) were recorded in 1850-51 when



labourers were widening a ditch. The swords were said to have been found in 'blackened earth', and Reverend Keeling, Rector of Barrow at the time supposed 'that an interment had taken place there'. The SHER records the possibility the swords were part of a hoard.

### 3.1.2 Roman activity

Only two sites recorded any Roman activity within the study area. Roman coins and a possible cemetery (BRR 033) were recorded in Mill Field just to the north of the development site. The cemetery apparently consists of 'urns with ashes' as recorded on the SHER, with no further details of these burials. It is possible any cemetery might extend as far as the development site.

SHER	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

### 3.1.3 Medieval activity

Medieval Barrow appears to have developed around at least two high status moated sites and two greens. The main green, Barrow Green (BRR 014) is triangular and lies just to the south of the proposed development site. On a map of Barrow dated 1597 (Gage 1838) it is shown with houses on all three sides. Barrow was granted a market and annual fair in 1267 and this green is a likely place for such events. The original open space of the Green has subsequently been bisected by small roads and housing.

The second green, Burthorpe Green (BRR 015), is still present to the north-east of Barrow. Also triangular in shape, it is depicted on the 1597 map (Gage 1838) with houses shown more sparsely spread along its three sides. All the Burthorpe Green houses on the 1597 map have an SHER entry. (Whilst these buildings may have medieval origins, the individual dwellings are listed as post-medieval and included in the post-medieval SHER list).

SHER	Description
BRR 003	Site of medieval Barrow Hall, moated site, Scheduled Monument No. 33309
BRR 005	Moat, circular, possible Moot Hill
BRR 007	Site 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 1km of the site

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

Felton's manor (BRR 007) one of the medieval sub-manors in the parish. Sub-rectangular in plan with a causeway on its northern side, Felton's Manor lies around 340m east of the proposed development site 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 this does not appear in the SHER. This is also likely to be another medieval sub-manor.

The last manorial site is located further away from the development site, although it possibly give the name of Barrow to the village. The site (BRR 005) is 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 with Denham Castle some 2km to the southwest. There are also several other manors and greens within the locale.

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

### **3.1.4 Post-medieval activity**

The majority of the post-medieval records in the SHER relate to buildings recorded on the 1597 map of Barrow and as previously noted many of these might have medieval origins.

<b>SHER</b>	<b>Description</b>
BRR 017	Wilsummer Wood – ancient woodland
BRR 020	New Mill – a smock mill mapped in 1824, demolished in 1926
BRR 021	Site of Old Mill, a post mill mapped c.1730, demolished c.1883
BRR 025	House depicted on map of 1597, south of Green Farm and building (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
BRR 034	Two houses depicted on 1597map, easternmost of a group around Barrow Green
BRR 037	Multi-period metal detecting – post-medieval pottery
DEM 008	Cropmarks of a possible large building

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

A smock mill (BRR 020) in the field north of the development site was mapped in 1824 and demolished in 1926. A second example, known as Old Mill (BRR 021) was mapped c.1730 and demolished c.1883.

### **3.1.5 Historical Evidence**

At Domesday in 1086 Barrow appears as Barro. Situated within the Thingoe Hundred, 'Barrow' derives from the Old English 'beorg', a mountain or mound. The de Clare family appear to be one of the first holders of the manor. A powerful Norman family, in 1066 Gilbert de Clare fought alongside William the Conqueror. The manor was later held by Thomas de Barewe, on his death the manor passing to Maud, one of his daughters. Henry III granted a market and

an annual fair of three days at Barrow in 1267. Maud's daughter Katherine inherited the manor and in 1291 Katherine received confirmation of free warren in the manor from the Crown. By 1540 the manor was in the possession of the Heigham family until Sir Thomas Hervey of Ickworth took control, the manor then descending to the Marquis of Bristol.

### 3.1.6 Listed Buildings

The two listed buildings nearest to the site are the Weeping Willow Public House (283714) and 29-30 The Green (283729). 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 are a late 17th-century or early 18th-century house.

Listed Buildings	Description
283709	Town Estate Room, 17th century, possible late medieval core
283710	Lamb Cottage & 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
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.1840
435149	K6 Telephone Kiosk, 1936

Table 6. Listed buildings within 1km of the site

The listed buildings of Barrow are numerous for a relatively small place, reflecting occupation around the greens with continuity from the late medieval through to the Victorian periods.

### 3.1.7 Cartographic Sources

A range of maps were examined for Desk Based Assessment however none of the maps considered in the DBA are reproduced here. A list of the maps consulted for the DBA is presented in Appendix 5.

The earliest available map showing the development site is the 1597 parish map. The site appears to encompass several houses shown as fronting Bury Road with a possible road or lane likely to be the modern Mill Lane shown to

the east of the site. Also depicted are the locations of the manors of Barrow Hall (Felton's and Manford's) as well as the greens at Barrow and Burthorpe.

While Hodkinson's 1783 map of Suffolk does not show as much detail as the 1597 map, the outline of Barrow and Burthorpe Green can be seen along with Mill Lane and an associated windmill.

Barrow's Tithe map (1839/40) and Enclosure map (1849) indicate Barrow was late to be enclosed with many small strip fields still shown in use on the Tithe Map. This map possibly shows a footpath which runs through the centre of the site and the nearest mill in a 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 owners and occupiers of all of the fields within the development area on the Tithe Apportionment, although one or two larger fields at the rear of the houses were designated Glebe land belonging to the Church. The main landowner in the area at this time was the Marquis of Bristol who owned huge tracts of land in the parish.

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 and a Primitive Methodist Chapel on the 1904 map.

## **4.0 METHODOLOGY**

The brief for the evaluation stipulated that

'Trial trenches are to be excavated to cover 5% by area of the development site (i.e. c.735.00m in total area). 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'. This was achieved at the site by evaluating a total of a total of 13 trenches each measuring 30.00m by 1.80m in plan (Fig. 2). The trenches were arrayed across the site without attempt to target specific areas.

The evaluation sought to:

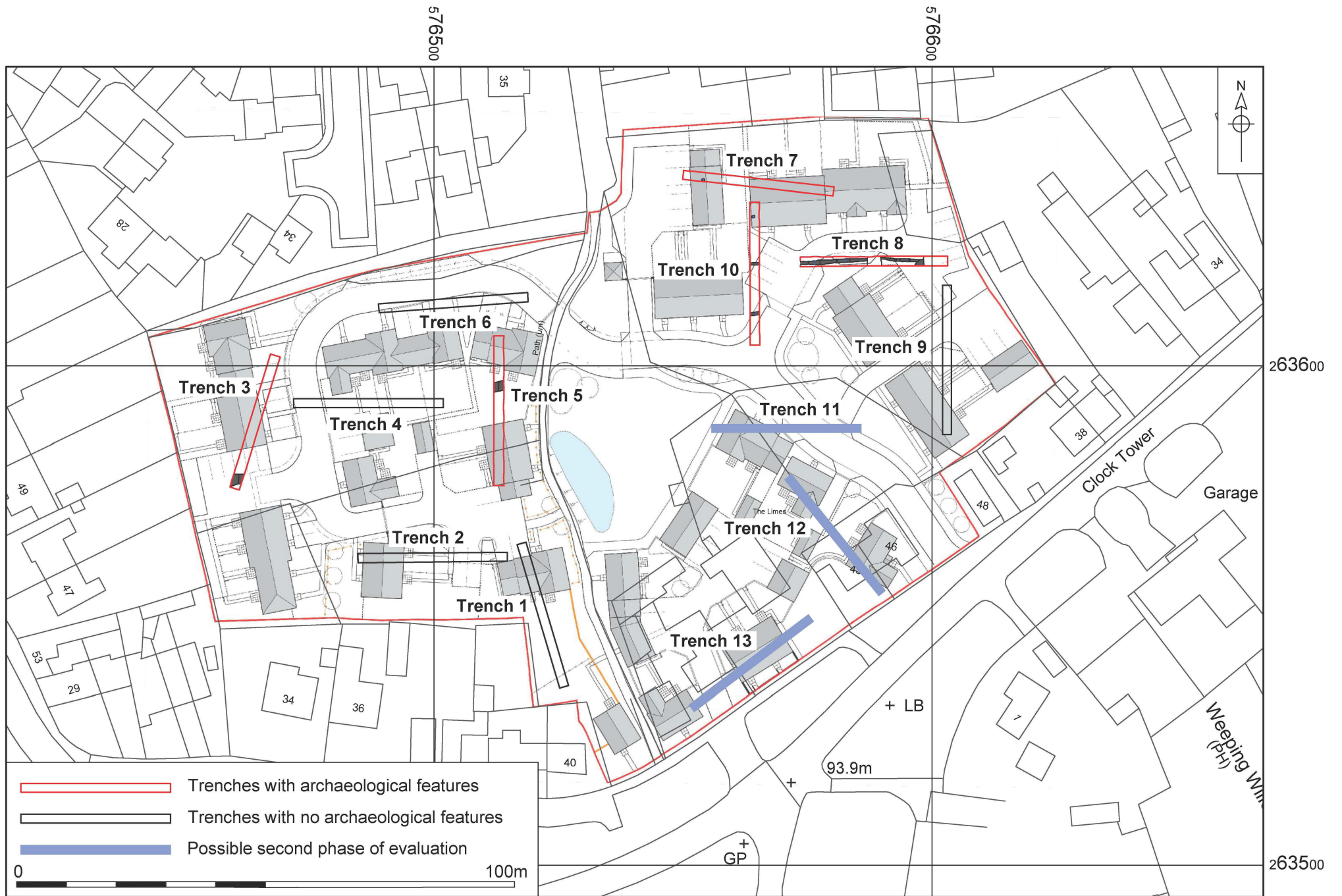
*Collate and assess the existing information regarding archaeological and historical remains within and adjacent to the site.*

*Establish whether any archaeological deposit exists in the area, with particular regard to any which are of sufficient importance to merit preservation in situ. 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.*

*Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.*

*Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.*

*Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.*



© Crown copyright and database rights 2011 Ordnance Survey 100019340 Development plan taken from Hopkins Homes drawing BAR3/002 rev B

Figure 2. Location of trenches, also showing development plan. Scale 1:1000

This project was carried through in a manner broadly consistent with English Heritage's Management of Archaeological Projects, 1991 (MAP2) and guidelines set out in the documents Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Field Evaluation (Institute for Archaeologists 2008) and Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England (Gurney 2003).

Machine excavation was carried out with a hydraulic 360° excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket and operated under constant archaeological supervision. Some slight adjustment to the locations of certain trenches (Trenches 1, 3, 6 and 7) were made because of thick undergrowth. Trench 1 was split in to two sections to avoid plant machinery working in the vicinity of overhead power cables.

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.

Environmental samples were taken from two locations along ditch [36].

All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using NPS Archaeology pro forma. Trench locations, plans and sections were recorded at appropriate scales. Monochrome and digital photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits where appropriate.

Temporary benchmarks used during the course of this work were established by GPS.

Site conditions were good, the work taking place in generally fine weather.

## 5.0 RESULTS

### Trench 1



**Fig. 2 (location only)**

#### Location

Orientation	North to south
North end	576517, 263565
South end	576526, 263535

#### Dimensions

Length	30.00m
Width	1.80m
Depth	0.60m

#### Levels

North-east top	94.31m OD
South-west top	94.03m OD

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth OD
7	Deposit	Topsoil	0.25m	94.31m
8	Deposit	Subsoil	0.15m	94.06m
9	Deposit	Natural	--	93.91m

#### Discussion

No archaeological features were present in this evaluation trench.

The trench was divided into two halves in order to avoid plant machinery working below overhead power lines. Topsoil, subsoil and natural deposits varied little across the site and are described in more detail in the discussion section for Trench 3.

