

## **ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING REPORT**

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SCCAS REPORT No. 2010/023

# **Land Adjacent Beech Farm, Bardwell BAR 076**

R. Brooks  
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[www.suffolkcc.gov.uk/e-and-t/archaeology](http://www.suffolkcc.gov.uk/e-and-t/archaeology)

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Lucy Robinson, County Director of Environment and Transport  
Endeavour House, Russel Road, Ipswich, IP1 2BX.

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## HER Information

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**Planning Application No:** SE/07/1309 & 1310

**Date of Fieldwork:** 23/01/09, 23/03/09 and 17/11/09

**Grid Reference:** TL 944 738

**Funding Body:** Mr and Mrs Peachment

**Curatorial Officer:** Dr Jess Tipper

**Project Officer:** Jo Caruth and Rob Brooks

**Oasis Reference:** suffolkc1-68188

Digital report submitted to Archaeological Data Service:  
<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/greylit>

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## Summary

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An archaeological monitoring was carried out on land adjacent to and west of Beeches Farm, Bardwell, Suffolk. Throughout the 13 trenches, 5 compacted chalk surfaces were uncovered as well as the foundations for one E-W aligned and another N-S aligned wall. These were thought to be post-medieval and associated with a farmyard building complex that housed cattle. Up to three undated pit/ditch cuts were also identified. Two finds indicated material of potentially medieval date, but these had probably been reused or were redeposited. Modern disturbance was present in many of the trenches, though usually only to a limited depth that did not truncate the archaeological levels.

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## 1. Introduction

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An archaeological monitoring was carried out during the machine excavation of footing trenches for a house, car port and garden walls on land adjacent to Beech Farm, Bardwell, Suffolk. The work was carried out to a Brief and Specification issued by Dr Jess Tipper (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Conservation Team – Appendix 1), to fulfil planning conditions on applications SE/07/1309 & 1310 and was funded by the house owners, Mr and Mrs Peachment.

## 2. Geology and topography

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The natural geology revealed in all of the trenches was sand-clay mixture 0008. It was compacted, greyish-orange in colour, and contained common small-medium chalk fragments. Above this was subsoil 0007; a pale-mid grey, firm silty clay with occasional small chalk fragments, which was up to 0.4m deep in places. The site was relatively level and at c.34m above the Ordnance Datum.

## 3. Archaeological and historical background

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The site lies on the edge of the medieval green, suggesting nearby medieval occupation. Several events listed in the Historic Environment Record (HER) have also uncovered medieval deposits. Directly to the north-west, two ditches, one post hole and a clay building platform were excavated and are thought to be 12th to 14th century (BAR 072 – Fig. 1). To the south-west a floor foundation layer within the 14th century open hall were uncovered at BAR 067, whilst other undated features have been found to the south at BAR 058.

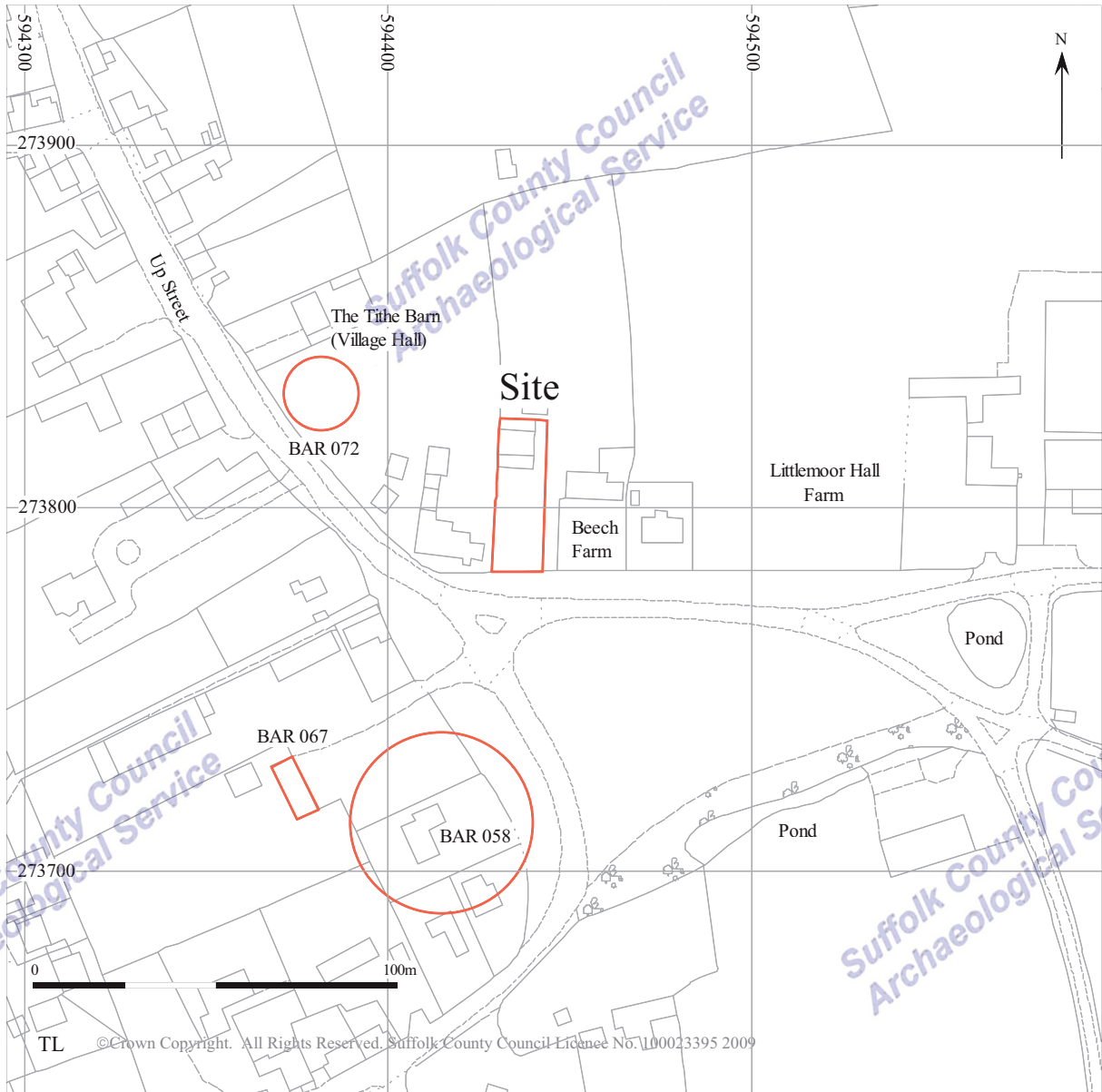
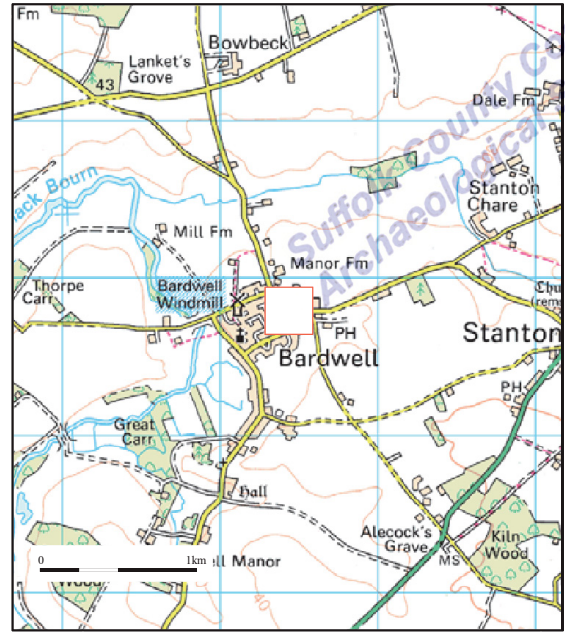
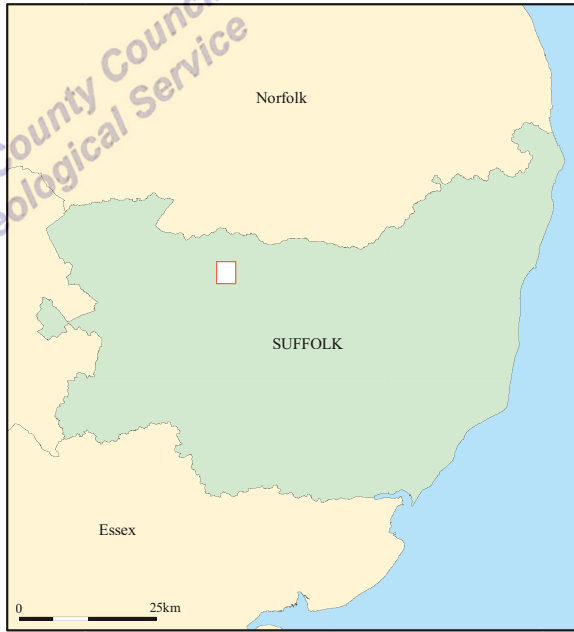


