Report 2014/1208

nps archaeology

Excavation and Evaluation of Land Adjacent to The Green, Barrow, Suffolk
Assessment Report and Updated Project Design

BRR 054

Prepared for
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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.:	norfolka1-228046
Client:	Hopkins Homes Ltd
Dates of Fieldwork:	24-29 September 2013

Summary

An archaeological excavation was conducted by NPS Archaeology for Hopkins Homes Ltd ahead of development of land adjacent to The Green, Barrow in Suffolk

Previous evaluation had recorded ditches in the east of the development site that contained artefacts of Romano-British date with daub, faunal remains, charcoal and a small quantity of ceramics within their fills suggesting nearby occupation of Romano-British date. A second phase of evaluation work at the site examining Trenches 11 to13 was carried out following the clearance of standing buildings from the site on its southern boundary. Though trenches 12 and 13 yielded little of archaeological value, structural remains dated to the Middle or Late Iron Age were present in Trench 11.

The excavation of an area 30m by 30m in plan located in the north-east of the site recorded features seen in previous evaluation works; a further undated ditch was also revealed.

A small quantity of lava quern from one of the ditches 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. Two possible post–holes or pits that were undated might belong to this period. Taken as a whole these ditches and artefacts are though to identify agrarian settlement of Romano–British date, perhaps the periphery of a small farmstead that went out of use in the 2nd century AD. The retrieval of a single sherd of Middle or Late Bronze Age pottery hints at possible earlier activity at the site. The influence of Roman agricultural practice is hinted at by the occurrence of new crop species such as bread wheat.

For conciseness the findings of the second evaluation phase and the assessment and Updated Project Design for the excavation are presented in this single document.

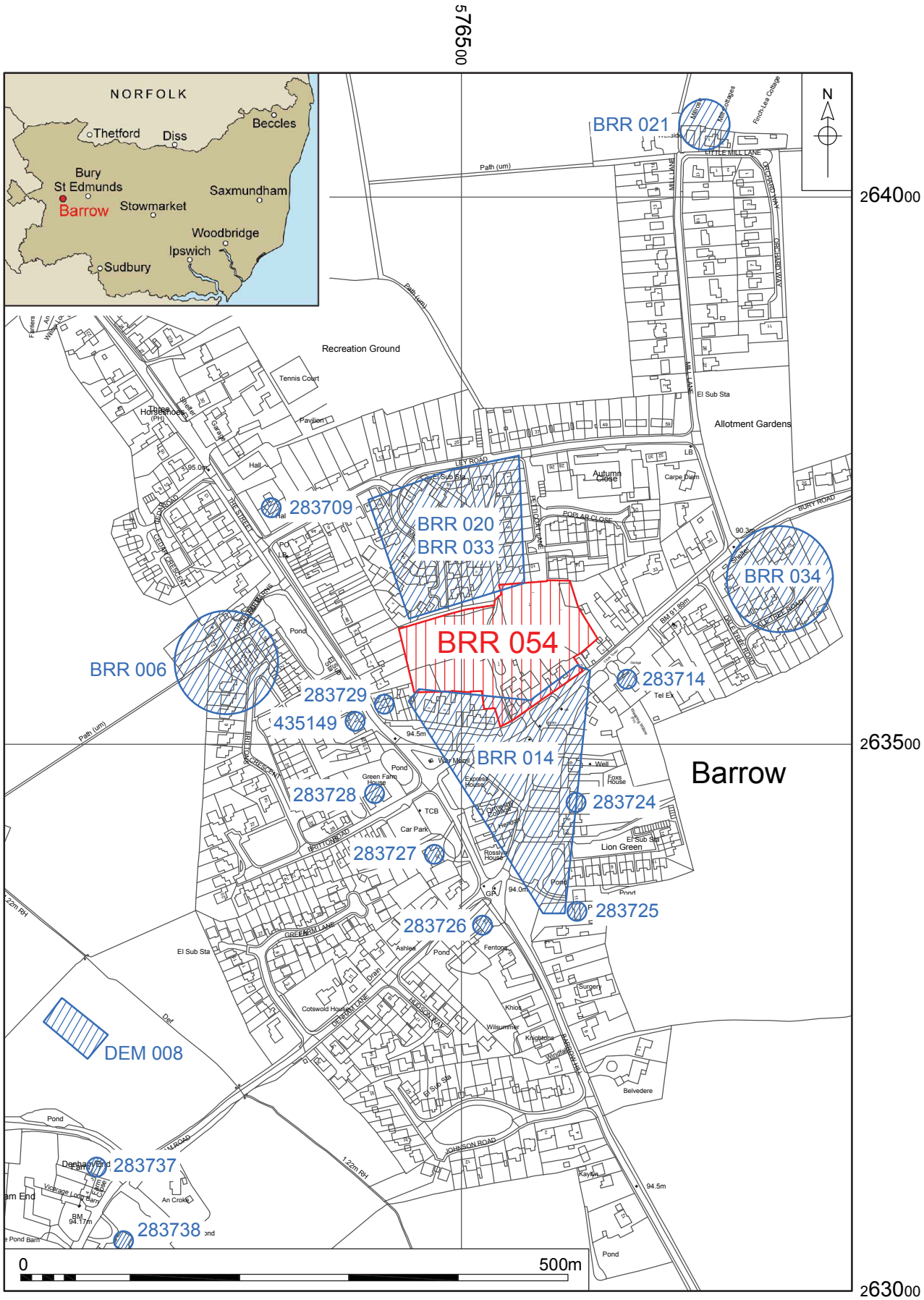

Figure 1. Site location with SHER sites in the vicinity.
Scale 1:5000

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The site that forms the subject of this report lies on the edge of The Green in Barrow, Suffolk (NGR TL 7653 6358) (Fig. 1). Proposals by Hopkins Homes Ltd to develop the site required a programme of archaeological excavation as previous archaeological evaluation had recorded the presence of Romano-British features in the east of the site. Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS) as advisors to the Local Planning Authority recommended a condition was applied to the planning permission so that part of the site was subject to archaeological excavation. In addition, three evaluation trenches not accessible during the previous phase of work were also examined (these form part of works covered by Project Design 01-04-14-2-1145). This work was undertaken by NPS Archaeology with the fieldwork and report commissioned and funded by Hopkins Homes Ltd.

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.

Plate 1. View of site before archaeological excavation, looking south-east

2.0 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

The site is located in the village of Barrow which lies about 8km south-west of Bury St Edmunds in Suffolk. The site covers an area of *c.*1.47ha and is bounded on all sides by residential dwellings. Bury Road runs east-west to the south of the site with a further road, The Street, to the west. Small estates lead off Meadow Way and Petticoat Lane to the north. The east is infilled with buildings fronting onto Bury Road to the south and Mill Lane to the east. Barrow Green lies to the south of the site. A public footpath runs broadly north-south through roughly the centre of the site, dividing its area into east and west. 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 (BGS 1985 and 1991).

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

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The archaeological and historic background of the site was examined for a Desk Based Assessment (Sillwood 2103). The following text is a summary of those results.

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 for records of heritage assets occurring within approximately 1km centred on the site are presented in Table 1 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 development area. Tables showing the sites by period and the listed buildings can be found in Appendix 5

3.1.1 Prehistoric activity

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

3.1.2 Roman activity

Only two sites identified Roman activity within the 1Km 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 have extended as far as the development 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 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.

A 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 SHER entries.

Three moated sites are present within the search area, with one, the medieval moated site of Barrow Hall (BRR 003; SM No. 33309) scheduled by English Heritage. Located some 190m north of the development site this is recorded as an exceptionally well-preserved example. According to the SHER this moated site, strengthened by inner and outer banks, must have been one of the strongest homestead defences in the country. A further moated site is thought to be that 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, being depicted on the 1597 map (Gage 1838) as 'Scitus manory de Feltons'. Another manorial site also appears on this map ('Scitus manoris de Manfordes' or Manford's Manor) although not mentioned in the SHER.

The last manorial site (BRR 005) is of a circular moat and may be the site of a Moot Hill or a meeting point of some antiquity, possibly the source of the village's name. It is located within a rich manorial landscape with Denham Castle some 2km to the southwest. There are several other manors and greens within the locale.

A multi-period finds site (BRR 037) has 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 many of these might have medieval origins.

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 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. A powerful Norman family, the de Clares, appear to be one of the first holders of the manor. In 1066 Gilbert de Clare had fought alongside William the Conqueror. The manor was later held by Thomas de Barewe, on his death 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. Barrow was thus originally an important medieval manor. 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.

3.2 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.

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.

3.3 Cartographic Sources

A range of maps were examined for Desk Based Assessment however none of the maps considered in the DBA are reproduced here.

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 Hodskinson'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.