## Trench 2



**Fig. 2 (location only)**

### Location

Orientation	East to west
East end	576514, 263561
West end	576485, 263561

### Dimensions

Length	30.00m
Width	1.80m
Depth	0.70m

### Levels

East top	94.46m OD
West top	94.47m OD

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth OD
4	Deposit	Topsoil	0.25m	94.47m
5	Deposit	Subsoil	0.20	94.22m
6	Deposit	Natural	--	94.02m

### Discussion

No archaeological features were present in this evaluation trench.

Topsoil, subsoil and natural deposits varied little across the site and are described in more detail in the discussion section for Trench 3.



### Trench 3



**Figs 2 and 3, Plate 1**

#### Location

Orientation	North to south
North end	576468, 263602
South end	576459, 263575

#### Dimensions

Length	28.00m
Width	2.00m
Depth	0.60m

#### Levels

North top	94.70m OD
South top	94.85m OD

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth m OD
1	Deposit	Topsoil	0.40m	94.85
2	Deposit	Subsoil	0.25m	94.65
3	Deposit	Natural	--	94.35
22	Deposit	Fill of ditch [24]	0.32m	94.35
23	Deposit	Primary fill of ditch [24]	0.28m	94.35
24	Cut	Ditch	0.96m	94.65
39	Deposit	Modern soil, upper fill of ditch [24]	0.30m	94.65

#### Discussion

Topsoil (1) was a dark brown silt-rich loam with occasional chalk flecks and small fragments of ceramic building material (CBM). Damp and water retentive, it was at its deepest in Trench 3 at 0.40m.

Subsoil (2) was a pale to mid brown sand silt containing occasional chalk and charcoal flecks and small rounded stones. A maximum depth of 0.30m for this deposit was recorded in Trench 8. Similar in appearance to natural deposits at the site, it was slightly darker in colour.

Natural (3) was sticky pale yellow brown silt with occasional small stones and occasional chalk flecks. A distinctive feature of this material was that it contained areas of chalk till which distinguished it from subsoil deposits

The single archaeological feature recorded in Evaluation Trench 3 was ditch [24] (Plate 1) located at its southern end. Broadly aligned east-west, it was well defined in plan and section with a depth of 0.96m and width of 2.45m. The sides of the ditch were equally gradually sloping if slightly stepped in profile along its southern edge with a rounded base. The primary fill (23) of this feature was pale brown silt with a few inclusions of small chalk flecks and stones. Generally homogeneous in appearance, though slightly paler towards its base. A rim

### Trench 3

fragment of a late medieval small bowl was recovered from this deposit.



Plate 1. Trench 3, ditch [24], looking east, 2x1m scales

Secondary fill (22) was mid brown silt with occasional charcoal and chalk flecks and small stones. A small number of artefacts (CBM and pottery) recovered from this deposit indicate a post-medieval date for the deposition of this material. The upper fill (39) of this feature was a modern soil similar to topsoil and perhaps representing material slumping into the ditch cut at its highest level.

At the time of the evaluation this ditch could still be seen as a low earthwork (see Plate 9) present across the eastern side of the site as far west as the footpath. This ditch was recorded in Trench 5 as ditch [21].

Groundwater in the base of this ditch was present at 94.25m OD.

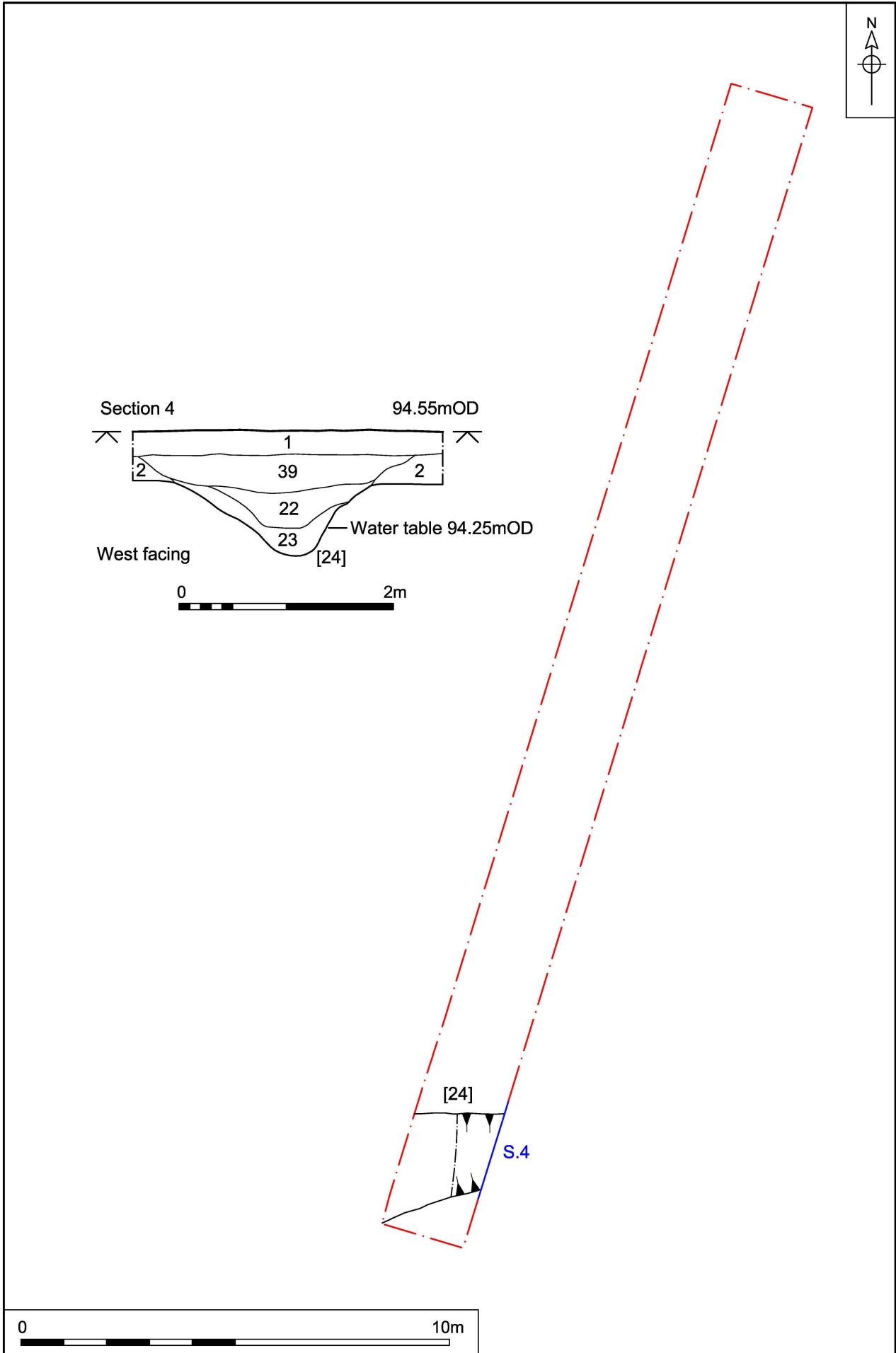


Figure 3. Trench 3, plan and section. Scale 1:125 and 1:50

## Trench 4



**Fig. 2 (location only)**

### Location

Orientation	East to west
East end	576501, 263592
West end	576471, 263592

### Dimensions

Length	30.00m
Width	1.80m
Depth	0.65m

### Levels

East top	94.51m OD
West top	94.67m OD

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth OD
1	Deposit	Topsoil	0.30m	94.71
2	Deposit	Subsoil	0.25m	94.41
3	Deposit	Natural	--	94.06

### Discussion

No archaeological features were present in Evaluation Trench 4.

Topsoil, subsoil and natural deposits varied little across the site and are described in more detail in the discussion section for Trench 3.

## Trench 5



### Figs 2 and 4; Plate 2

#### Location

Orientation	North to south
North end	576513-263606
South end	576513-263576

#### Dimensions

Length	30.0m
Width	2.00m
Depth	0.67m

#### Levels

North top	94.31m OD
South top	94.36m OD

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth OD
1	Deposit	Topsoil	0.20m	94.36m
2	Deposit	Subsoil	0.30m	93.13m
3	Deposit	Natural	--	93.83m
20	Deposit	Fill of Ditch [21]	0.20m	94.13m
21	Cut	Ditch	0.50m	94.13m
38	Deposit	Primary fill of ditch [21]	0.30m	94.03m

### Discussion

The single archaeological feature present in Evaluation Trench 5 was ditch [21] located towards the north end of the trench. Aligned approximately east to west, it is thought to be a continuation of ditch [24] that was recorded in Trench 3.

Ditch [21] was 0.80m in depth and had a width of 2.65m. The southern side of this feature sloped gradually down to slightly pointed base, while the profile on the northern side suggested a possible double ditch or perhaps recutting of this feature. The primary fill (38) was pale olive brown silt containing occasional inclusions of chalk and sparse charcoal flecks. The nature of this deposit indicated it had originally been water lain. Overlying it was upper fill (20) - a humic silt loam containing moderate chalk and charcoal flecks with occasional rounded stone and flecks of CBM. This deposit was also quite rooted. A fragment of roof tile recovered from this fill suggests a post-medieval date for its deposition. It is possible this ditch drained into a pond located just to the south-east of Trench 3.

## Trench 5



Plate 2. Trench 5, ditch [21], looking east, 1m scale

Topsoil, subsoil and natural deposits varied little across the site and are described in more detail in the discussion section for Trench 3.

