

Ufford Hall Barn Monitoring, Fressingfield FSF 069

Archaeological Monitoring Report

SCCAS Report No. 2012/178

Commissioning body: Hucklesby Architects

Author: Rob Brooks

January/2013

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Ufford Hall Barn Monitoring, Fressingfield

FSF 069

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HER Information

Site Code: FSF 069

Site Name: Ufford Hall Barn monitoring

Report Number 20120/178

Planning Application No: Mid Suffolk 2867/10

Date of Fieldwork: 7th – 10th August, 2012

Grid Reference: TM 2728 7464

Oasis Reference: suffolkc1-137679

Curatorial Officer: Edward Martin

Project Officer: Rob Brooks

Commissioning Body: Hucklesby Architects

Client Reference: N/A

Digital report submitted to Archaeological Data Service:

<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/greylit>

Disclaimer

Any opinions expressed in this report about the need for further archaeological work are those of the Field Projects Team alone. Ultimately the need for further work will be determined by the Local Planning Authority and its Archaeological Advisors when a planning application is registered. Suffolk County Council's archaeological contracting services cannot accept responsibility for inconvenience caused to the clients should the Planning Authority take a different view to that expressed in the report.

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Date: 30/01/2013

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

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Summary












An archaeological monitoring was carried out within an early post-medieval barn just to the north of Ufford Hall, in Fressingfield, Suffolk. This revealed ditches and a posthole, and a 15th-16th century pit containing pottery, which all pre-dated the barn. Clay floor layers and cart ruts were also recorded within the building, as was a series of postholes and a horse skull burial, thought to demonstrate the barn's conversion to a stable. The archaeological deposits appeared to be well preserved.

Drawing Conventions

Plans

- Limit of Excavation 
- Features 
- Break of Slope 
- Features - Conjectured 
- Natural Features 
- Sondages/Machine Strip 
- Intrusion/Truncation 
- Illustrated Section  S.14
- Cut Number 
- Archaeological Features 

Sections

- Limit of Excavation 
- Cut 
- Modern Cut 
- Cut - Conjectured 
- Deposit Horizon 
- Deposit Horizon - Conjectured 
- Intrusion/Truncation 
- Top of Natural 
- Top Surface 
- Break in Section 
- Cut Number 
- Deposit Number 0007
- Ordnance Datum $\frac{18.45\text{m OD}}{\times}$

1. Introduction

A monitoring was carried out during works to convert a Grade II Listed barn (LB no. 279984) into a house, within the former grounds of Ufford Hall, in Fressingfield, Suffolk (Figs. 1 – 4). This required excavations for internal trenches to underpin the existing walls, as well as a floor level reduction. A Historic Building Record had preceded this work, recording the structure as a 17th century threshing barn, which had incorporated timbers from an earlier barn. Stables had been added later to its northern and southern ends (Alston, 2011). Archaeological monitoring was subsequently required for the project in order to record any archaeological features and recover any finds that would be uncovered or destroyed by the groundworks. The work was carried out to a Brief and Specification by Edward Martin (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team – Appendix 1). Hucklesby Architects commissioned the work on behalf of the client, with site visits being carried out on the 7th and 10th August, 2012. The site was located at grid reference TM 2728 7464.

2. Geology and topography

The recorded geology of the area consists of superficial deposits of Lowestoft formation chalk, with outwash sands and gravels, silts and clays, overlying bedrock deposits of Crag group sand (BGS, 2012). On site the geology presented itself as yellowish-orange to orangish-brown clay.

The site lies between the 50m contour to the north-east and the 55m contour to the south-west, indicating a gentle rise, in a landscape that is 'gently undulating or flat, dissected by small streams' (SCC, 2012).

3. Archaeology and historical background

Contributions from Leigh Alston

The barn is located within the grounds of the 15th and 16th century timber-framed Ufford Hall, which is recorded on the Historic Environment Record (HER) as FSF 002 (Fig. 1). It is listed at Grade II* (LB no. 1032930) and was the childhood home and place of retirement of Dr William Sancroft (1580-1647); the Archbishop of Canterbury who attended King Charles II on his death bed and who crowned James II. The remains of what was probably the medieval moat also survive, in the form of several ponds.

Other HER records listed close to the site include a Neolithic axe, found within a field just to the north-east of the barn (FSF 017), whilst a medieval or post-medieval field system is recorded 160m to the south-east (SBK 008). Several other medieval moated sites are known within the local area, including at Broadway Hall 630m to the west (SBK 001), at Pear Tree House 600m to the east (FSF 001), at Lime Tree Farm 720m to the south-east (LXD 005), and at Moat Farm 760m to the north (FSF 010).

