

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT

SCCAS REPORT No. 2009/097

23 Trimley Road, Kirton
KIR 041



D. Stirk

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HER Information

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Summary

An archaeological evaluation was carried out on land at 23 Trimley road, Kirton (TM 2770 3939); KIR 041

A trial trench evaluation was carried out at the above site from 15th -17th April 2009 in advance of a proposal to redevelop the site. This followed a visit on 26th March 2009 to record visible Second World War remains, and a programme of building recording for two 19th century buildings. The redevelopment involves the construction of residential properties and associated parking.

A number of features of archaeological interest were recorded during the work.

Ephemeral evidence for low level prehistoric activity was present at the eastern end of the site. Across much of the site bands of grey silt were recorded, possibly formed by geological or agricultural processes. The site was then occupied by trees, regular rows of which were recorded, probably forming an orchard, bounded by a ditch in the post-medieval period. Features of uncertain function possibly related to gardens were scattered across the site. A number of foundations for 19th century and Second World War buildings were also recorded during the evaluation. In addition to the trial trenching for below ground remains, a survey of the remains of Second World War structures was undertaken during and in some cases after their demolition. An attempt has been made to incorporate this information with archival and other sources to determine the layout of the military facility.

(Duncan Stirk, SCCAS for Suffolk CC report no: 2009/0097)



1. Introduction

A planning application was made for a residential development at land at 23 Trimley road, Kirton, Suffolk. The site is centred on approximately NGR TM 2770 3939 and comprises approximately a total of 0.83 hectares.



Figure 1. Site location

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The fragmentary remains of a group of buildings which relate to military use in the Second World War are present on the development site. Other buildings on the site probably date to the early to mid 19th century and relate to a now demolished 'Malthouse' shown on 1887 and 1904 OS maps. These were subject to Level 2 building recording in January 2009 (Alston, 2009).

The site is on the southern edge of the medieval and possibly Saxon village of Kirton, and is adjacent to a number of cropmarks and prehistoric find-spots to the west and southwest. It was felt therefore that the development work would cause ground disturbance with the potential to destroy archaeological deposits were they present. As such, there was an initial requirement for an archaeological evaluation by trial trench, as outlined in a Brief and Specification produced by R D Carr of the SCCAS Conservation Team (Appendix 1). The SCCAS Field Team was subsequently commissioned to carry out the work by the main contractor, Landex Ventures Ltd..

2. Geology and topography

The sit of the proposed development is on the south side of Kirton village beside Trimley Road. (Figure 1) At the time of the evaluation the site was relatively open with trees on the perimeter. The site had been recently cleared and some spoil heaps of soil, rubble and brush were present. The site was generally level, with the highest point towards the western side at 22.36m AOD, while the lowest was the eastern and northern sides at 21.77m AOD and 21.78m AOD respectively.

The site was bounded to the west by Trimley road and open fields, and to the south by a residential estate. To the north of the site lay detached houses and associated gardens, while to the east lay open land.

The drift geology underlying the site is sub alluvial and glaciofluvial sand and clay.

3. Archaeological and historical background

Kirton parish is situated between Ipswich and Felixstowe in the south-east corner of Suffolk. The site of the proposed development for new housing is on the south side of Kirton village, off Trimley Road (Figure 1).

The site is across the road from an area of rectilinear cropmarks recognised from aerial photographs (KIR 008) indicating earlier field boundaries, a collection of Bronze Age (2,300 – 700 BC) worked flints has also been recovered from this area. Other evidence from aerial photos includes linear cropmarks (KIR 007) to the west and another complex in the parish of Trimley Saint Martin (TYN 011) to the south-west. This latter complex was associated with ring ditches (TYN 037 – 041) probably indicating the site of prehistoric burials. An isolated ring ditch (TYN 027) and other cropmarks (TYN 028) are known to the south-east.

The medieval, and possibly Saxon, core of the village is to the north and north-east. The church of Saints Mary and Martin (KIR 014) is 650m away and is recorded in Domesday and is thus probably of Saxon origin. The medieval green (KIR 022), 250m to the north, is known from the Hodskin's map of 1783. A post-medieval post mill with roundhouse is recorded c.400m to the south (TYN 051).

The site is known to have been occupied by a field artillery battery and observation post during the Second World War. This was part of the defences for the Felixstowe

peninsula against the threat of invasion in 1940. In June 1940, B-battery of the 72nd Regiment of the Royal Artillery was posted to Kirton with its complement of 4 six inch howitzers. Various shelters and emplacements were constructed at this time using sandbags, concrete, girders and corrugated iron, while others such as the observation post were built of brick. The 72nd Regiment was replaced by the 75th Shropshire Yeomanry Medium Regiment Royal Artillery, sometime in 1941. The facility must have become redundant once the threat of invasion receded and it is thought that some of the “gun sheds” were demolished for their iron components before the end of the war. (Lanigan, 2006)

In addition to the 2nd World War field artillery observation post known to have occupied the development site, there is the known location of a light anti-aircraft battery to the north-west (KIR 042).

4. Methodology

Trial trenching was carried out from the 15th to 17th April 2009. The trenches were excavated using a JCB mechanical excavator fitted with a 1.4m wide flat-bladed ditching bucket. All mechanical excavation was carried out under close archaeological supervision until the top of the first undisturbed archaeological deposit or natural subsoil was revealed. Hand cleaning of the exposed surfaces was carried out where necessary in order to clarify the nature of the deposits and identify cut features. In consultation with William Fletcher of SCCAS Conservation team, certain trenches were extended to better determine the nature of exposed archaeological features.

The site covers approximately 0.83 hectares, of which 0.025 hectares was trenched, resulting in a sample of 3.01%. The sample is smaller than the 5% specified in the Brief and Specification (see Appendix 1), in large part because the house had been fenced off from the larger plot of land and no trenching was possible there. Also, the remaining trees on the site were the subject of a tree preservation order, which precluded trenching nearby. Trenching in large portions of the western and eastern ends of the site was not possible, however none of these un-trenched areas is going to be affected by the current planning proposals.

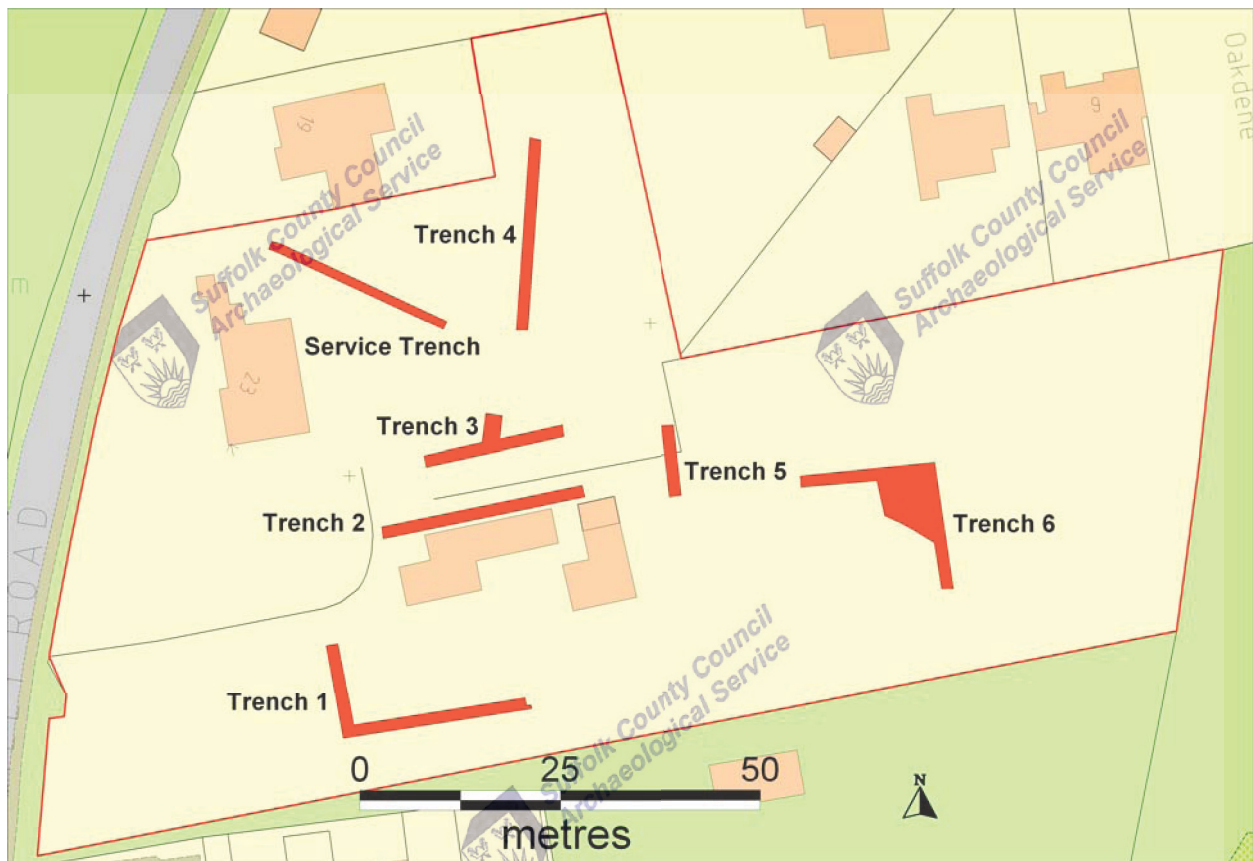


Figure 2. Site detail and trial trench locations.

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5. Results

5.1 Introduction

The basic trench dimensions were as follows:

	Length (m)	Area sq. m
Trench 1	23.6m with 10.38m extension	49.62
Trench 2	25.41m	37.45
Trench 3	17.54m with 3.61m extension	32.77
Trench 4	23.94m	34.48
Trench 5	8.84m	13.07
Trench 6	16.83m with 15.81m extension as well as a block between	82.27
Total		249.66

Table 1. Trench dimensions

5.2 Trench 1

The geological natural across the site was a very mixed light orangy brown sandy clay with light grey striations (0065). This was recorded at 21.71m Above Ordinance Datum (AOD) at the western end of the trench, and 21.44m AOD at the eastern end. It was also recorded at 22.16m AOD at the northern end of the North-South aligned extension. The geological natural was cut by a small feature [0074] that measured 0.65m by over 0.3m by 0.26m deep. It was semi-circular and had moderately steep concave sides and a sloping base. Cut [0074] held a light grey mottled with orange brown sandy silt fill (0073).

A similar feature to [0074] lay approximately three metres to the east. This feature [0064], was 2.7m long by over 1m wide by 0.47m deep. It had moderately steep irregular sides and a concave base. Cut [0064] held a light to mid grey brown sandy silt fill (0063).

Feature [0074] at the western end of the trench appeared to be truncated by a feature [0004], with shallow concave sides and a concave base, measuring 2.5m by over 2.2m by 0.2m deep. It held a mid grey brown sandy clay fill (0003) from which a small assemblage of finds was recovered. Seven sherds of pottery date this feature to the middle of the 19th century or later. These features were then sealed by a widespread mid brown clayey silty sand subsoil deposit (0002) that was uniformly 0.24m thick.

In the centre of the main part of Trench 1 the subsoil deposit was cut by a rectangular feature [0040], with near vertical sides and a flat base, measuring 1.8m by over 0.4m by 0.62m deep. This held a light yellow brown sand & flint gravel fill (0039).

In the southeast corner of the trench a small portion of a concrete slab (0005) measuring over 0.28m by 0.65m by 0.25m thick was recorded. This is likely to have been within a cut, but this wasn't recorded. Associated with (0005) and possibly also within a cut was deposit (0006), a mid grey to brown silty clay mottled with orange brown sandy clay.

In the North-South aligned extension to Trench 1 there were a number of compact surfaces overlying the subsoil deposit (0002). Deposit (0042), a dark grey silty clay was overlain by deposit (0041), a very light brown crushed mortar compact surface. At the northern end of the trench extension was a similarly compact deposit of crushed black gravel (0043) measuring over 2.95m by over 1.5m.

Trench 1 was sealed by deposit (0001), a dark to very dark brown grey silty sand, that was 0.23 to 0.37m thick.