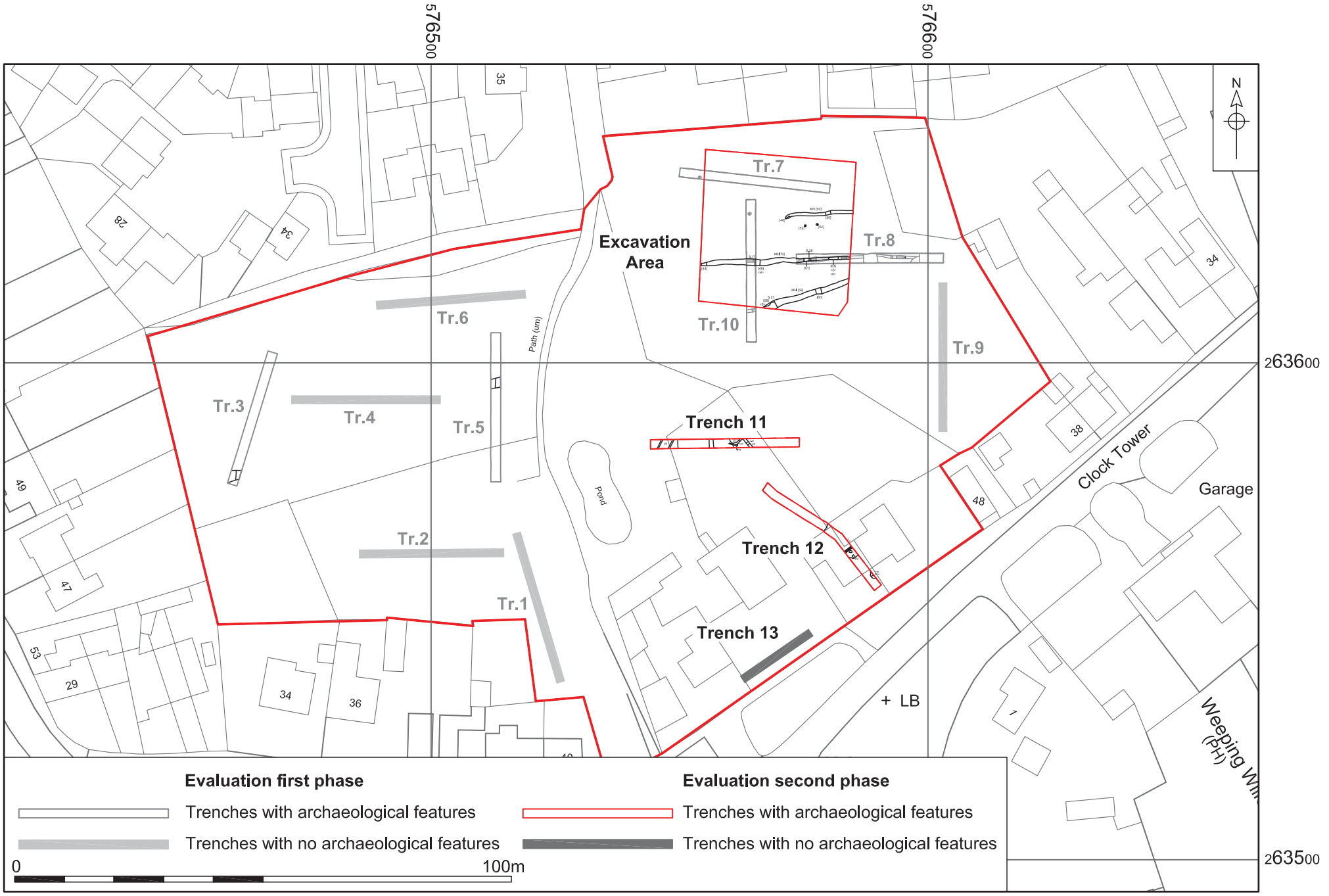

Figure 2. Evaluation Trenches and Excavation Area. Scale 1:1000

4.0 METHODOLOGY

4.1 The Evaluation

The evaluation trial trenching trenches completed works initially started in May 2013 but subsequently delayed until September 2013 when the demolition of buildings in the south of the site allowed access to the remaining trenches (Trenches 11, 12 and 13) (Fig. 2). The methodology and objectives of this evaluation have already been presented in report 2013/1145 (Adams 2013). In this second phase of evaluation the line of Trench 11 was altered to accommodate construction works and the length of Trench 12 shortened due to a standing structure to its west and a tree with a Tree Preservation Order in the east. While the findings in Trenches 12 and 13 are not considered of particular importance, those of Trench 11 can be considered informative in relation to the excavation area. Artefacts recovered from the evaluation are incorporated within the excavation results presented in this report.

4.2 The Excavation

The aims of the archaeological excavation were summarised in the Project Design (Page 2013) and are presented in the *Original Research Aims and Objectives* in Section 8 of this report.

Machine excavation of an area 30m by 30m (900m^2) in plan located to the east of the site was carried out with a wheeled hydraulic 360˚ excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket and operated under constant archaeological supervision (Fig. 2, Plate 2).

Plate 2. Excavation area, looking north-west

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

A total of eight environmental samples were taken from selected features on site during the trial trench evaluation (Trenches 11-13) and excavation fieldwork.

All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using NPS Archaeology pro forma. Trench locations, plans and sections were recorded at appropriate scales of 1:10 and 1:20. Monochrome and digital photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits where appropriate.

Site survey was carried out using GPS. Site conditions were good, with the work taking place in fine weather.

5.0 RESULTS

5.1 Trial Trench Evaluation Results (Trenches 11-13)

Trench 11

Figs 2 and 3; Plates 3 and 4	
Location	
Orientation	Approximately East-West
Dimensions	
Length	30.00m
Width	1.80m
Depth	0.72m
Levels	
East top	93.14m OD
West top	94.23mOD

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth BGL
65	Cut	Ditch	0.05m	93.28m OD
66	Deposit	Fill of [65]	0.05m	93.28m OD
67	Cut	Possible structural slot?	0.09m	93.19m OD
68	Deposit	Fill of [67]	0.09m	93.19m OD
69	Cut	Post hole	0.30m	93.24m OD
70	Deposit	Fill of [69]	0.30m	93.24m OD
80	Deposit	Topsoil	0.30m	94.23m OD
81	Deposit	Subsoil. Pale brown silt varying in depth with some rubble and chalk flecks incorporated.	0.40m	93.93m OD
82	Deposit	Natural. Pale brown silt clay with frequent angular stones.	--	93.51m OD

Discussion

The earliest feature in evaluation Trench 11 was a slot or gully-like feature ([67]) that was aligned approximately north-east to south-west. Steep to gradual-sided in profile, the sides of this feature were slightly steeper along its western edge with the base flat to slightly rounded (Plate 3). It measured 0.30m in width and 0.09m in depth. Generally well defined in plan, its south-western extent seemed to have a slightly curving aspect before being disturbed by modern activity which had removed any potential survival of it here. The fill ([68]) of this feature was mid grey sand silt containing frequent patches of burnt clay with this material particularly present along the base of the cut. Moderate charcoal flecks and

small lumps were also present in this fill. A single sherd of flint tempered pottery of Middle to Late Bronze age was recovered from this context as well as a small quantity of baked clay daub and faunal remains of an unidentified mammal. Environmental sample <7> taken of this fill identified a few fragments of hazel nut (*corylus*) shell and low counts of cereal grains

Plate 3. Slot or gully [67] in Trench 11, looking south-west, 1m scale

At the south western end of this feature was post-hole [69] that appeared to cut feature [67]. This post-hole was circular in plan with a diameter and depth of 0.30m (Plate 4). The fill ([70]) of this feature was a mid grey sand silt containing occasional small stones and charcoal flecks. Some rooting disturbance of this feature was apparent. Pottery of Middle to Late Iron Age date was recovered from this fill as well as some baked clay daub, a single worked flint and the faunal remains of sheep/goat. Environmental sample <8> taken of this fill identified the presence of a small number of cereal grains.

The remaining feature in this trench was small north-west to south-east aligned ditch [65] which measured 0.50m in width and only 5cm in depth. A single pottery sherd recovered from its fill indicated this was a feature of post-medieval date.

Trench 11

Plate 4. Post hole [69] in Trench 11, looking south-west, 1m scale

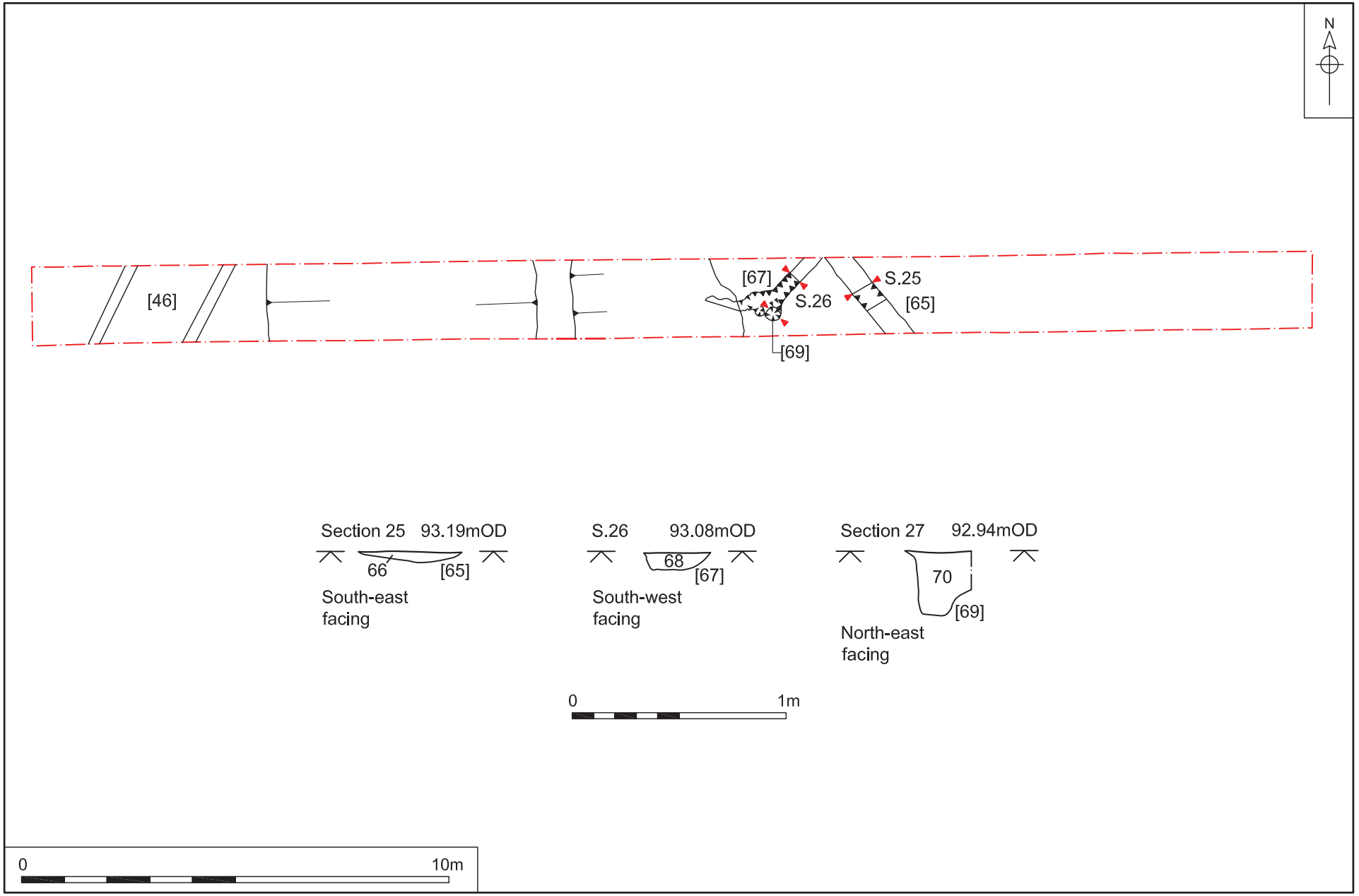

Figure 3. Trench 11, plan and sections. Scale 1:125 and 1:25

Trench 12

Figs 2 and 4; Plates 5 and 6,	
Location	
Orientation	North-west to south-east
Dimensions	
Length	30.00m
Width	1.80m
Depth	0.90m
Levels	
North-west top	93.98m OD
South-east top	93.32m OD

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth BGL
41	Masonry	Base of modern wall	0.28m+	92.80m OD
42	Cut	Cut of infilled pond	0.50m+	92.68m OD
43	Deposit	Fill of 42	0.50m+	92.68m OD
74	Deposit	Topsoil with rubble and modern demolition debris	0.40m	93.98m OD
75	Deposit	Subsoil pale brown silt clay with occasional small stones and chalk flecks and lumps	0.30m	93.68m OD
76	Deposit	Natural, mid yellow brown chalk till with sand patches	--	92.99m OD

Discussion

The alignment of Trench 12 changed slightly approximately halfway along its length but overall was broadly north-west to south-east. A moderately large cut feature ([42]), interpreted as an infilled pond was the earliest feature recorded within this trench. This 'pond' measured 9.00m in width. The depth of this feature was not established below 0.50m as its fill [43] was extremely firm and contained layers of clay and chalk which prevented hand augering.

