

# ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING REPORT

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## The Piggery No. 3, Moat Farm Barns, Barking Tye

**BRK 112**

Planning App. No. 2476/06  
Oasis ID No. suffolkc1-29850

A REPORT ON THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING, 2007

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Suffolk C.C. Archaeological Service

© August 2007

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## SMR information

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Planning application: 2476/06  
SMR No. BRK 112  
Date of fieldwork: 30-01-2007  
Grid Reference: TM 0579 5173  
Funding body: Mr. J. Fallon  
Oasis reference: Suffolkc1-29850

## Summary

Planning permission to erect a double garage and cartlodge at The Piggery No. 3, Moat Farm Barns, Barking Tye has been granted, conditional upon an acceptable programme of archaeological work being carried out. The development lies within the curtilage of a Grade II listed former stable range dating to the early or mid-seventeenth century which formed part a complex of structures associated with Moat Farm to the immediate north-east of the site. Moat Farm house has been dated to the mid-seventeenth century and is situated beside the remains of an incomplete medieval moat. Around thirty linear metres of building footings were dug to a depth of up to 0.90m and were monitored during a single visit to the site. The only feature observed during the monitoring was a thin remnant of a rammed chalk surface, or layer, which survived below the topsoil within the western footing trenches. This feature is most likely to be relatively recent in date, although no artefactual evidence could be associated with it. No other archaeological features or finds were located as a result of the monitoring.

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## 1.0 Introduction

Planning permission to erect a double garage and cartlodge at The Piggery No. 3, Moat Farm Barns, Barking Tye has been granted, conditional upon an acceptable programme of archaeological work being carried out. The development lies within the curtilage of a Grade II listed former stable range dating to the early or mid-seventeenth century (Listed Building No. 406131). This structure formed part a complex of buildings associated with Moat Farm to the immediate north-east of the site (BRK 003)(Listed Building No. 406130). Moat Farm house has been dated to the mid-seventeenth century and is situated beside the remains of an incomplete medieval moat. Around thirty linear metres of building footings were dug to a depth of up to 0.90m and were monitored during a single visit to the site. The only feature, observed during the monitoring, was a thin remnant of a rammed chalk surface, or layer, which survived below the topsoil within the western footing trenches. This feature is most likely to be relatively recent in date, although no artefactual evidence could be associated with it. Medieval pottery has been recorded at a number of locations to the north of the site (BRK 041, BRK 042 and BRK 047) (see Figure 2.). Roman material also occurs close to the development site (BRK 022, BRK 078 and BRK 079).



Figure 1. Site location

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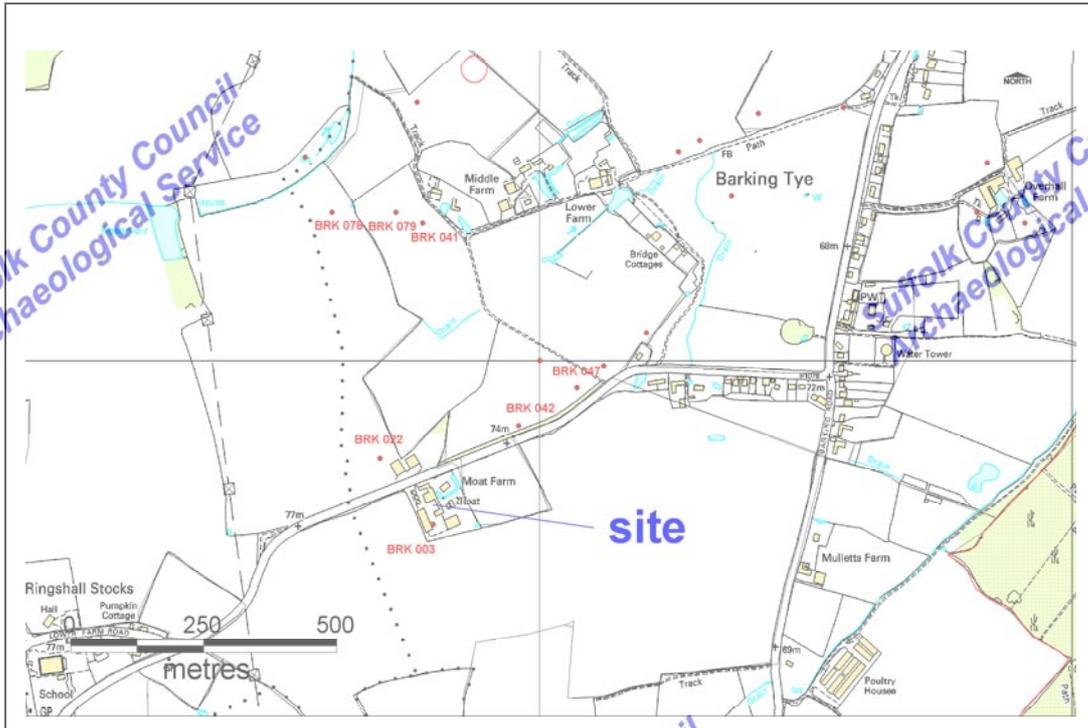