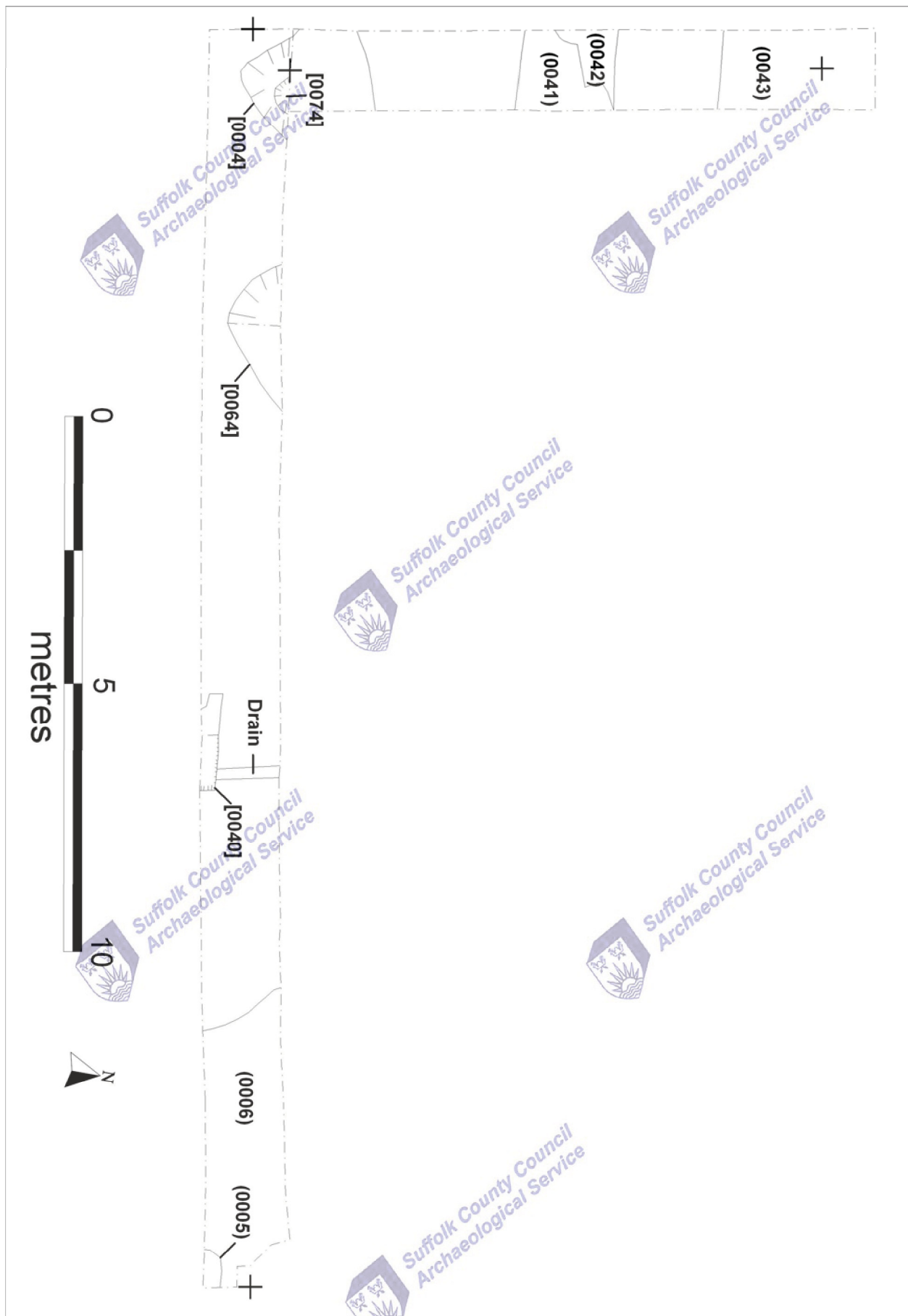


Figure 3. Trench 1 plan

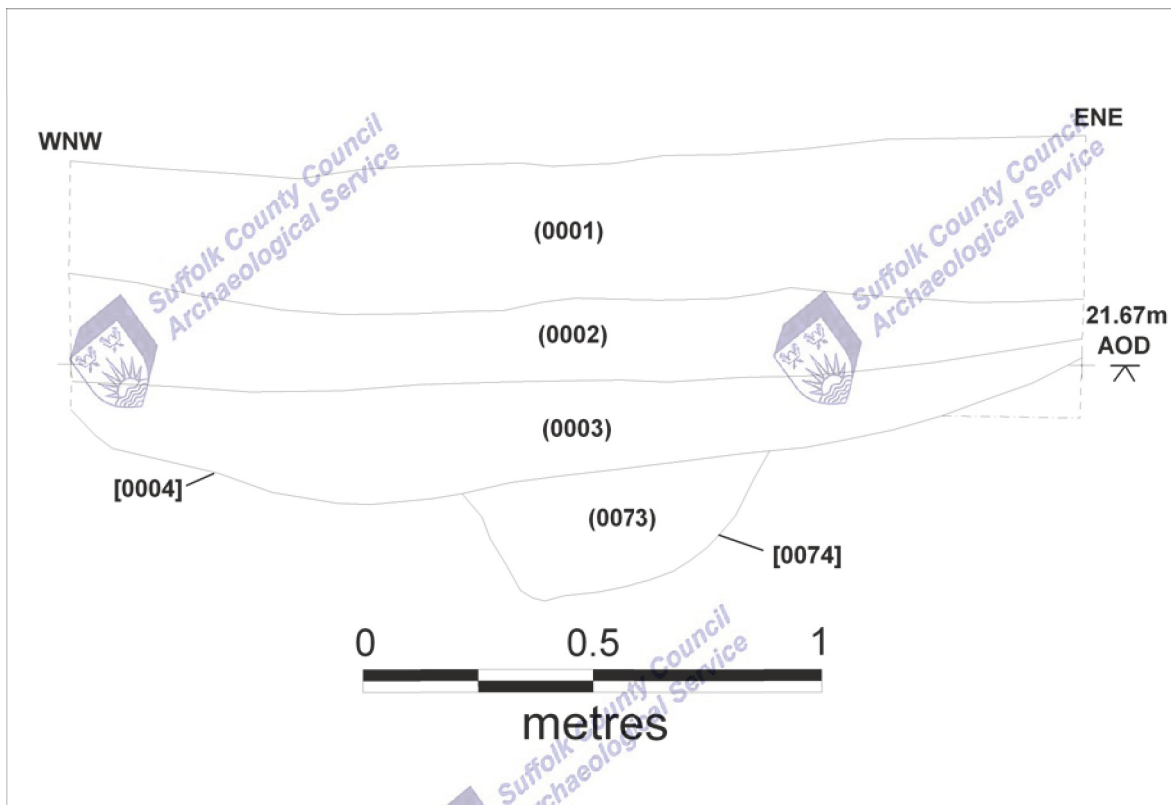


Figure 4. Pit [0004] and Tree throw [0074]

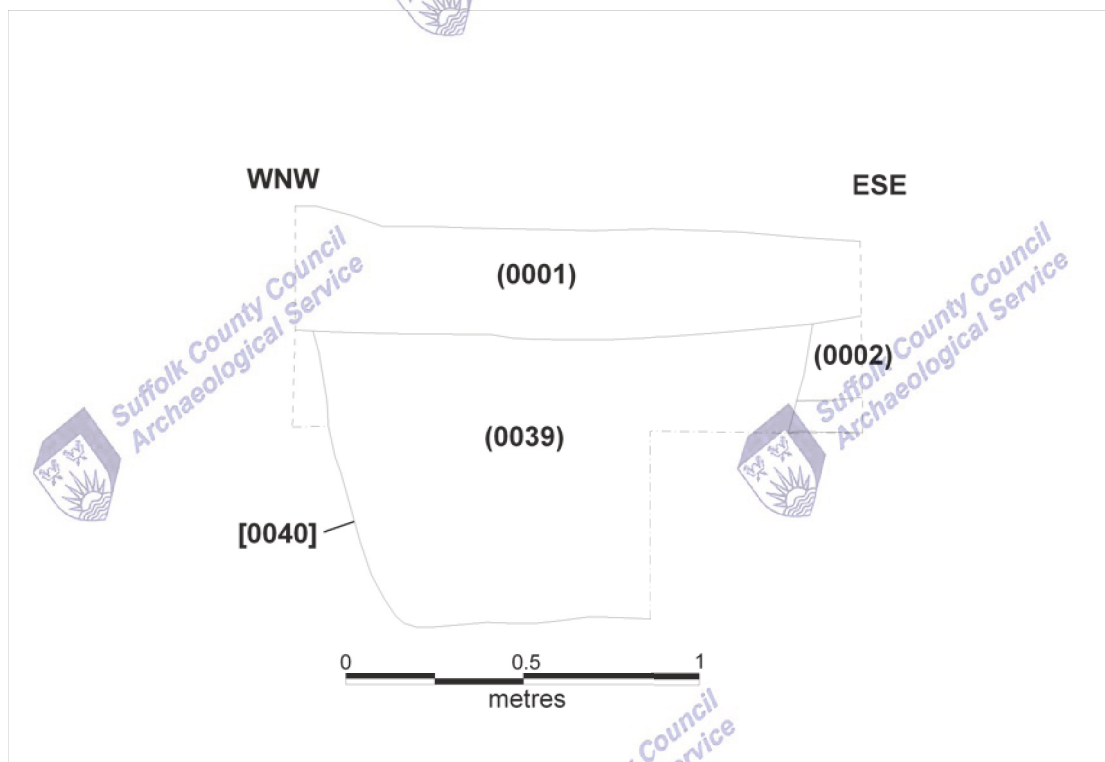


Figure 5. Foundation [0040]

5.3 Trench 2

The geological natural deposit (0065) was recorded at a height of 21.44m AOD at the western end of Trench 2 and 21.73m AOD at the eastern end. The light orangy brown natural was gently undulating and striated with bands of light grey clayey sand (0056). These bands were North-South aligned and were spaced at 4.5m to 6.5m from centre to

centre, and were 1.0 to 1.6m wide. One of the bands [0011] was excavated: it had very shallow sides and a concave base and measured 1.2m wide by over 1.55m by 0.15m deep.

Towards the western end of the Trench 2 two of the grey bands (0056) were cut by semi-circular shaped features [0058] and [0060]. Feature [0058] measured 1.2m by over 0.65m and held a mid grey brown sandy silt fill (0057). Feature [0060] measured 1.65m by over 0.7m and held a light to mid grey brown sandy silt (0059). These features were both left unexcavated. A similar semicircular feature [0062] was recorded in a line with [0058] and [0060], to the east. Feature [0062] measured over 1.15m by 1.1m and held a mid grey brown sandy silt with dark grey ash mottles (0061). Like [0058] and [0060], this feature was left unexcavated.

The trench was sealed by a uniform deposit of light brown sandy clay mottled with yellow sand (0029) & (0055), that was 0.24m thick. Seven fragments of post medieval brick and tile (CBM) were recovered from this deposit. This was cut by a NNW-SSE aligned linear feature [0018] that was located towards the eastern end of Trench 2. It was over 1.5m long by 0.5m wide and held a mid brown sandy silt fill mottled with orangy brown (0017) from which 2 sherds of pottery and 2 fragments of CBM were recovered. These date from the late 17th or 18th century.

The trench was sealed by another uniform deposit of compact light brown gravelly sand & gravelly silty sand (0055) that was 0.26m thick. Over this was a lense of reddish brown crushed brick (0053) 0.06m thick and 1.55m wide. This was in turn sealed by a trench-wide deposit of very dark grey clinker and ash (0052) that was 0.08m thick, and finally a pinkish brown silty sand deposit (0051) that was 0.14m thick.

Along the southern elevation of Trench 2 was recorded a portion of the foundation of the recently demolished 19th century stable (0012). This was a random coursed red and yellow brick structure, bonded with soft light yellow sandy mortar. It had header and stretcher bond, and was topped with mortar floor. A portion 5.5m long and 0.6m thick was seen in the trench.

