

Land off Church Lane
Barton Mills
BTM 057

Archaeological Evaluation Report

SCCAS Report No. 2013/047

Client: DCH Construction

Author: Andy Beverton

04/2013

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Land off Church Lane Barton Mills BTM 057

Archaeological Evaluation Report

SCCAS Report No. 2013/047

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Report Date: 04/2013

HER Information

Site Code: BTM 057
Site Name: Land off Church Lane
Report Number 2013/47
Planning Application No: F/2012/0544/FUL
Date of Fieldwork: 04/04/2013 – 05/04/2013
Grid Reference: TL 716 735
Oasis Reference: suffolkc1-147699
Curatorial Officer: Rachael Monk
Project Officer: Andy Beverton
Client: DCH Construction

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.

Prepared By: Andy Beverton
Date: April 2013

Approved By: Jo Caruth
Position: Senior Project Officer
Date: April 2013
Signed:

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Summary

Nine trial trenches were excavated across an area of 5131m² on land off Church Lane, Barton Mills. The evaluation was carried out between the 4th and 5th of April 2013 and was conducted as a condition for planning application F/2012/0544/FUL. The work was commissioned by DCH Construction.












The evaluation identified a single undated feature located towards the northern edge of the development area. The feature had an east-west aligned linear plan with a slightly irregular profile and edges, suggesting that it may have been a natural. The evaluation trench profiles consisted of a uniform topsoil (0001) with subsoil (0002) which were present in six of the trenches.

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

An archaeological evaluation consisting of nine trial trenches was carried out on land off Church Lane, Barton Mills (Fig. 1) in advance of a new housing development. The evaluation took place between the 4th and 5th of April 2013 and was carried out according to a Brief supplied by Rachel Monk, SCCAS Curatorial Team as a condition for planning application for F/2012/0544/FUL.

2. Geology and topography

The development area lies at the north-west corner of a large arable field on a level plane at a height of 11.05m AOD ($\pm 0.12\text{m}$).

The natural geology across the site consists of Holywell nodular and new pit chalk formations with frequent solution hollows. Several of the large hollows were investigated and contained mid/dark greyish-orangey-brown silty-sand with moderate inclusions of chalk, both flecked and pebbled.

3. Archaeology and historical background

The development area lies in an area of archaeological potential as indicated by six entries on the Suffolk Historic Environment Record within a 500m radius of the site. The majority of the entries are medieval in date and fall within the bounds of the core of medieval settlement (BTM 050) 120m north of the site.

The Church of St Mary is present at BTM 003. The church is within the diocese of St Edmundsbury and Ipswich and is under the Archdeaconry of Sudbury and the Deanery of Mildenhall. The core of the church is 13th century in date but it appears to have been largely rebuilt and enhanced during the 14th century.

Several surviving portions of a rectangular medieval moat with a southern spur have been identified at BTM 008.

A small assemblage of Roman pottery and coins was recovered by metal detectorists at BTM 014.

Evidence of multi-period activity was recovered during construction works at BTM 015: This consists of a single fragment of Roman samian, a portion of an early Anglo-Saxon (6th century) gilded bronze cruciform brooch and several pottery rim sherds dating to the 12th and 13th century.

Grange Farm (BTM 025) is situated 470m west of the site and is the site of the medieval grange of Bury Abbey at Little Barton.