Figure 2. Nearby sites on the SMR

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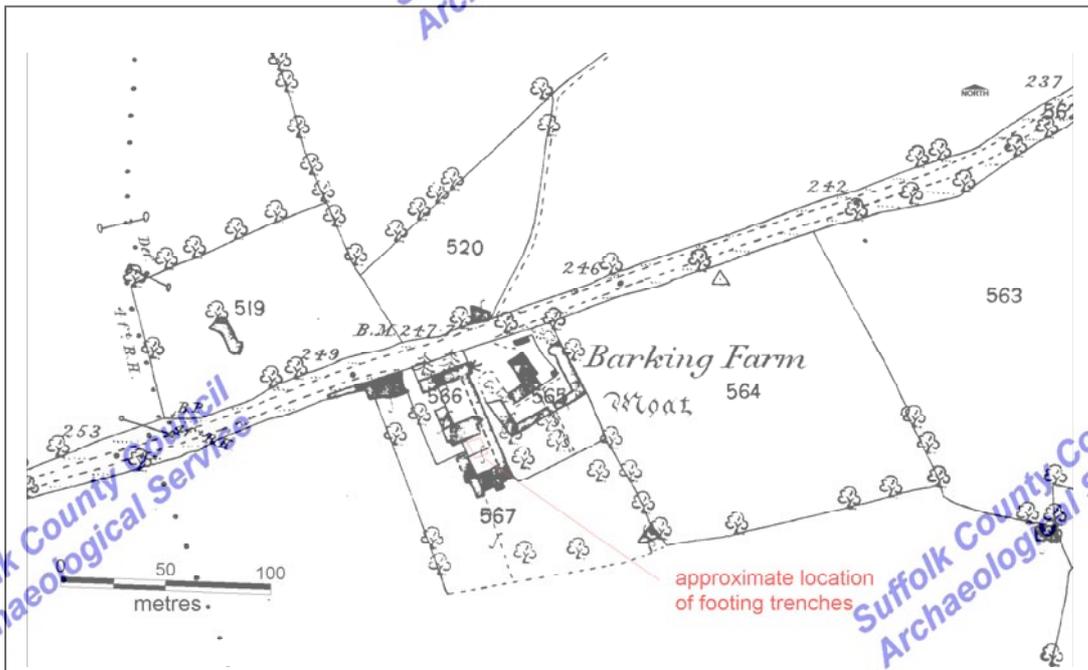


Figure 3. The site on the c.1880 OS

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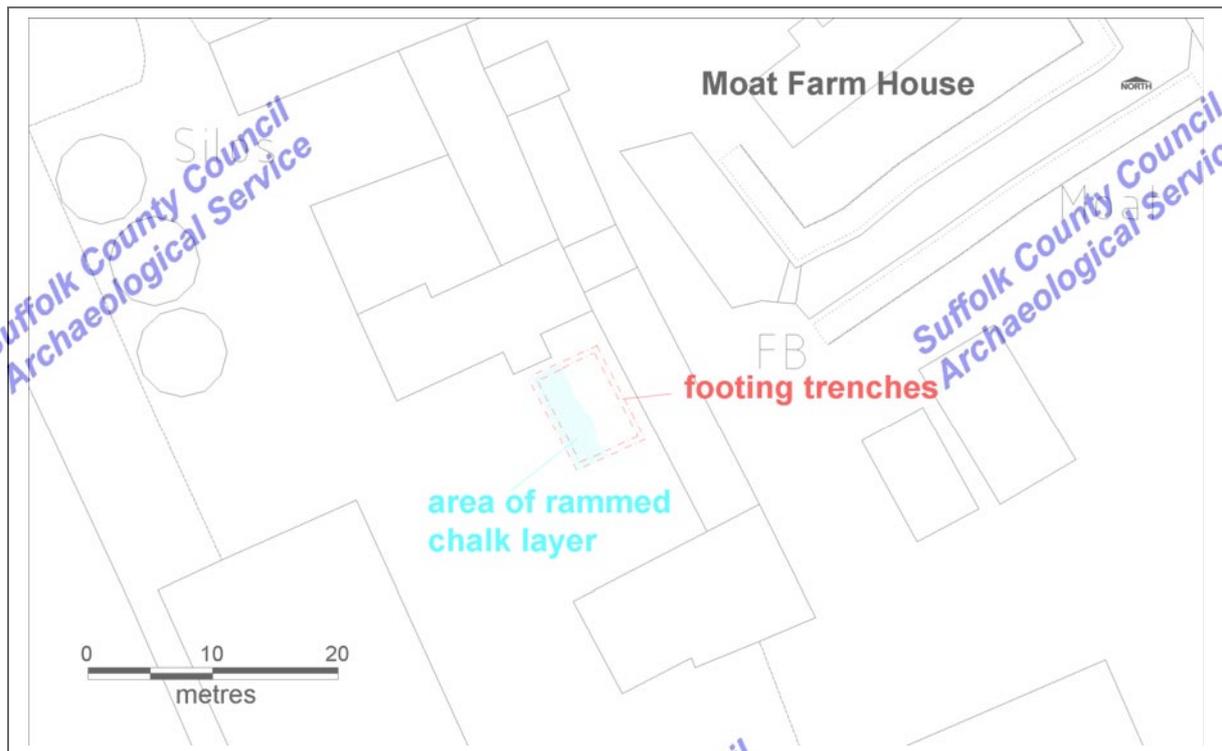