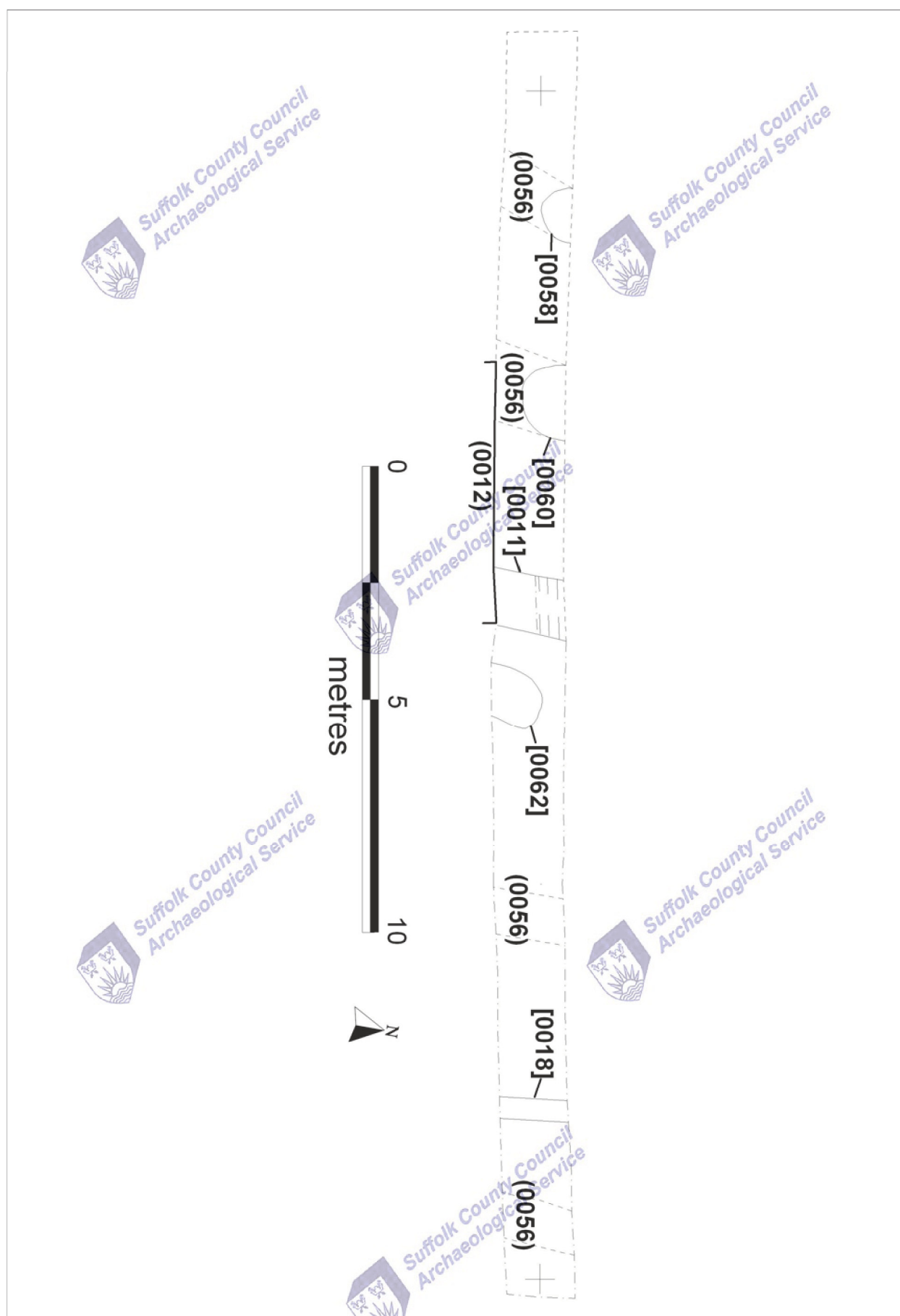


Figure 6. Trench 2 plan

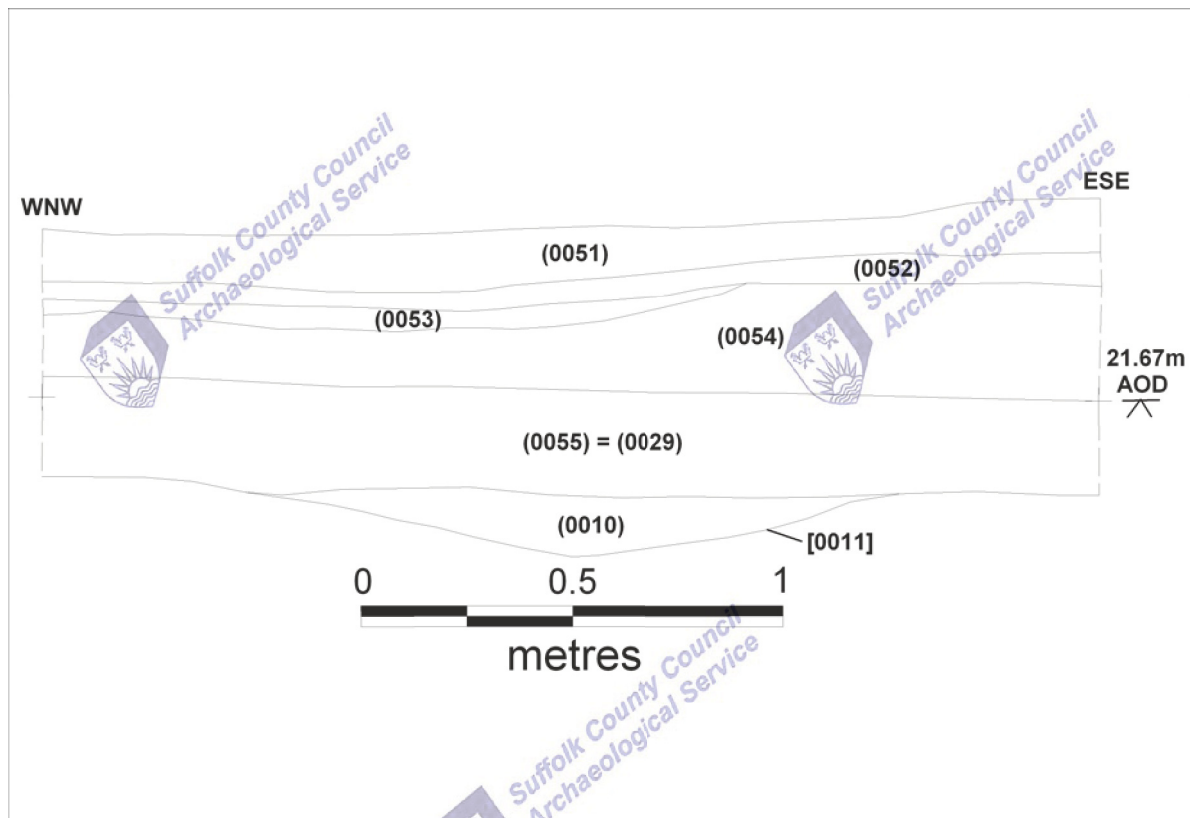


Figure 7. Furrow? [0011]

5.4 Trench 3

The geological natural (0065) was recorded at 21.51m AOD at the western end of Trench 3 and 21.27m AOD at the eastern end. In the extended portion of Trench 3 the natural was at 21.42m AOD. Like Trench 2, Trench 3 had gently undulating natural striated with bands of light grey clay sand silt (0050). These bands were roughly north-south aligned and varied in width between 0.75m and 1.6m, depending on how deep they had been machined.

Two small features were recorded in Trench 3. The first, a small sub-rectangular feature [0026], had near vertical sides and a flat base. It measured 0.65m by 0.8m and was 0.17m deep. It held a mid grey brown silty clay fill (0025), from which 4 fragments of post medieval CBM were recovered.

A similar sized feature [0020] oval in shape and measuring 0.9m by 0.6m, was not excavated. It held a mid to dark grey silty clay fill (0019) from which a coin dated 1876 was recovered.

The trench sequence was completed with the mid brown silty sand with some clay component subsoil (0075) and the dark brown to very dark brown grey silty sand topsoil deposit (0001).

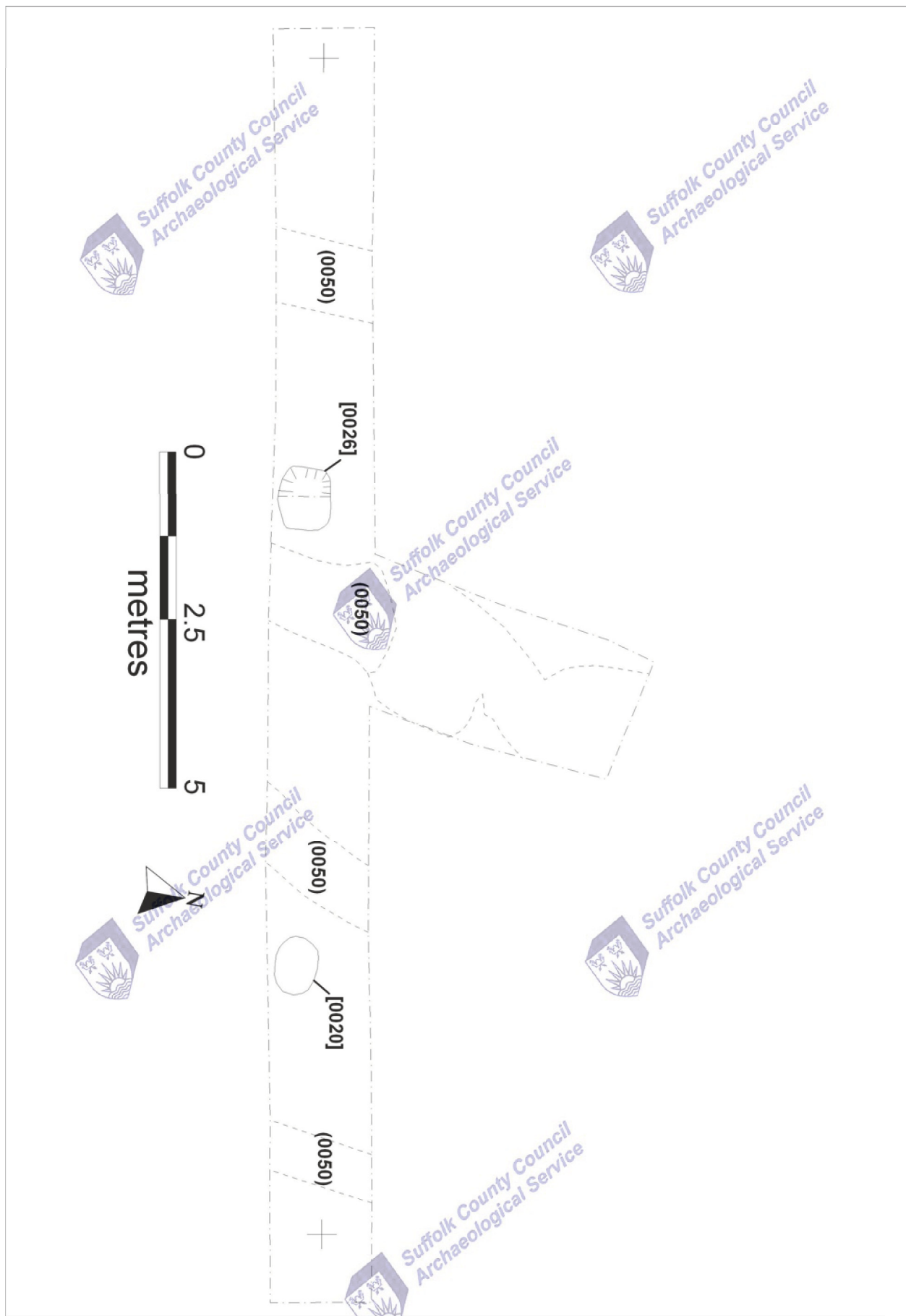


Figure 8. Trench 3 plan

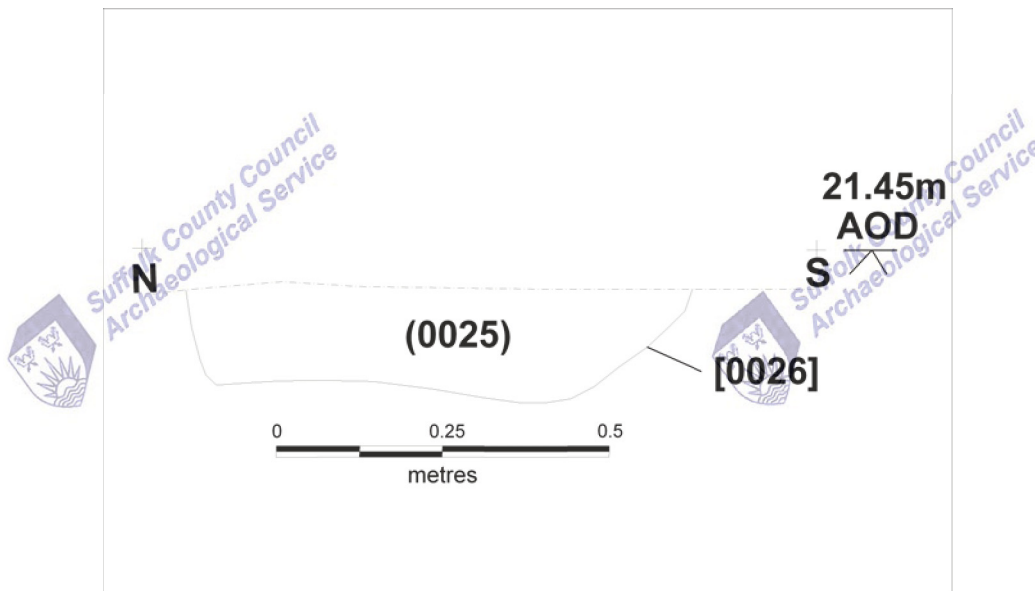


Figure 9. Post-hole [0026]

5.5 Trench 4

The geological natural (0065) was recorded at 21.38m AOD at the northern end of Trench 4, and at 21.31m AOD at the southern end. Like trenches 2 and 3, the natural geology had bands of light grey clay sand silt (0076) running across it. These were aligned northeast to southwest, and varied in width from 1 to 2.2m.

The geological natural was cut by a line of three semi-circular features, [0068], [0072] and [0070]. The northern-most of these, [0068], measured 1.15m by over 0.35m and held a mid brown clay sand silt fill (0067). The middle feature [0072], measured 1.15m by over 0.65m and held a light grey brown clay sand silt fill (0072). The southern-most feature was [0070], measuring 1.85m by over 0.65m, which held a mid brown clay sand silt (0069).

These features were sealed by a trench-wide deposit of reddish brown sandy clay (0066), that was 0.2m thick. This was in turn sealed by 0.4m of very dark grey silty sand topsoil (0001).