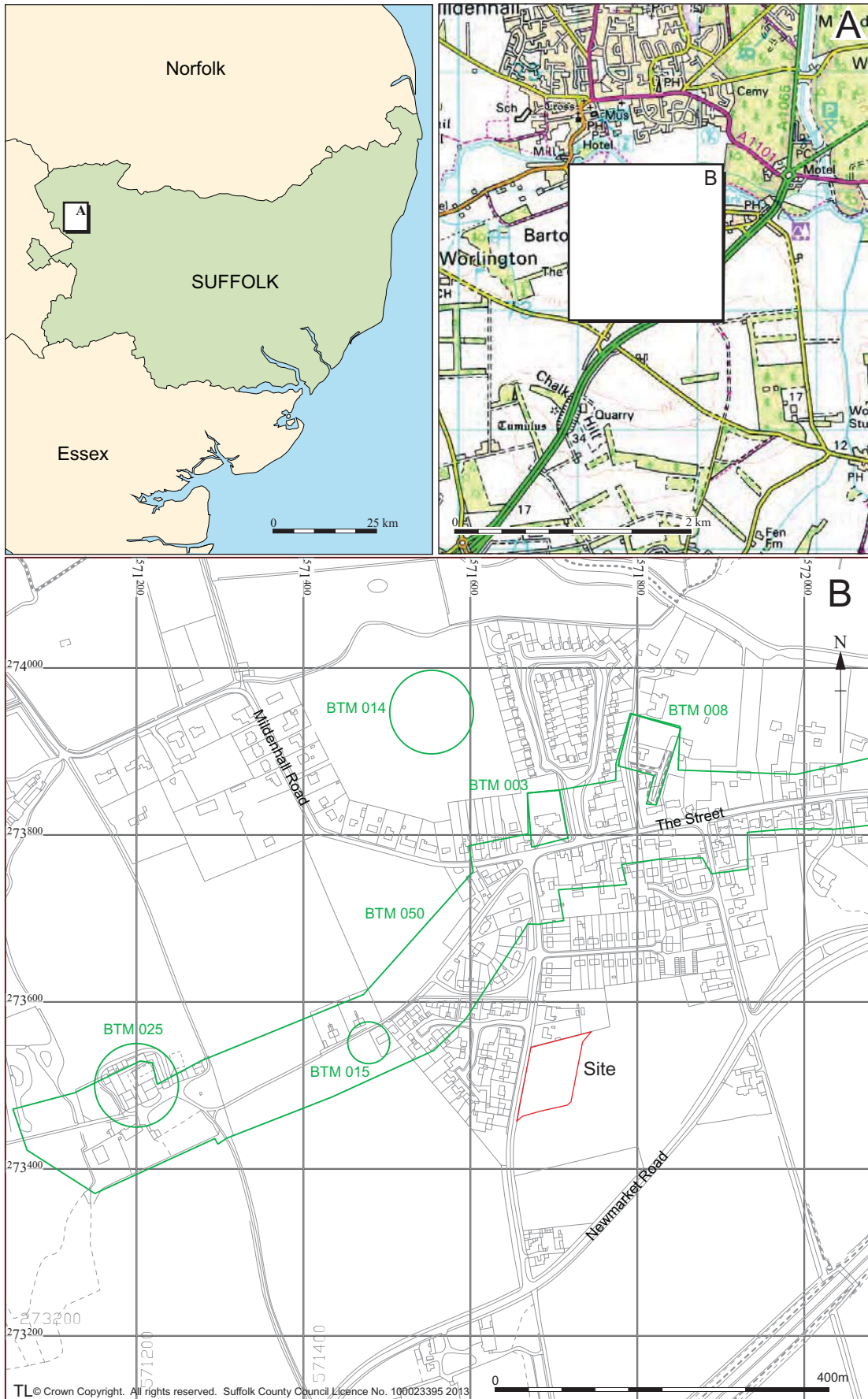


Figure 1. Site location with HER entries mentioned in text

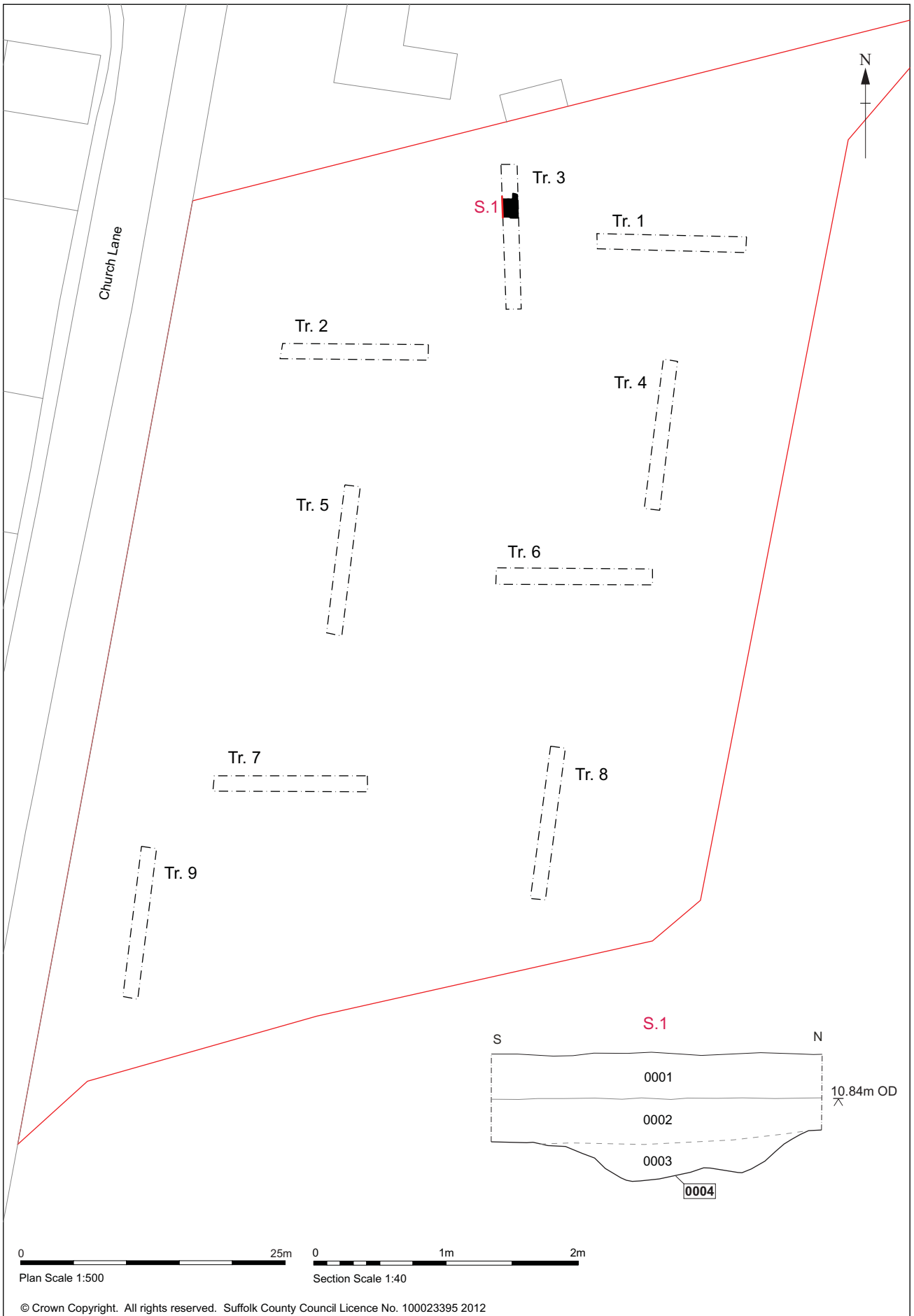


Figure 2. Trench plan and section of ditch 0004

4. Methodology

The positions for the evaluation trenches were located using a Leica system 1200 RTK GPS set with a maximum error tolerance of 0.05m, although commonly the error values were observed to be less than 0.02m. Excavation of the trenches was carried out with a back acting JCB that was supplied with a 1.5m ditching bucket. The brief (App. 2) specified that a 1.8m wide bucket was required in order to cover 5% of the development area (c.200m²) within the eight trenches proposed by the written scheme of investigation (Tester 2013). To make up the shortfall in the total excavated area a ninth trench (Fig. 2) was agreed on site with the SCC Archaeological Officer Rachael Monk.

Trenches were numbered from 1 to 9 and their dimensions, geology and soil profile recorded on SCCAS trench sheets (App. 4). A sample section of each trench was cleaned by hand and a measured sketch section recorded on the corresponding trench sheet. Archaeological features were excavated by hand whilst all cut and depositional events (including topsoil and subsoil) were assigned a unique context number and described on SCCAS context sheets (App. 3) following the guidelines suggested in 'Standards of Field Archaeology in the East of England' (Gurney 2003).

The base of each trench was recorded in plan with a Leica system 1200 RTK GPS (0.05m error tolerance). The elevation of the current ground level at the end of each trench was also recorded.

Archaeological features were recorded in plan at a scale of 1:50. Feature sections were photographed digitally and recorded by hand at a scale of 1:20.

A number of the frequent hollows present within the natural chalk were investigated by hand to confirm their natural status.