Figure 4. Plan of excavated areas

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## 2.0 Methodology

The Brief and Specification for Archaeological Monitoring was produced by Jess Tipper (SCCAS Conservation Team) (see Appendix 1.). Monitoring was carried out at the site during a single visit on the 30<sup>th</sup> of January 2007. All ground disturbance including site clearance, levelling and footing trenches were examined and recorded. Details of the ground disturbance, features and soil profiles were recorded onto a detailed site plan in addition to *pro forma* Observable Phenomena context sheets. Digital 6.0mp photographs were taken of section faces, surfaces and all general aspects of the site. The footing trenches were excavated using a tracked 360° mechanical mini-digger, which was fitted with a 0.3m toothed bucket; some additional hand digging was also carried out. All of the stripped, levelled and disturbed surfaces were searched, together with the removed spoil, with the aim of retrieving datable archaeological finds. Soil profiles were recorded at two locations within the trench configuration. Site conditions were ideal in terms of visibility and moisture levels.

## 3.0 Results

The trenches consistently measured 0.5m in width and ranged from between 0.60m-0.90m in depth. Very little topsoil remained, and all that was seen was probably very recently re-deposited. The eastern half of the trenched area

had been heavily disturbed but showed signs of a number of modern rough yard surfaces, including those made of building rubble, clinker, concrete and hogging; no subsoil or natural deposits survived within the extent of the trench in this area. The western half of the footing trenches revealed a compacted or rammed chalk layer, or possible surface, up to 0.25m thick, at a depth of around 0.15m from the existing ground surface. This feature covered much of the western half of the trenched area, and was sealed by later concrete and gravel surfaces to the south; however, no associated finds were visible. A levelling base for this surface appeared to exist in places and contained charcoal and probable post-medieval ceramic building material. An undulating subsoil, of pale brown clay with occasional chalk fragments, occurred along the western limit of the footings. A new drainage pipe had been laid along the northern edge of the footing trenches, while another bisected the site north to south.

#### **4.0 Conclusions**

Extensive previous disturbance was evident within most of the site deposits. Much of this can be confidently be dated to periods during the last century. Some slightly earlier surfaces, or deposits, such as the rammed chalk layer are suggested, based on the vertical stratigraphy, but these are unlikely to be earlier than the eighteenth or nineteenth centuries.

#### **5.0 Acknowledgements and List of Contributors**

This project was funded by Mr. J. Fallon and was monitored by Jess Tipper (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Conservation Team).

The fieldwork was carried out by Robert Atfield from Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Field Team.

The project was managed by John Newman, who also provided advice during the production of the report.