The alternating layers of chalk and clay forming fill [43] produced a banded appearance in profile and suggested a deliberate backfilling of this feature. A small quantity of late 19th-century material including fragments of teapot recovered from this deposit was not retained. Overlying this feature at its southern end was the foundation of a wall ([41]) demolished during the current development works. This foundation was aligned approximately north-east to south-west and consisted mostly of large, irregular flints and small stones bonded with an off white concrete with frequent chalk lumps. It measured 0.40m in width with a similar height surviving truncation by recent demolition. This

foundation is part of a pair of mid 19th-century cottages that previously occupied the site. An undated feature thought to be a tree cast was present at the southern end of the trench (not assigned contexts)

Plate 5. Evaluation Trench 12, looking south-east at second half of trench

Plate 6. Evaluation Trench 12, looking west at deposit [43] infilling feature [42], 2x1m scale

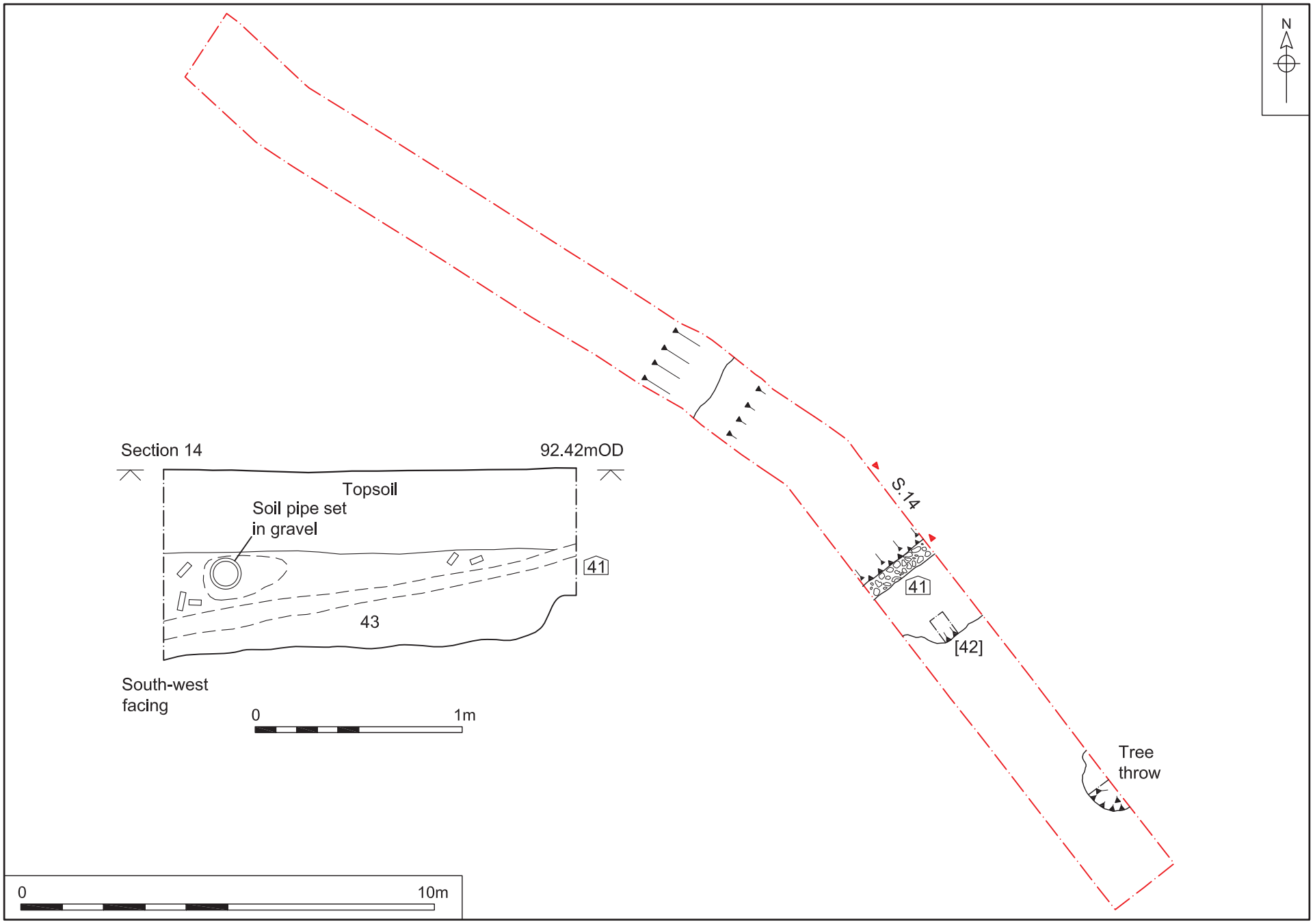

Figure 4. Trench 12, plan and section. Scale 1:125 and 1:25

Trench 13				
	Fig. 2 (location)			
	Location			
	Orientation	North-east to south-west		
	Dimensions			
	Length	20.00m		
	Width	1.80m		
	Depth	0.64m		
	Levels			
	North-east top	93.87m OD		
	South-west top	93.62mOD		
Context	**Type**	**Description and Interpretation**	**Thickness**	**Depth BGL**
77	Topsoil	Garden soils	0.30m	93.87m OD
78	Subsoil	Yellow brown sand silt with chalk tips in the east and occasional brick flecks.	0.34m	93.57m OD
79	Natural	Yellow sand silt with occasional patches of chalky till	--	93.27m OD
Discussion				
Evaluation Trench 12 contained no archaeological features with the only features consisting of an area of clearly modern disturbance at the western end of the trench.				

5.2 Excavation Results

Three east-west aligned narrow ditches ([50], [56] and [73]) were recorded within the excavated area (Fig. 5).

Two of the ditches contained material including Mid to Late Iron Age and 1st/2nd-century Roman pottery and this date range has been assigned to all three of the features. The material from the ditches provided little evidence for the nature of activity represented by these features. One of the ditches (ditch [73]) did contain fragments of lava quern, daub and cattle remains along with its small pottery assemblage.

These features may represent the same feature, perhaps marking a boundary over a period of time and may have provided drainage – the area has heavy clay and silt soils.

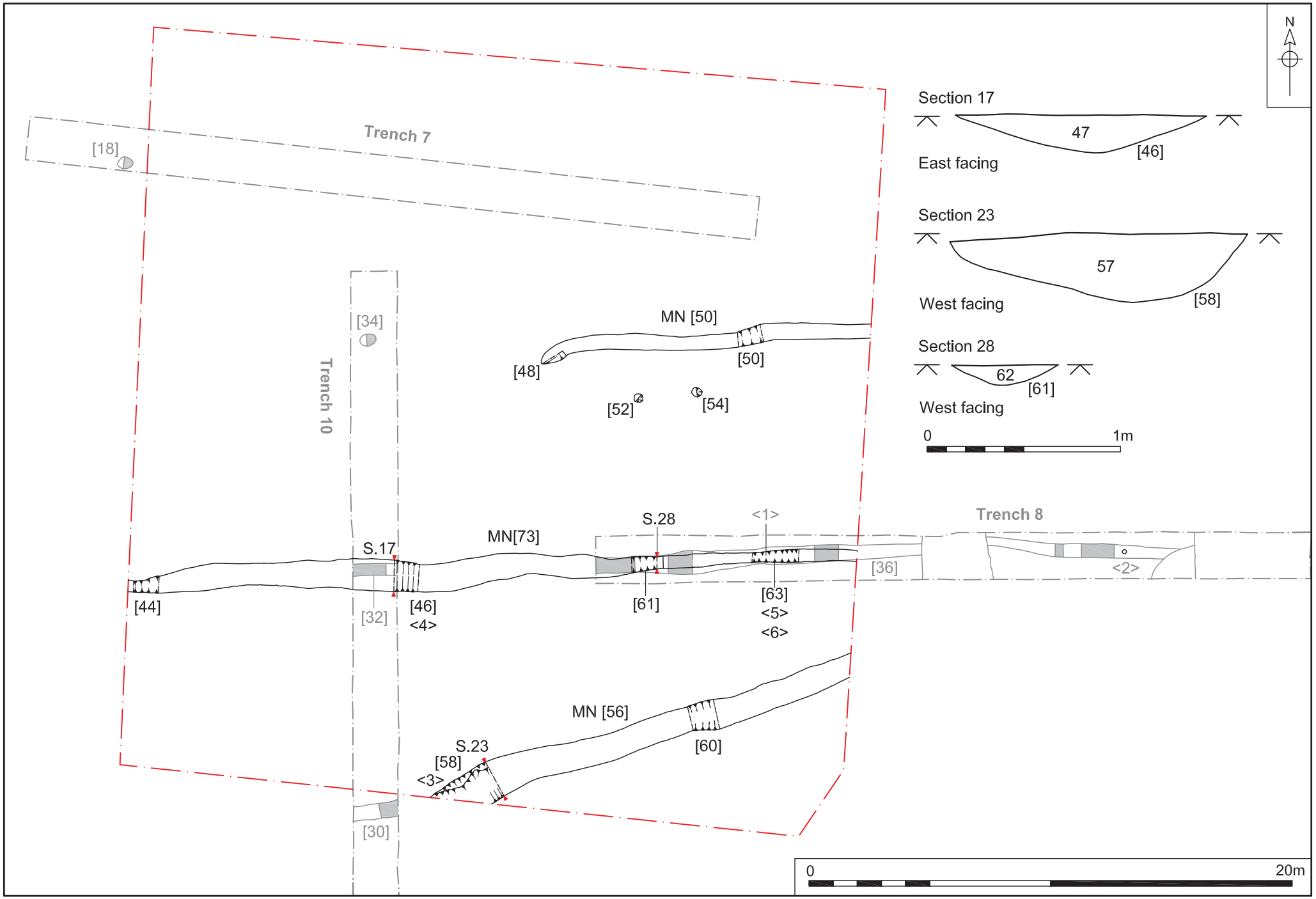

Figure 5. Excavation Area plan and sections. Scale 1:200

6.0 THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL MATERIAL

Finds recovered from all of the evaluation trenches and the excavation were processed and recorded by count and weight and information entered onto an Excel spreadsheet. Each material type has been considered separately and is presented below. A list of finds in context number order can be found in Appendix 2a.

The reports below incorporate the material from both evaluation phases and the excavation at the site.

6.1 Pottery

by Andrew Peachey (Prehistoric, Roman) and Peter Thompson (medieval, post-medieval)

Trial-trench evaluation and excavation recovered a total of 26 sherds (362g) of pottery in a slightly abraded condition, ranging from sherds of Middle to Late Bronze Age, Iron Age and Roman date to sherds manufactured in the late medieval and post-medieval periods (Table 2, Appendix 3).

Date	Sherd Count	Wt (g)
Mid-Late Bronze Age	1	11
Mid-Late Iron Age	7	52
Roman	7	36
Late Medieval	6	124
Post-Medieval	5	139
Total	***26***	***362***

Table 2. Quantification of pottery by date

The earliest pottery in the assemblage is a single plain body sherd from possible beam slot [67], in an oxidised fabric with poorly-sorted calcined flint temper that is characteristic of vessels manufactured in the middle to Late Bronze Age. Further prehistoric pottery is represented by plain body sherds of Middle to Late Iron Age date contained in ditch [36] and post-hole [69], manufactured in a hand-made, bonfire-fired, sand-tempered fabric.

Although unlikely, it is possible that the Middle to Late Iron Age sherds could be contemporary in the mid 1st century AD with early Roman sherds contained in ditches [32], MN[56] and [63]. Ditch [32] (33) contained two small sherds (25g) of black-surfaced 'Romanizing' grey ware and Roman shell-tempered ware that were probably produced between the Mid 1st and Mid 2nd centuries AD, while the other two ditches contained very small sherds of Roman shell-tempered ware. 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 ditch [46] (47) contained a small sherd (15g) from the plain everted rim of a cooking pot in the same fabric. 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.