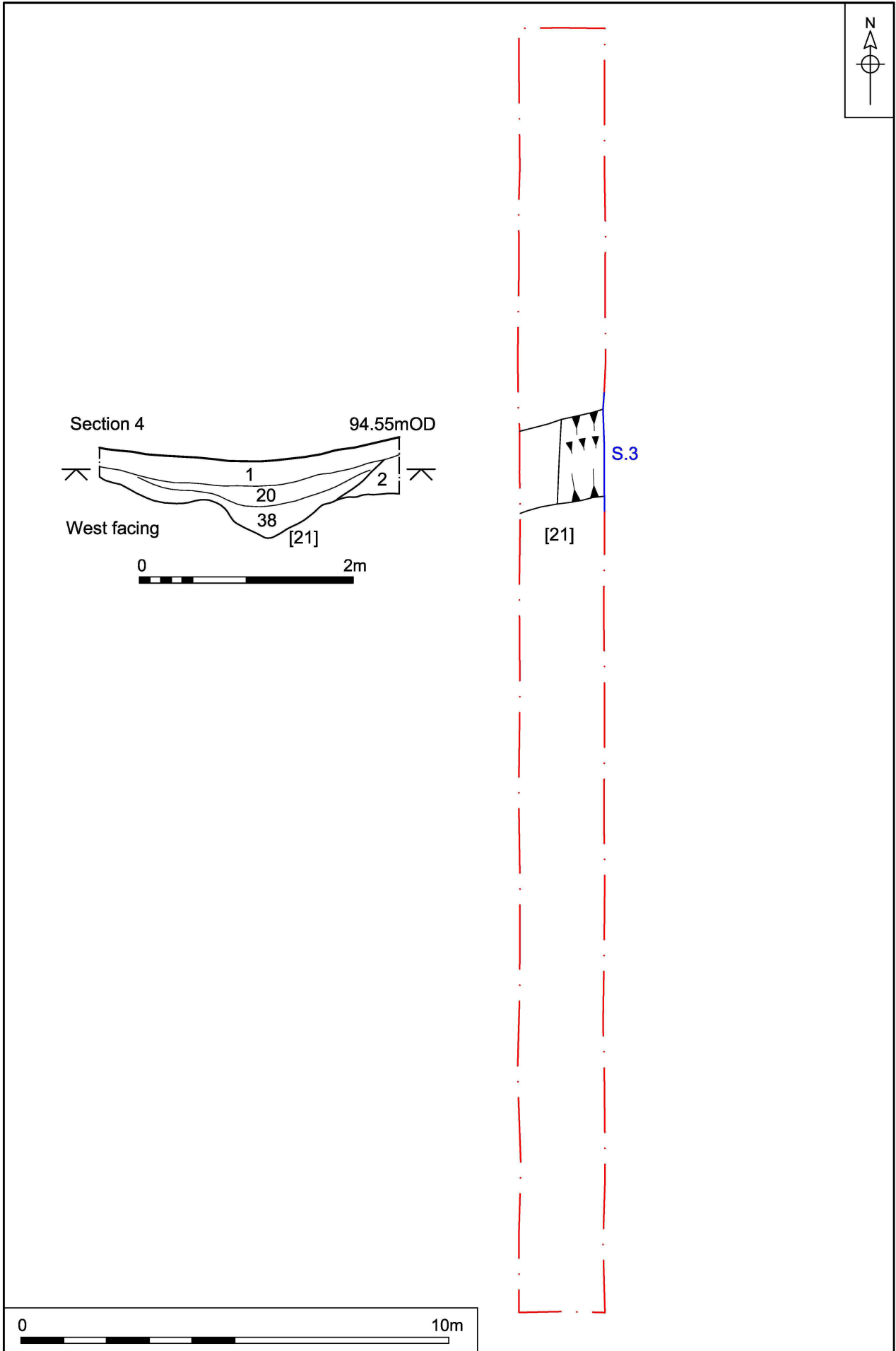


Figure 4. Trench 5, plan and section. Scale 1:125 and 1:50

## Trench 6



**Fig. 2 (location only)**

### Location

Orientation	East to west
East end	576519, 263613
West end	576488, 263611

### Dimensions

Length	30.00m
Width	1.80m
Depth	0.50m

### Levels

East top	94.27m OD
West top	94.50m OD

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth OD
10	Deposit	Topsoil	0.25m	94.50m
11	Deposit	Subsoil	0.20m	94.25m
12	Deposit	Natural	--	94.05m
13	Cut	Post-hole?	0.12m	94.05m
14	Deposit	Fill of [13]	0.12m	94.05m

### Discussion

Single undated feature [13] was recorded in Evaluation Trench 6.

Present at its western end, this feature was ovoid in plan with a width length of 0.40m and width of 0.24m. It measured 0.12m in depth and had uneven sides to a concave base. The fill of this feature (14) was brown silt clay containing moderate small flints. A finely commuted charcoal was also present in this deposit, appearing as a dark stain within the fill. This feature was similar in appearance to features recorded in Trenches 7 and 10, and is similarly interpreted as the remains of a small post-setting.

Topsoil, subsoil and natural deposits varied little across the site and are described in more detail in the discussion section for Trench 3.



## Trench 7



### Figs 2 and 5; Plate 3

#### Location

Orientation	East to west
East end	576580, 263635
West end	576550, 263638

#### Dimensions

Length	30.00m
Width	1.80m
Depth	0.70m

#### Levels

East top	93.86m OD
West top	94.12m OD

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth OD
15	Deposit	Topsoil	0.25m	94.12m
16	Deposit	Subsoil	0.15m	93.87m
17	Deposit	Natural	--	93.72m
18	Cut	Pit or natural feature	0.10m	93.72m
19	Deposit	Fill of [18]	0.10m	93.72m

#### Discussion

Single undated small pit, post-hole or natural feature [18] was present at the western end of evaluation Trench 7.

This feature was broadly circular in plan with a diameter of 0.50m and depth of 0.10m. Its sides were slightly steep, sloping to a flat base. Its fill (19) consisted of dark grey silt clay containing moderate lenses of silt with fine flecks of charcoal. This feature is interpreted as the truncated base of a post-setting.

## Trench 7



Plate 3. Trench 7, feature [18], looking west, 1m scale

Topsoil, subsoil and natural deposits varied little across the site and are described in more detail in the discussion section for Trench 3.

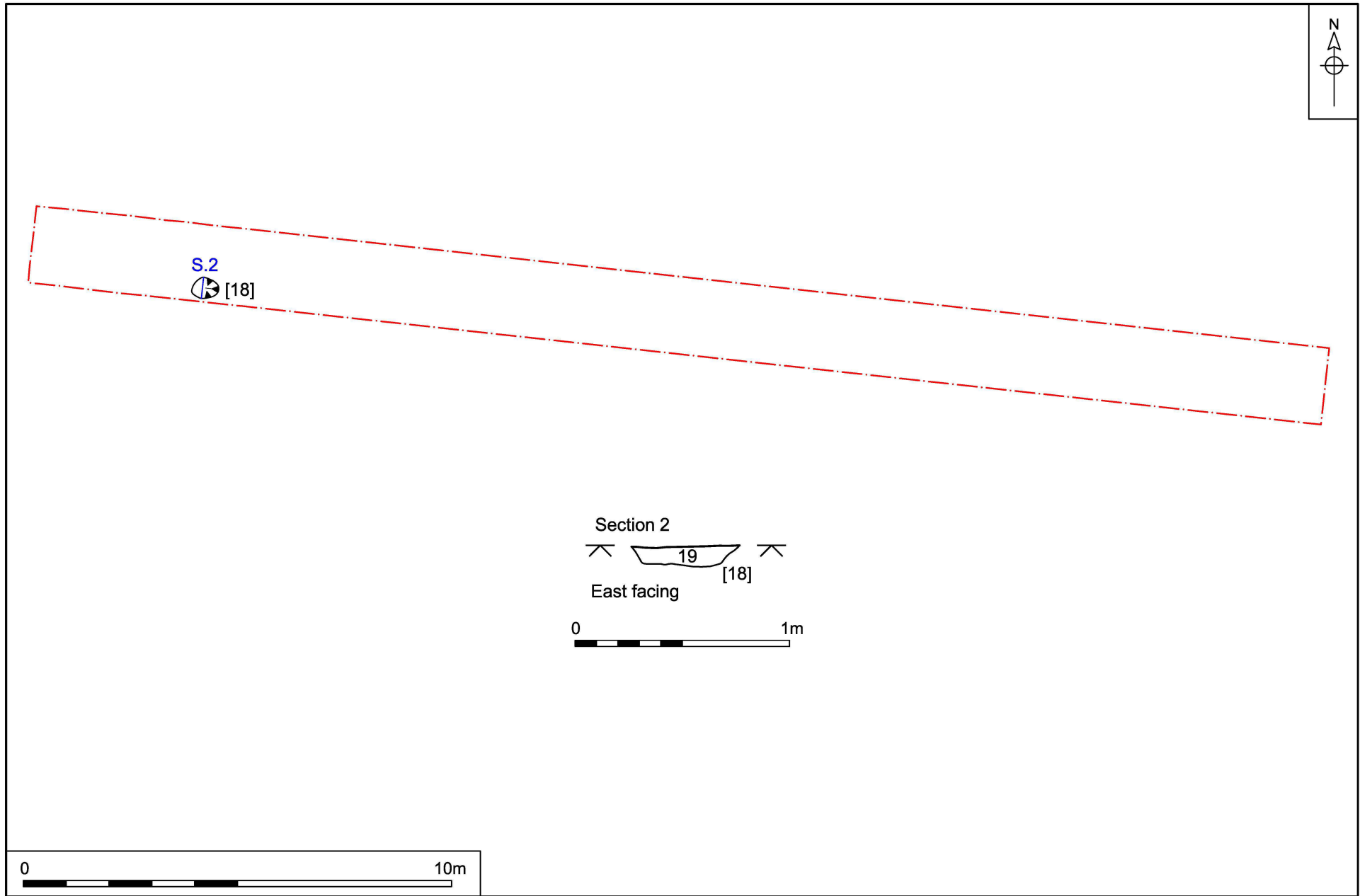


Figure 5. Trench 7, plan and section. Scale 1:125 and 1:25

## Trench 8



### Figs 2 and 6; Plates 4-6

#### Location

Orientation	East to west
East end	576603-263621
West end	576573-263620

#### Dimensions

Length	30.0m
Width	2.00m
Depth	0.00m

#### Levels

East top	92.95mOD
West top	93.83mOD

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth OD
1	Deposit	Topsoil	0.40m	93.83m
2	Deposit	Subsoil	0.27m	93.61m
3	Deposit	Natural	--	93.32m
36	Cut	Ditch	0.40m	93.32m
37	Deposit	Fill of ditch [36]	0.40m	93.32m
40	Deposit	Fill of [41]	-	92.61m
41	Cut	Pit pond?	-	92.61m

#### Discussion

The single feature of archaeological interest recorded in Trench 8 was ditch [36].

This feature was aligned approximately east-west and, as best could be discerned, was present for the whole length of the evaluation trench. Segments of this ditch labelled 'A' to 'D' were excavated. The best example of its profile survived at its western end recorded in segment 'A'. (Plate 4), elsewhere it had been truncated by machining (Plate 5). The west end of segment 'A' indicated ditch [36] was sealed by subsoil (2) (Fig. 6 section 8).

The maximum measurements of this ditch were in segment 'A' with a depth of 0.40m and width of 1.05m. The ditch sides were equally gradual in their upper part then sloped more steeply to a base which was flat in profile, though elsewhere along its length this appeared to be curved. The run of this ditch varied slightly along its course with subtle changes to its line.

## Trench 8



Plate 4. Trench 8, ditch [36], looking west, 1m scale



Plate 5. Trench 8, ditch [36], looking east, 1m scale

## Trench 8

The ditch was obscured in two places along its extent where water logging prevented manual cleaning, particularly at the east end of the trench where there was standing water (Plate 6). Fill (37) of the ditch was pale brown silt with some variations seen in the across the excavated segments. At the eastern end there were concentrations of charcoal flecks and small lumps, as well as concentrations of clay daub material. At the eastern end of segment 'D' was a patch of angular flints of c.0.10m in size with other smaller flint fragments in the base of the ditch here. To the west end of the ditch there appeared overall to be fewer inclusions within the fill, though charcoal and occasional lumps of clay daub material were present. In addition a small assemblage of animal bone was collected. Two environmental samples were taken from deposit (37); Sample <1> came from the west of the ditch and Sample <2> from the eastern end (see Fig. 6 for locations). Analysis of these samples indicated cereal grains including oats, barley and wheat, some of which were burnt.



Plate 6. Trench 8 looking west, with groundwater at east end of trench

The small quantity of pottery recovered from this ditch (including material from [32] in Trench 10 considered to be a western extension of [36]) suggests a

### **Trench 8**

Romano-British date for the deposition of fill (37).

A possible pond feature was present at the eastern end of the trench. Initially machined to a lower depth as it contained material of clearly modern date (the core of a lead battery was identified but not collected) this area flooded, preventing any further examination, though the edge of this feature could be seen to cut ditch [36].

Topsoil, subsoil and natural deposits varied little across the site and are described in more detail in the discussion section for Trench 3.

Ground water was present in this trench at 92.98m OD at the west of the trench and 92.44m OD in the east of the trench.