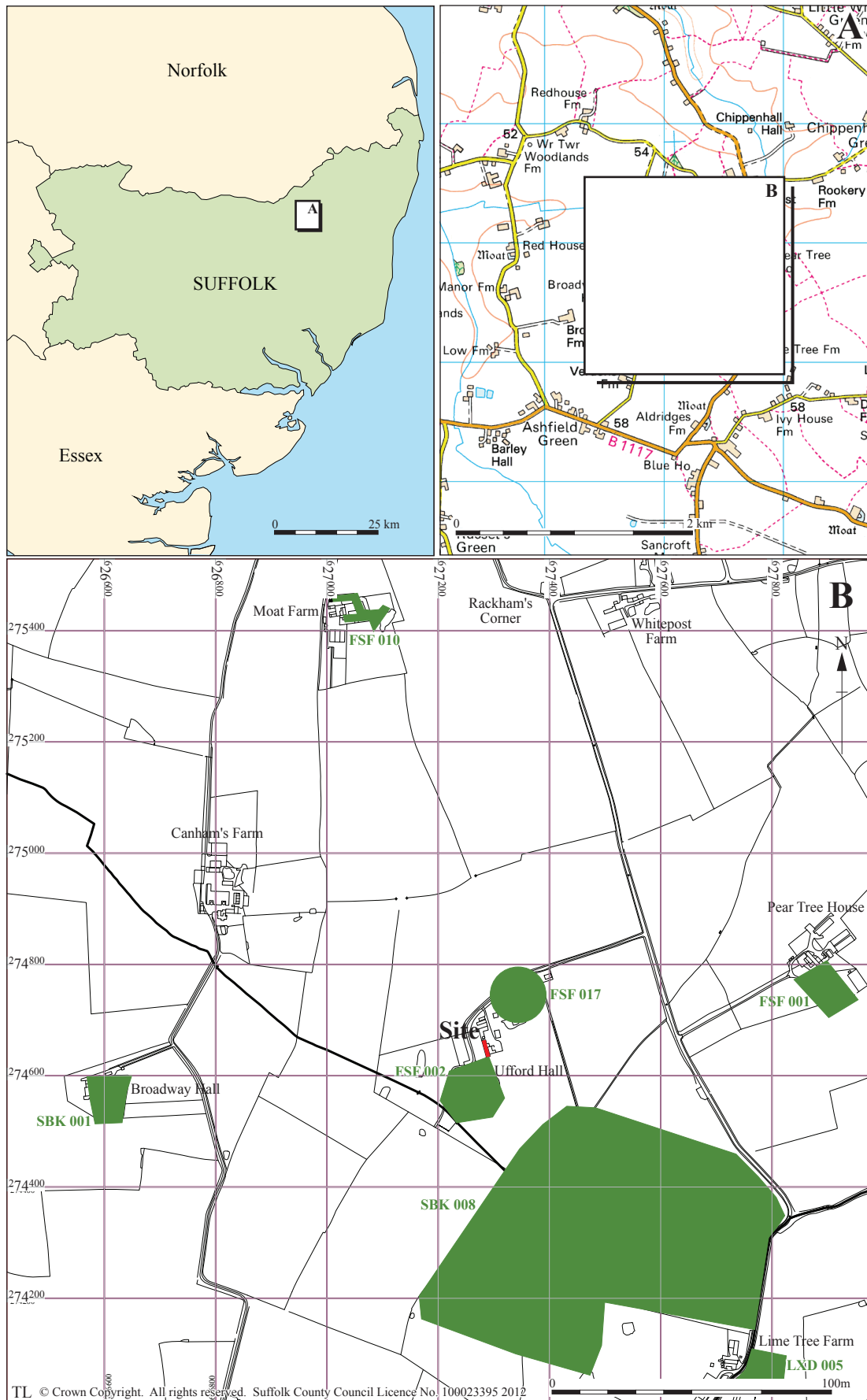


Figure 1. Location map showing HER entries

4. Methodology

The internal underpinning trenches were all excavated by hand to depths of 0.45-0.5m below ground level, whilst the ground level reductions were carried out by a machine equipped with a toothless bucket. This latter stage of works was monitored by the supervising archaeologist, with upcast spoil being examined for finds. However the excavation of the internal trenches had taken place prior to the archaeological visit. Sections were cleaned down by hand and then drawn of features at a scale of 1:20, with plans being drawn of the barn and contexts at between 1:20 and 1:100. Digital colour photographs were taken of features, soil stratigraphy and the site in general at a resolution of 2848 x 4288 pixels. The site, which was recorded using a single context continuous numbering system (Appendix 2) measured 215sqm in total. Site records have been input into an MS Access database and recorded using the Historic Environment Record code FSF 069. Finds have been washed, marked and quantified, and the resultant data entered onto the site database. Digitised copies of profile and feature sections have been made. An OASIS form has been completed for the project (reference no. suffolkc1-137679, Appendix 3) and a digital copy of the report submitted for inclusion on the Archaeology Data Service database (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/greylit>). The site archive is kept in the main store of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service at Bury St Edmunds, under the HER code FSF 069.

5. Results

5.1 Introduction

Across the site various layers were removed that are interpreted as floor screeds or surfaces, into which had been cut several postholes and the burial of a horse skull within a small pit, which are collectively thought to indicate a secondary use of the barn for horse stalls. Ruts were also recorded worn into the top of the flooring layers, which were associated with the use of carts or other vehicles in the barn. Underlying the floor layers and pre-dating the barn was a ditch, a pit and two further possible ditch cuts (Figs. 2-4). Within Section 1 the natural geology was uncovered and recorded as orange-brown clay 0003. Finds were only retrieved from pit fill 0013.

5.2 Trench results

Northern stable area

Within the northern stable, section 1 recorded 0.06m of modern building waste 0001, overlying up to 0.42m of firm mid yellowish-brown silty-sand, 0002, with occasional stones. This layer was interpreted as a redeposited floor screed or a make-up layer. It produced no finds or other dateable material. Underlying this was natural geological deposit 0003, which was orangish-brown clay.

Barn area

Phase 1 – contexts pre-dating the barn

Within the barn archaeological deposits from three main phases existed, which related to activity that pre-dated the structure, the structure's secondary use as stables following its use for threshing, and the subsequent use of vehicles within the building. Excluding the latter phase, these were all overlaid by layers 0004 and 0008, which were possible floors or screeds.

Features 0014 and 0025

The earliest possible cut was 0014 (Fig. 2). This was an east to west aligned linear feature that was >4.7m long x c.2.7m wide. Its northern edge was quite well defined,

with a clear, but shallow and gentle slope. However the southern edge was poorly defined. It was interpreted as a hollow into which layer 0011 had slumped, but alternatively it could also have been a shallow ditch that was possibly truncated. The context was cut by pit 0012. Possible ditch cut 0025 runs into its northern edge. This was a north-west to south-east aligned possible ditch that measured 0.8m wide x >2.1m long and was parallel to ditch 0017.

Pit 0012

A large pit was recorded emerging from the eastern side of the barn. It appeared to be sub-square in plan and had a 40° slightly concave northern edge, with a gently curving break of slope to the slightly concave base. The cut was 4.1m long x >2.4m wide x 0.34m deep and was filled with dark brown-black silt 0013, which produced eleven sherds of pottery, collectively dated as 15th-16th century, as well as a single oyster shell.

Posthole 0015

A single round posthole was recorded from this phase as cut 0015, which measured 0.5m x 0.5m x 0.4m deep. It had 75-85° straight sides, with a rapidly curving break of slope to the flat base. The fill, 0016, was grey silt with no inclusions.