Further body sherds of late medieval ‘transitional’ coarse ware with an external clear glaze were contained in Ditch [65] and as un-stratified material (40).

Post-medieval pottery of 18th- to 19th-century date was contained in ditch [24] and as unstratified material (40). Ditch [24] (22) contained a single body sherd (5g) of 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. In contrast, the unstratified pottery is of 18th-century date, comprising glazed red earthen ware, including the collared rim of a thick-walled dish or bowl.

6.2 Ceramic Building Material

by Andrew Peachey

Trial-trench evaluation recovered three fragments (328g) of post-medieval ceramic building material (CBM).

Single fragments of post-medieval peg tile were contained in ditches [21], [24], (in Trenches 5 and 3 respectively) and as unstratified material (40); manufactured relatively locally in a very hard, oxidised orange, sand-tempered fabric, probably in the 18th to 19th centuries.

6.3 Baked Clay

by Andrew Peachey

Trial-trench evaluation recovered fifteen fragments (197g) of baked clay.

The baked clay, in a very friable condition, was contained in ditch [36], possible beam slot [67] and post-hole [69]. It was manufactured with heavy chalk temper (often now present as voids), typical of daub used in the region throughout the Iron Age, Roman and medieval periods. The five fragments (95g) contained in ditch [36] (37) were recovered in association with a single sherd of mid to late Iron Age pottery, and 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. The remaining fragments exhibit small areas of possible ‘external’ flat surfaces, but are otherwise in a poorer state of preservation.

6.4 Clay Tobacco Pipe

by Rebecca Sillwood

A single fragment of clay tobacco pipe was recovered unstratified from the excavation area of the site (40).

The piece consists of the bowl of the pipe, cut reasonably cleanly lengthways, so only half of the bowl is present, although the whole profile is visible. The bowl is forward leaning with an incomplete, but probably oval, heel which stands slightly proud of the piece.

The date for this object is probably late 17th to early 18th century.

6.5 Metal Finds

by Rebecca Sillwood

6.5.1 Iron

A total of nine objects of iron, weighing 110g, were recovered from the site.

A single small iron nail (4g) was recovered from ditch fill (37) in Trench 8. The piece was found in a possible Roman ditch, and could feasibly be of that date. A further four more nails (21g) were recovered unstratified from the excavation area of the site (40).

Other objects recovered unstratified (40) include two buckles, both of post-medieval or modern date, one square (13g) and one trapezoidal (14g) in shape. A post-medieval heel iron was also found (44g), along with an undiagnostic curved fragment (14g).

6.5.2 Copper Alloy

Four objects of copper alloy were found on the site, weighing a total of 9g. The pieces were all recovered unstratified from the excavation area of the site (40).

The possible earliest piece is an annular ring, flat in section with bevelled edges, measuring around 26mm in diameter. There is a flattened section on the outer edge of the ring, which may be where it was cast, and which has not been smoothed properly to finish the piece. The exact purpose of these rings is not known, neither is the date, and the unstratified nature of this example does not aid any kind of close dating. It is believed that these are suspension rings of some kind, possibly for drapes, but they could feasibly fulfil a multitude of purposes. The most common date for stratified examples is medieval to post-medieval (Egan 1998, 62).

A small and delicate book clasp was also found. The piece is rectangular, with a flaring end, which contains an empty rivet hole. The opposite end is blunt hooked, and has an expanded square section just before the hook. No decoration is visible, although the clasp is fairly worn. The piece is small, measuring around 39mm in length, with a width at the flared end of 11mm. Parallels for this type of clasp are recorded (see *Portable Antiquities Scheme* database www.finds.org Ref. SWYOR-6969B1 and others), and always seem to be dated to the post-medieval period; dating varies between 1550 through to the 18th century.

A coin was recovered from the site, and although the script is mostly illegible the bust of a male monarch can be seen on one side and a tiny portion of pattern on opposite side. A more precise date for this post-medieval coin is not known.

A fragment of sheet copper alloy, square in shape, with a hole piercing one corner is undiagnostic of date and form.

6.6 Flint

by Andrew Peachey

Trial-trench evaluation excavations recovered a single flake (5g) of struck flint from post-hole [69] (70) in an un-patinated condition. The slightly irregular flake comprises un-corticated debitage, removed with a hard hammer, and with a hinged termination. These are characteristic traits of later Neolithic to early Bronze Age flint work, but the evidence is very limited.

6.7 Other 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.

All of the pieces are much abraded, and have no grinding surfaces remaining. They are likely to have 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 Roman pottery, and those from (23) were found alongside medieval to post-medieval material.

A single piece of probable worked stone was recovered from beam slot [67] in Trench 11. The piece is irregularly shaped, with two possible smoothed surfaces, a chamfered edge, and also a possible groove in one end, which may have been drilled. Some surfaces have clearly been affected by heat, as they have turned reddish, and there is some reddening to the grooved area, but not around it. The stone itself is a fine sandstone, of pale grey brown colour, with a small amount of mica in the matrix.

6.8 Animal Bone

By Julie Curl

6.8.1 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) is 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.

6.8.2 The faunal assemblage

A total of 1,019g of faunal remains, consisting of forty-one pieces, was recovered from the excavations at this site (Appendix 4). Bone was recovered from nine contexts/features amongst four of the evaluation trenches. Quantification by trench

number, feature number and weight can be seen in Table 3 and by element count in Table 4.

Trench	Feature number and weight (g)									Trench Total
	21	24	30	32	36	46	63	67	69	
10			125	78						203
11								7	52	59
3		329								329
5	113									113
8					236					236
EXC						71	8			79
Feature Total	**113**	**329**	**125**	**78**	**236**	**71**	**8**	**7**	**52**	**1019**

Table 3. Quantification of the faunal assemblage by trench number, feature number and weight

Most 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. The faunal remains from the excavation area were found in two ditch fills and were associated with Romano-British ceramics. Evaluation Trench 11 yielded remains from a beam-slot that also included Romano-British ceramics and bone from a post-hole that included prehistoric finds.

Trench	Feature number and element count									Trench Total
	21	24	30	32	36	46	63	67	69	
10			1	2						3
11								7	4	11
3		5								5
5	5									5
8					7					7
EXC						3	7			10
Feature Total	**5**	**5**	**1**	**2**	**7**	**3**	**7**	**7**	**4**	**41**

Table 4. Quantification of the faunal assemblage by trench number, feature number and element count

The assemblage is in good condition, although some fragmentation has occurred as a result of butchering and gnawing. The remains in (ditch [32], ditch [63] and post-hole [69] are showing some flaking of the surface of the bone or erosion, 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. The bone in the beam slot [67] showed burning consistent with disposal in a domestic fire.

6.8.3 Species range, modifications and discussion

Three species were positively identified during the analysis. Quantification of the species by feature number can be seen in Table 5.

Cattle were the most common, recorded from each bone producing fill. Most of the cattle remains were from adults, with juvenile 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. Additional cattle was seen in the excavation trench ditch [46] and in the post-hole [69].

Pig/boar remains were found in the fill (23) feature [24], with a juvenile mandible and femur. An incomplete sheep/goat humerus was seen in the post-hole [69].

Species	Feature number and NISP									Species Total
	21	24	30	32	36	46	63	67	69	
Pig/boar		2								2
Cattle	5	2	1	2	3	3			2	18
Mammal		1			4		7	7		19
Sheep/goat									2	2
Feature Total	**5**	**5**	**1**	**2**	**7**	**3**	**7**	**7**	**4**	**41**

Table 5. Quantification of the faunal assemblage by feature number, species and species NISP

Some fragments of large mammal bone were seen in ditch [24], ditch [36] and ditch [63], that may be part of the cattle remains, but they have no diagnostic features that could confirm this. The mammal bone in the beam slot [67] is likely to be from a sheep/goat humerus, but no recordable zones (following Davis 1992).

6.8.4 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. All of the species present in the assemblage are typical main domestic food species and these would have been readily available locally.

The preservation at this site appears to be good for bone.

This is a small assemblage of mixed date that cannot draw firm conclusions. 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.

6.9 Shell

by Rebecca Sillwood

Four fragments of oyster shell (62g) were recovered from the site.

One shell fragment came from ditch [20], fill (20) in Trench 5 (evaluation) and two from ditch MN[56] fill (58) (excavation). The pieces are all uncultivated examples, and are probably the remains of food waste. All have since been discarded.

7.0 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

7.1 Charred Plant Macrofossils and other remains

by Val Fryer

7.1.1 Introduction and method statement

Samples for the retrieval of the plant macrofossil assemblages were taken from ditch, slot and post-hole fills, and six were submitted for analysis.

The samples were processed by manual water flotation/washover and the flots were collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. The dried flots were scanned under a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x16 and the plant macrofossils and other remains noted are listed in Appendix 5. Identifications were made by comparison with modern reference specimens and nomenclature within the table follows Stace (1997). All plant remains were charred. Modern roots and arthropod remains were common or abundant within all six assemblages. As none of the samples contained sufficient macrofossils for quantification, the density of material within each assemblage is expressed in the appendix as follows: x = 1 – 10 specimens, xx = 11–50 specimens, xxx = 51–100 specimens and xxxx = 100+ specimens. Other abbreviations used within the table are explained at the end of the text section.

The non-floating residues were collected in a 1mm mesh sieve and were sorted when dry. Artefacts/ecofacts were not present.

7.1.2 Sample composition

Individual cereal grains were present within all six assemblages. Most were fragmentary and abraded, and preservation was generally very poor. Specimens of both barley (*Hordeum* sp.) and wheat (*Triticum* sp.) were noted, along with a single bread wheat (*T. aestivum/compactum*) type rachis node and a possible fragment of an indeterminate large pulse (Fabaceae). Only one seed was noted, within the assemblage from Sample <6> (ditch MN[73] segment 63). Although very poorly preserved, it appeared to be a small legume of possible vetch type. Individual hazel (*Corylus avellana*) nutshell fragments were recorded from Samples <6> and <7> (ditch MN[73] and slot [67]). Charcoal/charred wood fragments, many of which were rounded and abraded, were present throughout. However, with the exception of small pieces of charred root or stem, other plant macrofossils were entirely absent.

The fragments of black porous and tarry material, which were noted within all but Sample <6>, were all probable residues of the combustion of organic remains at very high temperatures. Small pieces of heavily abraded bone were recovered from Samples <3> (ditch MN[56] segment 58), <6> and <8> (post-hole [69]), with a higher density occurring within the assemblage from Sample <5> (ditch MN[73] segment 63). Small, abraded fragments of burnt or fired clay were also recorded, including a very high density within Sample <7>. Small pieces of coal (coal ‘dust’) were present within all but Sample <5>, but it was assumed that all were intrusive

within the contexts from which the samples were taken. Such contaminants are often recorded where night soil was spread on the land during the post medieval period or where steam implements were used during the early modern era.

Although specific sieving for molluscan remains was not undertaken, a limited number of shells of terrestrial and marsh/freshwater species were recorded. However, it was thought most likely that some, if not all, were later contaminants, as their condition was moderately good, displaying none of the abrasion and weathering noted on the plant macrofossils.