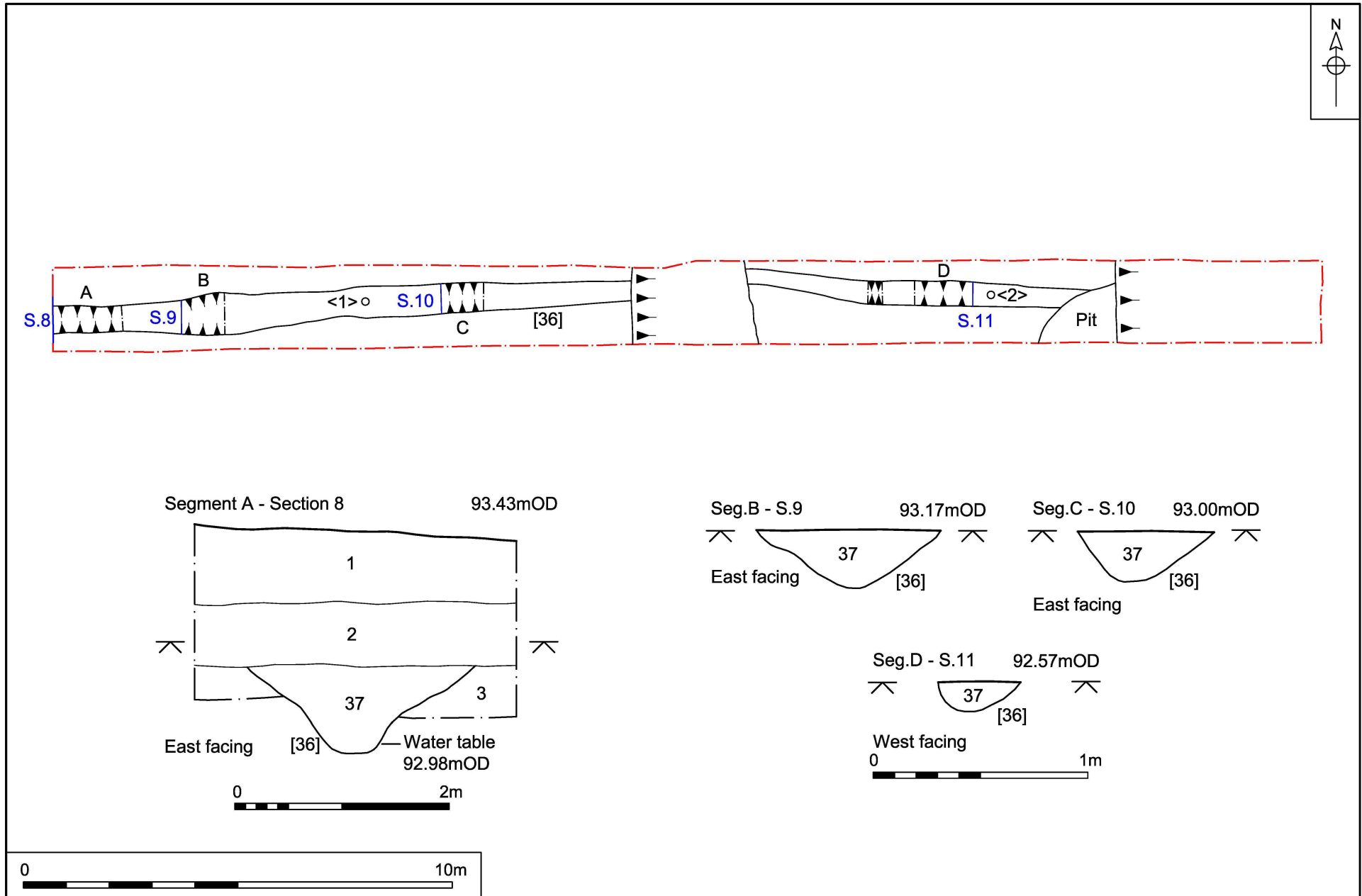


Figure 6. Trench 8, plan and sections. Scale 1:125, 1:50 and 1:25



## Trench 9



**Fig. 2 (location only)**

### Location

Orientation	North to south
North end	576603, 263616
South end	576603, 263586

### Dimensions

Length	30.00m
Width	1.80m
Depth	0.80m

### Levels

North top	93.34m OD
South top	93.26m OD

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth OD
25	Deposit	Topsoil	0.25m	93.34m
26	Deposit	Subsoil	0.25m	93.0m
27	Deposit	Natural	--	92.86m
28	Cut	Natural feature	--	92.86m
29	Deposit	Fill of 28	--	92.68m

### Discussion

No archaeological features were present in Evaluation Trench 9.

An area of patterned ground was present at the southern end of this trench, and a possible pit-like feature within this area tested. It appeared to be an area of silt clay lying between bands of chalk till and is interpreted as a natural feature.

Topsoil, subsoil and natural deposits varied little across the site and are described in more detail in the discussion section for Trench 3.

## Trench 10



**Figs 2 and 7; Plates 7 and 8**

### Location

Orientation	North to south
North end	576564, 263632
South end	576564, 263602

### Dimensions

Length	27.75m
Width	1.90m
Depth	0.68m

### Levels

North top	93.99m OD
South top	93.93m OD

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth OD
1	Deposit	Topsoil	0.35m	93.99m
2	Deposit	Subsoil	0.25m	93.74m
3	Deposit	Natural	--	93.40m
30	Cut	Ditch	0.10m	93.10m
31	Deposit	Fill of [30]	0.10m	93.10m
32	Cut	Ditch	0.20m	93.20m
33	Deposit	Fill of [32]	0.20m	93.20m
34	Cut	Pit	0.10m	93.35m
35	Deposit	Fill of [34]	0.10m	93.35m

### Discussion

Evaluation Trench 10 contained three features; a pit or post-hole and two ditches.

Small pit or possible post hole [34] was present at the north end of the trench. It was oval in plan with a length of 0.60m and width of 0.40m. Its sides had a gradual slope though were more steeply sloping along its southern side; its base was flat. Fill (35) was pale brown silt with a thin lens of charcoal.

In the approximate centre of the trench was ditch [32] which appeared to be the continuation of ditch [36] recorded in Trench 8. This measured 0.20m in depth with a width of 0.54m and had a rounded profile (Fig. 7 section 6, Plate 7). Distinct in plan and section, it had been truncated. Its fill (33) was pale brown silt with occasional charcoal flecks and small stones. A small quantity of pottery of Early Roman date and animal bone was recovered from this deposit.

## Trench 10



Plate 7. Trench 10, ditch [32], looking west, 1m scale

At the southern end of the evaluation trench feature [30] is considered to be part of a ditch or similar feature. Aligned east-west it measured 0.10m in depth with a width of 0.55m. The excavated segment of this feature became increasingly shallow at its eastern extent (Plate 8) thought this might in part result from truncation during machining. Its fill (31) was pale brown silt containing occasional charcoal flecks and small chalk lumps. A single animal bone and extremely small sherd of Roman pottery were recovered from this context.

The two ditch features in this trench are considered likely to be contemporaneous based on their similar alignments, form and possible dating. Unlike ditch [32] feature [30] does not appear to have extended as far east, having not been located in Trench 9, though it was extremely shallow and might have been truncated away.

Topsoil, subsoil and natural deposits varied little across the site and are described in more detail in the discussion section for Trench 3.

**Trench 10**



Plate 8. Trench 10, ditch [30], looking east, 1m scale

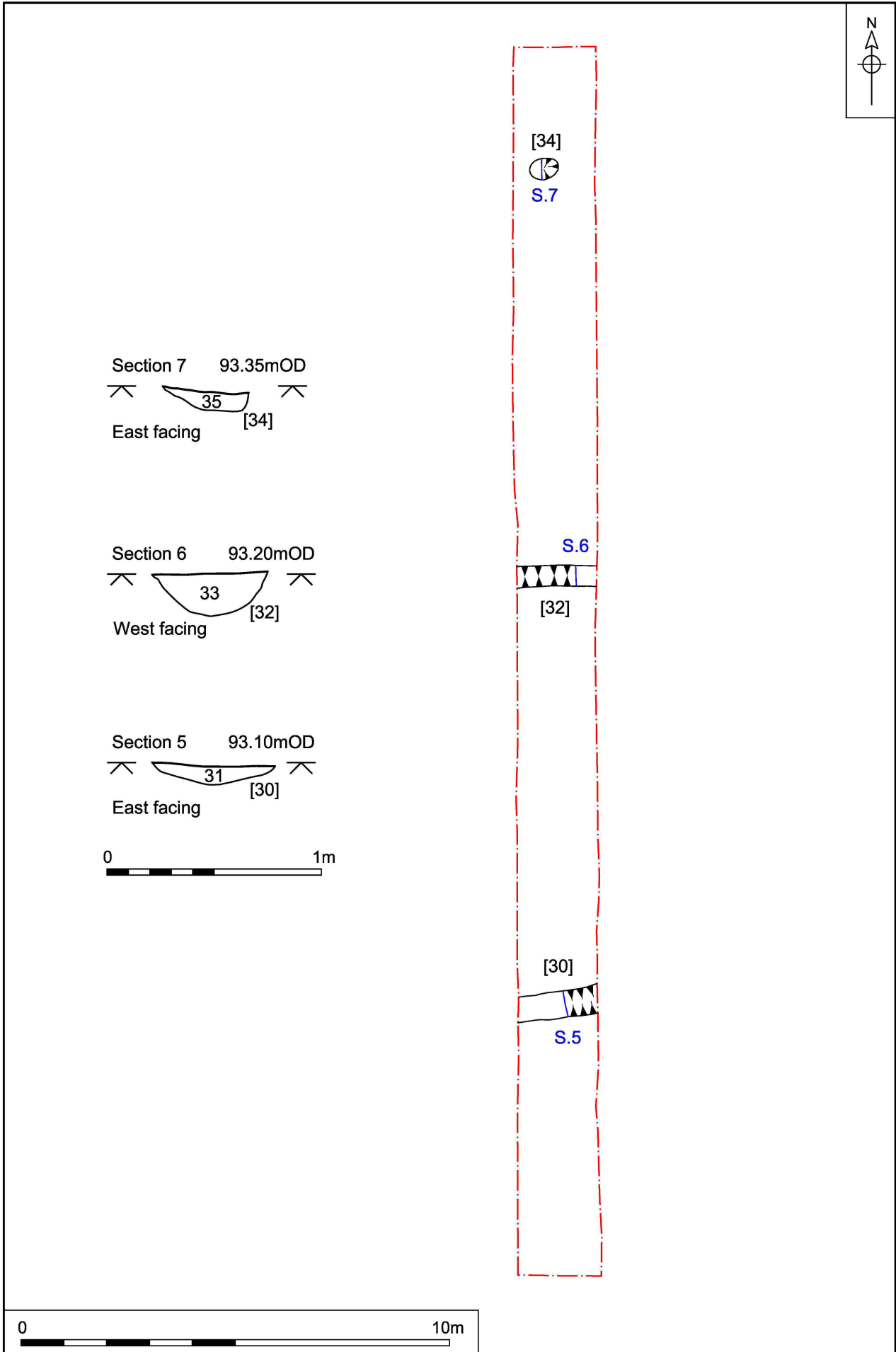


Figure 7. Trench 10, plan and sections. Scale 1:125 and 1:25

## **6.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL MATERIAL**

Finds were processed and recorded by count and weight, and information including broad dating was entered onto an Excel spreadsheet. Each material type has been considered separately and is presented below organised by material.

A list of finds in context number order can be found in Appendix 2a.

### **6.1 Pottery**

by Andrew Peachey and Peter Thompson

The evaluation recovered a total of six sherds (89g) of pottery in a slightly abraded condition, ranging from sherds of middle to late Iron Age and Roman date to sherds manufactured in the late medieval and post-medieval periods (Appendix 3).

The earliest pottery in the assemblage comprises a single body sherd (7g) of middle to late Iron Age date contained in ditch [36], manufactured in a handmade, bonfire-fired and sand-tempered fabric. Although unlikely, it is possible that this sherd could be contemporary in the mid 1st century AD with early Roman sherds contained in ditch [32], which contained two small sherds (25g) of black-surfaced 'Romanising' grey ware and Roman shell-tempered ware that were probably produced between the mid 1st and mid 2nd centuries AD. A further small sherd (2g) of Roman sandy grey ware was also contained in ditch [30].

Ditch [24] (23) contained a single rim fragment (70g) of a late medieval 'transitional' coarse ware bowl, while [24] (22) contained a single body sherd (5g) of post-medieval pottery. The late medieval bowl is semi-hemispherical with a slightly down-turned flange and an internal clear lead glaze, typical of vessels produced in the region in the late 15th to 16th centuries at kilns such as Rickinghall, Wattisfield and probably Bury St Edmunds.

The post-medieval sherd comprises a refined white earthen ware with internal decoration of blue and green chrome flowers, painted 'under-slip' using a technique typical of the period c.1830-1900.

### **6.2 Ceramic Building Material**

by Andrew Peachey

Trial-trench excavations recovered a total of five fragments (95g) of fired clay and two fragments of post-medieval ceramic building material (CBM).