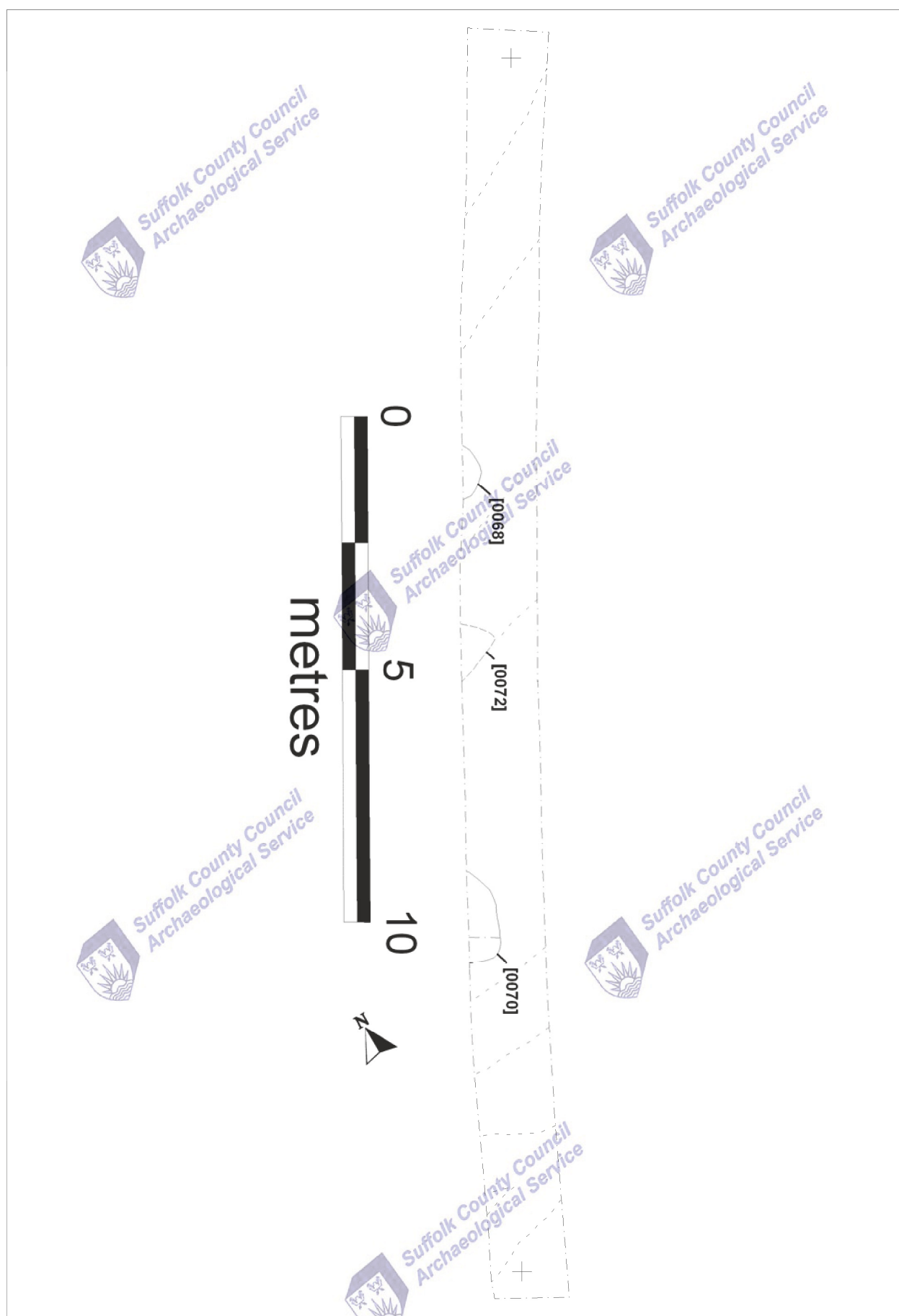


Figure 10. Trench 4 plan

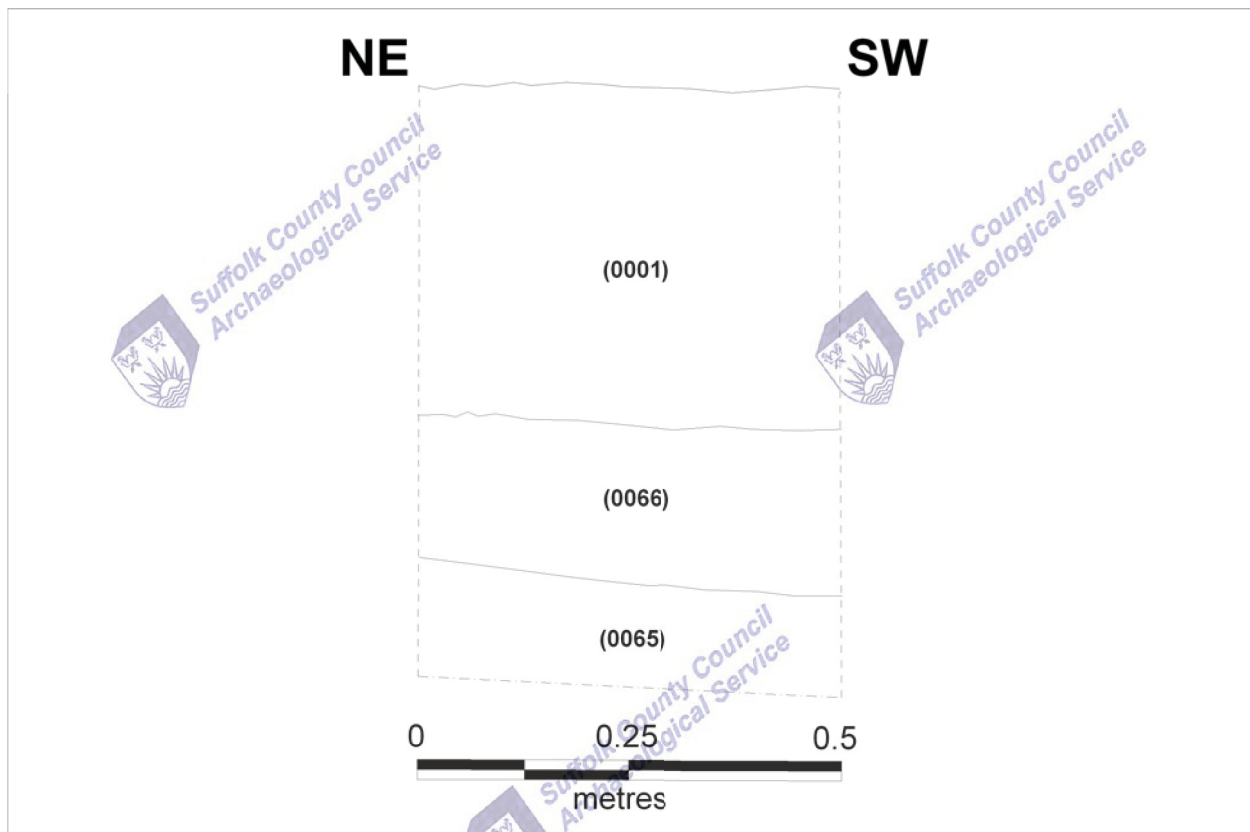


Figure 11. Trench 4 sample section

5.6 Trench 5

The geological natural (0065) was recorded at 21.7m AOD in the centre of Trench 5. This was cut along the whole length of the trench by a NNW to SSE aligned linear feature [0030], measuring over 1.15m by over 0.42m by 0.45m deep. This feature had steep straight sides and a concave base, and held a single light grey brown silty clay fill (0031). Four fragments of CBM dating to the late medieval or post-medieval period came from this fill. The linear feature was re-cut along the same line by cut [0032] measuring over 9.85m by over 1.25m by 0.35m deep. This had slightly shallower sides that cut [0030], and a concave base. Cut [0032] held a single pale brown silty clay fill mottled with orange (0033), from which 2 fragments of post-medieval CBM and a large fragment of lava quern were recovered.

The top of the linear feature was cut by a number of modern features. Cut [0047] was rectangular in shape and aligned E-W along its long axis. It held a light yellow brown sand with moderate flint gravel fill (0046). Parallel to it and similar in shape and alignment was feature [0049], measuring 0.25m by over 0.25m. This held a light yellow brown sand with moderate flint gravel fill (0048). Probably related to these and driven into the top of the ditch was a piece of angle iron.

Sealing the ditch trenchwide was a 0.14m thick deposit of mid brown sandy clay (0045). Over this was a similarly trenchwide deposit of reddish brown crushed brick rubble (0044), that was 0.14m thick. The trench was sealed by a uniform deposit of very dark greyish brown sandy clay topsoil with ashy components (0001), that was 0.13m thick.

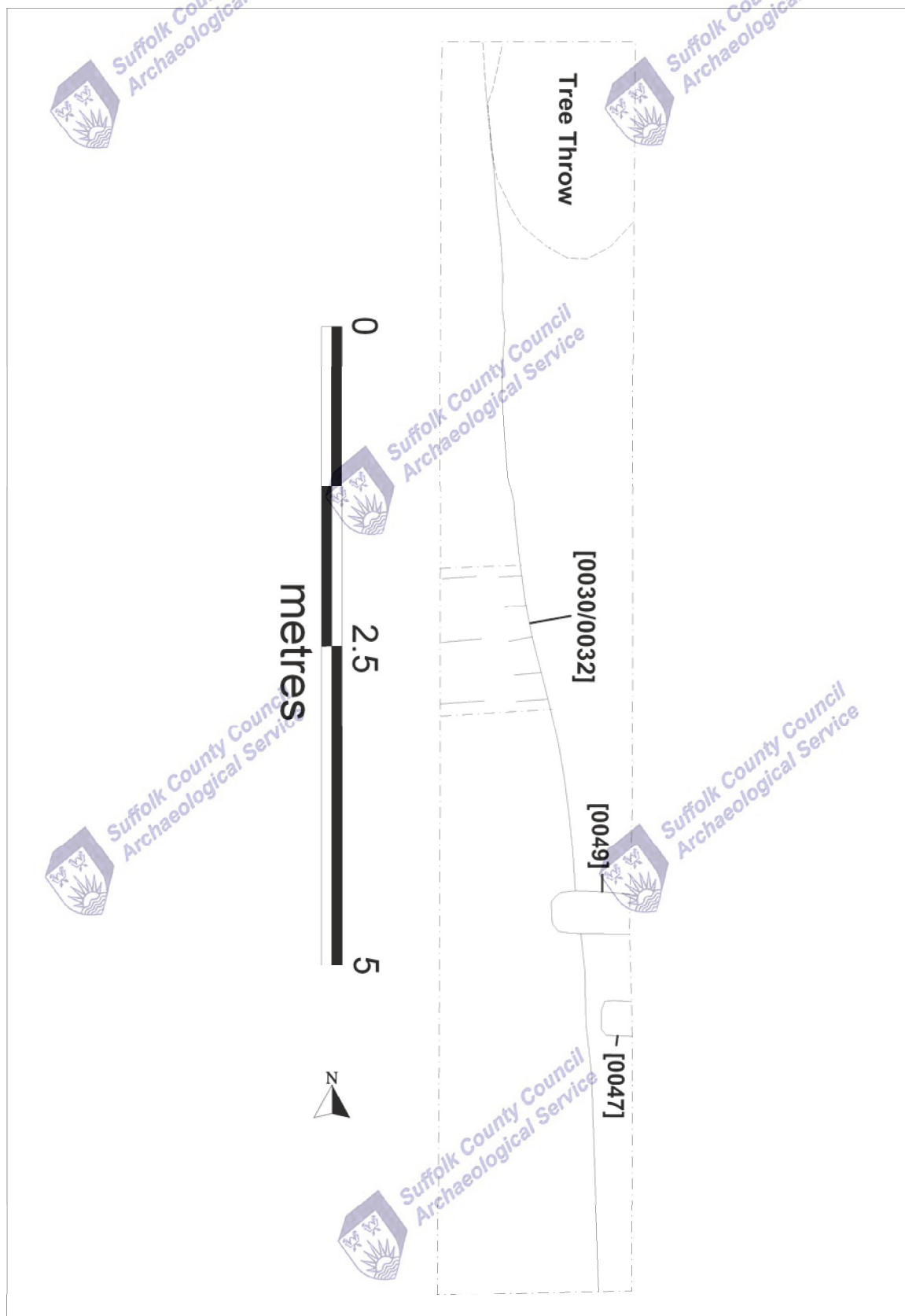


Figure 12. Trench 5 plan

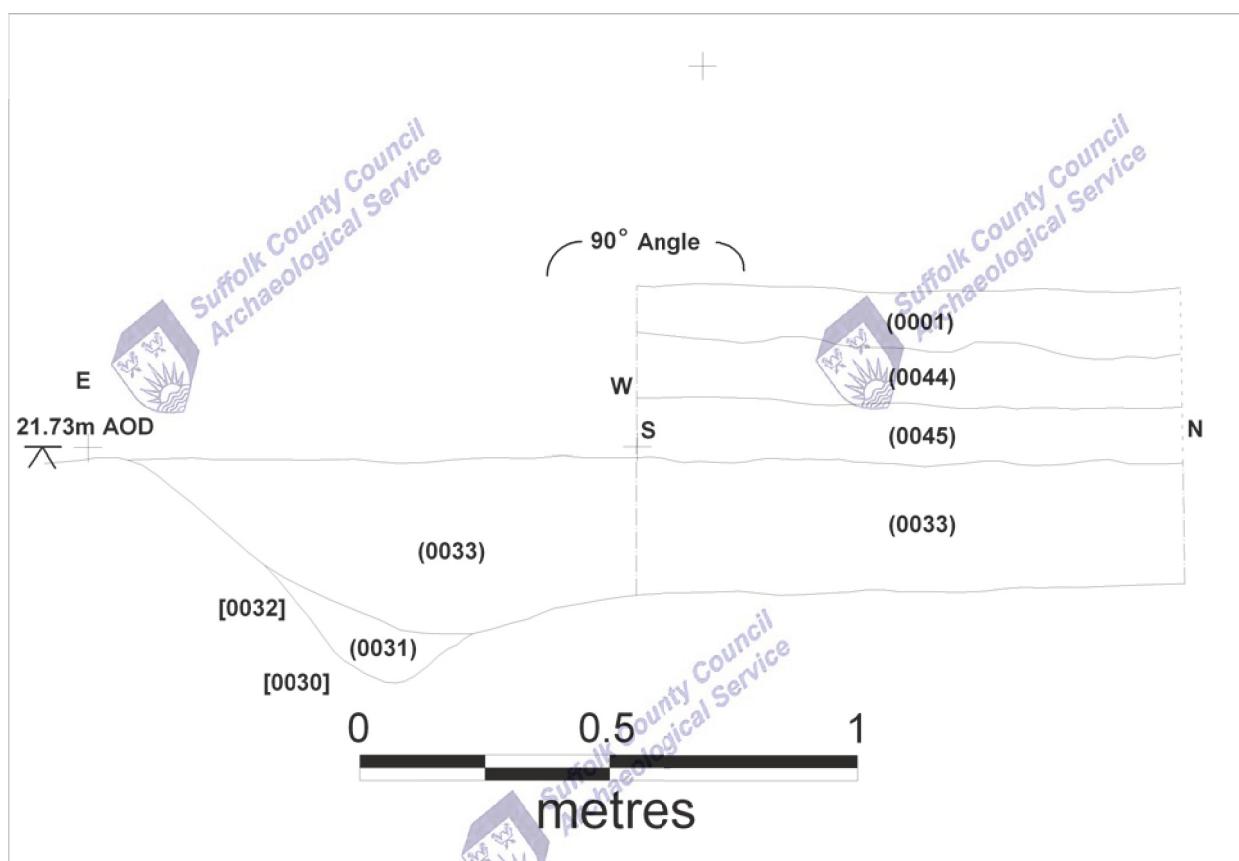


Figure 13. Ditch [0030]

5.7 Trench 6

The geological natural in Trench 6, (0065), was the same as in the other trenches. It was at 21.83m AOD at the western end, sloping down to 21.21m AOD at the north-eastern corner, while at the southern end it was at 21.66m AOD.

The main features in Trench 6 were located in the eastern portions of the trench. A large shallow feature [0016] measuring 4.65m wide by over 8.1m long and 0.64m deep was excavated in the north-eastern portion of the trench. Its primary fill was a light grey sandy silt (0015) that was 0.16m thick. Over this was a mid greyish brown sandy silt mottled with light yellow brown and very dark grey ashy lenses, secondary fill (0014), that was 0.25m thick. A similar fill to the south, comprising a light-mid brownish grey sandy silt with some clay component & lenses of very dark grey ash (0034), is likely to be part of the same context. Finally, the feature held a light yellow and orangy brown clay sand fill (0013) that was 0.1m thick lensing out at the edges. Eight fragments of burnt flint from fill (0015) were the only finds recovered from this feature.

To the east of feature [0016] and with an unclear relationship to it, was a semi-circular feature [0008]. This had steep straight sides and a concave base and was over 1.12m

long by over 0.46m wide by 0.41m deep. It held a light grey sandy silt mottled with dark orangy brown primary fill (0007), that was 0.24m thick, and a mid grey sandy silt mottled with mid to dark orangy brown secondary fill (0009), that was 0.2m thick. A single burn flint fragment and 1 struck flint flake dating to the later prehistoric period were recovered from fill (0007).

Also towards the edge of feature [0016] and potentially cutting it was a small oval shaped feature [0037] measuring 0.45m by 0.3m by 0.2m deep. It held a mid grey brown sandy silt with some clay component fill (0036).