7.1.3 Conclusions

In summary, all six assemblages are small (i.e. <0.1 litres in volume) and very limited in composition. The few plant remains which are recorded are poorly preserved, being both fragmentary and abraded, and it would appear most likely that all are derived from scattered refuse, much of which was probably exposed to the elements for some considerable period prior to incorporation within the feature fills. The precise source of the material remains unclear, but the occurrence of small pieces of burnt or fired clay may indicate that at least some of the remains are derived from hearth waste.

8.0 EXCAVATION ASSESSMENT

Project Scope

This report presents the findings of an excavation at land adjacent to The Green Barrow, Suffolk carried out by NPS Archaeology. The excavation was carried out to mitigate the impact of construction works on archaeological assets. This report provides an assessment of the fieldwork results and their significance in relation to a specific research agenda.

The findings will incorporate previous evaluation work at the site.

This report will be distributed to Hopkins Homes Ltd for approval and to Suffolk County Council (Dr Jess Tipper).

Original Research Aims and Objectives

The original aims of the archaeological excavation were set out in the Project Design (Page 2013)

i. *To establish the presence or absence of archaeological remains within the area.*
ii. *To determine the extent, condition, nature, quality and date of any archaeological remains occurring within the area.*
iii. *Ensure that any archaeological features discovered are identified, sampled and recorded.*
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 produce an assessment report and updated project design.*

Summary of Results

Excavation at the site covered an area of approximately 30m by 30m located in the north-east of the development area. Archaeological remains proved to be sparse across the site with three similar ditches occupying similar alignments and two possible post settings

Iron Age or Roman Activity

Based on a small assemblage of artefacts two of the ditches at the site are suggested to be Late Iron Age to early Roman in date. A third ditch that lacked dating material is assigned to the same period based on similarities of alignment and form with the dated examples, though with the reservation it could belong to earlier or later periods of activity. As two of these features were initially revealed in evaluation Trenches 8 and 10 several context numbers have been ascribed to the same features. To avoid confusion master numbers have been allocated to these

features with the excavated segments of each of these features referred to in relation to these master numbers (Fig. 5).

Ditch Master No. [56] (Segments [30] [58] [60] fills ([31] [57] [59])

Ditch MN[56] was aligned broadly north-east to south-west at the southern end of the site. At its maximum width in the south-west it measured 1.55m with a depth of 0.40m though for the remainder of its length (and where present in evaluation Trench 10) it was considerably narrower and shallower than this.

The profile of this ditch was most clearly defined at the southern side of the excavation area where it had gradually sloping sides (with the sides being slightly steeper along its southern edge) and an almost flat base. A single fill with little variation along its length in colour or consistency was contained by this ditch. This fill consisted of pale brown clay silt with some sand, containing inclusions of occasional chalk flecks and small stones as well as very occasional charcoal flecks. A small quantity of pottery of Roman date was recovered from this feature during both evaluation and excavation. Faunal remains of cattle were also identified, though present in small quantities. A sample to test for plant macrofossils (Sample <3>) taken from this fill and contained a small number of cereal grains and fragments of abraded bone.

Plate 7. Ditch MN[56], looking east, 1m scale

Ditch Master No. [73] (Segments [32] [36] [44] [46] [61] [63] fills ([33] [37] [45] [47] [62] [64])

To the north of ditch MN[56] and following a broadly east-west alignment but diverging from it rather than parallel to it was ditch MN[73]. Several segments were excavated of this feature - it being present along the entire length of evaluation Trench 8 and also in Trench 10 - as well as the excavation. It measured 1.30m in width with a maximum depth of 0.40m. Its sides were equal and sloped gradually

to a flat or slightly rounded base. The course of this ditch varied slightly along its length with subtle changes to its line (Fig. 3)

The fill of this feature was pale brown silt with some variations seen across the excavated segments. At its eastern end where it was recorded in evaluation Trench 8 there were concentrations of charcoal flecks and clay daub material. Also at this eastern end there was a patch of angular flints of *c*.0.10m in size, with other smaller flint fragments noted in the base of the ditch here. Along the western extent of this ditch there were fewer inclusions within its fill, though charcoal and occasional lumps of clay daub material were still present. As part of the evaluation environmental samples were taken - Sample <1> from the western part of the ditch and Sample <2> from its eastern end. Analysis of these samples identified cereal grains including oats, barley and wheat, some of which were burnt. Further Samples (<4>, >5> and <6>) taken during the excavation added little to this earlier assemblage apart form identifying the presence of hazel nut shell (*Corylus*) and a single seed of a vetch (*Fabaceae*).

The small assemblage of pottery recovered from ditch MN[73] included material of Mid to Late Iron Age and Roman pottery of 1st to Mid 2nd century date. In addition a small quantity of lava quern was present and a small assemblage of faunal remains included cattle and unidentified mammal remains.

Plate 8. Ditch MN[73], looking west, 1m scale

Plate 9. Excavation area with ditches MN[56] and MN[73], looking west

Undated

Ditch Master No. [50] (segment [48] fills [49] [51])

Ditch MN[50] was the northernmost of the three ditches recorded within the excavation area. Following an identical alignment and parallel to ditch MN[73], it appeared to terminate midway across the excavation site, though due to the shallow nature of this feature it may have been truncated to the west of this point, thus removing any evidence. Measuring 0.70m in width and 0.12m in depth, its profile demonstrated very gradually sloping sides to a rounded base. Its fill was pale yellow brown sand clay with occasional small stones and flints. Unvarying in character along its length, this feature contained no finds.

Other features

Two undated features ([52] and [54]) were small pits or possible post-hole settings. Each of these shallow features had rounded bases and was 0.40m in diameter with depths no greater than 0.08m. Each contained similar fills of pale grey brown sand silt with moderate numbers of small stones. No finds were recovered from these features.

9.0 ASSESSMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

9.1 The Excavation and Evaluation Record

Primary site records have been collated and checked. The site records are quantified in Table 6

Type	Quantity
Context Registers	3
Context sheets	73
Plan Registers	1
Section Registers	1
Sample Registers	1
Plans	21 (No.)
Sections	29 (No.)
Primary site Drawings	24 Sheets
Black and White films	3
Digital images	112

Table 6. Site Record Quantification

9.2 Finds and Environmental Data

The finds have been washed, quantified, bagged and boxed. Quantities are shown in Table 7 below.

Artefacts	Quantification by Number or Weight
Pottery	26 sherds (0.382kg)
Ceramic Building Material	3 (0.382kg)
Baked Clay	15 (0.197kg)
Clay Pipe	1 Fragment
Iron	9 Objects
Copper alloy	4 Objects
Lithics	1
Stone	16 Fragments Lava Quern (0.303kg)
Faunal remains	41 (1.019kg)
Shell	4 (Oyster shell, not retained)

Table 7. Finds Quantification

9.3 Character and Preservation

Archaeological remains at the site comprised ditches, post-holes, possible structural features, a possible pond and a 19th-century foundation.

The preservation of features at the site was moderate with some truncation apparent, possibly by ploughing, though it is not clear in what historic period this may have taken place.

9.4 Artefact Summaries

All artefacts and environmental samples have been reported on to analysis stage and no further work is considered to be necessary on these assemblages.

None of the contingences listed in Schedule 1 of the Terms of Agreement have been requested by SCCAS.

10.0 UPDATED RESEARCH AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The post-excavation assessment of the evaluation and excavation results has addressed the projects original aims presented in section 8.2 of this report. The limited data set recovered by evaluation and excavation is not thought able to answer research aims presented for the Bronze Age, Iron Age, Roman and medieval/post-medieval in Medlycott 2011 - these being periods of activity represented at the site by artefact assemblages and remains. However the three ditches of Late Iron Age/Roman date and a possible structural feature containing Bronze Age and Iron Age pottery might usefully be considered in relation to 'The development of the Agrarian economy', and 'Iron Age/Roman Transition' (Medlycott 2011, 29 and 31).

10.1 Method Statements for Analysis

10.1.1 Stratigraphy, Artefacts and Ecofacts

No further stratigraphic, artefact or environmental analysis is recommended.

10.1.2 Illustration

Plans have been digitised and figures produced. Relevant sections have been digitised and produced as figures. No artefact illustrations are required.

10.1.3 Report Writing, Archiving and Publication

A note will be compiled for Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History as the local journal of archaeological work in Suffolk.

The archive will be prepared and deposited following guidelines issued by SCCAS.

10.1.4 Resources and Programming

Name	Project Role
David Adams (DA)	Author
David Dobson (DD)	Illustrator
Jayne Bown (JB)	Editor

Table 8. Project Staff

10.1.5 Tasks

Report production

Task	Report writing	Staff
1	Produce note	DA
2	Collate and produce illustrations	DD
3	Internal Edit	JB

Table 9. Project tasks and staff

10.1.6 Ownership

The paper and artefact archive will be accessioned to Suffolk County Council after the project has been published.

11.0 CONCLUSIONS

11.1 The Evaluation

Evaluation Trenches 12 and 13 revealed no significant archaeological remains. Apart from modern disturbance no features were present in Trench 13. Within Trench 12 remains comprised a pond seemingly backfilled in the 19th century, perhaps in preparation for constructing the 19th-century cottages, the foundations of which spanned this feature.

Possible structural remains in Trench 11 are considered to be of late prehistoric date and are discussed in relation to excavation results.

11.2 The Excavation

The three ditches MN[50], MN[56], MN[73] revealed by the excavation share similar alignments and it is tempting to present them as recasting essentially the same feature over a period of time, perhaps as a boundary or to provide drainage necessary on the heavy clay and silt soils of the site and its surrounding area.

The pottery assemblages recovered from these features are small and in themselves provided little evidence for the nature and duration of activity represented by these features. Of these assemblages that from ditch MN[73] provided the clearest dating evidence with pottery of Mid to Late Iron Age and 1st/2nd-century Roman date recovered. In addition lava quern, daub and cattle remains were present in the same feature.

Environmental sampling identified Oat (*Avena* sp.), barley (*Hordeum* sp.) and wheat (*Triticum* sp.) grains along with two possible specimens of rye (*Secale cereale*). Wheat, and most particularly rounded grains of probable bread wheat (*T.aestivum/compactum*) predominant within assemblages in Samples <1> and <2>). 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*) (Fryer 2013).

Though limited in scale, the artefact and ecofact evidence from this one feature provided useful insights into the nature of activity occurring in the immediate vicinity. The presence of cereal grains and quern fragments in proximity strongly suggests cereal processing occurred on site. Cattle remains identify a further food supply and type of agricultural practice while the occurrence of hazel shells hints at wild foods in the diet, though hazel can be a managed food resource. Based on surface twig and straw impressions daub recovered from ditch MN[73] appears to have served some structural purpose, with the inference some type of structure was located nearby.

While acknowledging the limited scope of the results, drawing together these findings might provide a broad interpretation of site as follows.

In the Late Iron Age to early Roman period three ditches were set out. Though in close proximity to each other, the variation in quantities of cultural material present in each ditch suggests they were not open simultaneously but perhaps associated with different phases of activity. The ditches could have served multiple purposes of drainage, boundary and stock management, for example defining the periphery of a small farmstead of the Late Iron Age to early Roman period. The debris of

some settlement activity seems to have been jettisoned in to one of the ditches, its concentration at the eastern end suggesting the focus of activity lay in this direction, but probably off site.