5. Results

In total nine trenches were excavated across the development area (Fig. 2). The trenches had a combined length of 135m and exposed a total area of 202.5m². A soil profile consisting of topsoil (0001) over a subsoil layer (0002) was recorded in trenches 1, 2, 3, 5, 6 and 9 (Pl. 2). In the remaining trenches (4, 7 and 8) the topsoil lay stratigraphically over the natural chalk.

Trench profiles varied in depth from 0.34m (Tr. 8) to 0.59m (Tr. 9) with the deepest trenches (Tr. 3 and 9) adjacent to the field boundaries (Fig. 2). The topsoil had a maximum depth of 0.42m (Tr. 9) whilst the subsoil reached a maximum depth of 0.3m (Tr. 3).

Frequent irregularly shaped hollows were identified within the natural chalk and were filled with a greyish-orangey-brown silty-sand (Pl. 1). Several of the hollows were investigated and found to have irregular morphologies indicative of natural solution hollows.

A single possible ditch (0004) was recorded towards the northern end of Trench 3. The feature had an irregular east-west alignment and a wide, shallow irregular profile (Fig. 2). The ditch was filled with a mid/pale orangey-greyish-brown silty-sand (0003) that contained moderate inclusions of chalk and small to medium rounded flints. A single fragment of animal bone was recovered from the fill (0003). The ditch was fully excavated in order to maximise finds recovery.

6. Finds evidence

Cathy Tester

6.1 Animal bone

A small featureless fragment (5g) of a large mammal long bone was collected from context 0003. The bone, which was the only find, is in very poor.

7. Conclusions and recommendations for further work

The project identified that the development area had been subjected to a fair degree of arable action that has, in places, extended to the top of the natural chalk removing the subsoil layer (0002). The presence of subsoil within the remaining trenches and a single feature at the north end of the site indicates that a sparse archaeological horizon may be present within the development area.

The project has identified a single feature towards the northern extent of the development area (Fig. 2). The feature (0004) had a slightly irregular, linear morphology and was filled with material similar to that identified within the natural hollows common across the site. The presence of a single piece of animal bone within the fill (0003) may represent archaeological activity although it is also possible that the bone had been transported from the subsoil layer into the feature by natural means such as animal burrowing.

The location of the development area (Fig. 1) is such that the majority of known archaeological activity in the area is situated to the north. Ditch 0004 may represent a continuation of this activity into the northern limits of the development area.

Investigation of a larger area would help clarify whether 0004 is a shallow ditch feature or a larger hollow and more accurately determine the potential archaeological horizon that this feature represents.

8. Archive deposition

Paper and photographic archive: SCCAS Bury St Edmunds

Digital archive: SCCAS R:\Environmental Protection\Conservation\Archaeology\Archive\Barton Mills\BTM 057

Digital photographic archive: SCCAS R:\Environmental Protection\Conservation\Archaeology\Catalogues\Photos\HTA-HTZ\HTA 27-61

Finds and environmental archive: SCCAS Bury St Edmunds

9. Acknowledgements

The fieldwork was carried out by Andy Beverton and John Sims and directed by Andy Beverton. Project management was undertaken by Andrew Tester who also provided advice during the production of the report.

Post-excavation management was provided by Richenda Goffin. Finds analysis was undertaken by Cathy Tester.

The report illustrations were created by Gemma Adams and the report was edited by Richenda Goffin.

10. Bibliography

Gurney, D., 2003, *Standards of Field Archaeology in the East of England*. EAA occasional paper 14. ALGAO

Tester, A., 2013, *Church Lane, Barton Mills*, SCCAS Written Scheme of Investigation.

Appendix 1. Plates



Plate 1. Trench 7 facing west, 1m scale



Plate 2. Trench 6 sample section. Facing south, 1m scale

Economy, Skills and Environment
9–10 The Churchyard, Shire Hall
Bury St Edmunds
Suffolk
IP33 1RX

Brief for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation

AT

Land at Church Lane,
Barton Mills

PLANNING AUTHORITY: Forest Heath District Council

PLANNING APPLICATION NUMBER: F/2012/0544/FUL

HER NO. FOR THIS PROJECT: To be arranged

GRID REFERENCE: TL 716 735

DEVELOPMENT PROPOSAL: Housing

AREA: 0.6 ha

CURRENT LAND USE: Agricultural

THIS BRIEF ISSUED BY: Rachael Monk
Archaeological Officer
Conservation Team
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Date: 17 December 2012