At the southern end of Trench 6 a second shallow large feature [0028] was excavated. This had shallow straight sides and a sloping base and measured over 1.2m by over 3m by 0.35m deep. It held a mid brown grey sand silt with some clay component fill (0027) that was 0.35m thick. A single sherd of pottery and a fragment of CBM dating to the 16th to 18th century were recovered from this fill.

Towards the western end of the trench the natural was cut by a small SW-NE aligned gully feature [0024], that was 1.15m long by 0.55m wide and 0.38m deep. This contained a mid grey sandy silt mottled with orangy brown clay sand fill (0023).

Trench-wide there was a mid grey brown sandy silt with some clay component subsoil deposit (0035), that was at most 0.32m thick. This was cut by a small rectangular feature [0022], that was located towards the western end of the trench. Feature [0022] had vertical sides and measured 0.53m by over 0.56m by over 0.35m deep. It held a mixed mid grey sandy silt & orangy brown clay sand fill (0021). This was sealed by the dark brown to very dark brownish grey sandy silt topsoil deposit (0038) that was 0.12m thick. This deposit was trench-wide, but had been partially truncated by the vegetation clearance work.

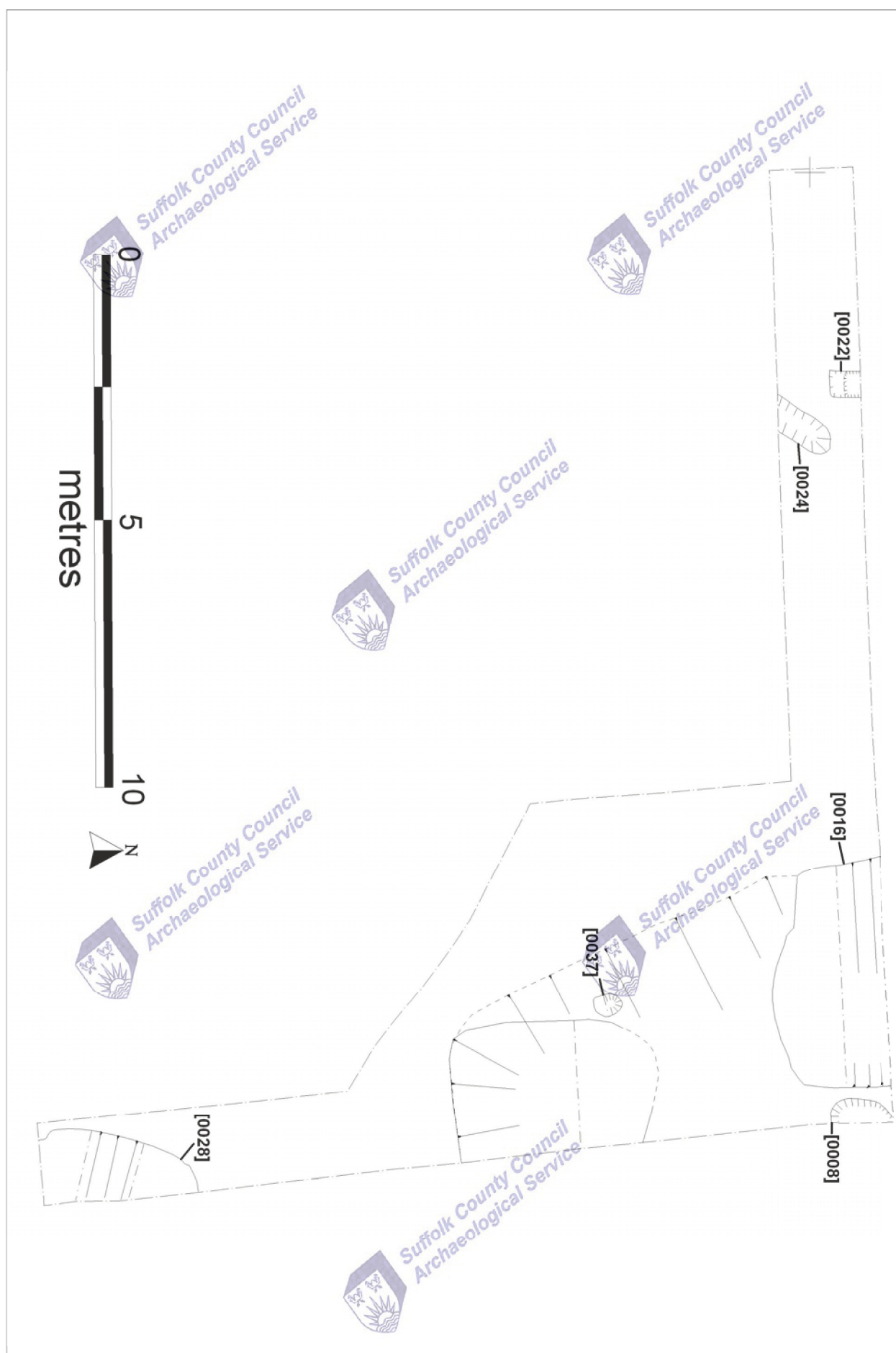


Figure 14. Trench 6 plan

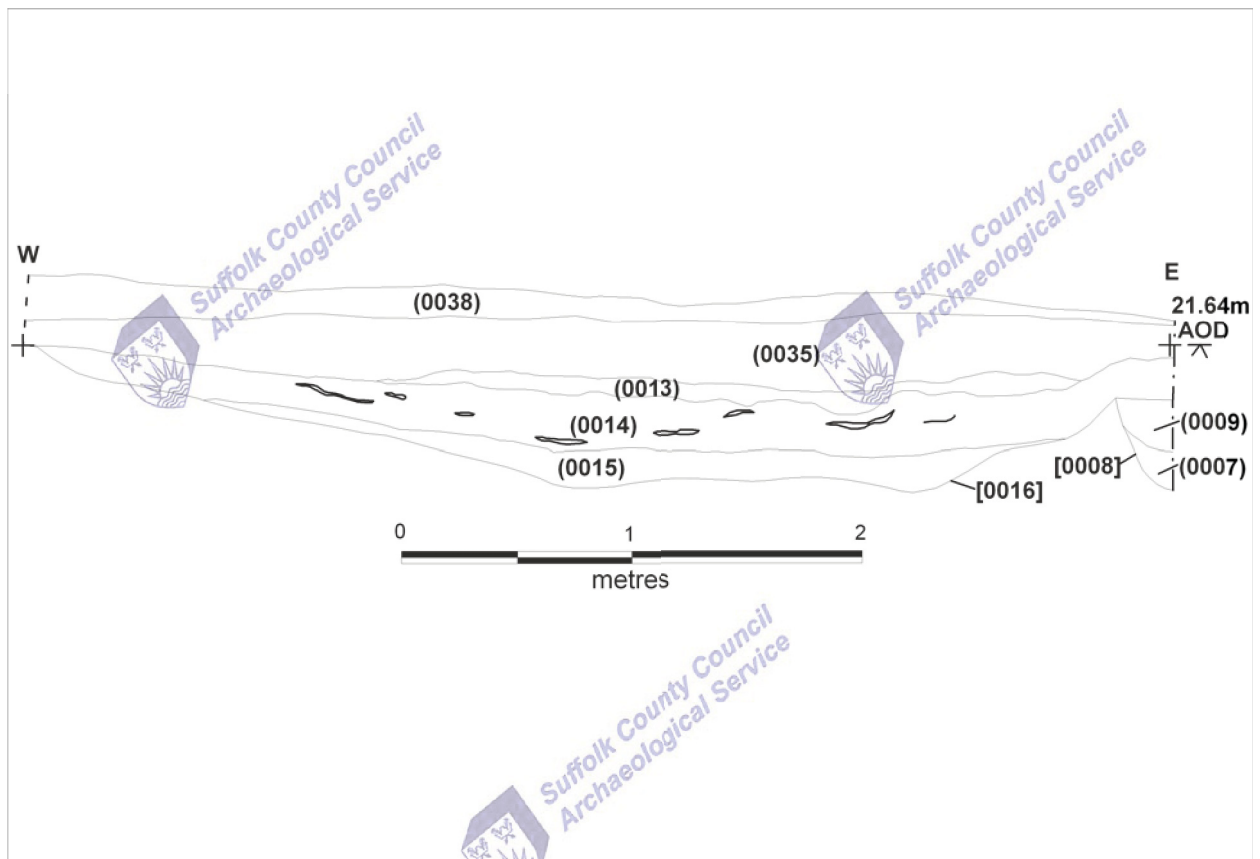


Figure 15. Hollow [0016] & Pit [0008]

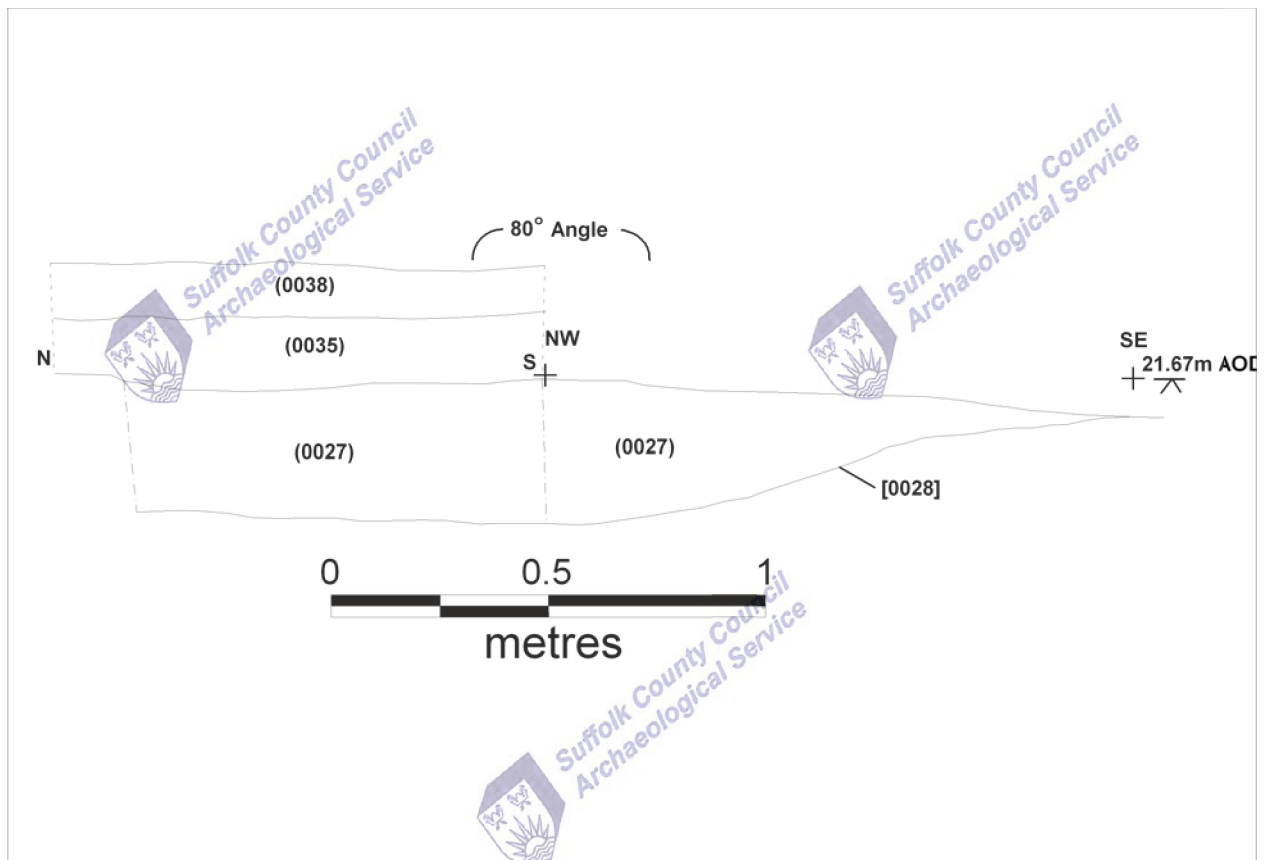


Figure 16. Feature [0028]

5.8 Service Trench

A service trench, excavated during a site visit, was examined for archaeological features and deposits. The trench was 23.9m long and 0.9m wide and at most 0.65m deep BGL at its north-western end. Three potential archaeological features were recorded in the service trench. Towards the north-western end of the trench a large feature [0114] with vertical sides, measuring 4.6m by over 0.9m and over 0.65m deep was recorded. It held a very dark grey clinker and ash fill (0113). Just to the south-east of this was a vertical sided post-hole [0110] 0.35m wide and over 0.5m deep. This held a mottled orange brown sandy clay and dark grey brown sandy silt fill (0109), as well as the remnants of a timber post. Beside this, to the south-east, was feature [0112] with moderate concave sides, that may have been an WSW-ENE aligned linear feature. It held a mid brown clay silt sand fill (0111).