Ditch 0017

A thin ditch was excavated as cut 0017, aligned north-west to south-east by the south-west corner of the barn, running parallel to ditch 0025. Its north-east edge sloped at 75° and was slightly concave whilst the south-west side was stepped, with an initial 45° concave slope, which flattened out before breaking sharply to a 75° slightly concave slope. The base was flat and the cut was filled with grey silt 0018, with iron staining. The profile of the ditch indicated that it had been re-cut and it measured 0.7m wide x 0.3m deep.

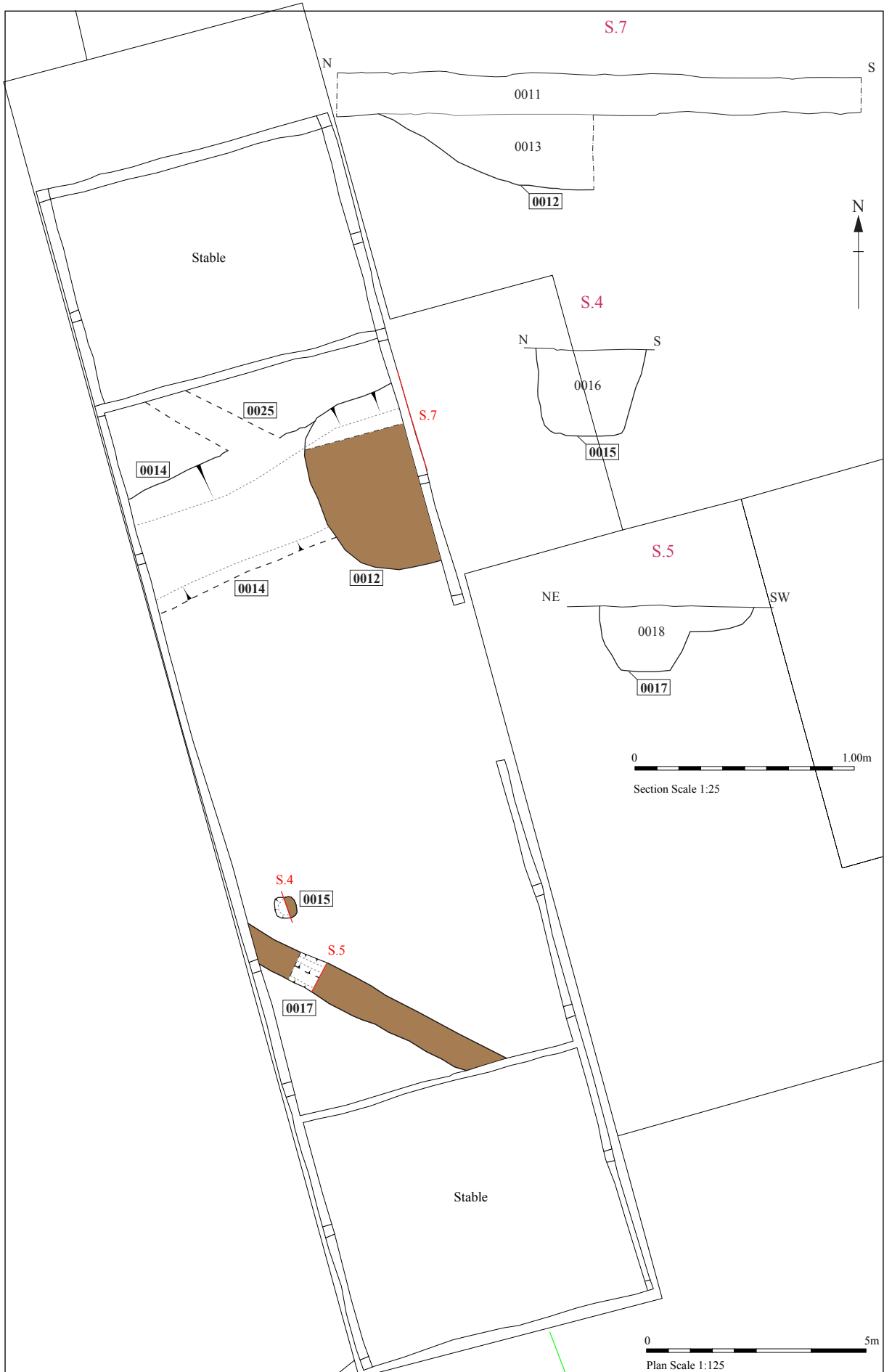


Figure 2. Phase 1 plan and sections

Phase 2 – contexts associated with the conversion of the barn to stables

Posthole group 0023 and horse burial 0022

Thirteen postholes were excavated, which cut layer 0011. Ten of these formed three lines (Fig. 3). Each cut was roughly round or oval in plan, with flat bases. Traces of decayed wooden post survived in each cut and most fell within a size range of 0.45m x 0.5m wide to 0.7m x 0.75m long, although one smaller posthole was 0.25m x 0.25m. Each posthole had a surviving post-pipe, consisting of coal, charcoal, brick and decayed wood, surrounded by post-packing blue-grey chalky-clay. One of these features was recorded in section 6 as cut 0019, with fills 0020 and 0021. These cuts were interpreted as a series of animal stalls within the barn, which may have functioned alongside the stable blocks on the northern and southern ends of the barn.

To the north of the postholes an oval pit was uncovered that contained the remnants of a horse skull. The pit measured 1.05m x 0.75m and had moderately sloping concave sides and a concave base. Both the pit and horse skull were aligned roughly east to west, but the skull was heavily damaged during machining. This unusual feature was interpreted as being indicative of post-medieval superstitious behaviour, possibly for warding off spirits. Whilst such animal burials are generally earlier, superstitious apotropaic carpentry marks are sometimes revealed within post-medieval barns and houses in rural Suffolk, indicating the continuation of such beliefs for warding off spirits that might otherwise disturb livestock.