#### **6.0 Bibliography**

English Heritage, 2007 'Moat Farmhouse and Former Stable Range, Barking Tye LBS Nos. 406131/406130' E.H. Listed Buildings Online, <http://lbonline.english-heritage.org.uk/BuildingDetailsForm>

## 7.0 Appendices

### Appendix 1. Brief and Specification

# SUFFOLK COUNTY COUNCIL

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICE - CONSERVATION TEAM

### *Brief and Specification for Archaeological Monitoring of Development*

## THE PIGGERY NO. 3, MOAT FARM BARN, BARKING TYE

*Although this document covers the work of the archaeological contractor the developer should be aware that its requirements may affect the work of a building contractor and may have financial implications (e.g. see paragraphs 2.3); there may also be Health & Safety responsibilities (e.g. paragraph 1.4).*

### 1. Background

- 1.1 Planning permission to erect a double garage and cartlodge at The Piggery No. 3, Moat Farm Barns, Barking Tye, Ipswich IP6 8JE (TM 0579 5173) has been granted conditional upon an acceptable programme of archaeological work being carried out (application 2476/06). The available evidence indicates archaeological monitoring of development, with provision for a record of any archaeology as it occurs, will be an adequate programme of work.
- 1.2 This application concerns the erection of a garage and cartlodge within the curtilage of a Grade II Listed Building of special architectural and historic interest that dates from the early to mid seventeenth century (Listed Building 406131). It lies to the west of a medieval moated enclosure recorded in the County Sites and Monuments Record (BRK 003). Therefore, there is potential for medieval occupation deposits to be encountered in the area of the extension. The proposed works would cause significant ground disturbance that has potential to damage any archaeological deposit that exists.

It is intended that, subject to archaeological conditions, this monitoring should not be an extended or complex exercise. Provided building excavations are properly timetabled, and accurate notice given, it should be possible to complete monitoring in one visit with the whole process of monitoring and report writing being achieved in one working day.

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

1.4 Before any archaeological site work can commence it is the responsibility of the developer to provide the archaeological contractor with either the contaminated land report for the site or a written statement that there is no contamination.

1.5 Developers should be aware of the possibility of human burials being found. If this eventuality occurs they must comply with the provisions of Section 25 of the Burial Act 1857

## 2. Brief for Archaeological Monitoring

2.1 To provide a record of archaeological deposits which are damaged or removed by any development [including services and landscaping] permitted by the current planning consent.

2.2 The main objective will centre upon the potential of this development to produce evidence for medieval occupation of the site.

2.3 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.

The significant archaeologically damaging activities in this proposal are likely to be the excavation of building footing or ground-beam trenches and service trenches.

Trenches and the upcast soil are to be observed by an archaeologist after they have been excavated by the building contractor. Unimpeded access at the rate of one and a half hours per 10 metres of trench must be allowed for archaeological recording before concreting or building begin.

2.4 To carry out the monitoring work the developer will appoint an archaeologist who must be approved by the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service.

2.5 The developer or his archaeologist will give the Conservation Team of SCCAS five working days notice of the commencement of ground works on the site.

2.6 Allowance must be made to cover archaeological costs incurred in monitoring the development works by the contract archaeologist. The size of the contingency should be estimated by the approved archaeological contractor.

- 2.7 If unexpected remains are encountered the Conservation Team of SCCAS must be informed immediately. Amendments to this specification may be made to ensure adequate provision for archaeological recording.
- 2.8 The developer shall afford access at all reasonable times to both the County Council Conservation Team archaeologist and the contracted 'observing archaeologist' to allow archaeological observation of building and engineering operations which disturb the ground.
- 2.9 Opportunity must be given to the 'observing archaeologist' to hand excavate any discrete archaeological features which appear during earth moving operations, retrieve finds and make measured records as necessary.
- 2.10 The data recording methods and conventions used must be consistent with, and approved by, the County Sites and Monuments Record.
- 2.11 An archive of all records and finds is to be prepared consistent with the principles of *Management of Archaeological Projects (MAP2)*, particularly Appendix 3. This must be deposited with the County Sites and Monuments Record within 3 months of the completion of work. It will then become publicly accessible.
- 2.12 Finds must be appropriately conserved and stored in accordance with *UK Institute of Conservators Guidelines*. The finds, as an indissoluble part of the site archive, should be deposited with the County SMR if the landowner can be persuaded to agree to this. If this is not possible for all or any part of the finds archive, then provision must be made for additional recording (e.g. photography, illustration, analysis) as appropriate.
- 2.13 The project manager must consult the SMR 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 any documentation relating to the work.
- 2.14 The results of the surveys should be related to the relevant known archaeological information held in the county SMR.
- 2.15 At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> must be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms.
- 2.16 All parts of the OASIS online form must be completed for submission to the SMR. 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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Specification by: Dr Jess Tipper

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Tel. : 01284 352197

Date: 29 January 2007

/MoatFarmBarnsBarkingTye2007

Reference:

This brief and specification remains valid for 12 months from the above date. If work is not carried out in full within that time this document will lapse; the authority should be notified and a revised brief and specification may be issued.

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

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