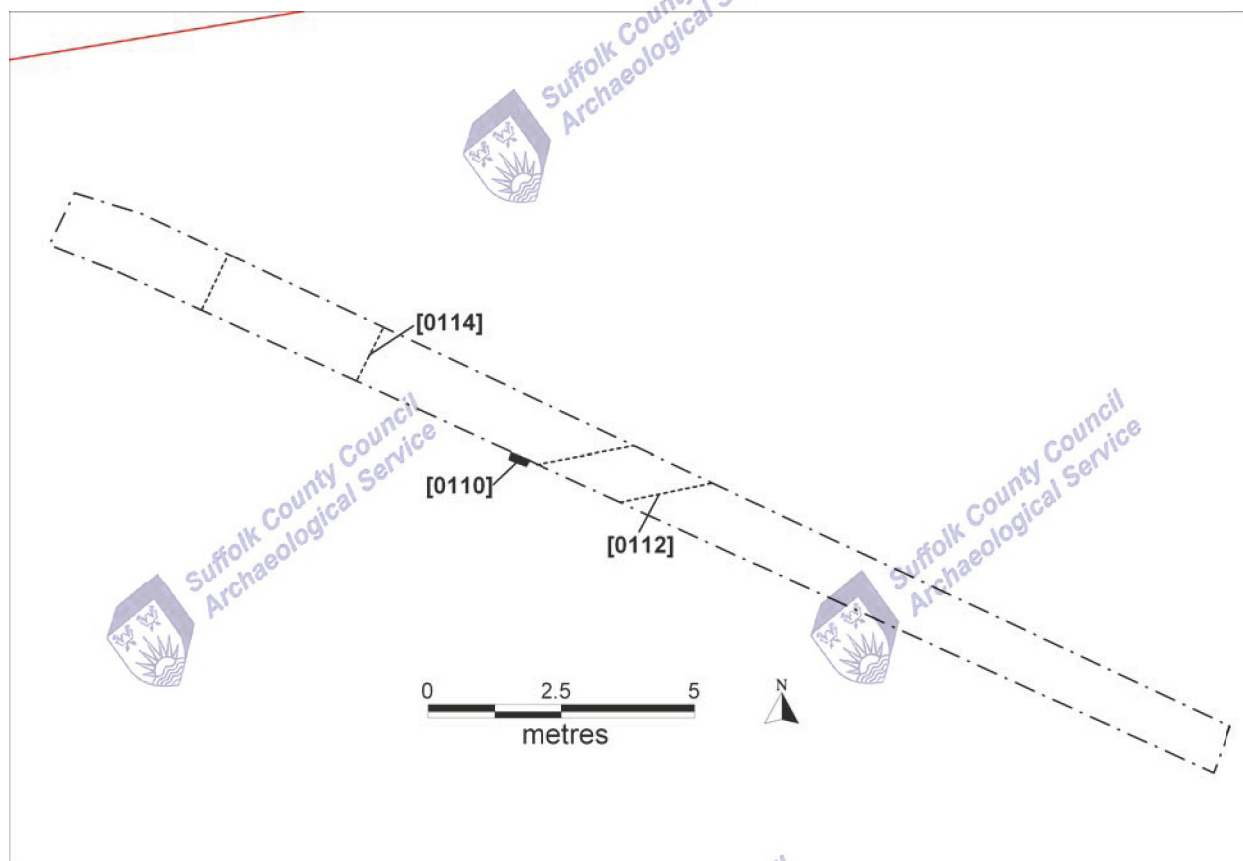


Figure 17. Service Trench plan

5.9 Survey of partly demolished structures.

A process of site clearance was ongoing between site visits, during which all of the buildings were demolished. At a point in time just before these were completely removed the remains were surveyed and compared to other sources to try to determine the layout of the military complex. The plan of this is Figure 18. Some of the lower quality photographs reproduced here were the only available images of buildings.



Figure 18. WWII Conjectural plan

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Near the site entrance in the south-west corner of the site the clearing of the undergrowth had revealed the remains of a building (0101). This comprised a rectangle of light brown mortar floor with a scattering of red bricks. At the northern end of the floor were two patches of white plaster and paint.

The building that contained this floor is probably related to the 19th century Maltings complex rather than the Second World War complex. Unlike all of the known Second World War structures this contained no concrete elements, and the floor is of a type consistent with 19th century buildings. Also the floor is in line with the long maltings building to the east, although it is beyond buildings on historic maps. On balance this is more likely to be a 19th century building that may have been in use in the 20th century.



Plate 1. Building (0101)

In the centre of the site a series of red brick foundations and associated rubble spreads were recorded. The northeast corner of the building was attached to the barn. This building (0102), is clearly the remains of the main maltings building that is evident on all the historic maps up to 1926, and is visible on an aerial photograph dated April 1944. This building along with the two barns surveyed by Leigh Alston formed the centre of the 19th century maltings complex. Elements of this building were picked up in Trench 1.



Plate 2. Building (0102)

To the east of the last surviving gun shed was a line of concrete filled sandbags held together by iron staples (0103). Fragmentary remains of a similar return of this structure to the west suggested that it was an ancilliary structure to the gun shed.



Plate 3. Structure (0103)

To the north-east of the gun shed was a pile of brick and concrete rubble (0104). This comprised a brick rubble and concrete floor, some concrete filled sandbags and some iron posts. Beside the rubble pile there was a pit feature with concrete and iron sticking out of it. This rubble doesn't match the photographs of the light anti-aircraft (LAA) emplacements, but it is close to their probable position.



Plate 4. Rubble (0104)



Plate 5. LAA Emplacement. (Photo courtesy of Len Lanigan)

In the south-east corner of the site was a roughly rectangular spread of crushed concrete, and two in-situ concrete foundation elements (0105). This has roughly the right size for a gun shed, assuming that the sheds were all the same size. It also is in a

likely position for a gun shed, as confirmed by anecdotal evidence that the guns were in a line in the woods at the edge of the site. (Len Lanigan Pers. Comm.) The aerial photographs from April 1944 also appears to show a shadowy structure in this position. Four of these gun sheds are thought to have been built on the site in 1940, of which this is the easternmost. In the centre of the site was the recently demolished shed, with perhaps another shed just to the west of it beside Trench 1. The final shed was not seen during the survey but is reputed to have been located in the woods beside the road.



Plate 6. Possible Gun Shed (0105).



Plate 7. Gun Shed.

A rather large pile of brick rubble was recorded in the central northern portion of the site (0106). A portion of the rubble pile was also made up of large chunks of reinforced concrete similar to that in the gun shed. While it is likely that the brick pile is the remnant of the recently demolished brick stable, the concrete appears to be of a Second World War vintage. One possibility is that this is the roof from the gun shed to the south. Photographs provided by Len Lanigan show the shed with a collapsed roof in-situ. At the time of the survey this had been removed. A second possibility is that the concrete relates to an unknown structure nearby. We can be sure that this concrete didn't come from the observation post (OP) structure, because at the time of the survey, the OP, although demolished, was still in its original position. Also, the only portion of the OP constructed of concrete, the roof, was still in-situ.



Plate 8. Concrete rubble (0106).

Just to the north of the rubble pile (0106) was a rectangular pile of concrete sand bags. Examination of photos from Len Lanigan appears to demonstrate that this is the demolished gable of a possible Nissen hut. The pile of concrete was intermingled with undergrowth, so one can be fairly certain that it was still in its original position albeit now

collapsed. The other end of this structure was not seen, but a number of vegetation covered mounds to the north indicate that it lay in that direction.



Plate 9. Demolished Nissen Hut? (0107)



Plate 10. Gable of Nissen Hut. (Photo courtesy Len Lanigan)

Remnants of a concrete floor and a brick rubble spread (0108) was recorded in the eastern portion of the site. This is likely to be the remains of one of the small outbuildings that appear in some photographs of the site. It is not clear whether this was part of the Second World War facilities or not.



Plate 11. Rubble spread (0108).



Plate 12. Outbuildings (Photo courtesy of Len Lanigan)

Towards the north of this was a collection of scattered concrete posts and concrete slabs that are likely to have been elements of a lean-to type building photographed along the southern boundary of the site. The concrete posts of this building may indicate that it was constructed during the war, and it probably served as a garage or for storage.



Plate 13. Scattered concrete posts (0108).



Plate 14. Lean-to building (Photo courtesy of Len Lanigan)

A scatter of broken concrete (0115) in a roughly rectangular shape was recorded between the eastern end of Trench 1 and the gun shed. This may relate to the gun shed thought to occupy the area just to the south of Trench 1 or be an attached structure.



Plate 15. Concrete rubble (0115) foreground with recently demolished gun shed behind.

6. Finds and environmental evidence (Richenda Goffin)

6.1 Introduction

Finds were collected from 12 contexts, as shown in the table below.

OP	Pottery No.	Pottery Wt/g	CBM No.	CBM Wt/g	Flint No.	Flint Wt/g	Animal bone No.	Animal bone Wt/g	Miscellaneous	Spotdate
0003	7	326								Mid 19th C
0007					1	2			1 burnt flint @ 47g	L Pre?
0015									8 burnt flint @ 94g	L Pre?
0017	2	162	2	2069					SF1001	16th-18th C
0019										19th C
0025			4	127						Pmed
0027	1	18	1	2					1 burnt flint @ 3g	16th-18th C
0029			7	251						Lmed/pmed
0031			4	73						Lmed/pmed
0033			2	247					1 lavastone @ 4577g	Lmed/pmed
0034							11	12		Undated
0035	1	6								LBA/EIA
Total	11	512	20	2769	1	2	11	12		

Table 2 Finds quantities

6.2 Pottery

Eleven fragments of pottery were recovered from the evaluation (0.512kg). The ceramics were fully quantified and inputted into the site database. The majority of the assemblage is post-medieval but a single fragment of prehistoric pottery was present.

An abraded and iron-stained sherd of prehistoric pottery was found in 0035, a subsoil deposit in Trench 6. The sherd (SF1002) is made in a fine fabric which has a mid grey core and reddish brown external margins. The main inclusions are small to medium flint up to 2mm, some quartz and occasional organic inclusions and circular voids. The

fragment has the characteristics of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery, but is likely to be Early Iron Age (Edward Martin, pers. comm.).

Fragments of post-medieval wares such as Late slipped redware and transfer printed ware were present in pitfill 0003 in Trench 1, together with decorated Late spode china stamped with Copeland and Garratt (dated c1833-1847). Glazed red earthenwares were identified in the modern service trench fill 0017 (16th-18th C), with a single fragment of Iron Glazed blackware of the same date range in the fill 0027 of a shallow feature.

6.3 Ceramic building material

Twenty fragments of ceramic building material were collected (2.769kg). The assemblage has been fully quantified and catalogued. Many fragments are small and abraded, and few have measurable dimensions. Most are likely to have come from red-fired late bricks, with a small number of roof tiles, and a number of pieces which are very fragmentary and are probably from bricks. A range of fabrics were identified, with several fragments in fine and medium sandy fabrics with clay pellets dating to the Late med/post-medieval period.

The best preserved bricks were recovered from the fill of service trench 0017. A partially burnt sandy brick with iron oxide inclusions and a height of 65mm is likely to date to the Late 17th -18th century, whilst the remains of an abraded brick made from poorly mixed clays with red and white inclusions (Fabric 9 Dragon Hall) is also likely to be post-medieval (Anderson, 2005).

6.4 Flint (identification by Colin Pendleton)

A single fragment of worked flint was found in feature 0007 (Trench 6). It is an unpatinated snapped flake with small amount of cortex present, which is later Prehistoric in date.

6.4.1 Burnt flint

Small quantities of fire-cracked burnt flint were recovered from features 0007 and 0015 in Trench 6.

6.5 Small Finds

A worn copper alloy Victorian penny dating to 1876 was found in 0019, the fill of a possible post-hole in Trench 3 (SF 1001).

6.6 Miscellaneous

A large and worn fragment of Rhenish lavastone was identified from ditch recut 0033 (Trench 5). The stone is worn with very little of the original surfaces surviving. The exception is the outer edge, which may be the original face, which has a diameter of at least 50cm, suggesting that the original stone was not a domestic hand-quern but more likely to be from a larger stone such as a millstone. One of the flat faces is very smooth, indicating that it was the grinding surface. The height of the stone is c65mm. There is no evidence of mortar to indicate re-use or redeposition. Such lavastone was imported from the Rhineland in enormous quantities in antiquity and even up into the post-medieval period. The condition of this particular fragment is too poor to be able to determine its likely date.

6.7 Animal bone

The fragmentary remains of the shaft of a featureless animal bone was retained from 0034 (Trench 6).

6.8 Discussion

The finds assemblage from the evaluation is scrappy, both in quantity and the types of finds which were recovered. Fragments of fire-cracked flint and a single sherd of probable Early Iron Age date were found in Trench 6 on the eastern side of the evaluation. Such finds reflect the proximity of the evaluation to known linear cropmarks and ring ditches which are in the vicinity.

No identifiable finds of Saxon or medieval date were identified. The large fragment of lavastone from 0033 cannot be closely dated.

The remainder of the finds date to the post-medieval period, and include 19th century pottery deposited into pitfill 0003 (Trench 1). Abraded fragments of ceramic building material, probably the remains of late medieval/post medieval bricks were deposited into the earliest likely feature on the site, ditch 0030 (Trench 5).

7. Discussion

7.1 Trench 1

The earliest features in trench 4 [0064] and [0074] are clearly tree throws, with pit [0004] perhaps representing the removal of the tree and subsequent dumping of rubbish in the hole in the late 19th century. Deposits (0041), (0042) and (0043) appear to be surfaces, and are likely to be part of the main maltings building visible on the historic maps. The eastern part of this building had brick foundations which this portion lacks. One can assume therefore that this was an open sided extension with a roof supported by posts or columns which have been missed by the evaluation trench. Deposit (0043) is probably an external yard surface.

The other features of note in Trench 1 probably relate to wartime military activity. Foundation trench [0040], which cut a 19th century drain, and concrete foundation (0005) may be the back of a gun shed similar to the one recently demolished just to the east. The spacing between the foundations is the same as the shed to the east and it is thought that the sheds were all located along the site boundary. This shed however does not appear to have had the rear extension seen on the shed to the east. It is clear from aerial photographs that the main maltings building was standing during the war, which would be in the way of a similarly sized shed in that position. Only if the shed was smaller could it fit in this position.

7.2 Trench 2

Trench 2 was notable for regularly spaced linear features cutting the natural geology, resulting in regular undulations. These features [0011] and (0056) would typically be interpreted as agricultural furrows if found in many other parts of the country. There is some debate as to whether the form of ploughing that creates ridge and furrows was employed on the lighter soils of Suffolk, and it remains a possibility that they are entirely natural in origin.

Cutting these bands was a series of tree throws similar to those seen in trench 1. Features [0058],[0060], and [0062] probably represent elements of an orchard on the site. The soil profile in Trench 2 is unusual and it seems that the ground was truncated and levelled at some stage. This may have been to prepare the undulating ground for building in the 19th century. A portion of the foundations (0012) for a 19th century brick

stable were seen in the trench, along with a series of external yard surfaces related to this building. Feature [0018] which cut the earliest of these surfaces was probably a service trench of similar date to the stable; although the 17th to 18th century date from the finds may indicate a slightly earlier phase of building on the site.

7.3 Trench 3

The archaeology of Trench 3 was similar to that in Trench 2. The regular geological or agricultural bands were evident. The only other features [0026] and [0020] were two probable post-holes probably dating to the 19th century as the coin dated 1876 recovered from one attests. The map evidence does not seem to show a building in this area so these features may be part of a fence-line.