A mixed arable and pastoral agricultural economy is hinted at, and a comparison might usefully be drawn with a later Iron Age site on claylands in the Midlands at Enderby (Willis in Cooper 2006). Here a mixed agricultural economy with a greater emphasis on stock was identified with the suggestion such heavy soils were better suited for pastoral activity than cereal production, and that cereals in such circumstances occurred in a '…constant pattern of low frequency. Whether this reflects survival, past usage, or a lower emphasis on cereal farming is unclear' (Willis in Cooper 2006, 113).

During the course of the excavation in Barrow it was noted that several ponds are present in the village and perhaps historically this provision of water has always been conducive to keeping stock. The availability of water for stock might indeed have influenced the original setting out of the common.

Some longevity of activity at the site is suggested by the recovery of a single pottery sherd of Middle to Late Bronze Age date. This came from what is interpreted as a structural feature and is considered to be residual. What appeared to be part of the same structure, a post-hole, contained a greater quantity of Middle to Late Iron Age pottery and might provide a more plausible date for the structure. If this were the case the use of this structure might have overlapped with activity suggested by the three ditches.

Though insufficient of this structure was revealed to provide any particular detail of its form, the burnt clay daub material concentrated along the base of the feature has a clear resonance with the fill of ditch MN[73] at its eastern end where similar materials had been dumped, perhaps hinting at some similarity in the nature of activity taking place across these two locations. Among the remains recovered from this structural feature were those of sheep/goat, the presence of which again hints at a pastoral economy.

If, based on the pottery evidence, human activity on the site can be tentatively identified for some centuries preceding the arrival of the Romans, then the occurrence of lava quern and Roman pottery in ditch MN[73] might be seen to identify 'Romanisation' with continuity through to perhaps some point in the second century AD as from which point there is no indication in the archaeological record for further activity until perhaps the medieval or post-medieval periods.

The indications of cereal processing on the site attests well with the current understanding of Roman influence on Late Iron Age agricultural economies, for example the arrival of bread wheat as a new crop. Technological improvements in the Roman period enabled cereal production on previously unproductive heavy land, a trait evidenced by new species of weeds indicative of cultivating clay soils appearing at this time in the environmental record (Monckton in Cooper 2006, 274). Some hint of this change in agricultural practice might be manifested therefore at the Barrow site, set within in area of heavy soils but with compelling evidence of cereal processing in the Roman period.

In summary, though the archaeological remains at The Green, Barrow appear sparse, the detail provided by the environmental record has usefully contributed to

a better understanding of agricultural practise on the heavy soils of Suffolk in the Iron Age and Roman periods.

Acknowledgements

Matt Atton commissioned the project on behalf of Hopkins Homes who funded the work.

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 evaluation fieldwork was undertaken by Nigel Page, David Moro, David Whitmore and the author. The excavation was carried out by Rob Brown, David Moro and the author.

Site machining of the excavation was carried out by R and D Construction 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.

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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		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 or natural feature		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		Natural feature	Unknown	9
29	Deposit		28	Fill of [28]	Unknown	9
30	Cut	Ditch		Ditch (MN[56])	Romano British	10
31	Deposit		30	Fill of [30] (MN[56])	Romano British	10
32	Cut	Ditch		Ditch (MN[73])	Romano British	10
33	Deposit		32	Fill of [32] (MN[73])	Romano British	10
34	Cut	Pit		Pit	Unknown	10
35	Deposit		34	Fill of [34]	Unknown	10
36	Cut	Ditch		Ditch (MN[73])	Romano British	8
37	Deposit		37	Fill of [36] (MN[73])	Romano British	8

Context	Category	Cut Type	Fill Of	Description	Period	Trench
38	Deposit		21	Primary fill of ditch 21	Post-medieval	5
39	Deposit		24	Modern soil fill of ditch [24]	Modern	3
40	U/S Finds			Unstratified finds from site	--	Excavation
41	Masonry			Base of modern wall	Modern	12
42	Cut	Pond		Cut of infilled pond	Modern	12
43	Deposit		42	Fill of [42]	Modern	12
44	Cut	Ditch		Ditch (MN[73])	Romano British	Excavation
45	Deposit		44	Fill of 44 (MN[73])	Romano British	Excavation
46	Cut	Ditch		Ditch (MN[73])	Romano British	Excavation
47	Deposit		46	Fill of 46 (MN[73])	Romano British	Excavation
48	Cut	Ditch		Terminus of ditch MN[50]	Romano British	Excavation
49	Deposit		48	Fill of 48 (MN[50])	Romano British	Excavation
MN50	Cut	Ditch		Ditch running east-west (Master No)	Undated	Excavation
51	Deposit			Fill of MN[50]	Undated	Excavation
52	Cut	Pit		Small pit, possibly natural?	Undated	Excavation
53	Deposit		52	Fill of [52]	Undated	Excavation
54	Cut	Pit		Small pit	Undated	Excavation
55	Deposit		54	Fill of [54]	Undated	Excavation
MN56	Cut	Ditch		East west ditch south of site (Master No)	Romano British	Excavation
57	Deposit		58	Fill of 58 (MN[56])	Romano British	Excavation
58	Cut	Ditch		Sondage slot through MN[56]	Romano British	Excavation
59	Deposit		60	Fill of 60 (MN[56])	Romano British	Excavation
60	Cut	Ditch		Sondage slot through MN[56]	Romano British	Excavation
61	Cut	Ditch	44	Ditch same as [44] (MN[73])	Romano British	Excavation
62	Deposit		61	Fill of 61 (MN[73])	Romano British	Excavation
63	Cut	Ditch		Ditch (MN[73])	Romano British	Excavation
64	Deposit		63	Fill of [63] (MN[73])	Romano British	Excavation
65	Cut	Ditch		Ditch	Romano British	11
66	Deposit		65	Fill of [65]	Romano British	11
67	Cut	?Beam slot		Possible structural slot?	Romano British	11
68	Deposit		67	Fill of [67]	Romano British	11
69	Cut	Post hole		Post-hole	Romano British	11
70	Deposit		69	Fill of [69]	Romano British	11
71	Deposit		41	Fill of [41]	Modern	8
72	Cut	?Pond		Possible pond or modern cut?	Modern	8

Context	Category	Cut Type	Fill Of	Description	Period	Trench
MN73	Cut	Ditch		Ditch running north-east to south-west (Master No)	Romano British	
74	Deposit			Topsoil	Modern	12
75	Deposit			Subsoil	--	12
76	Deposit			Natural	--	12
77	Deposit			Topsoil	Modern	13
78	Deposit			Subsoil	--	13
79	Deposit			Natural	--	13
80	Deposit			Topsoil	Modern	11
81	Deposit			Subsoil	--	11
82	Deposit			Natural	--	11

Appendix 1b: OASIS Feature Summary

Period	Feature	Total
Romano British	Ditch	4
	Beam-slot	1
	Post-hole	1
Post-medieval	Ditch	2
Modern	Pond	2
Undated	Pit	3
	Pit/Natural feature	1
	Natural feature	1

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	Baked Clay	5	95g	Unknown	
37	Iron	1	4g	Unknown	Nail
37	Pottery	1	7g	Middle/Late Iron Age	
40	Ceramic Building Material	1	105g	Post-medieval	Tile fragment
40	Clay Pipe	1	8g	Post-medieval	Bowl fragment
40	Copper-Alloy	1	2g	Post-medieval	Coin; D16.5-18
40	Copper-Alloy	1	2g	Unknown	Sheet fragment; pierced
40	Copper-Alloy	1	4g	Med./Post-Med.	Suspension ring; D26
40	Copper-Alloy	1	1g	Post-medieval	Book clasp; L39 W11
40	Iron	1	44g	Post-medieval	Heel iron
40	Iron	1	14g	Post-medieval	Buckle; trapezoidal
40	Iron	1	13g	Post-medieval	Buckle; square
40	Iron	4	21g	Unknown	Nails
40	Iron	1	14g	Unknown	Fragment
40	Pottery	3	28g	Med./Post-Med.	
40	Pottery	4	134g	Post-medieval	
47	Animal Bone	3	71g	Unknown	
47	Pottery	1	15g	Med./Post-Med.	
57	Pottery	1	3g	Roman	
57	Shell	3	8g	Unknown	Oyster; uncultivated; DISCARDED

Context	Material	Qty	Wt	Period	Notes
59	Pottery	1	2g	Roman	
64	Animal Bone	7	8g	Unknown	
64	Pottery	2	4g	Roman	
66	Pottery	1	11g	Med./Post-Med.	
68	Animal Bone	7	7g	Unknown	
68	Baked Clay	6	70g	Unknown	
68	Pottery	1	11g	Middle/Late Bronze Age	
68	Stone	1	393g	Unknown	
70	Animal Bone	4	52g	Unknown	
70	Baked Clay	4	32g	Unknown	
70	Flint – Struck	1	5g	Prehistoric	
70	Pottery	6	45g	Middle/Late Iron Age	

Appendix 2b: OASIS Finds Summary

Period	Material	Total
Middle/Late Iron Age	Pottery	7
Middle/Late Bronze Age	Pottery	1
Prehistoric	Flint – Struck	1
Roman	Pottery	7
Med./Post-Med.	Copper-Alloy	1
Med./Post-Med.	Pottery	6
Post-medieval	Ceramic Building Material	3
Post-medieval	Clay Pipe	1
Post-medieval	Copper-Alloy	2
Post-medieval	Iron	3
Post-medieval	Pottery	5
Unknown	Animal Bone	41
Unknown	Baked Clay	15
Unknown	Copper-Alloy	1
Unknown	Iron	6
Unknown	Shell	4
Unknown	Stone	17

Appendix 3: Pottery Catalogue

Ctxt	Description	Spot Date	*Total*		F1		Q1		BSW		ROB SH		GRS1		LMT		PM GLR		RFW		Comment
			No	Wt	No	Wt	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*	*25*					1	20	1	5									\
37	Ditch	M-LIA	*1*	*7*			1	7													\
40	Unstratified finds	18th C	*7*	*162*											3	28	4	134			includes PM GLR collared rim of dish/bowl; LMT has external glaze
47	Ditch	L15-16th C	*1*	*15*											1	15					plain everted rim, small fragment
57	Ditch	Roman	*1*	*3*							1	3									
59	Ditch	Roman	*1*	*2*							1	2									
64	Ditch	M1st-M2nd C AD	*2*	*4*					2	4											\
66	Ditch	L15-16th C	*1*	*11*											1	11					LMT has external lead glaze

			Total		**F1**		**Q1**		**BSW**		**ROB SH**		**GRS1**		**LMT**		**PM GLR**		**RFW**		
68	?Beam slot	M-LBA	*1*	*11*	1	11															
70	Posthole	M-LIA	*6*	*45*			6	45													\
			26	**362**	**1**	**11**	**7**	**52**	**3**	**24**	**3**	**10**	**1**	**2**	**6**	**124**	**4**	**134**	**1**	**5**	