Figure 1. Site location and HER listings

The First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1883 shows a small complex of buildings, within an enclosed yard (Fig. 2). These structures related to the farm and include the barn that was on the site prior to the development (Alston, 2008).

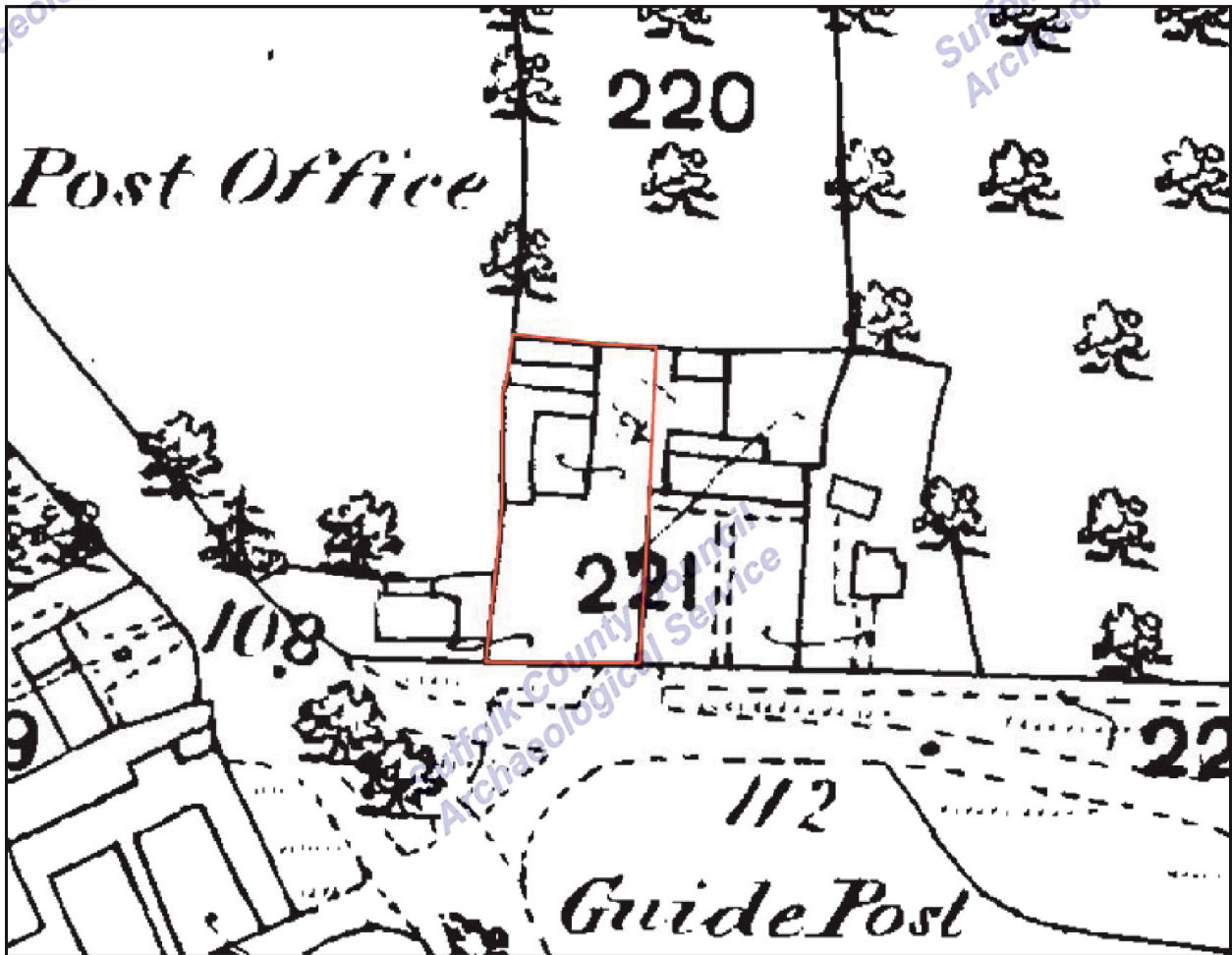


Figure 2. 1883 Ordnance Survey map

#### 4. Methodology

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A total of three visits was made to the site in order to monitor 13 trenches associated with the construction of a house, two walls and a car port over an area of 560sqm, following the production of a report about the barns and sheds formerly on the site (Alston, 2008). The trenches were excavated by a mechanical digger using a 0.6m wide toothed bucket, excavating 0.6-0.9m wide trenches. The depth of the trenches varied from 0.7-1.2m, although all of them substantially truncated the natural (Fig. 4). Between 0.2-0.6m of topsoil and subsoil was removed before the natural geological level was uncovered, truncating certain structural deposits thought to relate to the site's former

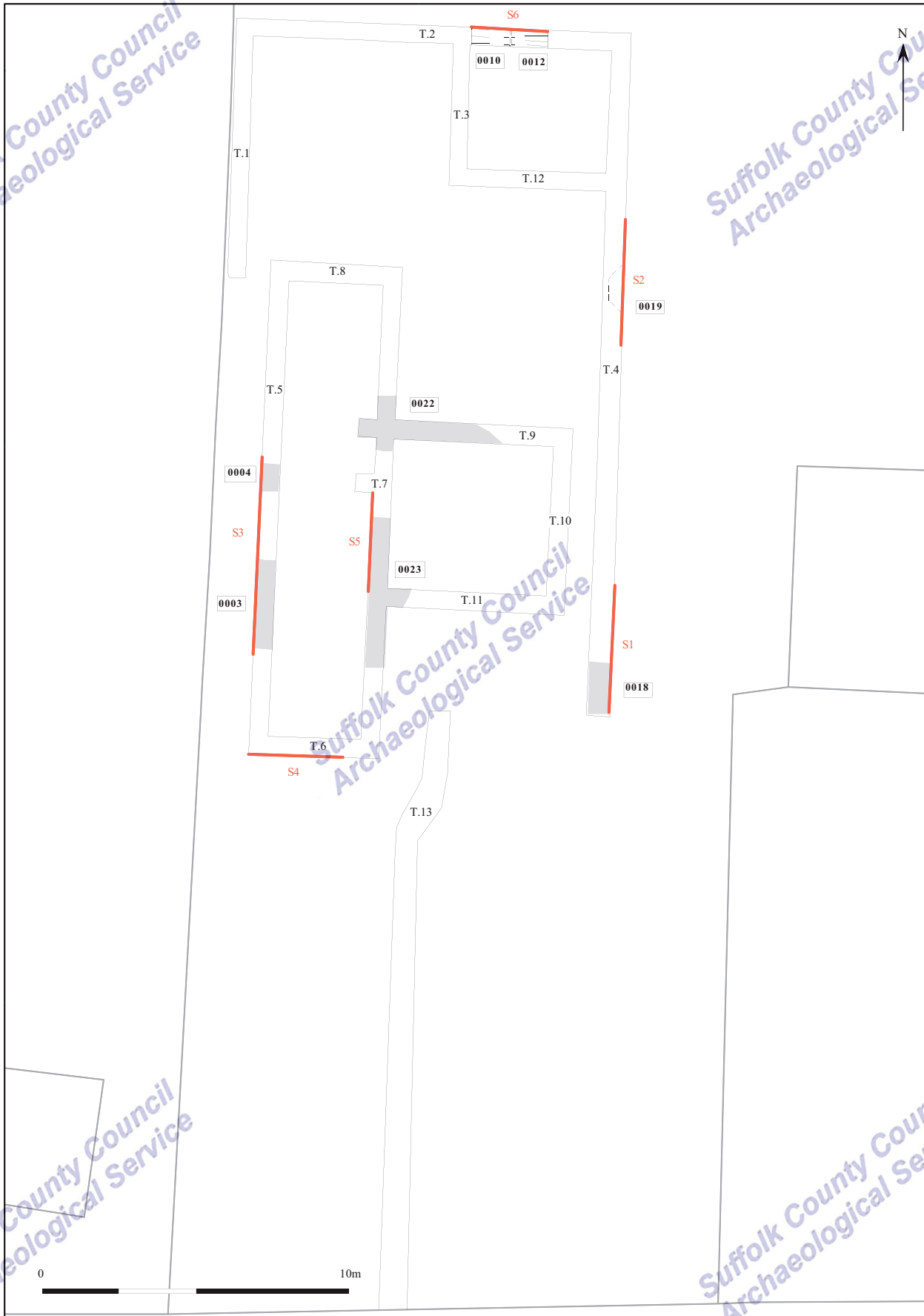
use as a barn and farm complex. The deposits were then individually cleaned by hand and samples were taken for dating evidence from 0002, 0003 and 0004.

The site was recorded using a single context continuous numbering system (Appendix 2). It could not be planned conventionally as the deposits had been machine excavated prior to archaeological investigation, although measurements were made of the extent of deposits where possible from OS points. Feature sections were recorded at a scale of 1:20. Digital colour photographs (314 x 314 dpi, JPEG format) and monochrome black and white film photographs were taken of all stages of the fieldwork, and are included in the archive.

Site data has been input onto the MS Access database and recorded using the County HER code BAR 076. Digitised copies of section drawings have also been made. An OASIS form has been completed for the project (reference no. suffolkc1-68188) and a digital copy of the report submitted for inclusion on the Archaeology Data Service database (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/greylit>). The site archive is kept in the main store of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service at Bury St Edmunds under HER code BAR 076.