The fired clay, in a very friable condition, was contained in ditch [36] in association with a single sherd of mid to late Iron Age pottery. The fired clay (actually sun-dried) was manufactured with heavy chalk temper, typical of daub used in the region throughout the Iron Age, Roman and medieval periods. A single fragment has an extant crude flat surface that exhibits a dense pattern of organic (twig/straw) impressions, which suggests the daub was pressed onto a wattle panel.

Single fragments of post-medieval peg tile were also contained in ditches [21] and [24], manufactured relatively locally in a very hard, oxidised orange, sand-tempered fabric, probably in the 18th to 19th centuries.

## **6.3 Metal Finds**

by Rebecca Sillwood

A single small iron nail (4g) was recovered from ditch [36] fill (37) in Trench 8.

The piece was found in a ditch of possible Roman date, and could feasibly be of that date.

## **6.4 Stone**

by Rebecca Sillwood

Sixteen fragments of grey vesicular lava (303g) were recovered from two contexts, in two separate trenches. Six fragments were found in ditch [24] primary fill (23), in Trench 3. Ten pieces came from ditch [32] fill (33) in Trench 10.

The pieces are heavily abraded, and have no grinding surfaces remaining. They are likely to come from a quernstone, used for grinding grain. This type of quern is usually associated with the Roman period, but can be of later dates. The fragments from ditch fill (33) were found in association with prehistoric and Roman pottery, and those from (23) were found alongside post-medieval material. It seems likely that these fragments of quern were of Roman date.

## **6.5 Animal Bone**

by Julie Curl

### **6.5.1 Methodology**

The bone in this assemblage consisted of hand-collected remains. All of the bone was identified to species wherever possible using a variety of comparative reference material. Where a complete identification to species was not possible, bone was assigned to a group, such as 'sheep/goat' or 'mammal' whenever possible. The bones were recorded using a modified version of guidelines described in Davis (1992).

Any butchering was recorded, noting the type of butchering, such as cut, chopped or sawn and location of butchering. A note was also made of any burnt bone. Pathologies were also recorded with the type of injury or disease, the element affected and the location on the bone. Other modifications were also recorded, such as any possible working, working waste or animal gnawing. Weights and total number of pieces counts were also taken for each context, along with the number of pieces for each individual species present (NISP) and these appear in the appendix. Only one measurable bone was seen in this assemblage, the measurements from this (following Von Den Driesch, 1976) are available in the archive data. All information was recorded directly into an Excel database for analysis. A catalogue is provided in the appendix giving a summary of all of the faunal remains by context. The full faunal data record is available in the digital archive and has additional counts for species groups and elements present.

### **6.5.2 The faunal assemblage**

A total of 881g of faunal remains, consisting of twenty pieces, was recovered from the evaluation excavations at this site (Appendix 4). Bone was recovered from five

contexts/features amongst four of the trenches. Quantification by trench, feature and weight can be seen in Table 7 and by element count in Table 8.

Trench	Feature No and weight					Trench Total
	21	24	30	32	36	
3		329g				329g
5	113g					113g
8					236g	236g
10			125g	78g		203g
<b>Feature Total</b>	<b>113g</b>	<b>329g</b>	<b>125g</b>	<b>78g</b>	<b>236g</b>	<b>881g</b>

Table 7. Quantification of faunal assemblage by trench, feature and weight

All of the faunal remains were produced from ditch fills, with the bone from context (20) feature [21] and fill (23) feature [24] associated with post-medieval finds and the remains from fill (31) feature [30], fill (33) feature [32] and fill (37) feature [36] associated with artefacts of a Romano-British date.

Trench	Feature number and element count					Trench Total
	21	24	30	32	36	
3		5				5
5	5					5
8					7	7
10			1	2		3
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>20</b>

Table 8. Quantification of the faunal assemblage by trench, feature and element count

The assemblage is in good condition, although some fragmentation has occurred as a result of butchering and gnawing. The remains in (33) feature [32] showing some flaking of the surface of the bone, suggesting the bone from this fill may have been exposed to more weathering prior to burial. Two pieces of bone from the fill (37) feature [36] show some canid gnawing, although not excessive, perhaps suggesting that meat waste bones were readily available for domestic dogs and cleared away quickly with other rubbish.

### 6.5.3 Species range, modifications and discussion

Two species were positively identified during the analysis. Quantification of the species by feature can be seen in Table 9.

Cattle were the most common, recorded from each bone producing fill. Most of the cattle remains were from adults, with juveniles recorded in fill (23). The majority of the cattle elements were from good quality meat-bearing bones (upper limbs, scapula, pelvic bone), with some jaw fragments present in (20). Some canid gnawing was noted on the cattle bone from (37), which suggests that some of these meat waste bones were available for domestic dogs prior to burial with other waste.



Pig/boar remains were found in the fill (23) feature [24], with a juvenile mandible and femur.

Species	Feature Number and NISP					Grand Total
	21	24	30	32	36	
Cattle	5	2	1	2	3	13
Pig/boar		2				2
Mammal		1			4	5
<b>Feature Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>20</b>

Table 9. Quantification of the faunal assemblage by feature, species and species NISP

Some fragments of large mammal bone were seen in (23) feature [24] and (37) and feature [36] that may be part of the cattle remains, but they have no diagnostic features that could confirm this.

#### **6.5.4 Animal Bone Conclusions**

The bone in this assemblage consists of butchering and meat waste, with mostly good quality, meat-bearing bones present and some feeding of dogs is suggested by the gnawed bones.

Preservation at this site appears to be good for bone.

This is a small assemblage of mixed date from which firm conclusions cannot be drawn. There is a suggestion of relatively good status from the good quality main meat-bearing bones and the lack of primary waste or poorer cuts of meat. The Domesday records for this area (Rumble 1986) do suggest higher status residents and some prosperity. These records also mention the keeping of sheep, goats and pigs in the area, so the cattle in this assemblage may be from earlier periods and there may have been a move to more manageable animals at this site in later periods.

## **6.6 Shell**

by Rebecca Sillwood

A single oyster shell (54g) was recovered from ditch [21] fill (20), in Trench 5.

The piece is an uncultivated example, and is probably the remains of food waste. It has subsequently been discarded.

## 7.0 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

### 7.1 Plant Macrofossils

by Val Fryer

#### 7.1.1 *Introduction and method statement*

Samples for the retrieval of the plant macrofossils assemblages were taken from a single fill (37) from ditch [36] at both the western (Sample <1>) and eastern (Sample <2>) limits of the ditch.

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 6. Nomenclature within the table follows Stace (1997). All plant remains were charred. Modern roots were also recorded.

The non-floating residues were collected in a 1mm mesh sieve and will be sorted when dry. Any artefacts/ecofacts will be retained for further specialist analysis.

#### 7.1.2 *Results*

Both assemblages were largely composed of charcoal/charred wood fragments, some of which were quite large (i.e. >10mm) and all of which appeared to be slightly abraded. However, cereal grains and seeds of common weeds were also noted. Preservation was generally quite poor, with many of the cereals being severely puffed and distorted, probably as a result of combustion at very high temperatures.

Oat (*Avena* sp.), barley (*Hordeum* sp.) and wheat (*Triticum* sp.) grains were recorded along with two possible specimens of rye (*Secale cereale*). Wheat, and most particularly rounded grains of probable bread wheat (*T.aestivum/compactum*) type, was predominant within both assemblages. With the exception of a single possible wheat rachis internode, chaff was entirely absent. Sample 1 also included a possible pea (*Pisum sativum*) seed as well as a cotyledon from an indeterminate large legume (Fabaceae).

Weed seeds were extremely scarce, with only six being recorded from both assemblages. Taxa noted included cornflower (*Centaurea* sp.), small legumes (Fabaceae) and a possible dock (*Rumex* sp.) fruit, but two seeds from sample 2 were too poorly preserved for close identification. A single fragment of hazel (*Corylus avellana*) nutshell was recovered from sample 1. Other plant macrofossils were scarce, but did include small pieces of charred root or stem and an indeterminate culm node.

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 occurred infrequently, but did include small pieces of weathered bone (some of which were burnt/calced) and tiny pellets of bright orange burnt or fired clay. Both assemblages included small fragments of coal, but it was thought most likely that these were intrusive within the feature fill, probably introduced via root channels or other forms of bioturbation.

### **7.1.2 Plant Macrofossil Conclusions**

In summary, although cereals and seeds are present, the assemblages are relatively small and sparse, and it is considered most likely that the few remains which are recorded are derived from scattered detritus which was accidentally incorporated within the ditch fill. The abraded condition of some remains may indicate that the material had been exposed to the elements for some considerable period prior to deposition. As cereals and other potential food plant remains are present within both assemblages, it is suggested that the material may be derived from hearth waste, but it is not possible to state whether this material is primarily domestic, or whether it may be indicative of nearby agricultural activities including cereal processing and possibly corn drying.

Although Sample <2> does contain a sufficient density of material for quantification (i.e. 100+ specimens), analysis of a single sample in isolation would add little to the data already contained within this report, particularly as the material is almost certainly from a secondary context.

## 8.0 CONCLUSIONS

### 8.1 Discussion

Of the ten evaluation trenches excavated at the site a total of six (Trenches 3, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 10) contained possible archaeological remains though of these only four (Trenches 3, 5, 8, 10) contained convincing archaeological features. The most significant of these remains were located in the east of the site within Trenches 8 and 10. In Trench 8 ditch, [36] was present along most of length of the trench. A small quantity of pottery was recovered from both this and what is thought to be its western continuation recorded as [32] in Trench 10. The sparse pottery finds indicated a Romano-British date for this feature. Other finds from this feature (including finds from [32]) suggest Romano-British occupation in the vicinity, with daub perhaps from a structure and the consumption of cattle indicated by the faunal remains. In addition the presence of a small quantity of lava quern and environmental evidence of charred cereal and weed grains present in the ditch fill indicates cereal processing at the site. Furthermore there were several tips of charcoal into areas of the ditch, particularly at its eastern end. Perhaps serving a dual purpose, this ditch might have bounded an occupation area and drained the waterlogged soils present at the site. The eastern end of Trench 8 was particularly wet and seemed to lie within a ponded area, and it is possible that ditch [36] might have originally drained into this. If so it is interesting to speculate on the possible longevity of some of the ponds that lie within the village.

Linear feature [30] seen in Trench 8 is also considered to belong to the period of Romano-British activity at the site, this sharing a similar alignment and nature of fill with ditch [36]. It is also tentatively suggested that the small number of possible post-holes recorded by the evaluation might also belong to this period. Though providing no dating evidence they had comparable fills and forms and were of similar size. Based on the archaeological evidence it is suggested some sort of agrarian settlement such as a farmstead might have occupied the eastern portion of the site in the Romano-British period.

It is possible that the activity represented by these remains was associated with the posited cremation site (BRR 033) thought to be located immediately north of the evaluated site, though the evidence for this latter site is based on limited antiquarian observation.

The find of a single pottery sherd of Middle or Late Iron Age date hints an earlier phase of activity perhaps prefiguring that of Romano-British date.

The only other archaeological remains revealed by the evaluation were of a ditch on the western side of the site recorded in Trenches 3 and 5. The line of this ditch was clearly visible during fieldwork as a hollow running east-west (Plate 9). One possible function of this ditch was to drain surface water into a pond at the site. While its upper fills contained artefacts of post-medieval date the rim of a late medieval/transitional bowl was also recovered from it. It is probable that this particular feature has some longevity, being maintained over a period of several centuries and perhaps 'fossilised' within the relatively static setting of the Green. Despite this suggested longevity, examination of the available mapping does not seem to identify this feature at any point in the past and it might not therefore represent a significant boundary within the arrangement of The Green.



Plate 9. Looking west, showing hollow formed by ditches [21] and [24]



Plate 10. Looking at eastern portion of site during backfilling

## 8.2 Key Findings

Some truncation to features at the site was apparent, with the development of a subsoil that sealed the earliest feature, ditch [36], suggesting ploughing has occurred in the past. Bone, even from the earliest features, appeared to survive in good condition at the site with charred cereal grains and weed seeds recovered by the environmental sampling.