7.4 Trench 4

Trench 4 once again revealed regular bands of agricultural of natural origin. These were cut by a number of probable tree throw features that represent a possible orchard. Indeed, a few fruit trees from this orchard survive at the northern end of the site in the vicinity of Trench 4.

7.5 Trench 5

The main feature in Trench 5 was the NW-SE aligned linear feature [0030] and its re-cut [0032]. This was clearly a property boundary ditch. The finds indicate that this was possibly in use in the late medieval to post-medieval period before being re-cut and infilled in the post-medieval period. This boundary is parallel to a portion of the existing site boundary to the north-east.

Also within Trench 5 were some ephemeral features that probably date to the 1940 military occupation of the site. Slots [0047] and [0049] may be the remnants of the light anti-aircraft (LAA) emplacements seen in the vicinity.

The other feature within the trench was a very modern tree throw from the recent tree clearance activity.

7.6 Trench 6

Trench 6 was probably held the most difficult features to interpret on the site. These included the large shallow features [0028] and [0016]. Both seem to have been finally

infilled in the 19th century, notably by black ash that was probably a by-product of the maltings. If not for the lack of waterlain clay/silt deposits within feature [0016] it might be tempting to interpret it as a pond feature. The only finds recovered from the primary fill of [0016] were burnt flints, which is suggestive of prehistoric activity. It is a possibility that this may be a generally unusual survival of the natural heath-land ground surface, never having been cultivated, and the feature is a natural hollow. Feature [0028] on the other hand produced post-medieval finds, so superficially appears to be of later date than [0016] despite being similar in form. Feature [0008] is definitely not a natural hollow, and contained burnt flint and a single flint flake. This may be a genuine prehistoric pit, but equally the finds may be residual in a much later feature. The sherd of Early Iron Age pottery recovered from the subsoil deposit demonstrates that prehistoric finds survive in later deposits.

The small gully feature [0024] in the western portion of the trench may be a bedding trench for vegetables. Although overgrown, the pictures of the garden prior to development indicate that a variety of plants had been grown here.

Lastly, two post-holes [0037], and [0022] were recorded in the trench that did not produce any finds. These appear to be quite modern, and are likely to relate to small sheds and outbuildings that were scattered over the site.

8. Conclusions and recommendations for further work

A single sherd of Early Iron Age pottery was recovered from the subsoil during the work, which indicates activity of that period in the general vicinity. It is not at all clear that pit [0008], which produced a single prehistoric struck flint, is part of this activity, as the find may be residual, but it is a possibility. The assemblage of burnt flint from the primary fill of hollow [0016] is also indicative of prehistoric activity although the feature itself is probably a natural hollow. Evidence for prehistoric activity seems to survive better along the eastern end of the site where later activity was limited, and future development of this end of the site should take this into account.

The site during the medieval period would have been located at the edge of the village where the open field system was typically located. It is beyond the scope of this report to discuss whether the type of ploughing that creates fields of ridge and furrow in other

parts of the country was employed in Suffolk. Perhaps it was, but only survives as below ground furrows where modern ploughing has not removed all trace. Alternatively the site exhibits a particularly regular form of glacial deposition.

At some stage, probably in the post-medieval period, the site appears to have been largely occupied by an orchard. Elements of this appear to still exist along the northern site boundary. The ditch in Trench 5 may have formed the eastern boundary to the orchard, as no tree throws were found in Trench 6. It appears to have gone out of use in the post-medieval period. In the early 19th century the main house was built, along with various farm buildings including the recently demolished stable, and the first version of the malthouse. This complex of buildings expanded until the Second World War when many new structures were built during occupation of the site by a Royal Artillery company. Many of the military buildings appear to have been demolished before the end of the war. The remainder were demolished in 2006 and 2009 prior to the current development.

The evaluation work revealed little in the way of pre-modern archaeological remains that would be disturbed by the development. An attempt was made to record the 19th and 20th century buildings, however many of these had been demolished prior to the evaluation. As a result it is likely that there is little further to be disturbed on the site by the proposed development, and no further work is recommended.

9. Archive deposition

Paper and photographic archive: SCCAS Bury St Edmunds.

Finds and environmental archive: SCCAS Bury St Edmunds.

10. List of contributors and acknowledgements

The evaluation was carried out by a number of archaeological staff, (Roy Demant, Sabra Hennessy, Mo Muldowney, Simon Picard, Mark Sommers, Duncan Stirk, Anna West) all from Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Field Team.

The project was managed by Rhodri Gardner and carried out by Duncan Stirk.

The post-excavation was managed by Richenda Goffin. The production of site plans and sections was carried out by Duncan Stirk, and the specialist finds report by Richenda Goffin. Other specialist identification and advice was provided by Colin Pendleton.

The authors would particularly like to acknowledge the assistance of Local History Researcher Len Lanigan, as well as Alistair Graham-Kerr and Peter Ling for the use of photographs, and the generous provision of archival research and records without which much of this report would not have been possible.

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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.

Appendices

Appendix 1 Brief and specification

SUFFOLK COUNTY COUNCIL ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICE - CONSERVATION TEAM

Brief and Specification for an Archaeological Evaluation

23 TRIMLEY ROAD, KIRTON

The commissioning body should be aware that it may have Health & Safety and other responsibilities, see paragraphs 1.7 & 1.8.

This is the brief for the first part of a programme of archaeological work. There is likely to be a requirement for additional work, this will be the subject of another brief.

1. Background

- 1.1 Planning consent [C/07/1427/FUL] [has been given for a development for five dwellings.](#)
- 1.2 The planning consent requiring the implementation of a programme of archaeological work before development begins (Planning Policy Guidance 16, paragraph 30 condition). The programme of work will consist of two distinct projects: a record of the above ground structures with a documentary study and an evaluation of below ground archaeological potential. **An archaeological evaluation of the application area is required as the first part of such a programme of archaeological work; decisions on the need for, and scope of, any further work will be based upon the results of the evaluation and will be the subject of additional briefs..**
- 1.3 The proposal area contains the fragmentary remains of a group of buildings and ancillary structures which relate to military use of the site during World War 2. To some extent this complex has been reported upon by other parties. The 'observation post' building has an unusual form and the complex as a whole has significance to the local historic environment.

Other buildings on the site (other than the listed dwelling) probably relate to use in agricultural industry (they form part of a group which is defined as a 'malthouse' on the 1887 and 1904 OS mapping). The principle malthouse building is no longer present so the remaining barn and shed (both likely to be early to mid 19th century in date) have lost their context. However, they clearly have significance to the historic environment and justify some mitigation if they are to be lost, this can take the form of an adequate record of the building structures coupled with a documentary study to give understanding and context for the malting complex from which they originate.

In the current circumstances, where substantial damage to the above ground military structures has already been caused by site clearance in 2007, I do not believe that a case can be made for the preservation *in situ* of these remains. However, mitigation for their loss through development must be provided. The will take the form of a detailed survey of the site for presently unknown structures which may form part of the complex; an adequate record of the form of the surviving remains; a documentary study (which assimilates any existing pre-demolition records and co-ordinates these into an overall record) to give understanding and context for the buildings. The site area is also immediately adjacent a complex of cropmarks (County Historic Environment Record KIR 008) which indicate high potential for prehistoric occupation.

- 1.4 All arrangements for the field evaluation of the site, the timing of the work, access to the site, the definition of the precise area of landholding and area for proposed development are to be defined and negotiated with the commissioning body.
- 1.5 Detailed 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.
- 1.6 In accordance with the standards and guidance produced by the Institute of Field Archaeologists this brief should not be considered sufficient to enable the total execution of the project. A Project Design or Written Scheme of Investigation (PD/WSI) based upon this brief and the accompanying outline specification of minimum requirements, is an essential requirement. This must be submitted by the developers, or their agent, to the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council (Shire Hall, Bury St Edmunds IP33 2AR; telephone/fax: 01284 352443) for approval. The work must not commence until this office has approved both the archaeological contractor as suitable to undertake the work, and the PD/WSI as satisfactory. The PD/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.
- 1.7 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. The developer should be aware that investigative sampling to test for contamination is likely to have an impact on any archaeological deposit which exists; proposals for sampling should be discussed with this office before execution.

- 1.8 The responsibility for identifying any restraints on field-work (e.g. Scheduled Monument status, Listed Building status, public utilities or other services, tree preservation orders, SSSIs, wildlife sites &c.) rests with the commissioning body and its archaeological contractor. The existence and content of the archaeological brief does not over-ride such restraints or imply that the target area is freely available.

2. **Brief for the Archaeological Evaluation**

- 2.1 Undertake a structural record of surviving buildings and earthworks on the site (excluding the Listed dwelling).
- 2.2 Establish whether any archaeological deposit exists in the area, with particular regard to any which are of sufficient importance to merit preservation *in situ* [at the discretion of the developer].
- 2.3 Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit within the application area, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.
- 2.4 Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses and natural soil processes. Define the potential for existing damage to archaeological deposits. Define the potential for colluvial/alluvial deposits, their impact and potential to mask any archaeological deposit. Define the potential for artificial soil deposits and their impact on any archaeological deposit.
- 2.5 Establish the potential for waterlogged organic deposits in the proposal area. Define the location and level of such deposits and their vulnerability to damage by development where this is defined.
- 2.6 Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.
- 2.7 Evaluation is to proceed sequentially: the desk-based evaluation will precede the field evaluation. The results of the desk-based work are to be used to inform the trenching design. This sequence will only be varied if benefit to the evaluation can be demonstrated.
- 2.8 This project will be carried through in a manner broadly consistent with English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects*, 1991 (MAP2), all stages will follow a process of assessment and justification before proceeding to the next phase of the project. Field evaluation is to be followed by the preparation of a full archive, and an assessment of potential. Any further excavation required as mitigation is to be followed by the preparation of a full archive, and an assessment of potential, analysis and final report preparation may follow. Each stage will be the subject of a further brief and updated project design, this document covers only the evaluation stage.

- 2.9 The developer or his archaeologist will give the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council (address as above) five working days notice of the commencement of ground works on the site, in order that the work of the archaeological contractor may be monitored.
- 2.10 If the approved evaluation design is not carried through in its entirety (particularly in the instance of trenching being incomplete) the evaluation report may be rejected. Alternatively the presence of an archaeological deposit may be presumed, and untested areas included on this basis when defining the final mitigation strategy.
- 2.11 An outline specification, which defines certain minimum criteria, is set out below.

3. **Specification A: Desk-Based Assessment**

- 3.1 Consult the County Sites and Monuments Record (SMR), both the computerised record and any backup files and the results of local researchers surveys and studies of the World War 2 remains.
- 3.2 Examine all the readily available documentary sources (e.g. those available in the County Record Office). Record any evidence for historic or archaeological sites and history of previous land uses. Where permitted by the Record Office make either digital photographs, photocopies or traced copies of the document for inclusion in the report. The principal interest being the 19th century maltings and World War 2 remains.
- 3.3 Assess the potential for documentary research that would contribute to the archaeological investigation of the site.

4 **Specification B: Field Evaluation**

- 4.1 Examine the area for surviving structural remains, demolition remains related to earlier buildings, and earthworks related to earlier works. Record any identified.
- 4.2 Trial trenches are to be excavated to cover a minimum 5% by area of the **entire site** and shall be positioned to sample all parts of the site. Trenching should also be targeted at any earthworks or remains identified in ground survey (4.1). Linear trenches are thought to be the most appropriate sampling method. Trenches are to be a minimum of 1.8m wide unless special circumstances can be demonstrated. If excavation is mechanised a toothless 'ditching bucket' must be used. The trench design must be approved by the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service before field work begins.

- 4.3 The topsoil may be mechanically removed using an appropriate machine fitted with toothless bucket and other equipment. All machine excavation is to be under the direct control and supervision of an archaeologist. The topsoil should be examined for archaeological material.
- 4.4 The top of the first archaeological deposit may be cleared by machine, but must then be cleaned off by hand. There is a presumption that excavation of all archaeological deposits will be done by hand unless it can be shown there will not be a loss of evidence by using a machine. The decision as to the proper method of further excavation will be made by the senior project archaeologist with regard to the nature of the deposit.
- 4.5 In all evaluation excavation there is a presumption of the need to cause the minimum disturbance to the site consistent with adequate evaluation; that significant archaeological features, e.g. solid or bonded structural remains, building slots or post-holes, should be preserved intact even if fills are sampled.
- 4.6 There must be sufficient excavation to give clear evidence for the period, depth and nature of any archaeological deposit. The depth and nature of colluvial or other masking deposits must be established across the site.
- 4.7 The contractor shall provide details of the sampling strategies for retrieving artefacts, biological remains (for palaeoenvironmental and palaeoeconomic investigations), and samples of sediments and/or soils (for micromorphological and other pedological/sedimentological analyses. Advice on the appropriateness of the proposed strategies will be sought from J Heathcote, English Heritage Regional Adviser for Archaeological Science (East of England). A guide to sampling archaeological deposits (Murphy and Wiltshire 1994) is available.
- 4.8 Any natural subsoil surface revealed should be hand cleaned and examined for archaeological deposits and artefacts. Sample excavation of any archaeological features revealed may be necessary in order to gauge their date and character.
- 4.9 All finds will be collected and processed (unless variations in this principle are agreed with the Conservation Team of SCC Archaeological Service during the course of the evaluation).
- 4.10 Human remains must be left *in situ* except in those cases where damage or desecration are to be expected, or in the event that analysis of the remains is shown to be a requirement of satisfactory evaluation of the site. However, the excavator should be aware of, and comply with, the provisions of Section 25 of the Burial Act 1857.



"Guidance for best practice for treatment of human remains excavated from Christian burial grounds in England" English Heritage and the Church of England 2005 provides advice and defines a level of practice which should be followed whatever the likely belief of the buried individuals.

- 4.11 Plans of any archaeological features on the site are to be drawn at 1:20 or 1:50, 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. Any variations from this must be agreed with the Conservation Team.
- 4.12 A photographic record of the work is to be made, consisting of both monochrome photographs and colour transparencies.
- 4.13 Topsoil, subsoil and archaeological deposit to be kept separate during excavation to allow sequential backfilling of excavations.