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Figure 3. Site plan

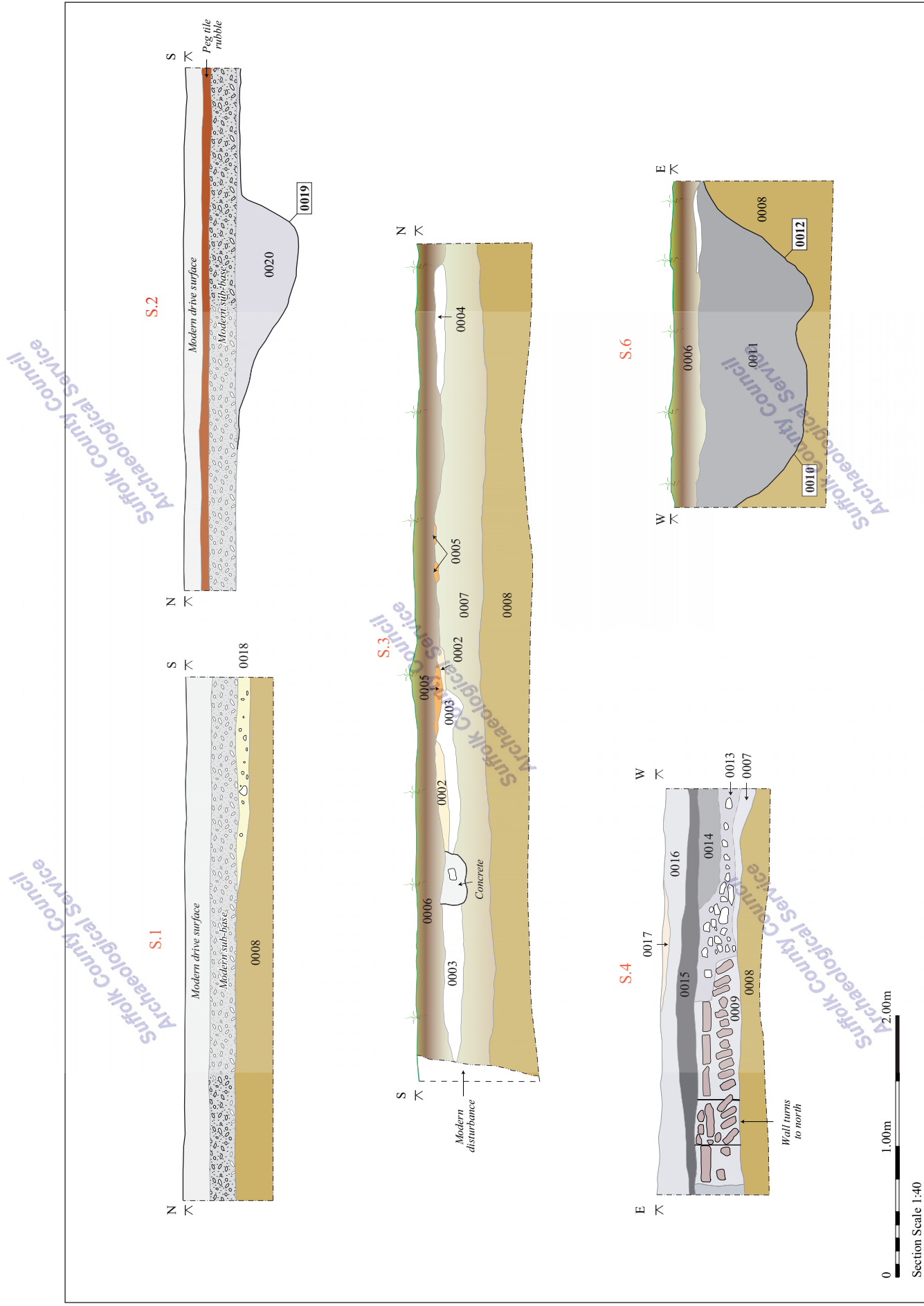


Figure 4. Trench sections

## 5. Results

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### 5.1 Introduction

The footing trenches revealed that the natural levels were generally well preserved below c.0.2-0.5 m of modern sub base, tarmac, gravel and topsoil 0006 (Fig. 4). The modern truncation was particularly prominent in Trenches 4 and 6. Below 0006 in Trenches 1, 5 and 8 mid grey sandy-clay 0007 was uncovered, which was up to c.0.4m deep. Elsewhere it appeared that this layer had survived except where cut by modern layers or footings. Running throughout all the trenches at depths of c.0.4m on the east side of the site and 0.6m on the west side, was natural subsoil 0008, a light orangish-grey sandy-clay. Several compacted chalk deposits were recorded as 0003, 0004, 0018, 0022 and 0023 (Fig. 3). These only survived somewhat sporadically, but were always visible in opposite or surrounding sections. As such their approximate shapes in plan have been plotted as grey shaded areas on Figure 3. Trench 13 was dug to install services. As such it did not penetrate to natural subsoil, revealing only modern material.

### 5.2 Trench 2

During the visit to monitor Trenches 1-3 the site was heavily waterlogged and the trenches partially filled with water, making the soil profiles difficult to analyse. However, running N-S in Trench 2, immediately east of Trench 3, were ditches 0010 and 0012. Cut 0010 had an unclear break of slope at the surface, 45°, a slightly concave west slope and a gradual break of slope to the irregular base. It measured 1.3m wide x 0.82m deep. Immediately east of this was ditch 0012. In section this appeared to possibly be a separate cut, or re-cut of the same ditch, although it may simply have been irregular or disturbed. This feature's profile showed a gradual break of slope at surface, leading to an uneven east slope at c.50-55°, with a gradual break of slope to the concave base. This feature was 1.16m wide x 0.87m wide. Neither cut was seen in the other trenches, suggesting that it terminated south of Trench 2 or was truncated. The fill, 0011, produced no finds and was a mid-grey sandy-clay with common chalk flecks and a firm compaction. It could not be separated between the two cuts.

### 5.3 Trench 4

Much of the top of Trench 4 was truncated or disturbed by the modern drive surface and layers of sub-base. However below these, two features were visible. Deposit 0018 was recorded in Section 1, just cutting natural subsoil 0008. It was made up of compacted

chalk rubble and powder, ran for 1.6m before meeting the end of the trench, and was 0.12m deep. No dating evidence was retrieved. Several similar chalk layers were seen in Trenches 5, 7, 9 and 11, numbered as 0003, 0004, 0022 and 0023.