There would appear to be little potential for further archaeological work in the area to the west of the north-south footpath, with perhaps the possible exception of

surveying the surviving ditch hollow represented by contexts [21] and [24]. Medieval settlement might be expected around the edges of The Green, but no evidence for this was provided by the evaluation. The absence of such remains might be explained in part by the later encroachment of The Green with recent developments on its periphery overlying and obscuring medieval activity.

Romano-British activity seems to have occurred in the vicinity of Trenches 10 and 8 and even though these remains were truncated they survived to a height of c.93.32m OD in Trench 8. The key area for any further archaeological examination of the site is considered to be an area from just east of Trench 8 in order to capture any further extent of features [30] and [32] with this same area extending eastwards of Trench 8 and defined by the northern and southern ends of Trench 8, potentially as far east as Trench 9.

Recommendations for further mitigation work (if required based on the evidence presented in this report) will be made by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service

## **Acknowledgements**

The author would like to thank the following.

Matt Atto organised the project on behalf of Hopkins Homes who funded the project.

The project was monitored on behalf of SCCAS by Jess Tipper and a site code provided by Rachael Monk of SCCAS. Nigel Page managed the project for NPS Archaeology

The fieldwork was undertaken by Nigel Page, David Moro, David Whitmore and the author. Site survey was by Sandrine Whitmore of NPS Land Survey team.

Sit machining was by Holmes Plant Ltd.

Finds were processed, recorded and reported on by Rebecca Sillwood. The medieval pottery was identified by Peter Thompson, the prehistoric and Roman pottery and CBM was analysed by Andrew Peachey. The animal bone was analysed by Julie Curl.

The environmental samples were processed by Rob Fryer and reported on by Val Fryer.

This report was illustrated and produced by David Dobson and edited by Jayne Bown.

## **Bibliography and Sources**

- |   |      |   |
|---|------|---|
| BGS (British Geological Survey)                 | 1991 | <i>East Anglia</i> , Sheet 52N 00 Quaternary, 1:250,000 series  |
| BGS (British Geological Survey)                 | 1985 | <i>East Anglia</i> , Sheet 52N 00 Solid Geology, 1:250,000 series   |
| Copinger, W.A.                                  | 1911 | <i>The Manors of Suffolk. Volume VII.</i> Taylor, Garnett, Evans & Co. Ltd.   |
| Davis, S.                                       | 1992 | <i>A Rapid Method For Recording Information About Mammal Bones From Archaeological Sites.</i> English Heritage AML Report 71/92 |
| Department for Communities and Local Government | 2012 | <i>National Planning Policy Framework</i>   |
| Dymond, D.P.                                    | 2003 | <i>Hodskinson's Map of Suffolk in 1783.</i> Larks Press Edition   |
| Gage, J.  | 1838 | <i>The History and Antiquities of Suffolk. Thingoe Hundred.</i> John Deck   |
| Gurney, D.                                      | 2003 | <i>Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England</i> , East Anglian Archaeology, Occasional Paper 14                   |
| Hillson, S.                                     | 1992 | <i>Mammal bones and teeth.</i> The Institute of Archaeology, University College, London   |
| Rumble, A. (ed.)                                | 1986 | <i>Domesday Book 34: Suffolk. Part One &amp; Two.</i> Phillimore  |

- Sillwood, B. 2013 *Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment of land adjacent to The Green, Bury Road, Barrow, Suffolk*. NPS Archaeology Report 2813 (unpublished).
- Stace, C. 1997 *New Flora of the British Isles*. 2<sup>nd</sup> edition. Cambridge University Press
- Tipper, J. 2013 *Brief for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation issued by the Archaeological Service Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council*



## Appendix 1a: Context Summary

Context	Category	Cut Type	Fill Of	Description	Period	Trench
1	Deposit			Topsoil	Modern	4
2	Deposit			Subsoil	Unknown	4
3	Deposit			Natural	Unknown	4
4	Deposit			Topsoil	Modern	2
5	Deposit			Subsoil	Unknown	2
6	Deposit			Natural	Unknown	2
7	Deposit			Topsoil	Modern	1
8	Deposit			Subsoil	Unknown	1
9	Deposit			Natural	Unknown	1
10	Deposit			Topsoil	Modern	6
11	Deposit			Subsoil	Unknown	6
12	Deposit			Natural	Unknown	6
13	Cut			Natural feature	Unknown	6
14	Deposit		13	Fill of 13	Unknown	6
15	Deposit			Topsoil	Modern	7
16	Deposit			Subsoil	Unknown	7
17	Deposit			Natural	Unknown	7
18	Cut	Pit		Pit or natural feature	Unknown	7
19	Deposit		18	Fill of 18	Unknown	7
20	Deposit		21	Fill of 21	Post medieval	5
21	Cut	Ditch		Ditch	Post medieval	5
22	Deposit		24	Fill of 24	Post medieval	3
23	Deposit		24	Primary fill of 24	Post medieval	3
24	Cut	Ditch		Ditch	Post medieval	3
25	Deposit			Topsoil	Modern	9
26	Deposit			Subsoil	Unknown	9
27	Deposit			Natural	Unknown	9
28	Cut			Natural feature	Unknown	9
29	Deposit		28	Fill of 28	Unknown	9
30	Cut	Ditch		Ditch	Romano British	10
31	Deposit		30	Fill of 30	Romano British	10
32	Cut	Ditch		Ditch	Romano British	10
33	Deposit		32	Fill of 32	Romano British	10
34	Cut	Pit		Pit	Unknown	10
35	Deposit		34	Fill of 34	Unknown	10
36	Cut	Ditch		Ditch	Romano British	8
37	Deposit		37	Fill of 36	Romano British	8
38	Deposit		21	Primary fill of ditch 21	Post medieval	5
39	Deposit		24	Fill of ditch 24	Modern	3
40	Deposit		41	Fill of 41	Modern	8

Context	Category	Cut Type	Fill Of	Description	Period	Trench
41	Cut	?Pond		Possible pond or modern cut?	Modern	8

### Appendix 1b: OASIS Feature Summary

Period	Category	Total
Romano-British	Ditch	3
Post-medieval	Ditch	2
Modern	?Pond	1
Uncertain	Pit	2

## Appendix 2a: Finds by Context

Context	Material	Qty	Wt	Period	Notes
20	Animal Bone	5	113g	Unknown	
20	Ceramic Building Material	1	42g	Post-medieval	Roof tile
20	Shell	1	54g	Unknown	Oyster; uncultivated; DISCARDED
22	Ceramic Building Material	1	81g	Post-medieval	Roof tile
22	Pottery	1	5g	Post-medieval	19th century
23	Animal Bone	5	329g	Unknown	
23	Pottery	1	70g	Med./Post-Med.	15th-16th century
23	Stone	6	209g	Unknown	Lava fragments
31	Animal Bone	1	125g	Unknown	
31	Pottery	1	2g	Roman	
33	Animal Bone	2	78g	Unknown	
33	Pottery	2	25g	Roman	
33	Stone	10	94g	Unknown	Lava fragments
37	Animal Bone	7	236g	Unknown	
37	Fired Clay	5	95g	Unknown	
37	Iron	1	4g	Unknown	Nail
37	Pottery	1	7g	Middle/Late Iron Age	

## Appendix 2b: OASIS Finds Summary

Period	Material	Total
Middle/Late Iron Age	Pottery	1
Roman	Pottery	3
Med./Post-Med.	Pottery	1
Post-medieval	Ceramic Building Material	2
	Pottery	1
Uncertain	Animal Bone	20
	Fired Clay	5
	Iron	1
	Shell	1
	Stone	16

### Appendix 3: Pottery Catalogue

Context	Description	Spot Date	Total		Q1		BSW		ROB SH		GRS1		LMT		RFW		Comment
			No.	Wt.	No.	Wt.	No.	Wt.	No.	Wt.	No.	Wt.	No.	Wt.	No.	Wt.	
22	Ditch	19th C	1	5											1	5	body sherd with blue and green flowers painted 'underglaze', typical of chrome decoration c.1830-1900
23	Ditch	L15-16th C	1	70									1	70			semi-hemispherical bowl with a down-turned flange and a clear lead glaze on the interior.
31	Ditch	Roman	1	2							1	2					\
33	Ditch	M1st-M2nd C AD	2	5			1	20	1	5							\
37	Ditch	M-LIA	1	7	1	7											\
			<b>6</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	

#### Appendix 4: Animal Bone Catalogue

Context	Trench	Feature No	Feature Type	Context Qty	Wt (g)	Species	NISP	Ad	Juv	Element range	Measure	Count	Ch	C	Gnaw	R/C/F	Comments
20	5	21	Ditch	5	113	Cattle	5	5		jaw/t, scap		1		1			upper jaw fragments with worn molars, articular end of scapula
23	3	24	Ditch	5	329	Cattle	2		2	ul, pel	1	1	1	2			unfused radius, pelvic fragment
23	3	24	Ditch			Pig/boar	2		2	mand, ul		1	2				fragment of large mammal vertebra
23	3	24	Ditch			Mammal	1										
31	10	30	Ditch	1	125	Cattle	1	1		ul		1	1	1			tibia, chopped and fine cuts/scrapes from meat removal
33	10	32	Ditch	2	78	Cattle	2	2		ul		1	1				humerus and fragment of shaft of the same bone
37	8	36	Ditch	7	236	Cattle	3	3		u, t		1	2	1	2	c	chopped, cut and gnawed tibia, chopped and gnawed humerus fragment, upper molar
37	8	36	Ditch			Mammal	4										fragments, possibly of cattle

## **Appendix 5: Maps consulted for the Desk Based Assessment**

Some maps were consulted at the Bury St. Edmunds Record Office and others online at: <http://www.old-maps.co.uk/maps.html>

Maps consulted were:

- Map of Barrow, 1597
- Hodskinson's Map of Suffolk in 1783. Larks Press Edition
- 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

## Appendix 6: Environmental Assessment

Sample No.	1	2
Context No.	37	37
<b>Cereals and other food plants</b>		
<i>Avena</i> sp. (grains)		x
<i>Hordeum</i> sp. (grains)	x	xx
<i>Secale cereale</i> L. (grains)	xcf	
<i>Triticum</i> sp. (grains)	x	xxx
(rachis internode)		xcf
Cereal indet. (grains)	x	xxx
<i>Pisum sativum</i> L.	xcf	
Large Fabaceae indet.	xcoty	
<b>Herbs</b>		
<i>Centaurea</i> sp.		x
Fabaceae indet.	x	x
<i>Rumex</i> sp.		xcf
<b>Tree/shrub macrofossils</b>		
<i>Corylus avellana</i> L.	x	
<b>Other plant macrofossils</b>		
Charcoal <2mm	xxxx	xxxx
Charcoal >2mm	xxxx	xxxx
Charcoal >5mm	xx	xxx
Charcoal >10mm	xx	x
Charred root/stem	x	x
Indet.culm node		x
Indet.seeds		x
<b>Other remains</b>		
Black porous 'cokey' material	x	xx
Black tarry material	x	
Bone	x xb	
Burnt/fired clay	x	x
Small coal frags.	x	x
<b>Sample volume (litres)</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>22</b>
<b>Volume of flot (litres)</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>
<b>% flot sorted</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

### Key to Table

x = 1–10 specimens    xx = 11–50 specimens    xxx = 51–100 specimens    xxxx = 100+ specimens  
 cf = compare    coty = cotyledon    b = burnt

**Appendix 7: OASIS Report Summary**



# OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

[List of Projects](#) | [Manage Projects](#) | [Search Projects](#) | [New project](#) | [Change your details](#) | [HER coverage](#) | [Change country](#) | [Log out](#)

[Printable version](#)