Flint layer 0004

A small area of flints was recorded on the western side of the barn as 0004. This layer was up to 0.06m deep and consisted of flints of mixed sizes that covered layer 0008 and the ruts that were impressed into it. Layer 0004 may have originally covered a wider area, having been removed with the concrete during the current building works. The flints were interpreted as a floor/screed layer, levelling any irregularities within the existing surface.

Phase 3 – contexts associated with later activity within the barn

Several clay layers were recorded in sections 2 and 3, which were within the trenching dug to underpin the walls. These were interpreted as several layers of redeposited material used as either floor layers or screeds. However, as the trenches had been excavated prior to the archaeological visit it was not easy to relate these layers to each other, although they were interpreted as being associated with later usage of the barn, with the uppermost layer cut by ruts left by carts or other vehicles. The earliest layer was 0010, in section 2, which was orangish-brown clay, similar to the natural and overlaid by layer 0007.

Layers 0007, 0009, 0011 and 0008

The uppermost and most comprehensively surviving layers from this sequence consist of deposits 0007, 0009, 0011 and 0008. Layers 0007, 0009 and 0011 are thought to be the same layer, overlying much of the barn floor and measuring between 0.1m and 0.24m thick. These contexts were all recorded as yellowish-brown silty-sand with occasional small flint inclusions. Over the top of this material was floor layer 0008, which was yellowish-green clay, with frequent small chalk lumps and nodules, between 0.12-0.14m thick. Around the area of layer 0004 and section 2, layer 0008 appeared to have been worn away and infilled with layer 0004. This was then cut by four ruts that ran east-west across the barn from its double-door entrance, one of which was recorded as cut 0006.

Cart ruts

Cut within the top of layers 0007 and 0008 were four shallow gullies, running east to west from the double doors of the barn. These were up to 0.12m deep and one example was recorded as cut 0006, which had steep concave sides, with a curving break of slope to a concave base. Within this cut was fill 0005, a mid greyish-brown sandy-silt with frequent seed husks, as well as large flints. The seed husks were interpreted as material left over from threshing or crop storage within the barn, whilst the flints were thought to have been pressed into the top of the ruts from the layer 0004. Similar fills were present in each rut.

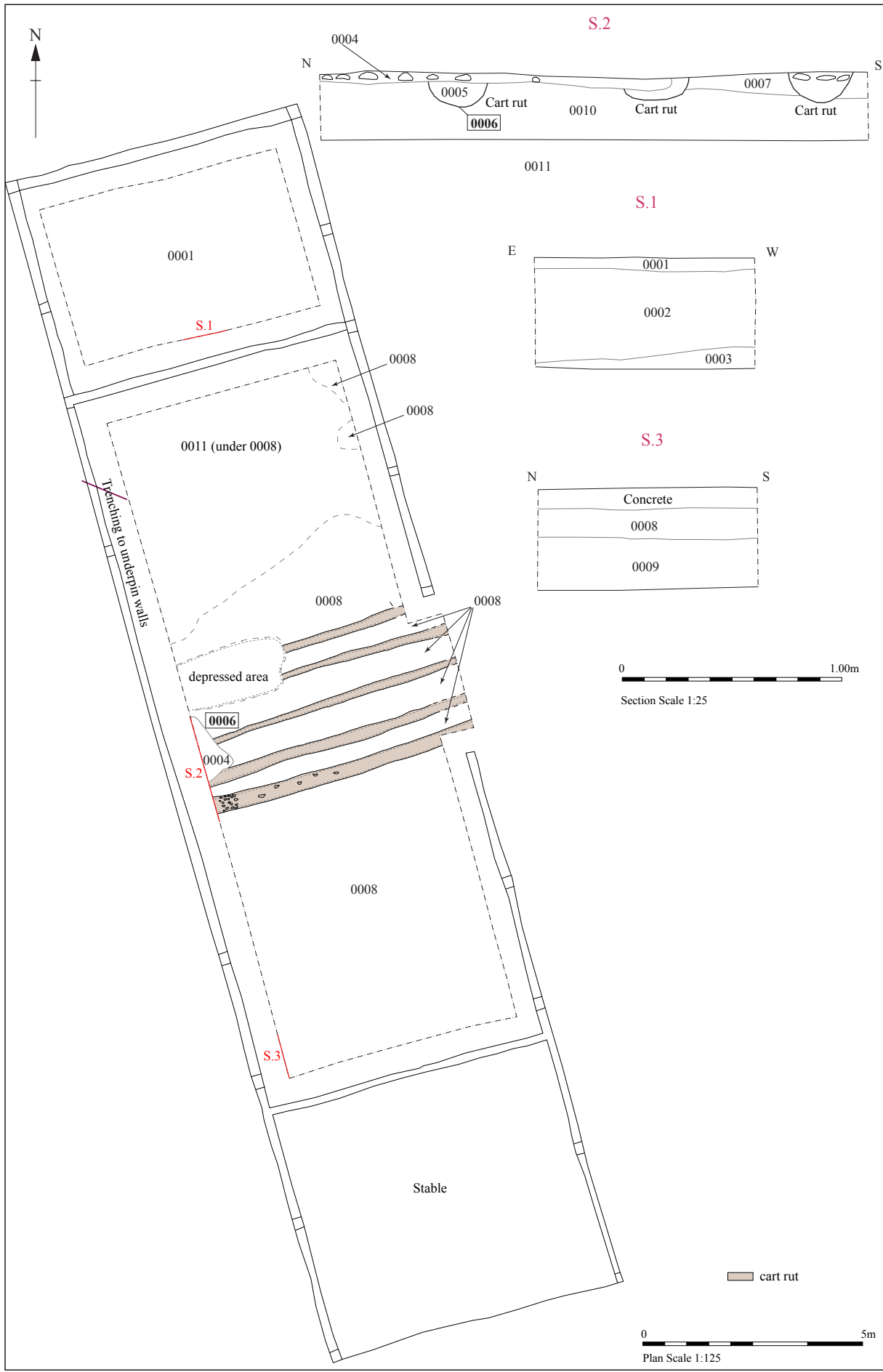


Figure 4. Phase 3 plan and sections

6. Finds and environmental evidence

Richenda Goffin

6.1 Introduction

Finds were collected from a single context, the fill of a large pit 0012 on the eastern side of the barn.