North of 0018 was feature 0019. It was a cut feature, although it is not clear whether it was a pit or ditch. In profile its northern side broke imperceptibly at the surface, sloped at c.35-40° and was slightly convex, before breaking imperceptibly to the base. The southern side was more distinctive however, with an abrupt break of slope at the surface, and a 55-60° concave pitch. It curved rapidly to the base, which was asymmetrical and concave. The feature measured 1.64m (N-S) x 0.48m deep and contained firm greyish-brown clay with occasional stones that was recorded as 0019.

#### **5.4 Trench 5**

Several deposits were revealed in Section 3 of Trench 5, including a modern disturbance that cut through topsoil 0006 and a concrete deposit underneath 0006, which suggests that the topsoil is quite modern or recently disturbed. Four other earlier deposits, 0002-0005, were recorded and are thought to relate to the various former manifestations of the yard as part of a complex of farm outbuildings, since the 17th century (Alston, 2008). The uppermost deposit from these was 0005, which consisted of 3 thin lenses of brownish-orange coarse sand, which was up to 0.08m thick and at most was 0.6m wide (S-N). Below this was 0002, an isolated deposit of very pale yellow/white mortar. This was up to 1.57m wide (S-N) x 0.08m deep and may have been medieval. The final contexts, 0003 and 0004, are probably part of what was either once a single deposit or at least the same phase of activity. They were made up of crushed chalk and chalk rubble which was similar in composition to 0018, 0022 and 0023. The dating evidence for layers 0002-0004 was limited, with 0002 and 0004 producing possible medieval material. However, layer 0003 produced a pantile of post-medieval date, which was probably *in-situ*. As this was stratigraphically lower than 0002 and probably part of the same phase of activity as 0004, they are all almost certainly post-medieval in date.

#### **5.5 Trench 6**

A large wall foundation, 0009, ran through much of Section 4 in Trench 6. This was made up of mid-dark orange and red bricks, and pale cream mortar. It was aligned E-W, although near its eastern end the brickwork showed that another foundation had



probably emerged from it on a S-N alignment. These were the southern and eastern walls of the building recorded as number '1' in Leigh Alston's analysis of the complex, which records it as a 'Mid-19th century shed' (2008). The lowest level of the foundation consisted of bricks, some of which were damaged, with their headers aligned diagonally towards the trench. Above this a single course of bricks ran stretcher to stretcher along the surviving length of the deposit. This was interspersed with some brick lumps near the eastern end of the section, which were interpreted as the core of the construction where the S-N foundation emerged. One brick was measured, with dimensions of 9-9<sup>1/16</sup>" long x 2<sup>1/2</sup>" thick, which suggests it to be of 17th to 18th century date, although this may be inaccurate or the bricks may have been reused (Lloyd, 1925). In places foundation 0009 cut deposit 0007 and seemed to have been built on top of layer 0008 elsewhere. Approximately midway along the section, wall foundation 0009 either ended or was truncated. Here it was covered by pale-mid grey sandy-clay containing abundant brick lumps, recorded as 0013. This was 1.6m wide (E-W) x c.0.3m deep, although it had also apparently been truncated by deposit 0014. This was a layer of pale-mid sandy-clay subsoil that was very similar to layer 0007. At its deepest point it was c.0.17m thick and c.0.9m wide (E-W). Overlying deposit 0014 and running the length of Section 004 was deposit 0015. This was very dark grey silty sand, which was c.0.14m deep and probably quite modern. In turn, it was overlaid by mid grey clayey-sand 0016, then greyish-yellow clayey sand 0017.

## 5.6 Trenches 7, 9 and 11

A second wall foundation was seen in Trench 7. It was numbered as 0021, but was highly disturbed and not drawn. It appeared to cut chalk layer 0023 and was made up of bricks that appeared to be the same as those in foundation 0009, although they were much more fragmentary. This wall was closely aligned with eastern wall of building '2' from Alston's record, which details a 'mid-20th century stable, partly on the site of a demolished section of building 1' (2008).

In the rest of Trench 7, only two further compacted chalk surfaces were recorded. Opposite Section 5, layer 0023 was cut by foundation 0021. It was also recorded in Trench 11 and was similar to the other surfaces, measuring 3.9m (S-N) x c.1m (W-E) x c.0.6m thick. To the north of this was the final chalk surface, 0022. This was 1.8m wide (N-S) x 4.2m (E-W) and went into Trench 9.

## 6. Finds

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### 6.1 Introduction

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

Context	CBM		Mortar		Spotdate
	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	
0002			1	323	?Med
0003	1	154			P-med
0004	2	9			?Med
Total	3	163	1	323	

Table 1. Finds quantities

### 6.2 Ceramic building material

A large fragment of a curved tile, possibly a pantile was recovered from surface layer 0003. It is made in a fine sandy fabric with ferrous inclusions, and is post-medieval. Two small and abraded fragments of coarse sandy ceramic building material found from the surface layer 0004 may be medieval.

### 6.3 Mortar

A single large fragment of mortar was recovered from the mortar layer 0002. It is a soft cream-coloured mortar with frequent chalk inclusions and large pebbles and flint fragments up to 40mm in length. It may be medieval in date.

### 6.4 Discussion

Very few datable finds were recovered from the monitoring, and no definite medieval finds were identified, reflecting the proximity of the site to the medieval green. The fragment of roofing tile dates to the post-medieval period, and the other two small pieces of ceramic building material may be medieval, but they are extremely fragmentary.

## 7. Discussion

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Monitoring of the groundworks revealed several archaeological contexts throughout the trenches. The 1883 Ordnance Survey map, as well as investigative work by Leigh Alston (2008) show that the site was used intensively during the post-medieval period and it is likely that the material uncovered during the monitoring is from this timeframe.

The compacted chalk surfaces, 0003, 0004, 0018, 0022 and 0023, were only seen sporadically throughout the trenches. However, their obvious similarities suggest that they are either contemporary or indicate an extended phase of floor-laying for the same purpose. It was common practice to use chalk rubble as a floor for cattle, which would then be compacted by the animals, and it seems likely that this was its use in these instances, particularly as part of the site was used as a 'small cattle yard' (ibid.). Some of these surfaces may be medieval, although layers 0003 and 0004 were almost certainly later, considering the dating evidence. It is probable that they were earlier than the wall foundations in Trenches 6 and 7 however, as foundation 0021 clearly cuts surface 0023, indicating at least two distinct phases of activity in the post-medieval period.