**OASIS ID: norfolka1-151828**

## Project details

Project name	The Green, Barrow
Short description of the project	Archaeological evaluation of Land Adjacent to The Green, Barrow Suffolk was conducted by NPS Archaeology for Hopkins Homes Ltd. ahead of proposed residential development at the site. Desk Based Assessment indicated that the site lay within an area of likely archaeological interest. Evaluation of three of the proposed 13 trenches was not possible at this stage. The most significant archaeological remains revealed were ditches in the east of the site that contained artefacts of Romano-British date. Perhaps serving as boundary and drainage ditches, the occurrence of daub, faunal remains, charcoal and a small quantity of ceramicssuggested they lay close to Romano-British occupation. A small quantity of lava quern from one of these features along with charred grains suggests cereal processing occurred at the site during this period. Cattle remains from meat consumption were also present. A small number of possible post-holes might belong to this period, though these were undated. Taken as a whole these ditches and artefacts suggest these remains are of some sort of agrarian settlement of Romano-British date, perhaps a small farmstead. The retrieval of a single sherd of Middle or Late Iron Age pottery hints at possible earlier activity at the site. A post-medieval ditch contained a single sherd of late medieval/transitional pottery which might indicate an earlier origin - the ditch appears to have drained into a pond. Waterlogged conditions were prevalent in the far east of the evaluation with groundwater present in several trenches across the site. No evidence was provided for medieval settlement which might have been expected considering the nature and location of the site. Romano British activity seems to have been confined to the east of the site and any further archaeological works would be usefully focused on an area broadly to the east of Evaluation Trench 8.
Project dates	Start: 16-04-2013 End: 19-04-2013
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	BRR 054 - HER event no.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 3 - Operations to a depth more than 0.25m
Monument type	DITCH Roman
Monument type	DITCH Post Medieval
Monument type	POND? Modern

Monument type	PIT Uncertain
Significant Finds	POT Late Prehistoric
Significant Finds	POT Roman
Significant Finds	POT Medieval
Significant Finds	POT Post Medieval
Significant Finds	FIRE CLAY Uncertain
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	Between deposition of an application and determination

### Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK ST EDMUNDSBURY BARROW Land adjacent to The Green
Study area	1.47 Hectares
Site coordinates	TL 7653 6358 52 0 52 14 29 N 000 35 09 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	David Adams
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Hopkins Homes Ltd

### Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council
Physical Contents	"Ceramics","Environmental","Metal","other"
Digital Archive recipient	NPS Archaeology
Digital Contents	"Ceramics","Environmental","Metal","other"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Images vector","Spreadsheets","Text"

Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council
Paper Contents	"Ceramics","Environmental","Metal","other"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Plan","Report","Section"

### Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation of Land Adjacent to The Green, Barrow Suffolk
Author(s)/Editor (s)	Adams, D.
Other bibliographic details	Report 2013/1145
Date	2013
Issuer or publisher	NPS Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	Norwich
Description	A4 paper, double-sided, colour-printed, spiral-bound; PDF
Entered by	J Bown (jayne.bown@nps.co.uk)
Entered on	31 May 2013

## OASIS:

Please e-mail [English Heritage](#) for OASIS help and advice

© ADS 1996-2012 Created by [Jo Gilham and Jen Mitcham](#), email Last modified Wednesday 9 May 2012

Cite only: <http://www.oasis.ac.uk/form/print.cfm> for this page

**Appendix 8: Archaeological Specification**

**NPS ARCHAEOLOGY**

**LAND OFF THE GREEN  
BARROW  
SUFFOLK**

**SPECIFICATION  
FOR  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

Prepared for

**Hopkins Homes Ltd  
Melton Park House  
Melton  
Woodbridge  
Suffolk  
IP12 1TJ**

by

**NPS Archaeology  
Scandic House  
85 Mountergate  
Norwich  
NR1 1PY**

**April 2013**

**Reference No: 01-04-14-2-1145**

## 1. Introduction

- 1.1 Proposals for development of land off The Green, Barrow, Suffolk (NGR TL 7653 6358) require a programme of archaeological evaluation to assess the potential archaeological resource of the site and the likely impacts of development on that resource.
- 1.2 The site lies on the edge of The Green and an earlier desk-based assessment of the site concluded that there is high potential for buried archaeological remains of medieval date to be present on the site.
- 1.3 Because of the site's location and potential the Archaeological Service Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council have recommended that an archaeological evaluation is required to determine the archaeological potential of the site and the likely impacts of the scheme on that potential. The scope of the evaluation was set out in the Brief for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation issued by the Archaeological Service Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council (Jess Tipper 23 May 2013).
- 1.4 In order to comply with that requirement Hopkins Homes Limited have requested that NPS Archaeology prepare costs and this project design for undertaking a programme of archaeological works to fulfil the requirements of the Archaeological Brief.

## 2. Aims

- 2.1 The Programme of Archaeological Work stipulated by The Archaeological Service Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council is required to recover, by archaeological evaluation, information relating to the extent, date, phasing, character, function, status and significance of the site. A determination of the state of preservation of any features, deposits and structures is also required.
- 2.2 Period resource assessments set out in the document Research and Archaeology Revisited: A Revised Framework for the Eastern Counties (Medlycott 2011) pose specific research questions for periods ranging from the palaeolithic to the modern period. Existing information indicates that the proposed development site sits within an area of potential archaeological remains dating from the prehistoric and medieval periods and has the potential to contain significant buried archaeological remains. The aims of the archaeological work may therefore be summarised as follows:
  - i. *To establish the presence or absence of archaeological remains within the proposed area.*
  - ii. *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.*
  - iii. *Ensure that any archaeological features discovered during trial trenching are identified, sampled and recorded and, where it is desirable, recommendations for their preservation in situ are made.*
  - iv. *To establish, as far as possible, the extent, character, stratigraphic sequence and date of archaeological features and deposits, and the nature of the activities which occurred at the site during the various periods or phases of its occupation*
  - v. *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.*
  - vi. *To explore evidence for social, economic and industrial activity.*
  - vii. *To disseminate the archaeological data recovered by the evaluation in the form of a formal report which will provide the basis for decisions regarding further archaeological intervention and mitigation proposals.*

### **3. Method Statement**

#### **3.1 Introduction**

3.1.1 A three-stage evaluation strategy will be undertaken to assess the archaeological potential of the proposed development site. The stages of this strategy may be summarised as follows.

- i. Trial Trenching.* Machine and manual excavation will be employed to investigate the presence, condition, character and date of any subsurface archaeological deposits and features occurring within the site. Any archaeological features identified will be cleaned and sample excavated to determine function, form and relative date.
- ii Post-fieldwork Processes.* The drawn and written stratigraphic/structural record will be cross-referenced and analysed to provide a synthesis of the results of the work. The cleaning and cataloguing of any artefactual and ecofactual materials recovered will be carried out throughout the duration of the fieldwork. The finds will be cleaned, marked and packaged in accordance with the archive requirements of the Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service.
- iii. Report and Archive.* The report will describe the results of the window sampling and trial trenching with data presented in tabular, graphic and appendix form. Copies of the reports will be submitted to the client and to The Archaeological Service Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council.

3.1.2 The procedures and methodology for each of the stages outlined above are described in detail below.

#### **3.2 Trial Trenching**

3.2.1 Trial trenching will be concerned with establishing the condition, character and date of any subsurface archaeological features and deposits present. Guidelines set out in the documents *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Field Evaluation* (Institute for Archaeologists 2008) and *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003) will be followed.

3.2.2 Thirteen trenches, 30m x 1.8m, will be excavated giving a c.5% evaluation sample of the proposed development site (Fig. 1). Because of site conditions it is proposed to undertake the trenching in two phases with ten trenches covering the northern part of the site followed by three trenches along the road frontage (see Fig. 1).

3.2.3 The trenches will be set out by NPS Archaeology and CAT-scanned prior to excavation. The final location of the trenches may be determined on the basis of surface or below ground obstructions and all Health and Safety considerations. Other considerations such as public access may also be a factor.

3.2.4 Excavation will be by mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless bucket in 100mm spits until natural ground or archaeological deposits are identified.

3.2.5 Excavation will, in the first instance, be undertaken to a maximum depth of 1.2m below the present ground surface in line with Health and Safety legislation for trenches with unsupported sides. If excavation below this depth is required to fully evaluate the site, the trench sides may need to be stepped or shored and this will result in additional costs and time on site. The requirement for excavation below 1.2m will be determined following a site review with the Archaeological Service Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council. This will then be agreed and costed separately.

- 3.2.6 If the deposits within the trenches are thought to extend too deep to evaluate safely or below the likely level of any development impacts a hand auger may be used to retrieve information about the nature of the lower deposits.
- 3.2.7 The trenches will be fenced using Netlon high-visibility fencing throughout the excavation and appropriate warning signage will be displayed.
- 3.2.8 Spoil from the trenches will not be removed from site. The trench will not be backfilled by NPS Archaeology until agreement to do so is given by the Archaeological Service Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council. This backfilling will not attempt consolidation or compaction over and above that possible with a mechanical excavator. Full surface reinstatement will not be attempted, but all trenches will be left in a safe condition.
- 3.2.9 Exposed surfaces and all archaeological features and deposits will be excavated by hand and screened by metal detector. A Tesoro Laser B3 or a Fisher 1265X metal detector will be utilised to scan excavated spoil and *in situ* horizons with the operator ensuring that it is used in a correct fashion. All artefactual and ecofactual materials will be collected and bagged by context.
- 3.2.10 Detailed strategies for levels of sampling of buried soils, structures, pits, post-holes and ditches will be determined on site. Allowance will be made for total recovery where appropriate; percentage sampling will apply in areas where complex stratified deposits are encountered. Buried soils will be sampled by sieving to determine artefact densities. In general, the feature/deposit sampling strategy will be employed throughout the evaluation in accordance with the document *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003).
- 3.2.11 All archaeological deposits, features and layers will be assigned individual context numbers and recorded on standardised forms employing the NPS Archaeology's pro forma recording system. The records will include full written, graphic and photographic elements with site and context numbering compatible with the Suffolk Historic Environment Record numbering system. Plans will be made at a scale of 1:50, with provision for 1:20 and 1:10 drawings. Sections will be recorded at scales of 1:10 and 1:20 depending on the detail considered necessary. A photographic record in black and white and colour (35mm film/digital) will be maintained of all archaeological deposits, layers and features to record their characteristic and relationships. Photographs will also be taken to record the progress of the evaluation.
- 3.2.12 Human remains will be left *in situ* unless otherwise instructed by The Archaeological Service Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council. If any human remains or burials are encountered which must be removed an application for a Licence For the Removal of Human Remains will be made in compliance with the 1857 and 1981 Burial Acts and within all relevant Ministry of Justice guidelines. Backfilling of features containing human remains will be done manually to ensure that the remains are appropriately protected from any damage or disturbance.
- 3.2.13 Soil samples for palaeoenvironmental materials will be collected if suitable sealed and well-dated deposits are encountered. Standard 80 litre bulk soil samples, column or monolith samples and Kubiena tins will be collected from such deposits as appropriate, in consultation with the English Heritage Regional Advisor for Archaeological Science and other consultant environmentalists. In all instances, sampling procedures will follow the guidelines set out in the document *Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation* (English Heritage 2002). Full written, graphic and photographic sample records will be made using NPS Archaeology's pro forma recording system.

### **3.3 Post-Fieldwork Processes**

- 3.3.1 The drawn and written stratigraphic/structural record will be cross-referenced and analysed to provide a synthesis of the results of the work.