Context	Pottery No	Pottery Wt (g)	Shell No	Shell Wt (g)
0013	11	299	1	22

Table 1. Finds quantities

6.2 The pottery

A total of eleven fragments of post-medieval pottery was recovered from the fill 0013 of pit 0012. The assemblage has been fully recorded and the catalogue is presented in Appendix 4.

The small group of ceramics includes the remains of at least three Late medieval transitional ware vessels dating to the 15th-16th century. The identified sherds consist of part of a jug or cistern and the remains of a bowl or panchion which has a worn base through usage. A small fragment of Glazed red earthenware (16th-18th C) is also present.

The most interesting fragment is part of a Local glazed slipware (LSL) mug or cup which dates to the 16th century. The surviving base sherd is made in a soft pale orange fabric with sparse red clay pellets. The exterior has been covered with a red slip which has been cut through in vertical stripes to expose the paler clay underneath (Pl. 1). The vessel has then been covered with an overall lead glaze, both externally and internally.

Fragments of other local slipwares made in similar fabrics and with the same kind of decoration are occasionally found in East Anglia, although it is not known where they were manufactured. A sherd of a similarly slipped and decorated jug or tankard found with 16th century and later pottery was identified in a private garden at Broome in South Norfolk (Norfolk HER site 32805). In view of the type of fabric, it is possible that a production centre somewhere along the Waveney valley may be most likely. Such

pottery may have formed part of the later phase of production of the Late Medieval and Transitional pottery industry tradition which was located in a number of places along the North Suffolk border at, for example, Weybread (Anderson et al 1996). It is also probable that other kiln sites were producing other wares in this ceramic tradition elsewhere in East Anglia.

6.3 Shell

A single fragment of oyster shell was collected from the pit 0012.

6.4 Discussion of material evidence

The small quantity of pottery and shell recovered from the monitoring is from a feature which pre-dates the threshing barn and is contemporary with the construction and occupation of Ufford Hall itself.



Plate 1. Fragment of 16th century Local slipware vessel from pit 0012

7. Discussion

Monitoring of the groundworks has recorded the presence of a series of phased archaeological deposits throughout the barn, and these were usually well preserved below or within several floor layers/screeds. The earliest features are not clearly dated, except for pit 0012, which appears to be 15th-16th century. As such it is likely to have been open at the same time as the hall and may have been backfilled with refuse. The relationships between this pit and ditches 0017 and 0025, and posthole 0015 are unclear, although they appear to pre-date the pit. These potentially earlier features also had similar fills, and cuts 0017 and 0025 are similarly aligned, indicating that they may well be contemporary. It is uncertain whether feature 0014 was an actual cut, or a slight hollow that had then been backfilled with layer 0011 to level it. The orientation of the linear features does not conform to the alignment of the hall or its base court, suggesting that they pre-date the laying out of the hall site. There is also no evidence for a surviving buried ground surface associated with the earlier ditches, suggesting that the area was truncated in preparation for the construction of the barn.

After this point the barn was constructed and used for a period of time for threshing crops, which is likely to have taken place on a flagstone or brick floor that has subsequently been removed. Following this several stalls were built within the building. These were almost certainly for horses as other livestock was usually not separated in the same fashion, and they may also correspond with the construction of the northern and southern stables on the ends of the barn. The presence of the horse skull burial would also seem to suggest that the internal postholes were stables, but the burial of animal remains within buildings is also known as a superstitious act and this may be a late example of such a rite, being an apotropaic symbol to ward off spirits thought to frighten livestock.

8. Conclusions

The monitoring has revealed a relatively well phased series of archaeological deposits within the building. These chart its changing usage from a barn to a stable, with earlier deposits (some contemporary with Ufford Hall itself) surviving below the floor levels. This demonstrates the importance of carrying out archaeological works within such structures.

9. Archive deposition

Paper archive: SCCAS Bury St Edmunds

Digital archive: SCCAS R:\Environmental Protection\Conservation\Archaeology\Archive\Fressingfield\FSF 069 Ufford Hall Barn

Digital photographic archive: SCCAS R:\Environmental Protection\Conservation\Archaeology\Catalogues\Photos\HRA-HRZ\HRW 31-68

Finds and environmental archive: SCCAS Bury St Edmunds. Store Location: Parish box H/80/3

10. Acknowledgements

The fieldwork was carried out by John Sims and David Gill and directed by David Gill. Project management was undertaken by David Gill, who also provided advice during the production of the report.

Post-excavation management was provided by Richenda Goffin. Finds processing was undertaken by Jonathan van Jennians and the specialist finds report was produced by Richenda Goffin.

The report illustrations were created by Beata Wieczorek-Olesky and the report was edited by Richenda Goffin.

11. Bibliography

Alston, L., 2011, *Barn at Ufford Hall Farm, Fressingfield, Suffolk, FSF 069*, SCCAS Report, Bury St Edmunds: SCCAS

Anderson, S., 1996, 'The pottery', in Anderson, S., Breen, A., Caruth J., and David Gill., *The late medieval pottery industry on the North Suffolk Border*, Medieval Ceramics 20 3-12

BGS, 2012, Information obtained from <http://www.bgs.ac.uk/products/digitalmaps/> and reproduced with the permission of the British Geological Survey ©NERC. All rights Reserved.

SCC, 2012, *Suffolk Landscape Character Typology: Landscape Map*, available at: http://www.suffolklandscape.org.uk/landscape_map.aspx, visited on 16/11/2012



The Archaeological Service
9-10 The Churchyard, Shire Hall
Bury St Edmunds
Suffolk
IP33 2AR

Brief and Specification for Historic Building Recording and Archaeological Monitoring

BARN AT UFFORD HALL, FRESSINGFIELD TM 272 746 (planning consent 2867/10)

1. Background

1.1 Planning permission for the conversion of the barn at Ufford Hall has been granted by Mid Suffolk District Council (consent 2867/10) conditional upon an appropriate programme historic building recording and analysis being carried out (condition 3) and the implementation of a programme of archaeological work (condition 4).