Within Trench 5, two other deposits were recorded, but not clearly explained. Mortar layer 0002 and sand deposit 0005 are likely to be post-medieval in date and probably associated with the construction of one of the many farm buildings previously on the site, but this is unclear. It is possible that 0002 may have been rubble from an earlier, medieval building that was reused in the footings of a later building or as part of surface 0003.

The foundations recorded in Sections 4 and 5 are probably post-medieval in date and indicate two fairly substantial stretches of E-W and N-S aligned walls. These appear to correspond with the walls on the 1883 Ordnance Survey map and may well represent part of the large N-S aligned shed shown on Figure 2.

Features 0010 and 0012 were in Trench 2 at the north end of the site and were interpreted as a probable pair of cut and subsequently re-cut ditches due to their shape in both sections, although they may alternatively have been a large pit. Their function is unclear as their alignment was not clearly defined, but they may run parallel with the neighbouring N-S property boundaries. Feature 0019 was equally difficult to interpret. Again it may have been a ditch, although it was not thought to appear in the opposite section, suggesting that it was more likely to be a pit. Both features produced no finds and no conclusions can be made regarding their dating, although the similarities between the fills suggest that they may be contemporary. It seems likely that features 0010 and 0012 pre-date the building recorded as '5' by Alston, which was 'an enclosed

cowshed, probably of the early-20th century' though, as they were located directly under where it was built (2008).

## **8. Conclusions and significance of the fieldwork**

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Despite the level of modern truncation in some of the trenches, several features and archaeological deposits were found during the monitoring that indicate the past use of the site. The 1883 Ordnance Survey map clearly shows a complex of buildings on the site and the report by Leigh Alston confirms this and states their use as being for farm buildings (2008).

The chalk surfaces are likely to indicate a possibly extended phase of activity, during which these deposits were laid and probably used as flooring for cattle within sheds and shelters. At some point the walls associated with the foundations identified in Trenches 6 and 7 cut these earlier chalk surfaces, which would probably have had a limited lifespan. This evidence corroborates Alston's conclusions for the post-medieval use of the site and also gives an indication as to the exact nature of this activity. The purpose of probable ditches 0010, 0012 and pit 0019 is not clear, although they appear to indicate an earlier post-medieval phase to building '5' (Alston, 2008).

Whilst no medieval deposits were positively identified during the excavation, it is possible that samples from mortar layer 0002 and chalk surface 0004 are medieval, and as such could indicate the recycling of earlier material. This may suggest the presence of medieval occupation on or near to the site, although no other evidence for this was found.

With projects of this nature it is difficult to make strong conclusions on the nature of past activity because of the limited visibility in trenches, and in this case, the shortage of finds. However despite this, the monitoring was valuable in confirming the presence of surviving archaeological features and levels on the site, particularly at quite shallow depths, and in further explaining the nature of the post-medieval agricultural/economic role of the site.

## 9. Archive deposition

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Paper and photographic archive: SCCAS Bury St Edmunds T:\Arc\Archive field  
proj\Bardwell\BAR 076 Beeches Farm Monitoring

Finds and environmental archive: SCCAS Bury St Edmunds. Store Location: Parish Box  
H/79/4

## 10. List of contributors and acknowledgements

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The monitoring was carried out by a number of archaeological staff, (Rob Brooks, Jo Caruth and David Gill) all from Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Field Team.

The project was directed by Rob Brooks and managed by Jo Caruth, who also provided advice during the production of the report.

The post-excavation was managed by Richenda Goffin. Finds processing was carried out by Jonathan Van Jennians, and the production of site plans and sections by Gemma Adams and Crane Begg. The specialist finds report was written by Richenda Goffin. The report was checked by Jo Caruth and Richenda Goffin.

## 11. Bibliography

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Alston, L., 2008      *Beech Farm, The Green, Bardwell, Suffolk – Archaeological Record*. SCCAS Report, Bury St Edmunds.

Lloyd, N., 1925,      *A History of English Brickwork*, 1983 Ed., Antique Collector's Club: Woodbridge.

### Disclaimer

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

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## Appendix 1. Brief and Specification

### SUFFOLK COUNTY COUNCIL

#### ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICE - CONSERVATION TEAM

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

##### LAND ADJECENT BEECH FARM, THE GREEN, BARDWELL, SUFFOLK

*Although this document is fundamental to the work of the specialist archaeological contractor the developer should be aware that certain of its requirements are likely to impinge upon the working practices of a **general building contractor** and may have financial implications.*

### 1. Background

- 1.1 Planning permission to erect a new dwelling and cartlodge following the demolition of existing barns on Land adjacent Beech Farm, The Green, Bardwell, Suffolk IP31 1AW (TL 944 738), has been granted by St Edmundsbury Borough Council conditional upon an acceptable programme of archaeological work being carried out (application SE/07/1309 & 1310). Assessment of the available archaeological evidence indicates that the area affected by development can be adequately recorded by archaeological monitoring. **(Please contact the developer for an accurate plan of the development).**
- 1.2 This application lies in an area of archaeological interest, recorded in the County Historic Environment Record, on the edge of the medieval green. There is a strong possibility that medieval occupation deposits will be encountered in this location. The proposed works would cause significant ground disturbance that has potential to damage any archaeological deposit that exists.
- 1.3 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 Written Scheme of Investigation (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 WSI as satisfactory. 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.
- 1.4 Before commencing work the project manager must carry out a risk assessment and liaise with the site owner, client and the Conservation Team of SCCAS (SCCAS/CT) in ensuring that all potential risks are minimised.
- 1.5 All arrangements for the excavation 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 by the archaeological contractor with the commissioning body.
- 1.6 The responsibility for identifying any constraints on field-work (e.g. Scheduled Monument status, Listed Building status, public utilities or other services, tree

preservation orders, SSSIs, wildlife sites &c., ecological considerations rests with the commissioning body and its archaeological contractor. The existence and content of the archaeological brief does not over-ride such constraints or imply that the target area is freely available.

- 1.7 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.
- 1.8 The Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (revised 2001) should be used for additional guidance in the execution of the project and in drawing up the report.

## **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 significant archaeologically damaging activity in this proposal is the ground works associated with the erection of the new dwelling and cartlodge, and any groundworks associated with the demolition of the existing barns. These, and also the upcast soil, are to be closely monitored during and after they have been excavated by the building contractor. Adequate time is to be allowed for archaeological recording of archaeological deposits during excavation, and of soil sections following excavation.