Appendix 4: Animal Bone Catalogue

Ctxt	Feature No	Ctxt Qty	Wt (g)	Species	NISP	Ad	Juv	Element range	Ch	C	Gnaw	R/C/F	burn	B.Col	Comments
20	21	5	113	Cattle	5	5		jaw/t, scap		1					upper jaw fragments with worn molars, articular end of scapula
23	24	5	329	Cattle	2		2	ul, pel	1	2					unfused radius, pelvic fragment
23	24			Pig/boar	2		2	mand, ul	2						fragment of large mammal vertebra
23	24			Mammal	1										
31	30	1	125	Cattle	1	1		ul	1	1					tibia, chopped and fine cuts/scrapes from meat removal
33	32	2	78	Cattle	2	2		ul	1						humerus and fragment of shaft of the same bone
37	36	7	236	Cattle	3	3		u, t	2	1	2	c			chopped, cut and gnawed tibia, chopped and gnawed humerus fragment, upper molar
37	36			Mammal	4										fragments, possibly of cattle
47	46	3	71	Cattle	3	3		ll, ul	2						proximal metatarsal, distal humerus and fragment of humerus
64	63	7	8	Mammal	7										
68	67	7	7	Mammal	7			ul					7	g	probably fragments of s/g humerus
70	69	4	52	Cattle	2	2		t, ll	1						upper molar, metapodial fragment
70	69			Sheep/goat	2	2		ul	1						humerus fragments

Key:

NISP = Number of Individual Species elements Present; **Age** a = adult, j = juvenile (older than 1 month)

Element range: ul = upper limb, t = tooth, v = vertebrae, mand = mandible, jaw = upper jaw, scap = scapula

Butchering = c = cut, ch = chopped; **Gnaw** = Gnawed bone – c = canid; **Burn** = burnt bone and quantity; **B.Col**= colour of burnt remains – g = grey

Appendix 5: Plant Macrofossils and Other Remains

Sample No.	**7**	**8**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**3**
Context No.	**68**	**70**	**47**	**64**	**64**	**57**
Feature No.	**67**	**69**	**MN73**	**MN73**	**MN73**	**MN56**
Feature type	**Slot**	**ph**	**Ditch**	**Ditch**	**Ditch**	**Ditch**
Date	**M/LIA**	**?M/LIA**	**IA/R**	**IA/R**	**IA/R**	**?Roman**
Cereals and other food plants						
Hordeum sp.		xcf		xcf		
Triticum sp. (grains)	xfg	x	x	x	xcf	
T. aestivum/compactum type (rachis nodes)			x			
Cereal indet. (grains)	x	x	xfg	x	xfg	xfg
Large Fabaceae indet.	xcffg					
Herbs						
Fabaceae indet.					x	
Tree/shrub macrofossils						
Corylus avellana L.	x				x	
Other plant macrofossils						
Charcoal <2mm	xxxx	xxx	xxx	xxxx	xxx	xx
Charcoal >2mm	xxxx	xxx	xx	xxxx	xxxx	x
Charcoal >5mm	xxx	x		xxxx	xxxx	
Charcoal >10mm	xx			x	xx	
Charred root/stem	x	x		x	x	x
Other remains						
Black porous 'cokey' material	xx	x	x	x		x
Black tarry material	x	x	x	x		
Bone		x		xx	x	x
Burnt/fired clay	xxxx	x		x	x	
Marine mollusc shell	x					
Small coal frags.	x	x	x		x	x
Molluscs						
Woodland/shade loving species						
Aegopinella sp.				x	x	
Carychium sp.			x			x
Clausilia sp.				x	x	
Discus rotundatus				x	x	
Oxychlius sp.				x		
Vitrea sp.		x			x	x
Zonitidae indet.				x		
Open country species						
Helicella itala	x				x	
Pupilla muscorum	x	x	x		x	
Vallonia sp.	x		x	x	x	xx
V. costata				x		x

Sample No.	7	8	4	5	6	3
Context No.	**68**	**70**	**47**	**64**	**64**	**57**
Feature No.	**67**	**69**	**MN73**	**MN73**	**MN73**	**MN56**
V. pulchella						xcf
Vertigo pygmaea			x			x
Catholic species						
Cochlicopa sp.		x		x		x
Trichia hispida group		x	x		x	x
Marsh/freshwater species						
Lymnaea sp.				xcf		
Planorbis planorbis					x	
Sample volume (litres)	**10**	**10**	**10**	**10**	**10**	**10**
Volume of flot (litres)	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**
% flot sorted	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**

Key
x = 1–10 specimens xx = 11–50 specimens xxx = 51–100 specimens xxxx = 100+ specimens
cf = compare fg = fragment ph = post-hole
M/LIA = Middle to Late Iron Age IA/R = Iron Age to Roman

Appendix 6: SHER Sites by Period

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

Prehistoric SHER records within 1km of the site

SHER	Description
BRR 033	Mill Field – Roman coins and 'urns with ashes', ?cemetery
BRR 037	Multi-period finds recorded Roman pottery

Roman SHER records within 1km of the site

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

Medieval SHER records within 1km of the site

SHER	Description
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

Post-medieval SHER records within 1km of the site

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

Listed buildings within 1km of the site

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: norfolka1-228046

Project details

Project name	Excavation and Evaluation of Land Adjacent to the Green, Barrow, Suffolk
Short description of the project	An archaeological excavation was conducted by NPS Archaeology ahead of development of land adjacent to The Green, Barrow in Suffolk. Previous evaluation had recorded ditches in the east of the development site that contained artefacts of Romano-British date with daub, faunal remains, charcoal and a small quantity of ceramics within their fills suggesting nearby occupation of Romano-British date. A second phase of evaluation work at the site examining Trenches 11 to13 was carried out following the clearance of standing buildings from the site on its southern boundary. Though trenches 12 and 13 yielded little of archaeological value, structural remains dated to the Middle or Late Iron Age were present in Trench 11. The excavation of an area 30m by 30m in plan located in the north-east of the site recorded features seen in previous evaluation works; a further undated ditch was also revealed. A small quantity of lava quern from one of the ditches 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. Two possible post-holes or pits that were undated might belong to this period. Taken as a whole these ditches and artefacts are though to identify agrarian settlement of Romano-British date, perhaps the periphery of a small farmstead that went out of use in the 2nd century AD. The retrieval of a single sherd of Middle or Late Bronze Age pottery hints at possible earlier activity at the site. The influence of Roman agricultural practice is hinted at by the occurrence of new crop species such as bread wheat.
Project dates	Start: 24-09-2013 End: 29-09-2013
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	norfolka1-151828 - OASIS form ID
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	BEAM SLOT Roman
Monument type	POST HOLE Roman

Monument type	DITCH Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Late Iron Age
Significant Finds	POTTERY Late Bronze Age
Significant Finds	STRUCK FLINT Late Prehistoric
Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman
Significant Finds	COPPERY ALLOY Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	CBM Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CLAY PIPE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	COPPER ALLOY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	IRON Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches","Targeted Trenches"
Development type	Housing estate
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG15
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK ST EDMUNDSBURY BARROW Land adjacent to the green, Barrow, Suffolk
Postcode	IP29 5AA
Study area	900 Square metres
Site coordinates	TL 576530 263580 51.912938635411 0.292381582617 51 54 46 N 000 17 32 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 92.99m Max: 93.51m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	NPS Archaeology
Project brief originator	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
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	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Metal","Worked stone/lithics","other"
Digital Archive recipient	NPS Archaeology
Digital Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Metal","Worked stone/lithics","other"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Images vector","Spreadsheets","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council
Paper Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Metal","Worked stone/lithics","other"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Plan","Report","Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Excavation and Evaluation of Land Adjacent to the Green, Barrow, Suffolk
Author(s)/Editor (s)	Adams D
Other bibliographic details	Report 2014/ 1208
Date	2014
Issuer or publisher	NPS Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	Norwich
Description	A4 paper, double sided, colour printed, spiral bound; PDF.

Entered by	James Fish (james.fish@nps.co.uk)
Entered on	28 October 2015

Appendix 8: Archaeological Specification

NPS ARCHAEOLOGY

LAND OFF THE GREEN
BARROW
SUFFOLK

SPECIFICATION
FOR
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION

Prepared for

Hopkins Homes Ltd
Melton Park House
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IP12 1TJ

by

NPS Archaeology
Scandic House
85 Mountergate
Norwich
NR1 1PY

September 2013

Reference No: 01-04-14-2-1208

1. Introduction

1.1 Proposals for development of land off The Green, Barrow, Suffolk (NGR TL 7653 6358) require a programme of archaeological excavation as previous archaeological evaluation recorded features of Romano-British date in the east of the site. Therefore Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, as advisors to the Local Planning Authority, recommended that a condition be applied to the planning permission that part of the site is subject to archaeological excavation. In addition three evaluation trenches not accessible during the previous phase of work will be examined (these form part of works covered by Project Design Reference No: 01-04-14-2-1145)

1.2 This Project Design has been prepared by NPS Archaeology in response to an invitation from Hopkins Homes to provide a Project Design and costs for undertaking a programme of archaeological works to fulfil the requirements of the Archaeological Brief for Archaeological Excavation issued by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service.

2. Aims

2.1 The Programme of excavation is required to recover as much information as possible on the origins, date, development, phasing, spatial organisation, character, function, status, significance and the nature of social, economic and industrial activities on the proposed development site.

2.2 The aims of the archaeological work may therefore be summarised as follows:

i. To establish the presence or absence of archaeological remains within the area.
ii. To determine the extent, condition, nature, quality and date of any archaeological remains occurring within the area.
iii. Ensure that any archaeological features discovered are identified, sampled and recorded.
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 produce an assessment report and updated project design.

3. Mitigation Strategy

3.1 The mitigation strategy presented in this document has been designed to record any archaeological remains affected by the development. Where archaeological remains are identified, and these cannot be preserved in situ, the impacts of the scheme will be minimised by appropriate levels of archaeological excavation and recording.

3.2 The mitigation strategy includes excavation of a 30m x 30m area centred on the west end of evaluation Trench 8 and extending north to Trench 7 and west to Trench 10. The different elements to be employed are presented below in the anticipated order that they will take place.

3.3 The excavation will be a central part of the construction programme and it is important that it is adequately funded and that sufficient time is available for the excavation.

3.4 The elements of the mitigation strategy may be summarised as follows:

i. *Excavation*. Where significant archaeological remains exist and will be affected by construction, these remains will be recorded through archaeological excavation of the footprint of the proposed new building. All archaeological features or deposits will be cleaned and excavated to determine function, form and relative date. Full written, drawn and photographic records of all excavated archaeological deposits and features will be produced.

ii. *Post-fieldwork Processing*. The drawn and written, photographic, stratigraphic and structural record will be cross-referenced and entered onto a database to provide a consistent and compatible record of the results of the various elements of fieldwork. Artefactual and ecofactual material recovered during the fieldwork will be cleaned, marked and packaged in accordance with the archive requirements of the Suffolk Store or relevant museum. A database of these materials will be compiled.

iii. *Assessment and reporting.* On completion of all fieldwork and the Post-fieldwork Processing, an assessment will be made of the stratigraphic and structural records and the artefactual and environmental materials. This assessment will identify the tasks required to carry the project through to publication and completion and those tasks will be presented in an Assessment Report and Updated Project Design. A final report or publication report will be prepared based on the results of the assessment.