- 3.3.2 The cleaning and cataloguing of any artefactual materials recovered will be undertaken on completion of the trial trenching. All retained materials will be cleaned, marked and packaged in accordance with the requirements of the Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service.
- 3.3.3 Post-fieldwork analyses will start upon completion of the finds processing and will involve the identification and description of the artefactual materials recovered by the relevant specialists. In general, the following strategies will be employed in the analysis of the artefactual materials recovered:
- *Pottery*. Analysed to determine date and tabulated by context unit.
  - *Worked flint*. Sorted and tabulated by context unit.
  - *Metal artefacts*. Assessed for dating and significance, catalogued by context unit and where necessary conserved within four weeks of completion of fieldwork, in accordance with *UK Institute of Conservators Guidelines*.
  - *Faunal Remains*. Sorted and tabulated by context unit. Assessed for the potential for further analysis and for sieving for the recovery of smaller bird and fish bones.
  - *Environmental Samples*. Processed and assessed for content and significance.
  - Other categories of artefactual materials will be analysed in a similar fashion.
- 3.3.4 All finds work will follow the procedures set out in the document *Standards and Guidelines for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (Institute for Archaeologists 2001). Finds data will be stored on a database to aid analysis and report preparation.

#### **3.4 Report and Archive**

- 3.4.1 In line with the Archaeological Brief for the site issued by the Archaeological Service Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council, an evaluation report will be prepared. This report will present the results of the desk-based assessment alongside the stratigraphic, structural, artefactual and environmental evidence and analyses of the results of the trial trenching.
- 3.4.2 The report will present data in tabular, graphic and appendix form. A list of archive components generated by the work will also be included in the report. Copyright of the reports will be retained by NPS Archaeology.
- 3.4.3 Multiple copies of the report will be produced as appropriate and presented to Hopkins Homes Limited and three copies to the Archaeological Service Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council. An HER form will accompany the evaluation report and will include a reference to the archive and the intended place of archive deposition. The report will be submitted within eight weeks of the completion of the fieldwork.
- 3.4.4 NPS Archaeology supports the OASIS project. An online record will be initiated immediately prior to the start of fieldwork and completed when the final report is submitted to the Archaeological Service Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council. This will include a pdf version of the final report.
- 3.4.5 A single integrated archive for all elements of the work will be prepared according to the recommendations set out in *Environmental standards for the permanent storage of excavated material from archaeological sites* (UKIC, Conservation Guidelines 3, 1984) and *Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage* (Walker 1990), and in accordance with the Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service's own requirements for archive preparation, storage and conservation.
- 3.4.6 The archive will be fully indexed and cross-referenced and prepared in such a form that it can be microfilmed on behalf of the National Monuments Record. It will also be integrated with the Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service's Project accession number and the Suffolk Historic Environment Record numbering system. The silver

master will be deposited with National Monuments Record and a diazo copy with the Suffolk Historic Environment Record. Deposition of the archive and finds (by prior agreement with the landowners) will take place within six months of the completion of the final report and confirmed in writing to the Suffolk Museums and Archaeology Service. A full listing of archive contents and finds boxes will accompany the deposition of the archive and finds.

- 3.4.7 All archaeological materials, excepting those covered by the *Treasure Act, 1996*, will remain the property of the landowners. NPS Archaeology will seek to reach a formal agreement with the landowners for the donation of the finds to the Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service.

#### 4. Timetable

- 4.1 The timetable for fieldwork assumes that there are no major delays to the work programme caused by vandalism, repeated plant breakdown, restricted access, programme changes by the Client or major periods of adverse weather conditions.

#### 5. Staffing

- 5.1 The project will be co-ordinated by a Project Officer who will be dedicated to the project throughout its duration. The Project Officer will act under the direction of Project Manager. The Project Manager will assume responsibility for all aspects of the project including finance, logistics, standards, health and safety, and liaison with the client and curators. The Project Officer will have substantial experience in archaeological evaluation and post-excavation analysis.
- 5.2 Other members of staff involved in the project will be the Experienced Excavators and Finds Co-ordinator staff. Experienced Excavator staff will have experience in excavation and experience with NPS Archaeology's *pro forma* recording system or similar systems. The Project Officer and/or Experienced Excavator staff will be experienced metal detector users.
- 5.3 NPS Archaeology staff associated with the project will be as follows:

<b>Management</b>	
Archaeology Manager	Jayne Bown BA, MIFA
Archaeology Manager	David Whitmore BA, MIFA
Project Manager	Nigel Page BA AIFA

<b>Project Staff</b>	
Project Officer	Pete Crawley
Finds Co-ordinator	Becky Sillwood
Experienced Excavators	To be nominated

- 5.4 NPS Archaeology reserves the right, because of its developing work programme, to change its nominated personnel at any time. This will be in consultation with the client and the Archaeological Service Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council.
- 5.5 The analysis of artefactual and ecofactual materials will be undertaken by NPS Archaeology staff or nominated external specialists. Nominated NPS Archaeology and external specialists and their areas of expertise are as follows:
- 5.5.1 *Specialists used by NPS Archaeology*

<b>Specialist</b>	<b>Research Field</b>
Andy Barnett	Metal-detectorist, Numismatic Items
Andy Peachey	Roman Pottery, Fired Clay, worked flint
Becky Sillwood AIFA	Metal finds
David King	Window Glass
Debbie Forkes	Conservation
Fran Green BSc, PhD	Palaeoenvironmental

Jo Mills	Worked Stone Artefacts
John Shepherd	Vessel Glass
Julie Curl	Faunal Remains
Richard Macphail	Micromorphology
Roger Doonan	Non-Ferrous Metalworking
Sarah Bates	Worked Flint
Sarah Percival BA, MIFA	Prehistoric ceramics, general finds
Stephen Heywood	Architectural Stonework
Sue Anderson	Post-Roman Pottery, CBM, human remains
Val Fryer	Macrofossil analysis
Rachel Cruse	Historic Buildings

## 6. General Conditions

- 6.1 NPS Archaeology will not commence work until a written order or signed agreement is received from the Client. Where the commission is received through an Agent, the Agent is deemed to be authorised to act on behalf of the Client. NPS Archaeology reserve the right to recover unpaid fees for the service provided from the Agent where it is found that this authority is contested by said Client.
- 6.2 NPS Archaeology would expect information on any services crossing the site to be provided by the client.
- 6.3 A 7.4 hour working day is normally operated by NPS Archaeology, although their agents may work outside these hours.
- 6.4 NPS Archaeology would expect the client to arrange suitable access to the site for its staff, plant and welfare facilities on the agreed start date.
- 6.5 NPS Archaeology would expect any information concerning the presence of TPOs and/or, protected flora and fauna on the site to be provided by the client prior to the commencement of works and accept no liability if this information is not disclosed. No excavation will take place within 8m or canopy width (whichever is the greater) of any trees within or bordering the site.
- 6.6 NPS Archaeology shall not be held responsible for any delay or failure in meeting agreed deadlines resulting from circumstances beyond its reasonable control. Such circumstances would include without limitation; long periods of adverse weather conditions, flooding, repeated vandalism, ground contamination, delays in the development programme, unsafe buildings, conflicts between the archaeological excavation method and the protection of flora and fauna on the site, disease restrictions, and unexploded ordnance.
- 6.7 Whether or not CDM regulations apply to this work, NPS Archaeology would expect the client to provide information on the nature, extent and level of any soil contamination present. Should unanticipated contaminated ground be encountered during the trial trenching, excavation will cease until an assessment of risks to health has been undertaken and on-site control measures implemented. NPS Archaeology will not be liable for any costs related to the collection and analysis of soils or other assessment methods, on-site control measures, and the removal of contaminated soil or other materials from site.
- 6.8 Should any disease restrictions be implemented for the area during the evaluation, fieldwork will cease and staff redeployed until they are lifted. NPS Archaeology will not be liable for any costs related to on-site disease control measures and for any additional costs incurred to complete the fieldwork after the restrictions have been removed.
- 6.9 NPS Archaeology will not accept responsibility for any tree surgery, removal of undergrowth, shrubbery or hedges or reinstatement of gardens. NPS Archaeology will endeavour to restrict the levels of disturbance of to a minimum but wishes to bring to the attention of the client that the works will necessarily alter the appearance of any landscaped gardens.

## 7. Quality Standards

- 7.1 NPS Archaeology is an Institute for Archaeologists Registered Archaeological Organisation and fully endorses the *Code of Practice* and the *Code of Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology*. All staff employed or subcontracted by NPS Archaeology will be employed in line with The Institute for Archaeologists *Code of Practice*.
- 7.2 The guidelines set out in the document *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003) will be adhered to. Provision will be made for monitoring the work by The Archaeological Service Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council in accordance with the procedures outlined in the document *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage 1991). Monitoring opportunities for each phase of the project are suggested as follows:
- during Trial Trenching
  - during Post-Fieldwork Analysis
  - upon completion of the archive
  - upon receipt of the Evaluation Report
- 7.3 A further monitoring opportunity will be provided at the end of the project upon deposition of the integrated archive and finds with the Suffolk Museums and Archaeology Service.
- 7.4 NPS Archaeology operates a Project Management System. Most aspects of this project will be co-ordinated by a Project Officer who is responsible for the successful completion of the project. The Project Officer's performance is monitored by the Project Manager. The Archaeology Managers have the responsibility for all of NPS Archaeology's work and ensures the maintenance of quality standards within the organisation.

## 8. Health and Safety

- 8.1 NPS Archaeology will ensure that all work is carried out in accordance with NPS Property Consultants Limited's Health and Safety Policy, to standards defined in *the Health and Safety at Work, etc Act, 1974* and *The Management of Health and Safety Regulations, 1992*, and in accordance with the health and safety manual *Health and Safety in Field Archaeology* (SCAUM 2007).
- 8.2 A risk assessment will be prepared for the fieldwork. All staff will be briefed on the contents of the risk assessment and required to read it. Protective clothing and equipment will be issued and used as required.
- 8.3 NPS Archaeology will provide copies of NPS Property Consultants Limited's Health and Safety policy on request.

## 9. Insurance

- 9.1 NPS Archaeology's Insurance Cover is:

Employers Liability	£ 5,000,000
Public Liability	£50,000,000
Professional Indemnity	£ 5,000,000

- 9.2 Full details of NPS Archaeology's Insurance cover will be supplied on request.

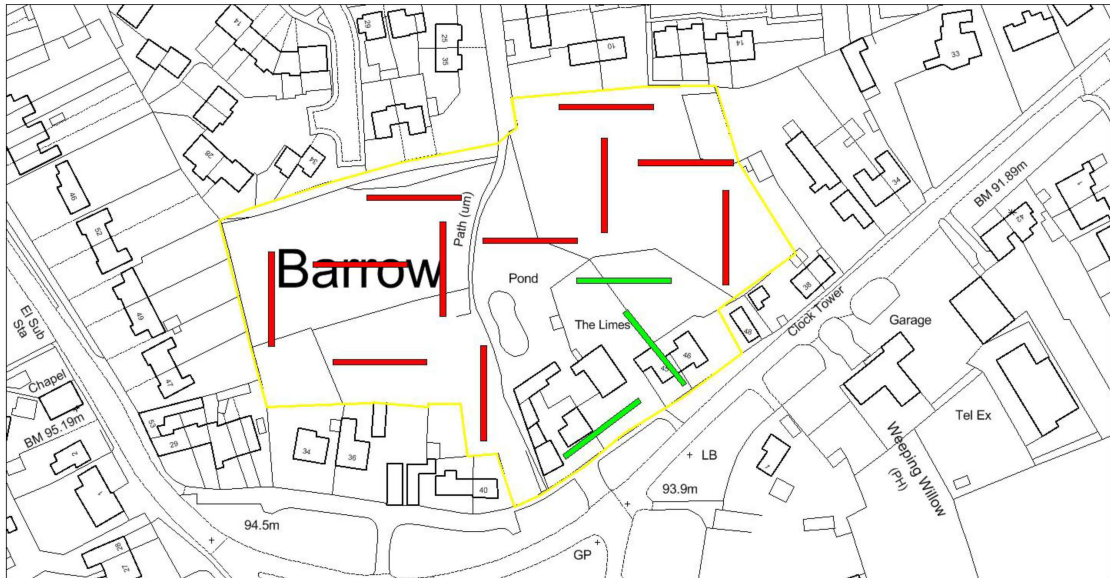


Figure 1: Suggested trench locations with Phase 1 trenches in red and Phase 2 trenches in green.