## **3. Arrangements for Monitoring**

- 3.1 To carry out the monitoring work the developer will appoint an archaeologist (the archaeological contractor) who must be approved by SCCAS/CT.
- 3.2 The developer or his contracted archaeologist will give SCCAS/CT 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. The method and form of development will also be monitored to ensure that it conforms to previously agreed locations and techniques upon which this brief is based.
- 3.3 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, based upon the outline works in this Brief and Specification and the building contractor's programme of works and time-table.
- 3.4 If unexpected remains are encountered SCCAS/CT must be informed immediately. Amendments to this specification may be made to ensure adequate provision for archaeological recording.

## **4. Specification**

- 4.1 The developer shall afford access at all reasonable times to SCCAS/CT and the contracted archaeologist to allow archaeological monitoring of building and engineering operations which disturb the ground.
- 4.2 Opportunity must be given to the contracted archaeologist to hand excavate any discrete archaeological features which appear during earth moving operations, retrieve finds and make measured records as necessary. Where it is necessary to see archaeological detail one of the soil faces is to be trowelled clean.



- 4.3 All archaeological features exposed must be planned at a scale of 1:20 or 1:50 on a plan showing the proposed layout of the development, depending on the complexity of the data to be recorded. Sections should be drawn at 1:10 or 1:20 again depending on the complexity to be recorded.
- 4.4 A photographic record of the work is to be made of any archaeological features, consisting of both monochrome photographs and colour transparencies/high resolution digital images.
- 4.5 All contexts must be numbered and finds recorded by context. All levels should relate to Ordnance Datum.
- 4.6 Archaeological contexts should, where possible, be sampled for palaeoenvironmental remains. Best practice should allow for sampling of interpretable and datable archaeological deposits and provision should be made for this. Advice on the appropriateness of the proposed strategies will be sought from J. Heathcote, English Heritage Regional Adviser for Archaeological Science (East of England). A guide to sampling archaeological deposits (Murphy, P.L. and Wiltshire, P.E.J., 1994, *A guide to sampling archaeological deposits for environmental analysis*) is available for viewing from SCCAS.
- 4.7 All finds will be collected and processed (unless variations in this principle are agreed with SCCAS/CT during the course of the monitoring).
- 4.8 The data recording methods and conventions used must be consistent with, and approved by, the County Historic Environment Record.

## 5. Report Requirements

- 5.1 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 Historic Environment Record within three months of the completion of work. It will then become publicly accessible.
- 5.2 The project manager must consult the County Historic Environment Record 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.
- 5.3 Finds must be appropriately conserved and stored in accordance with *UK Institute of Conservators Guidelines*.
- 5.4 The project manager should consult the SCC Archive Guidelines 2008 and also the County HER Officer regarding the requirements for the deposition of the archive (conservation, ordering, organisation, labelling, marking and storage) of excavated material and the archive.
- 5.5 The finds, as an indissoluble part of the site archive, should be deposited with the County Historic Environment Record 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.
- 5.6 A report on the fieldwork and archive, consistent with the principles of *MAP2*, particularly Appendix 4, must be provided. The report must summarise the methodology employed, the stratigraphic sequence, and give a period by period description of the contexts recorded, and an inventory of finds. The objective account of the archaeological evidence must be clearly distinguished from its interpretation. The Report must include a discussion and an assessment of the archaeological evidence, including palaeoenvironmental remains recovered from palaeosols and cut features. Its

conclusions must include a clear statement of the archaeological value of the results, and their significance in the context of the Regional Research Framework (*East Anglian Archaeology*, Occasional Papers 3 & 8, 1997 and 2000).

- 5.7 An unbound copy of the assessment report, clearly marked DRAFT, must be presented to SCCAS/CT for approval within six months of the completion of fieldwork unless other arrangements are negotiated with the project sponsor and SCCAS/CT.
- 5.8 Following acceptance, two copies of the assessment report should be submitted to SCCAS/CT. A single hard copy should be presented to the County Historic Environment Record as well as a digital copy of the approved report.
- 5.9 A summary report, in the established format, suitable for inclusion in the annual 'Archaeology in Suffolk' section of the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology*, must be prepared and included in the project report.
- 5.10 Where appropriate, a digital vector trench plan should be included with the report, which must be compatible with MapInfo GIS software, for integration in the County Historic Environment Record. AutoCAD files should be also exported and saved into a format that can be imported into MapInfo (for example, as a Drawing Interchange File or .dxf) or already transferred to .TAB files.
- 5.11 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.
- 5.12 All parts of the OASIS online form must be completed for submission to County Historic Environment Record. This should include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy should also be included with the archive).

Specification by: Dr Jess Tipper

Suffolk County Council  
Archaeological Service Conservation Team  
Environment and Transport Department  
Shire Hall  
Bury St Edmunds  
Suffolk IP33 2AR

Tel. : 01284 352197  
E-mail: jess.tipper@et.suffolkcc.gov.uk

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Reference: /BeechFarm-Bardwell2008

**This brief and specification remains valid for six months from the above date. If work is not carried out in full within that time this document will lapse; the authority 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

### Cuts and foundations

Context number	Feature/cut number	Category	Type	Trench	Section number	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Shape in plan	Alignment	Profile	Base	Context above	Context below
0009	0009		Foundation	6	4	Wall foundation. Made up of red bricks in very pale mortar, some of which measured 0.23m long x 0.035m tall, whilst others measured 0.23m long x 0.065m tall. Other blocks of reused, irregular brick also included. The lowest level of bricks were laid diagonally in section, with headers showing. Immediately above this was a line of bricks running flat, stretcher to stretcher. C.0.3-0.64m from the east edge of the deposit some of the bricks emerged from the face, indicating that another foundation ran north from that point. Towards the west of the section the foundation either ends or has been somewhat removed and is overlaid with a mixture of subsoil 0007 and 0013- a mixture of subsoil and irregular	1.73	0.34?	0.36	Linear	E-W			0013	0007 0008
0010	0010	Cut	Ditch	2	6	Ditch cut west of/adjacent to possible further cut 0012- relationship unclear. Machine excavated prior to archaeological investigation.	1.3	0.82	0.82	Linear	N-S	Break of slope at surface unclear. 45°, slightly concave west slope, with gradual break of slope to base.	Flat base	0011	0008
0012	0012	Cut	Ditch	2	6	Ditch cut east of/adjacent to possible further cut 0010- relationship unclear. Machine excavated prior to archaeological investigation.	1.16	0.87	0.87	Linear	N-S	Gradual break of slope at surface. C.50-55°, uneven east slope. Gradual break of slope to base.	Concave	0011	0008