1.2 This consent concerns the conversion of an important timber-framed barn, which is a Grade II Listed Building (LB no. 279984) dated to the late 16th century, with two additional bays being added at the south end in the 17th-century, making 9 bays in all. The submitted Historical Assessment of the barn by Leigh Alston (dated May 2010) however suggests that the structure is 17th-century, but incorporates timber from an earlier building, and interprets the building as a 5-bay barn, with 2-bay lofted stables at either end.

In view of its importance as an historic structure, the planning authority was advised by the Archaeological Service that the barn should be fully recorded before its conversion, as is advocated in Policy HE.12.3 of Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment (Communities and Local Government 2010 – see: www.communities.gov.uk/documents/planningandbuilding/pdf/1514132.pdf). Condition 3 was imposed on the consent to secure this and this brief and specification has been formulated to assist with the securing of an acceptable record of the building.

The development site is also adjacent to Ufford Hall, which is a site of medieval origin with ponds that are probably the remains of medieval moat (Suffolk Historic Environment Record no. FSF 002). The Hall itself is a Grade II* Listed Building of the 15th and 16th centuries (LB no. 1032930). If granted, groundworks associated with the development may have an impact on buried archaeological remains or deposits associated with this site and will need to be monitored. (Please contact the developer for an accurate plan of the development).

1.3 In accordance with the condition on the planning consent, and following the standards and guidance produced by the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA), a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) based upon this brief and specification must be produced by the developers, their agents or archaeological contractors. This must be submitted for scrutiny by the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council (SCCAS/CT) at 9-10 The Churchyard, Shire Hall, Bury St Edmunds IP33 2AR; telephone/fax: 01284 352443. The WSI will provide the basis for measurable standards and will be used to establish whether the requirements of the planning condition will be adequately met.

The WSI should be compiled with a knowledge of the Regional Research Framework (*East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 3, 1997, 'Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties, 1. resource assessment'; Occasional Paper 8,*

2000, 'Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties, 2. research agenda and strategy'; and the *Revised Research Framework for the Eastern Region*, 2008, available online at <http://www.eaareports.org.uk/> - sub ALGOA East).

The WSI should state proposals for the deposition of the digital archive relating to this project with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS), and allowance should be made for costs incurred to ensure proper deposition (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/policy.html>).

- 1.4 Following receipt of the WSI, SCCAS/CT will advise the Local Planning Authority (LPA) if it is an acceptable scheme of work. Work must not commence until the LPA has approved the WSI. Neither this specification nor the WSI is, however, a sufficient basis for the discharge of the planning condition relating to the archaeological works. **Only the full implementation of the approved scheme – that is the completion of the building recording, the monitoring and the production and deposition of an acceptable report – will enable SCCAS/CT to advise the LPA that the condition has been adequately fulfilled and can be discharged.**
 - 1.5 Before commencing work the recording contractor should carry out a risk assessment and liaise with the site owner, client and the Conservation Team of SCCAS (SCCAS/CT) in ensuring that all potential risks are minimised.
 - 1.6 The responsibility for identifying any constraints on field-work (e.g. Scheduled Monument status, Listed Building status, public utilities or other services, tree preservation orders, Sites of Special Scientific Interest, wildlife sites &c., ecological considerations rests with the commissioning body and its archaeological contractor. The existence and content of the archaeological brief does not over-ride such constraints or imply that the target area is freely available.
 - 1.7 It is the recording contractor's responsibility to ensure that adequate resources are available to fulfil the Brief.
2. **Brief for Historic Building Recording and Archaeological Monitoring of Groundworks**
- 2.1 Historic building recording, as specified in Sections 3 is to be carried out prior to conversion.
Detailed standards, information and guidance to supplement this brief are to be found in *Understanding Historic Buildings; A guide to good recording practice* (English Heritage 2006; this defines the different levels of recording recommended by English Heritage, see: www.helm.org.uk/server/show/category.19612) and *Standard and Guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures* (Institute of Field Archaeologists 2001). Technical standards, applicable to detailed survey, are covered in *Measured and Drawn: Techniques and Practice for the Metric Survey of Historic Buildings* (English Heritage 2006).
 - 2.2 The objective will be upgrade the existing Historical Assessment (Alston 2010) to provide a record of the barn at English Heritage **Level 3** (see 2.1 above) before the conversion of the building takes place.
 - 2.3 In addition, any works that might disturb below-ground archaeological remains, including under-pinning, excavation of service trenches and any other ground reduction, are to be observed during and after their excavation or stripping. Adequate time is to be allowed for archaeological recording of archaeological deposits during excavation, and of soil sections following excavation.
 - 2.4 The academic objective will be to provide a detailed understanding of the nature of the building, and to provide the historical context, development and significance of the building group.

3. **Specification for Historic Building Recording and Analysis**

The survey methodology will form part of the WSI and is to be agreed in detail before the project commences; defined minimum criteria in this outline are to be met or exceeded. Any variation from these standards can only be made by agreement with SCCAS/CT, and must be confirmed in writing.

- 3.1. English Heritage **Level 3** recording must be carried on the barn and its setting. Both the exterior and interior will be viewed, described and photographed. Any distinctive features must be both described and photographed.
- 3.2. A block plan must be produced of the site, to locate the buildings within the group. The main components of the complex shall be numbered for reference in the report.
- 3.3. A historical document search (documentary, cartographic and pictorial) must be undertaken to situate the history of the building complex within the immediate local context. This must include a map study to illustrate the development of the buildings complex – typically using the tithe assessment of the 1840s and Ordnance Survey mapping of the 1880s and early 1900s (all available in the Suffolk Record Office). Note must also be taken of the oral history of the complex, particularly relating to the historic use of the buildings.
- 3.4. The record will present conclusions regarding the location, form, date, development and use of the buildings.