Summary

1.1.1 The planning authority has been advised that planning permission should be subject to the following condition relating to archaeological investigation:

1. No development shall take place within the area indicated [the whole site] until the implementation of a programme of archaeological work has been secured, in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

The scheme of investigation shall include an assessment of significance and research questions; and:

- a. The programme and methodology of site investigation and recording
- b. The programme for post investigation assessment
- c. Provision to be made for analysis of the site investigation and recording
- d. Provision to be made for publication and dissemination of the analysis and records of the site investigation

- e. Provision to be made for archive deposition of the analysis and records of the site investigation
- f. Nomination of a competent person or persons/organisation to undertake the works set out within the Written Scheme of Investigation.
- g. The site investigation shall be completed prior to development, or in such other phased arrangement, as agreed and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

2. No building shall be occupied until the site investigation and post investigation assessment has been completed, submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority, in accordance with the programme set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation approved under part 1 and the provision made for analysis, publication and dissemination of results and archive deposition.

- 1.2 The archaeological contractor must submit a copy of their Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) or Method Statement, based upon this brief of minimum requirements (and in conjunction with our standard Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation 2011 Ver 1.2), to the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service (SCCAS/CT) for scrutiny; SCCAS/CT is the advisory body to the Local Planning Authority (LPA) on archaeological issues.
- 1.3 The WSI should be approved before costs are agreed with the commissioning client, in line with Institute for Archaeologists' guidance. Failure to do so could result in additional and unanticipated costs.
- 1.4 Following acceptance, SCCAS/CT will advise the LPA that an appropriate scheme of work is in place. The WSI, however, is not a sufficient basis for the discharge of the planning condition relating to archaeological investigation. Only the full implementation of the scheme, both completion of fieldwork and reporting (including the need for any further work following this evaluation), will enable SCCAS/CT to advise the LPA that the condition has been adequately fulfilled and can be discharged.
- 1.5 The WSI will *provide the basis for measurable standards* and will be used to establish whether the requirements of the planning condition will be adequately met. If the approved WSI is not carried through in its entirety (particularly in the instance of trenching being incomplete) the evaluation report may be rejected.

Archaeological Background

- 2.1 The proposed development lies in an area of archaeological potential, indicated by the County Historic Environment Record. The development site lies within the Historic Core of Barton Mills (HER no. BTM 050) and in addition is located close to a number of Roman, Saxon and Medieval finds (BTM 018, BTM 031). As a result there is high potential for encountering heritage assets of archaeological interest in this area.

Planning Background

- 3.1 There is potential for archaeological deposits to be disturbed by this development. The proposed works would cause significant ground disturbance that has potential to damage any archaeological deposit that exists.

- 3.2 The Planning Authority has been advised that any consent should be conditional upon an agreed programme of work taking place before development begins in accordance with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (Paragraph 141), to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets (that might be present at this location) before they are damaged or destroyed.

Fieldwork Requirements for Archaeological Investigation

- 4.1 A linear trenched evaluation is required of the development area to enable the archaeological resource, both in quality and extent, to be accurately quantified.
- 4.2 Trial Trenching is required to:
- Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.
 - Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.
 - Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.
 - Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.
- 4.3 Further evaluation could be required if unusual deposits or other archaeological finds of significance are recovered; if so, this would be the subject of an additional brief.
- 4.4 Trial trenches are to be excavated to cover 5% by area of the development site (0.4 ha. in area of development as shown by the site layout plan), which is c.200.00m². These shall be positioned to sample all parts of the site. Linear trenches are thought to be the most appropriate sampling method, in a systematic grid array. Trenches are to be a minimum of 1.80m wide unless special circumstances can be demonstrated; this will result in c.111.00m of trenching at 1.80m in width.
- 4.5 A scale plan showing the proposed location of the trial trenches should be included in the WSI and the detailed trench design must be approved by SCCAS/CT before fieldwork begins.