3.5 The elements to be employed during this project are outlined below. The proposed programme must be agreed in writing with Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service before commencement.

3.2 Excavation

4.1.1 The excavation will cover an area of *90* square metres in the east of the site centred on the west end of Trench 8. The position of the excavation area will be identified and laid out by the client or their main contractor prior to any works commencing.

4.1.2 The excavation area will be mechanically stripped and will be manually cleaned and all exposed surfaces and spoil will be screened with a metal detector.

4.1.3 When excavation depths exceed 1.2m, or the excavation sides are considered too unstable to provide safe working conditions, the excavation edges will be locally stepped. If the site is not secure the excavation area will be fenced at all times.

4.1.4 Spoil from the excavation will not be removed from site. Once complete, the excavation area will not be backfilled until agreement to do so is given by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service. All backfilled areas will be left in a safe condition.

4.1.5 Exposed archaeological features and deposits will be excavated by hand and screened by metal detector. Spoil from machine stripping and from hand-excavated features will be scanned with metal detector used by an experienced operator.

4.1.6 All artefactual and ecofactual materials will be collected and, where possible, related to the context from which they derived. All retained materials will be stored in stable conditions until arrangements for their processing and analysis are made.

4.1.7 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 of complex stratified deposits are encountered. Buried soils will be sampled by sieving to determine

artefact densities. In general, the following feature/deposit sampling strategy will be employed wherever site conditions allow in accordance with the document *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003):

linear features	10%, with all slots at least 1m wide
non-linear features (pits and postholes)	Exposed features half-sectioned
structures	100%
post-trenches/slots	100% (including longitudinal sections)
burials	100%
buried soils	100% (with 2mm mesh sieving)

Where required features and deposits will be totally excavated

4.1.8 All archaeological deposits, features and layers will be recorded using 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 suitable scales, depending on the complexity of the archaeological deposits and the level of detail required. Typically the scales used will be 1:50, 1:20 and 1:10. Sections will be drawn 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. Digital photographs will also be taken to record the pre-excavation condition of the site, the progress of the excavation and the appearance of the site following the completion of the excavation.

4.1.9 Human remains will be left *in situ* unless it is not possible to retain them within the final design plans, or if they are likely to be disturbed by any aspect of the development. The number of burials to be removed will be agreed in writing before removal begins.

4.1.10 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 Section 25 of the Burial Act, 1857. No human remains will be removed until permission has been granted in writing by The Ministry of Justice, in line with the recent review of the Burial Law and Archaeology. Human remains will be screened from public view during the course of the excavation. Backfilling of any graves or excavation areas containing human remains that are not excavated will be done manually to ensure that the remains are appropriately protected from any damage or disturbance.

4.1.11 Soil samples with the potential to contain palaeoenvironmental materials will be collected if suitable deposits are encountered. Standard 40 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.

4.1.12 Samples with the potential to contain evidence of industrial processes will be collected from suitable deposits. This will concentrate on recovering further evidence for the iron working taking place on or near the site. Sampling and storage of recovered material will in line with the *Centre for Archaeology Guidelines: Archaeometallurgy* (English Heritage 2010).

4.1.13 Should any waterlogged material such as timbers or organic artefacts and ecofacts be encountered they will be recorded, removed from site and kept in suitable and stable conditions until arrangements for their analysis can be arranged.

4.1.14 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 Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service.

4.2 Post-Fieldwork Processing

4.2.1 The purpose of this phase is to ensure that all elements of the site record are cross-referenced and compatible with each other for the post-excavation assessment and reporting phases.

4.2.2 The drawn, photographic and written stratigraphic and structural records will be cross-referenced and, if appropriate, entered into an archaeological database. Information from the excavation will be added to develop an overall site project database that will be used as the basis for interpretation of the results and the production of project reports and any publication.

4.2.3 The cleaning and cataloguing of any artefactual and ecofactual materials recovered will be undertaken on completion of the excavation. All retained materials will be cleaned, marked and packaged in accordance with the requirements of the Suffolk Archaeological Store, o an appropriate museums. Finds data will be stored on a database to allow summary listings of artefacts by category and context to provide basic quantification.

4.2.4 An archive structured in accordance with guidelines laid out in *Archaeological Archives: a guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation* (Brown 2007) will be created.

4.3 Assessment

4.3.1 On completion of all stages of the fieldwork and the post-excavation processing, an assessment of the archive (including written, drawn, photographic and artefactual elements) will be undertaken in line with the recommendations set out in the document *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE) (2006). This assessment will summarise the stratigraphic, artefactual and environmental evidence and evaluate both its significance and potential to address the research aims of the project. The assessment will involve detailed work on the different archive elements and the production of catalogues, illustrative material and specialist reports.

4.3.2 A stratigraphic matrix and accompanying text sections will be prepared where appropriate in order to establish the stratigraphic sequence and phasing of the archaeological remains.

4.3.3 An assessment of the finds data stored on the finds database will be undertaken in line with the procedures set out in the document *Standards and Guidelines for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (Institute *for* Archaeologists 2001).

4.3.4 The finds assessment will start upon completion of the finds processing and will involve the identification and description of the artefactual materials 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 artefacts or ecofacts will be analysed in a similar fashion.

4.3.5 Classes of artefacts that are considered appropriate for use as dating evidence will be analysed to a level to establish a site chronology. Descriptive catalogues for each category of material will be prepared, detailing attributes of the assemblage such as the range and variety of types, composition, and date. This data will be presented in tabular, graphic and appendix form. The potential of all categories of artefactual materials will be assessed in relation to both the excavation's stated research objectives and wider regional research objectives. This assessment will be undertaken by relevant specialists, who will recommend the artefact groups or categories that warrant more detailed analysis

4.3.6 An assessment of artefact conservation requirements will be undertaken in conjunction with the Conservation Department at Norwich Castle Museum. This assessment will identify the range and condition of finds requiring treatment and the appropriate conservation methodology and analytical techniques to be employed. Metal objects that require X-radiography in order to complete their analysis will also be identified. In all instances, conservation assessment procedures will follow the frameworks set out in the documents *Excavated Artefacts and Conservation* (UKIC *Conservation Guidelines No 1*, 1988) and *A Strategy for the Care and Investigation of Finds* (Ancient Monuments Laboratory 1995). Conservation of those finds identified by the Conservation Assessment as requiring treatment will be undertaken by the Conservation Department at Norwich Castle Museum.

4.3.7 Environmental samples taken during the course of the excavation will be assessed in relation to the project's stated research objectives. Bulk soil samples taken during the excavation will be processed employing manual flotation/bulk sieving methods and the flots scanned to assess potential. Pollen samples will be treated by standard methods and slides scanned to assess pollen grain abundance and state of preservation. Animal bone from selected contexts will be scanned to assess condition and species representation. Any other environmental samples taken will be assessed using recognised procedures for the particular category of material. The assessment of environmental material in all instances will follow the guidelines set out in the document *Environmental Archaeology and Archaeological Evaluations* (*Association for Environmental Archaeology Working Papers No 2*, 1995).

4.3.8 The stages of assessment set out above will result in an Updated Project Design that will provide details of the tasks required to carry the works to appropriate publication.

4.3.9 The assessment report and Updated Project Design will be submitted to Hopkins Homes and Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service at the end of the agreed post-fieldwork assessment period.

4.3.10 Following discussions and consideration of the results of the assessment report and Updated Project Design, the task list and a timetable for publication, if appropriate, will be agreed. **These tasks may require additional costs and these will be agreed once the Updated Project Design has been approved by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service.**

4.3.11 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 Suffolk Store or relevant museum.

5. Timetable

5.1 The timetable for fieldwork assumes that 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.

6. Staffing

6.1 The project will be co-ordinated by a Project Officer who will be dedicated to the project throughout its duration. The Project Officer will be responsible for the day to day running of the fieldwork and reporting. 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 urban archaeological excavation and post-excavation analysis.

6.2 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.

6.3 NPS Archaeology staff associated with the project will be as follows:

Project Management	
Archaeology Manager	Jayne Bown *BA, MIFA*
Project Manager	Nigel Page *BA, AIFA*

Project Staff	
Project Officer	David Adams
Finds Co-ordinator	Becky Sillwood
Experienced Excavators	To be nominated

6.4 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 Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service.

6.5. 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:

6.5.1 *NPS Archaeology specialist staff*

Specialist	***Research Field***
Andy Barnett	Metal-detectorist, Numismatic Items
Sarah Bates *BA, MIFA*	Worked Flint
Sarah Percival *BA, MIFA*	Prehistoric and Saxon Pottery, briquetage
Fran Green *BSc, PhD*	General Environmental
Julie Curl, *MIFA*	Faunal Remains
Stephen Morgan	Window glass
Sue Anderson	Post-Roman Pottery, Ceramic Building Material
Jane Cowgill	Iron-working
Roger Doonan	Non-Ferrous Metalworking
Debbie Forkes	Conservation
Val Fryer	Macrofossil analysis
Stephen Heywood	Architectural Stonework
Andrew Peachey	Roman Pottery, Fired Clay
Richard Macphail	Micromorphology
Jo Mills	Worked Stone Artefacts
John Shepherd	Vessel Glass

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.

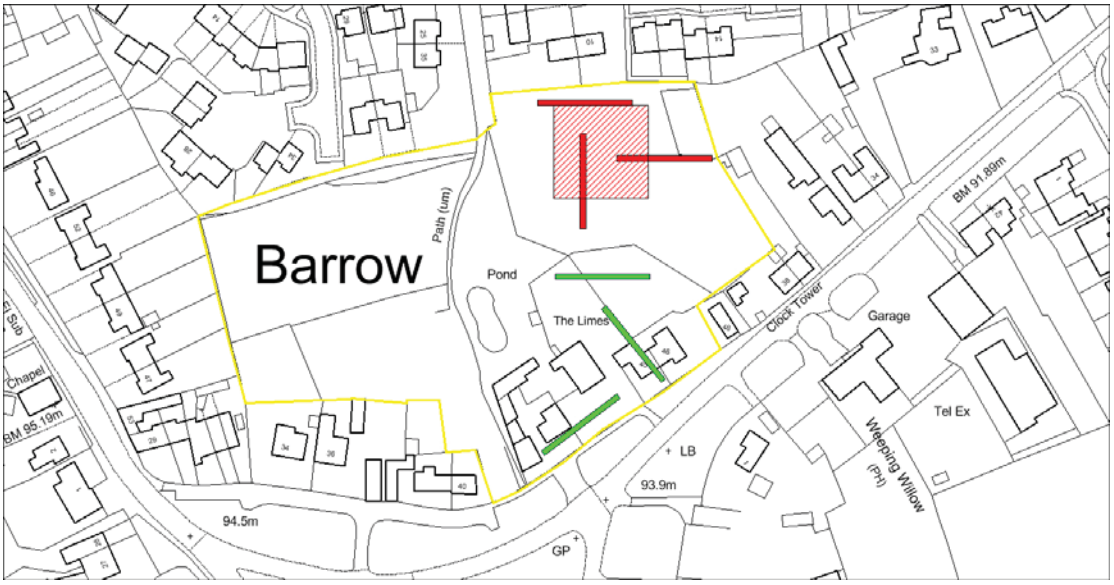

Figure 1: location plan showing the suggested area of excavation (shaded red) and Phase 2 trenches (green).