4. **Specification for Archaeological Monitoring of Groundworks**

- 4.1. The developer shall afford access at all reasonable times to both SCCAS/CT and the contracted archaeologist to allow archaeological observation of building and engineering operations which disturb the ground.
- 4.2. In the case of footing and main service trenches unimpeded access of trench must be allowed for archaeological recording before concreting or building begins. In the case of the topsoil stripping and levelling, or other ground reduction (including replacement of internal floors) unimpeded access of trench must be allowed for archaeological recording before concreting or building begins.
- 4.3. Opportunity must be given to the contracted archaeologist to hand excavate any discrete archaeological features which appear during earth moving operations, retrieve finds and make measured records as necessary. Where it is necessary to see archaeological detail one of the soil faces is to be trowelled clean.
- 4.4. If unexpected remains are encountered SCCAS/CT must be informed immediately. Amendments to this specification may be made to ensure adequate provision for archaeological recording.
- 4.5. All archaeological features exposed must be planned at a scale of 1:20 or 1:50 on a plan showing the proposed layout of the development, depending on the complexity of the data to be recorded. Sections should be drawn at 1:10 or 1:20 again depending on the complexity to be recorded.
- 4.6. A photographic record of the work is to be made of any archaeological features, consisting of high resolution digital images.
- 4.7. All contexts must be numbered and finds recorded by context. All levels should relate to Ordnance Datum.

- 4.8 Archaeological contexts should be assessed for sampling for palaeo-environmental remains. Best practice should allow for the sampling of interpretable and datable archaeological deposits and provision should be made for this. Advice on the appropriateness of the proposed strategies will be sought from the English Heritage Regional Adviser for Archaeological Science (East of England). A guide to sampling archaeological deposits (Murphy, P.L. and Wiltshire, P.E.J., 1994, *A guide to sampling archaeological deposits for environmental analysis*) is available for viewing from SCCAS.
- 4.9 All finds will be collected and processed (unless variations in this principle are agreed with SCCAS/CT during the course of the evaluation).
- 4.10 The data recording methods and conventions used must be consistent with, and approved by, the County HER.

5. Report Requirements

- 5.1 An archive of all records is to be prepared consistent with the principles contained in *Understanding Historic Buildings; A guide to good recording practice* (English Heritage 2006), particularly section 7. This should be deposited with the County HER within six months of the completion of work. It will then become publicly accessible.
- 5.2 The recording contractor should consult the County HER Officer (Dr Colin Pendleton) to obtain a HER number for the work. This number will be unique for each project or site and must be clearly marked on any documentation relating to the work.
- 5.3 The recording contractor should consult the SCC Archive Guidelines 2008 and also the County HER Officer regarding the requirements for the deposition of the archive (conservation, ordering, organisation, labelling, marking and storage).
- 5.4 The report should include a brief history of the buildings complex, relating it to the map study and should include illustrations of the maps at a sufficient scale and quality for the buildings to be identifiable. **Please remember that copyright permissions should be sought from the Suffolk Record Office, and/or other document owners or holders, for items included in the report.** The report should include a description of the building fabric(s), their structural use and any particular features. It should also present the available evidence for the dating and use of the structure(s). The photographs should be listed with a description of the viewpoint and included on a CD to accompany the report.
- 5.5 A copy of the report, clearly marked DRAFT, should be presented to SCCAS/CT for approval within six months of the completion of fieldwork unless other arrangements are negotiated with the project sponsor and SCCAS/CT. Following approval, two hard copies, as well as a digital copy, of the report should be presented to SCCAS/CT and a single copy to the Conservation Officer of Mid Suffolk District Council.
- 5.6 A summary report, in the established format, suitable for inclusion in the annual 'Archaeology in Suffolk' section of the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology*, should be prepared and included in the project report.
- 5.7 At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> should be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms.
- 5.8 All parts of the OASIS online form should be completed for submission to the County HER. This should include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy should also be included with the archive).

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Date: 1 June 2011
Reference: SpecHBR&Mon(EM)_UffordHallBarn_Fressingfield_2867_10

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

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

Appendix 2. Context list

Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Cuts	Cut by	Over	Under	Finds	Sample	Group No	Phase	Spotdate
0001			Modern Layer	Pale yellowish-brown sand and gravel. Loose. Waste from modern building works.			0.06				0002		No	No			
0002			Layer	Mid yellowish-brown silty-sand. Firm compaction, with occasional small flint gravels. Redeposited material used as a floor screed?			0.42				0003	0001	No	No			
0003			Natural? Layer	Orange-brown clay. Compacted, with occasional small flint gravels. Possibly the natural geology.			>0.1					0002	No	No			
0004			Layer	Flint layer of mixed sizes, covering ruts that lead from the entrance way, and it may have originally covered a wider area, being removed with the concrete in the modern building works. Floor consolidation/screed layer.			0.06				0005		No	No			
0005	0006		Posthole Fill	Mid greyish-brown sandy-silt of a loose compaction, with frequent seed husks. Also large flints, possibly pressed in from 0004. Posthole fill, containing husks from threshing in the barn, as well as flints possibly pressed in from 0004.			0.11				0006	0004	No	No			
0006	0006		Posthole Cut	Small feature cut seen in Section 2, but not in plan. Steep concave sides, with a curving break of slope to a concave base. Posthole cut? Presumably associated with the other internal posthole structures.		0.26	0.1					0005	No	No			
0007			Layer	Mid yellowish-brown silty-sand of firm compaction, containing occasional small flint gravels. Possible floor layer/screed. Similar to 0009.			0.11						No	No			
0008			Layer	Mid yellowish-green clay, with frequent small chalk nodules. Imported clay layer. Floor?			0.12				0009, 0011		No	No			
0009			Layer	Mid yellowish-brown silty sand of firm compaction, with occasional small flint gravels. Possible floor layer/screed. Similar to 0007.			>0.24					0008	No	No			
0010			Layer	Orangish-brown clay, with occasional small flints gravels.			0.26						No	No			
0011			Layer	Mid yellowish-brown silty-sand of firm compaction, containing occasional small flints. Under 0008. Clay floor layer associated with barn. Possibly cut by posthole group.	5.4	5.2					0013	0008	No	No			
0012	0012		Pit Cut	Large pit cut. Possibly sub-square in plan, but obscured by barn. 40° slightly concave northern edge, with gently curving break of slope to slightly concave base. Pit cut. Appears to cut ditch/depression 0014. Covered by layer 0011. Pre-dates barn.	4.1	>2.4	0.34				0014	0013	No	No			
0013	0012		Pit Fill	Dark brown-black silt. Occupation soil pit fill? Contained pottery. Pre-dates barn.			0.34				0012	0011	No	No			

Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Cuts	Cut by	Over	Under	Finds	Sample	Group No	Phase	Spotdate
0014	0014		Ditch? cut?	Possible linear feature cut, aligned E-W. Well defined northern edge, but the southern edge is very poorly defined. Possibly a ditch, but probably a depression in the area.	>6.5	2.7?						0012	No	No			
0015	0015		Posthole Cut	Round cut. 75-85° straight sides, with a rapidly curving break of slope to the flat base. Posthole cut. Presumably associated with other posthole structures in this part of the barn.	0.5	0.5	0.4					0016	No	No			
0016	0015		Posthole Fill	Grey silt. Clear horizon clarity. No inclusions. Fill of posthole 0015.			0.4				0015		No	No			
0017	0017		Ditch Cut	SE-NW aligned linear feature. NE side = 75° and slightly concave, with sharp break of slope to base. SW side = stepped, with initial 45° concave slope, which curves to being almost flat, before breaking sharply to a 75° slightly concave slope, with a sharp break of slope to the base. Flat base. Ditch that has possibly been re-cut. On a similar alignment to a ditch at the northern end of the barn.	>5	0.7	0.3					0018	No	No			
0018	0017		Ditch Fill	Grey silt with Fe staining. Fill of posthole.			0.3				0017		No	No			
0019	0019		Posthole Cut	Roughly circular cut with vertical sides and sharply curving break of slope to the flat base. Posthole cut. Part of a series of post-medieval postholes within the barn - possibly forming horse stalls.	0.7	0.65	0.36					0021	No	No			
0020	0019		Posthole Fill	Brick, coal and charcoal, with decaying timber. Back-fill of post-pipe for posthole 0019. Post-medieval.			0.36				0021		No	No			
0021	0019		Posthole Fill	Blue-grey clay with chalk. Redeposited boulder clay post-packing fill.			0.36				0019	0020	No	No			
0022			Burial Feature	Horse skull burial within small pit. Skull smashed by machining. Post-medieval horse skull buried within a pit that appears to have been dug purely for the skull's deposition. Associated with the postholes immediately south of the pit cut. Possibly a ritual behaviour. Bone not collected.	1.05	0.75								No	No		
0023			Posthole Group	Posthole group, consisting of 13 individual cuts, including 0019. Each was roughly round, or oval, with flat bases. Decayed wood post traces survive in each. Most fall within a size range from 0.45m x 0.5m to 0.7m x 0.75m, although one smaller posthole is 0.25m x 0.25m. The postholes form three main lines, with three more positioned around them. Horse stalls installed within the barn as a later use, after being used as a threshing barn.	5.9	4.75								No	No		
0024	0024		Rut Other	Group number for four roughly east to west aligned shallow ruts running in from the double doors of the barn. Cart ruts resulting from the barn's use for threshing.	6	0.15-								No	No		
0025	0025		Ditch Cut	North-west to south-east aligned possible linear. Runs into northern edge of 0014 and does not re-emerge. Not excavated. Possibly a ditch. On a similar alignment to 0017.	>2.1	0.8								No	No		

Appendix 3. OASIS form

OASIS ID: suffolkc1-137679

Project details

Project name	FSF 069 Barn at Ufford Hall Monitoring, Fressingfield
Short description of the project	An archaeological monitoring was carried out within an early post-medieval barn just to the north of Ufford Hall, in Fressingfield, Suffolk. This revealed ditches and a posthole, and a 15th-16th century pit containing pottery, which all pre-dated the barn. Clay floor layers and cart ruts were also recorded within the building, as was a series of postholes and a horse skull burial, thought to demonstrate the barn's conversion to a stable. The archaeological deposits appeared to be well preserved.
Project dates	Start: 07-08-2012 End: 09-08-2012
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	FSF 069 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	FSF 069 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	2012/178 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	Mid Suffolk 2867/10 - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Recording project
Monument type	PIT Post Medieval
Monument type	DITCHES Uncertain
Monument type	LAYERS Post Medieval
Monument type	HOLLOW Uncertain
Monument type	POST HOLES Post Medieval
Monument type	WHEEL RUTS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CERAMIC Post Medieval
Investigation type	""Watching Brief""
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS

Project location

Country	England
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Site location	SUFFOLK MID SUFFOLK FRESSINGFIELD FSF 069, Barn at Ufford Hall monitoring
Postcode	IP21 5TA
Study area	215.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TM 2728 7464 52 1 52 19 19 N 001 20 07 E Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Edward Martin
Project director/manager	David Gill
Project supervisor	Rob Brooks
Project supervisor	John Sims
Type of sponsor/funding body	Owner
Name of sponsor/funding body	John and Phyllis Garford

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Suffolk County SMR
Physical Archive ID	H/80/3
Physical Contents	"Ceramics","other"
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk County SMR
Digital Archive ID	FSF 069
Digital Contents	"Ceramics","Stratigraphic","other"
Digital Media available	"Database","Images raster / digital photography","Spreadsheets","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk County SMR
Paper Archive ID	FSF 069
Paper Contents	"Ceramics","other"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Correspondence","Plan","Report","Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Ufford Hall Barn Monitoring, Fressingfield, FSF 069, Archaeological Monitoring Report

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Entered on 2 January 2013

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Appendix 4. Pottery catalogue

Contxt No	Fabric	Form	Dec	Sherd No	Weight (g)	State	Comments	Fabric date range	Context date
0013	LMT	BODY		2	88	A	Includes worn base with internal glaze	15th-16th C	
0013	LMT	JUG		7	160		Miscellaneous sherds including 1 frag strap handle	15th-16th C	
0013	GRE	BODY		1	29			16th-18th C	
0013	LOSL	MUG?	Red slip panels w vertical bands cut thru, ld glaz	1	22		Base of sm mug?, panels of red slip, incsd, ld gl	16th C	16th C



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