Arrangements for Archaeological Investigation

- 5.1 The composition of the archaeological contractor's staff must be detailed and agreed by SCCAS/CT, including any subcontractors/specialists. Ceramic specialists, in particular, must have relevant experience from this region, including knowledge of local ceramic sequences.
- 5.2 All arrangements for the evaluation of the site, the timing of the work and access to the site, are to be defined and negotiated by the archaeological contractor with the commissioning body.
- 5.3 The project manager must also carry out a risk assessment and ensure that all potential risks are minimised, before commencing the fieldwork. The responsibility for identifying any constraints on fieldwork (e.g. designated status, public utilities or other services, tree preservation orders, SSSIs, wildlife sites

and other ecological considerations rests with the commissioning body and its archaeological contractor.

Reporting and Archival Requirements

- 6.1 The project manager must consult the Suffolk HER Officer to obtain an event number for the work. This number will be unique for each project or site and must be clearly marked on all documentation relating to the work.
- 6.2 An archive of all records and finds is to be prepared and must be adequate to perform the function of a final archive for deposition in the Archaeological Service's Store or in a suitable museum in Suffolk.
- 6.3 It is expected that the landowner will deposit the full site archive, and transfer title to, the Archaeological Service or the designated Suffolk museum, and this should be agreed before the fieldwork commences. The intended depository should be stated in the WSI, for approval.
- 6.4 The project manager should consult the intended archive depository before the archive is prepared regarding the specific requirements for the archive deposition and curation (including the digital archive), and regarding any specific cost implications of deposition.
- 6.5 A report on the fieldwork and archive must be provided. Its conclusions must include a clear statement of the archaeological value of the results, and their significance. The results should be related to the relevant known archaeological information held in the Suffolk HER.
- 6.6 An opinion as to the necessity for further evaluation and its scope may be given, although the final decision lies with SCCAS/CT. No further site work should be embarked upon until the evaluation results are assessed and the need for further work is established.
- 6.7 Following approval of the report by SCCAS/CT, a single copy of the report should be presented to the Suffolk HER as well as a digital copy of the approved report.
- 6.8 All parts of the OASIS online form <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> must be completed and a copy must be included in the final report and also with the site archive. A digital copy of the report should be uploaded to the OASIS website.
- 6.9 Where positive results are drawn from a project, a summary report must be prepared for the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History*.
- 6.10 This brief remains valid for 12 months. If work is not carried out in full within that time this document will lapse; the brief may need to be revised and re-issued to take account of new discoveries, changes in policy and techniques.

Standards and Guidance

Further detailed requirements are to be found in our Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation 2011 Ver 1.2.

Standards, information and advice to supplement this brief are to be found in *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14, 2003.

The Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (revised 2001) should be used for additional guidance in the execution of the project and in drawing up the report.

Notes

The Institute for Archaeologists maintains a list of registered archaeological contractors (www.archaeologists.net or 0118 378 6446). There are a number of archaeological contractors that regularly undertake work in the County and SCCAS will provide advice on request. SCCAS/CT does not give advice on the costs of archaeological projects.

Appendix 3. Context list

Context Number	Feature Number	Trench	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
0001	--	All	--	Layer	Topsoil layer across development area is a mid greyish-brown silty-sand of firm and friable compaction. The layer contained occasional flecks of charcoal and small to medium sized flint pebbles (rounded).	Modern topsoil.	--	--	0.42
0002	--	All	--	Layer	The subsoil layer was recorded in trenches 1, 2, 3, 5, 6 and 9. The context was a mid/pale greyish-orangey-brown silty-sand with occasional chalk flecks and moderate flint pebbles (rounded). The deposit in trench 9 contained a greater proportion of chalk inclusions.	Modern subsoil.	--	--	0.25
0003	0004	3	Linear	Fill	The fill of linear feature 0004 is a mid/pale orangey-greyish-brown silty-sand of a friable nature. The fill contains moderate inclusions of chalk (both flecks and small pebbles) and small to medium rounded flints.	Sole fill of linear feature 0004.	--	2	0.28
0004	0004	3	Linear	Cut	A roughly linear planned feature running east-west across trench 3. The northern edge of the feature is irregular. The feature profile is mainly concave with 45 degree breaks of slope that lead to a broad and irregular base. The feature contains context 0003.	The cut of a possible ditch feature, excavation of a larger area will help determine if this feature is a ditch or natural hollow.	--	2	0.28