5. General Management

- 5.1 A timetable for all stages of the project must be agreed before the first stage of work commences, including monitoring by the Conservation Team of SCC Archaeological Service.
- 5.2 The composition of the project staff must be detailed and agreed (this is to include any subcontractors).
- 5.3 A general Health and Safety Policy must be provided, with detailed risk assessment and management strategy for this particular site.
- 5.4 No initial survey to detect public utility or other services has taken place. The responsibility for this rests with the archaeological contractor.
- 5.5 The Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-based Assessments* and for *Field Evaluations* should be used for additional guidance in the execution of the project and in drawing up the report.

6. Report Requirements

- 6.1 An archive of all records and finds must be prepared consistent with the principles of English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects*, 1991 (particularly Appendix 3.1 and Appendix 4.1).
- 6.2 The data recording methods and conventions used must be consistent with, and approved by, the County Sites and Monuments Record.

- 6.3 The objective account of the archaeological evidence must be clearly distinguished from its archaeological interpretation.
- 6.4 An opinion as to the necessity for further evaluation and its scope may be given. No further site work should be embarked upon until the primary fieldwork results are assessed and the need for further work is established.
- 6.5 Reports on specific areas of specialist study must include sufficient detail to permit assessment of potential for analysis, including tabulation of data by context, and must include non-technical summaries.
- 6.6 The Report must include a discussion and an assessment of the archaeological evidence. Its conclusions must include a clear statement of the archaeological potential of the site, and the significance of that potential in the context of the Regional Research Framework (*East Anglian Archaeology*, Occasional Papers 3 & 8, 1997 and 2000).
- 6.7 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.
- 6.8 The site archive is to be deposited with the County SMR within three months of the completion of fieldwork. It will then become publicly accessible.
- 6.9 Where positive conclusions are drawn from a project (whether it be evaluation or excavation) a summary report, in the established format, suitable for inclusion in the annual 'Archaeology in Suffolk' section of the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute for Archaeology*, must be prepared. It should be included in the project report, or submitted to the Conservation Team, by the end of the calendar year in which the evaluation work takes place, whichever is the sooner.
- 6.10 County SMR sheets must be completed, as per the county SMR manual, for all sites where archaeological finds and/or features are located.
- 6.11 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.

- 6.12 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).

Specification by: R D Carr

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Tel: 01284 352441

Date: 3 March 2008

Reference: /23 Trimley Road

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.

Appendix 2 Context list

Context	Type	Description
0001	Dep	Dark brown to very dark brown grey silty sand. Topsoil
0002	Dep	Mid brown silty sand with some clay content. Subsoil.
0003	Fill	Mid grey brown sandy clay. Fill of shallow pit [0004].
0004	Cut	Shallow sided, concave base. Cut of pit. 2.5m x >2.2m x 0.2m deep.
0005	Mas	Concrete slab. Foundation for probable wartime structure. >0.28m x > 0.65m x 0.25m
0006	Dep	Mid grey to brown silty clay mottled with orangy brown sandy clay. Deposit associated with concrete slab (0005). >5.6m x > 1.55m x ?
0007	Fill	Light grey sandy silt mottled with dark orangy brown. Primary fill of pit [0008]. >1.12m x > 0.46m x 0.24m thick.
0008	Cut	Semi-circular shape in plan. Steep straight sides & concave base. Cut of pit or tree throw. >1.12m x >0.46m x 0.41m deep.
0009	Fill	Mid grey sandy silt mottled with mid to dark orangy brown. Upper fill of pit [0008]. >1.12m x >0.46m x 0.20m thick.
0010	Fill	Light grey clayey sand. Fill of possible natural feature [0011] 1.2m wide x > 1.55m x 0.15m
0011	Cut	Linear shape in plan. SW-NE aligned. Shallow straight sides and concave base. Cut of possible natural feature. 1.2m wide x >1.55m x 0.15m deep.
0012	Mas	Random coursed red and yellow bricks, header and stretcher bond, topped with mortar floor. Bonded with soft light yellow sandy mortar. Foundation for recently demolished timber building. 5.5m x ? x 0.6m thick
0013	Fill	Light yellow and orangy brown clay sand. Re-deposited natural top fill of hollow feature [0016] x ? x 0.10m.
0014	Fill	Mid greyish brown sandy silt mottled with light yellow brown and v.dark grey ashy lenses. Secondary fill of hollow feature [0016] 4.06m x > 2.1m x 0.25.
0015	Fill	Light grey sandy silt. Primary fill of hollow [0016]. 3.6m x >2.1m x 0.16m
0016	Cut	Oval shape in plan. Shallow straight west side and stepped east side. Convex base. Possible natural hollow. 4.65m x >2.15m x 0.64m deep.
0017	Fill	Mid brown sand silt mottled with orange brown. Fill of modern service trench [0018]. >1.5m x 0.5m x ? Deep. Unexcavated
0018	Cut	Linear in plan. NNW-SSE alignment. Vertical straight sides. Cut of service trench. >1.5m x 0.5m x ? Deep. Unexcavated.
0019	Fill	Mid to dark grey silty clay. 0.9m x 0.6m x ? Deep. Fill of possible post-hole [0020]. Unexcavated.
0020	Cut	Oval shape in plan. 0.9m x 0.6m x ? Deep. Cut of possible post-hole. Unexcavated.
0021	Fill	Mixed mid grey sandy silt & orangy brown clay sand. Fill of post-hole [0022]. 0.53m x >0.56m x >0.35m deep. Not full excavated.
0022	Cut	Rectangular shape in plan. Nr. Vertical West & East sides, Stepped South side, unseen base. Cut of post-hole. 0.53m x >0.56m x >0.35m deep. Not fully excavated.
0023	Fill	Mid grey sandy silt mottled with orangy brown clay sand. Fill of shallow linear feature [0024]. > 1.15m long x 0.55m wide x 0.38m thick.
0024	Cut	Linear in plan. SW-NE aligned. Cut of shallow natural or garden feature. > 1.15m long x 0.55m wide x 0.38m deep.
0025	Fill	mid grey brown silty clay. Fill of possible post-hole [0026]. 0.65m x 0.8m x 0.17m thick.
0026	Cut	Sub-rectangular shape in plan. Nr. Vertical straight sides, flat base. Cut of possible post-hole. 0.65m x 0.8m x 0.17m thick.
0027	Fill	Mid brown grey sand silt with some clay component. Fill of feature [0028]. >1.2m x >3m x 0.35m
0028	Cut	Shallow straight sides, sloping base. Cut of large shallow feature. 1.2m x >3m x 0.35m
0029	Dep	Light brown sandy clay mottled with yellow sand. Trenchwide x 0.26m thick.
0030	Cut	Linear shape in plan. NW-SE alignment. Steep straight sides & concave base. Cut of ditch. >1.15m x >0.42m x 0.45m deep.

Context list

Context	Type	Description
0031	Fill	Light grey brown silty clay. Fill of ditch [0031]. >1.15 x >0.42m x 0.22m thick.
0032	Cut	Linear shape in plan. NW-SE aligned. Moderate concave sides, concave base. Re-cut of ditch. >9.85m x >1.25m x 0.35m
0033	Fill	Pale brown silty clay mottled with orange. Fill of ditch re-cut [0032]. >9.85m x >1.25m x 0.35m
0034	Dep	Light-mid brownish grey sandy silt with some clay component & lenses of very dark grey ash. Deposit in possible natural hollow. 3.9m x >2.4m x 0.11m thick
0035	Dep	Mid grey brown sandy silt with some clay component. Subsoil in Trench 6. Trenchwide x 0.32m thick.
0036	Fill	Mid grey brown sandy silt with some clay component. Fill of possible post-hole [0037]. 0.45m x 0.3m x 0.2m deep.
0037	Cut	oval shape in plan. Steep concave and convex sides & concave base. Cut of possible post-hole or plant feature. 0.45m x 0.3m x 0.2m deep.
0038	Dep	Dark brown to very dark brownish grey sandy silt. Topsoil remnant in trench 6. Trenchwide x 0.12m thick.
0039	Fill	Light yellow brown sand with moderate flint gravel. Fill of foundation [0040] 1.8m x > 0.4m x 0.62m thick.
0040	Cut	Rectangular shape in plan. Nr. Vertical sides & flat base. Cut of probable WWII foundation. 1.8m x >0.4m x 0.62m deep.
0041	Dep	Very light brown crushed mortar. 1.85m x >1.45m x ? Mortar floor in maltings shed.
0042	Dep	Dark grey silty clay. 1.2m x > 1.5m x ? Deposit in Trench 1 extension.
0043	Dep	Crushed very dark grey gravel and mortar. >2.95m x >1.5m x ? Yard surface for maltings.
0044	Dep	Reddish brown crushed brick rubble. Trenchwide X 0.14m thick.
0045	Dep	Mid brown sandy clay. Subsoil in Trench 5. Trenchwide x 0.14m thick.
0046	Fill	Light yellow brown sand with moderate flint gravel. Fill of structural slot [0047]. >0.25m x 0.14m x ?
0047	Cut	Rectangular shape in plan. >0.25m x 0.14m x ? Cut of WWII structural slot. Unexcavated.
0048	Fill	Light yellow brown sand with moderate flint gravel. 0.12m x > 0.1m x ? Fill of structural slot [0049]
0049	Cut	Square shape in plan. 0.12m x >0.1m x ? Cut of WWII structural slot. Unexcavated.
0050	Dep	Light grey clay sand silt. Possible natural striations in Trench 3.
0051	Dep	Pinkish brown silty sand. Overburden Trench 2. Trenchwide x 0.14m thick.
0052	Dep	Very dark grey clinker/ash. Yard surface. Trenchwide x 0.08m thick.
0053	Dep	Reddish brown crushed brick. Possible patch of yard surface. Patchy across trench 3 0.06m thick.
0054	Dep	Light brown gravelly sand & gravelly silty sand. Yard surface in Trench 3.
0055	Dep	Light brown sandy clay mottled with yellow sand. Trenchwide x 0.26m thick.
0056	Dep	Light grey clay sand silt. Possible natural striations in Trench 2.
0057	Fill	Mid grey brown sand silt. Fill of possible tree throw [0058]. 1.2m x 0.65m x ? Unexcavated.
0058	Cut	Semi-circular shape in plan. Cut of possible tree throw. 1.2m x 0.65m x ? Unexcavated.
0059	Fill	Light to mid grey brown sand silt. Fill of possible tree throw [0060]. 1.65m x >0.7m x ? Unexcavated.
0060	Cut	Semi-circular shape in plan. Cut of possible tree throw. 1.65m x >0.7m x ? Unexcavated.

Context list

Context	Type	Description
0061	Fill	Mid grey brown sand silt with dark ash grey mottles. Fill of possible tree throw [0062]. >1.15m x 1.1m x ? Unexcavated
0062	Cut	Oval shape in plan. Cut of possible tree throw. >1.15m x 1.1m x ? Unexcavated
0063	Fill	Light to mid grey brown sandy silt. Fill of probable tree throw [0064] 2.7m x >1m x 0.47m thick.
0064	Cut	Shallow irregular sides & concave base. Cut of tree throw. 2.7m x >1m x 0.47m thick.
0065	Dep	Light orangy brown sandy clay with light grey striations. Geological natural across the site.
0066	Dep	Reddish brown sandy clay. Subsoil deposit in Trench 4. Trench wide x 0.2m thick.
0067	Fill	Mid brown clay sand silt. Fill of possible tree throw [0068]. 1.15m x >0.35m x ?
0068	Cut	Semi-circular shape in plan. Cut of possible tree throw. 1.15m x >0.35m x ? Unexcavated
0069	Fill	Mid brown clay sand silt. Fill of possible tree throw [0070] 1.85m x > 0.65m x ?
0070	Cut	Semi-circular shape in plan. Cut of possible tree throw. 1.85m x >0.65m x ?
0071	Fill	Light grey brown clay sand silt. Fill of possible tree throw [0072] 1.15m x >0.65m x ?
0072	Cut	Semi-circular shape in plan. Cut of possible tree throw. 1.15m x > 0.65m x ? Unexcavated.
0073	Fill	Light grey mottled with orange brown sandy silt. Fill of possible tree throw [0074] 0.65m x >0.3m x 0.26m thick.
0074	Cut	Semi-circular in plan. Moderate straight sides and concave base. 0.65m x >0.3m x 0.26m thick.
0075	Dep	Mid brown silty sand with some clay content. Subsoil Trench 3.
0076	Dep	Light grey clay sand silt. Possible natural striations Trench 4.
0101	Struct	Light brown mortar floor with concentration of possibly in-situ bricks. Two patches of crushed white paint and plaster at the northern end.
0102	Struct	Dark red bricks bonded with light tan brown mortar. Some foundations in-situ & some demolition rubble spreads. Remnants of maltings main building.
0103	Struct	Concrete filled sand-bag walls fastened with iron staples.
0104	Struct	Pile of brick and concrete render, concrete filled sandbags and Iron roof elements. Possible Lewis gun emplacement?
0105	Struc	Some in-situ concrete piles and a scatter of crushed concrete. Possible demolished gun emplacement?
0106	Struct	Large fragments of reinforced concrete next to a large brick rubblepile including pantile and pebble-dash render. Remnants of demolished outbuilding and emplacement?
0107	Struct	Large pile of concrete filled sandbags, some in-situ. Remnants of partly demolished emplacement.
0108	Struct	Concentration of brick and mortar rubble and possible concrete floor. Also a scatter of recently moved concrete fence posts and slabs.
0109	Fill	Mottled orange brown sandy clay & dark brown sandy silt & timber post. Fill of post-hole [0110].
0110	Cut	Vertical sides and unseen base. Cut of modern post-hole.
0111	Fill	Mid brown clay sand. Fill of possible linear feature [0112].
0112	Cut	Moderate concave sides. Cut of possible linear feature aligned WSW-ENE.
0113	Fill	Very dark grey ash & clinker. Fill of large feature [0114]. >0.65m deep x 4.7m wide x >0.9m long.
0114	Cut	Vertical sides & unseen base. Cut of large feature >0.65m deep x 4.7m wide x >0.9m long.
0115	Struct	Scatter of concrete in a roughly rectangular shape possibly representing the position of a building or emplacement.