Context number	Feature/cut number	Category	Type	Trench	Section number	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Shape in plan	Alignment	Profile	Base	Context above	Context below
0019	0019	Cut	Pit	4	2	Pit cut. Irregular profile suggests possibly two cuts but this is by no means certain.	1.6	0.48	0.48			North side has gradual break of slope at surface, 35°, slightly convex slope and a gradual break of slope to the base. South side has an abrupt break of slope at the surface, c.60°, slightly concave slope and a gradual break of slope to	Slightly concave	0020	0008
0021			Foundation	7		Highly disturbed wall foundation. Made up of red brick and very pale mortar. Only photographed as could not be sufficiently cleaned to interpret.	C.4		C.0.6	Linear	N-S				0008

## Deposits, surfaces and finds

Context number	Feature/cut number	Category	Type	Tr.	Sect.	Colour	Texture	Compaction	Inclusions	Length	Width	Depth	Fill of	Horizon clarity	Interpretation	Context above	Context below
0001			Finds	1											Unstratified finds. None collected.		
0002		Layer	Mortar	5	3	Very pale yellow/white	Mortar	Compact	Frequent small chalk nodules	1.57	0.08	0.08		Sharp	Mortar deposit. Possibly associated with former barn structures on the site. Possibly another phase of flooring associated with chalk 0003 and 0004, as well as sand 0005. May be remnants of demolished building.	0005	0003
0003		Layer	Surface	5	3	White	Chalk	Compact		2.9	0.16	0.16		Sharp	Heavily compacted chalk rubble. Probably a floor surface. Possibly a livestock (most likely cattle) floor if barn was used for this. Probably associated/the same as 0004 and the other chalk surfaces seen across the site.	0002	0007
0004		Layer	Surface	5	3	White	Chalk	Compact		1	0.08	0.08		Clear	Heavily compacted chalk rubble. Probably a floor surface. Possibly a livestock (most likely cattle) floor if barn was used for this. Probably associated/the same as 0003 and the other chalk surfaces seen across the site.	0006	0007

Context number	Feature/cut number	Category	Type	Tr.	Sect.	Colour	Texture	Compaction	Inclusions	Length	Width	Depth	Fill of	Horizon clarity	Interpretation	Context above	Context below
0005		Layer	Sand	5	3	Orangish-brown	Silty-sand	Firm			0.6	0.07		Sharp	Orangish-brown sand. Located above chalk surface 0003 and possible building debris mortar 0002 and as such was assumed to also be building debris or material used for flooring. Only seen in small part of section so difficult to interpret.	0006	0002
0006		Layer	Topsoil	1-14		Dark grey	Sandy clay topsoil	Firm	Occasional CBM and small stones			0.3		Clear	Topsoil. Occasionally slightly disturbed by modern activity.		0005
0007		Layer	Subsoil	1-14		Pale-mid grey	Silty clay	Firm	Occasional small chalk fragments			C.0.4		Clear	Natural subsoil.	0004	0008
0008		Layer	Natural	1-14		Very pale greyish-orange	Sand-clay mix	Compact	Common small-medium chalk fragments			>0.45			Natural subsoil.	0007	
0011	0010 0012	Fill	Ditch	2	6	Mid grey	Sandy-clay	Firm	Common chalk flecks		2.5	0.87	0010 0012	Clear	Fill of possible double ditch cut. Could not be distinguished as separate fills for each cut. Excavated by machine prior to archaeological investigation.	0006	0010 0012
0013		Fill	Building debris	6	4	Pale-mid grey	Sandy-clay	Friable	Abundant irregular brick lumps		>1.6	0.28		Diffuse	Deposit of building debris mixed with subsoil 0007. Diffuse horizon clarity with 0007 below and 0014 suggest that this is highly disturbed.	0014	0007 0009

Context number	Feature/ cut number	Category	Type	Tr.	Sect.	Colour	Texture	Compaction	Inclusions	Length	Width	Depth	Fill of Horizon clarity	Interpretation	Context above	Context below
0014		Layer	Subsoil	6	4	Pale-mid grey	Sandy-clay	Firm	Occasional small chalk fragments		0.9	0.16	Diffuse	Disturbed subsoil. Probably the same as 0007, but has been redeposited.	0015	0013
0015		Layer	Topsoil	6	4	Very dark grey	Silty-sand	Firm			>3.1	0.15	Clear	Buried topsoil, that has been truncated.	0016	0014
0016		Layer	Topsoil	6	4	Mid grey	Sandy-clay	Firm	Occasional brick rubble and modern debris.		3.1	0.24	Clear	Highly disturbed post-medieval or modern topsoil.	0017	0015
0017		Layer	Modern	6	4	Greyish-yellow	Clayey-sand	Friable			1	0.06	Clear	Modern layer. Redeposited natural.		0016
0018		Layer	Surface	4	2	White	Chalk	Compact			1.6	0.12	Sharp	Rammed chalk surface. Probably same activity as 0003 and 0004.		0008
0020	0019	Fill	Pit	4	2	Grey-brown	Clay	Firm	Occasional stones		1.6	0.48	0019 Clear	Pit fill. No dating evidence or occupation debris.		0019
0022		Layer	Surface	7	9	White	Chalk	Compact		4.76	1.78		Sharp	Heavily compacted chalk rubble. Probably a floor surface. Possibly a livestock (most likely cattle) floor if barn was used for this. Probably associated/the same as 0003 and the other chalk surfaces seen across the site.		

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Context number	Feature/ cut number	Category	Type	Tr.	Sect.	Colour	Texture	Compaction	Inclusions	Length	Width	Depth	Fill of Horizon clarity	Interpretation	Context above	Context below
0023		Layer	Surface	7	5	White	Chalk	Compact		4.93	1.45		Sharp	Heavily compacted chalk rubble. Probably a floor surface. Possibly a livestock (most likely cattle) floor; if barn was used for this. Probably associated/the same as 0003 and the other chalk surfaces seen across the site.		