Appendix 4. Trench list

Trench Number	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Orientation	Geology	Description	Summary of archaeology
1	15	1.5	0.46	E-W	Chalk with solution hollows	Trench excavated through topsoil layer 0001 and subsoil 0002. There are frequent solution hollows containing greyish-orangey-brown silty-sand.	None
2	15	1.5	0.45	E-W	Chalk with solution hollows	Trench excavated through topsoil (0001) and subsoil (0002) layers. The topsoil has a fairly uniform thickness of 0.35m to 0.4m whilst subsoil thickens slightly towards the north-west corner.	None
3	15	1.5	0.58	N-S	Chalk with solution hollows	A N-S aligned trench excavated towards the north end of the development area. The trench is additional to the original trench plan due to insufficient meterage. The natural geology dips noticeable at the southern end of the trench.	A single ditch 0004 was reocrded running E-W across the north end of the trench.
4	15	1.5	0.38	N-S	Chalk with solution hollows	A blank trench at the north-east corner of the development area. Several solution hollows were present and were filled with mid/dark greyish-brown sandy-silt. Several of the hollows were investigated and found to be natural. No sub-soil was present in this trench.	None
5	15	1.5	0.4	N-S	Chalk with solution hollows	A blank trench towards the north-west corner of the development area. A small amount of subsoil was recorded across the trench profile.	None
6	15	1.5	0.42	E-W	Chalk with solution hollows	A blank trench excavated at the central-eastern portion of the development area. Subsoil was present across the trench profile.	None

Trench Number	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Orientation	Geology	Description	Summary of archaeology
7	15	1.5	0.37	E-W	Chalk with solution hollows	An E-W aligned trench excavated across the south-western corner of the development area. The trench profile only contained a small depth of subsoil (0002)	None
8	15	1.5	0.34	N-S	Chalk with solution hollows	A blank trench across the south-east corner of the development area. No subsoil layer was present.	None
9	15	1.5	0.59	N-S	Chalk with solution hollows	A blank trench excavated towards the south-west corner of the development area. The trench was deeper than the earlier trenches with increased topsoil and subsoil depths.	None

Appendix 5. OASIS

OASIS ID: suffolkc1-147699

Project details

Project name	Land off Church Lane BTM 057
Short description of the project	<p>Nine trial trenches were excavated across an area of 5131m² on land off Church Lane, Barton Mills. The evaluation was carried out between the 4th and 5th of April 2013 and was conducted as a condition for planning application F/2012/0544/FUL. The work was commissioned by DCH Construction. The evaluation identified a single undated feature located towards the northern edge of the development area. The feature had an east-west aligned linear plan with a slightly irregular profile and edges, suggesting that the feature may be a natural hollow. The evaluation trench profiles consisted of a uniform topsoil (0001) with subsoil (0002) being present in six of the trenches.</p>
Project dates	Start: 04-04-2013 End: 10-04-2013
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	BTM 057 - HER event no.
Type of project	Field evaluation

Current Land use	Cultivated Land 3 - Operations to a depth more than 0.25m
Monument type	DITCH Uncertain
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Uncertain
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Housing estate
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK FOREST HEATH BARTON MILLS Land off Church Lane BTM 057
Postcode	IP28 6BQ
Study area	5000.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TL 716 735 52 0 52 19 56 N 000 31 07 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 11.00m Max: 11.00m

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	Rachael Monk

Project director/manager	Andrew Tester
Project supervisor	A Beverton
Type of sponsor/funding body	DCH Construction Ltd.

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
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Physical Archive ID	BTM 057
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Physical Contents	"Animal Bones"
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Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
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Digital Archive ID	BTM 057
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Digital Contents	"Survey"
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Digital Media available	"Database","GIS","Images raster / digital photography","Spreadsheets"
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Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
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Paper Contents	"Survey"
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Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Plan","Report","Section"
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**Project
bibliography 1**

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Land off Church Lane BTM 057
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Beverton, A. V.
Other bibliographic details	Report No. 2013/047
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Issuer or publisher	SCCAS
Place of issue or publication	Bury St Edmunds
Description	Ringbound report following the SCCAS evaluation report template (2013)
Entered by	Andy Beverton (andy.beverton@suffolk.gov.uk)
Entered on	10 April 2013



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www.suffolk.gov.uk/Environment/Archaeology/