ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING REPORT

SCCAS REPORT No. 2010/123

The Granary, Squirrel's Farm, Great Bricett
BCG 011

HER Information

Planning Application No:	**Mid Suffolk 2127/08**
Date of Fieldwork:	**10/06/2010 and 24/06/2010**
Grid Reference:	**TM 0524 5087**
Funding Body:	**Mrs E Hitchcock**
Curatorial Officer:	**Edward Martin**
Project Officer:	**Rob Brooks**
Oasis Reference:	**suffolkc1-78835**
	Digital report submitted to Archaeological Data Service: http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/greylit

Summary

An archaeological monitoring was carried out in the farmyard at Squirrel's Farm, Great Bricett. Two trenches were dug, and repairs were carried out on the granary barn. These works revealed one undated chalk surface and the foundation of the Granary barn. One reused late 17th-18th century unfrogged brick was recovered from the foundation. There was frequent disturbance, particularly within the service trench.

1. Introduction and methodology

One trench for a treatment plant tank and another for a service trench were excavated at Squirrel's Farm, Great Bricett. Works were also being carried out to repair the lower walls of the granary, east of the main farm buildings. This involved the removal of the concrete plinth wall, which enclosed older timbers and bricks. As part of this, an archaeological monitoring was required in order to record any archaeological features and recover any finds that could otherwise be uncovered by the machining. The work was carried out to a Brief and Specification issued by Edward Martin, (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Conservation Team). The farm owner, Mrs E Hitchcock, funded the work that was carried out on the 10th and 24th June, 2010. The site was located at grid reference TM 0524 5087 (Fig. 1) and at c.70m above the Ordnance Datum. The site lies within the farmyard of Squirrel's Farm, which is 17th century or earlier. The granary itself is known to be 19th century and is well preserved (Alston, 2010). The works therefore had potential to uncover and destroy archaeological deposits and original surviving structural remains, and as such a programme of monitoring was required.

The service trench was 0.4m wide x up to 0.7m deep x 16m long and covered 6.4sqm, whilst the treatment plant trench was 2.4m x 2.4m x 2m deep, covering 5.76sqm (Fig. 2). These were constantly monitored, and the upcast soil was sorted for finds. Measurements were taken of the soil profiles within the trenches and the different contexts were recorded using a single continuous numbering system. Section 1 was drawn at a scale of 1:20. High resolution colour digital photographs were taken at 314 x 314 dpi, showing trench profiles and demonstrating the levels of disturbance. The site was planned from OS points.

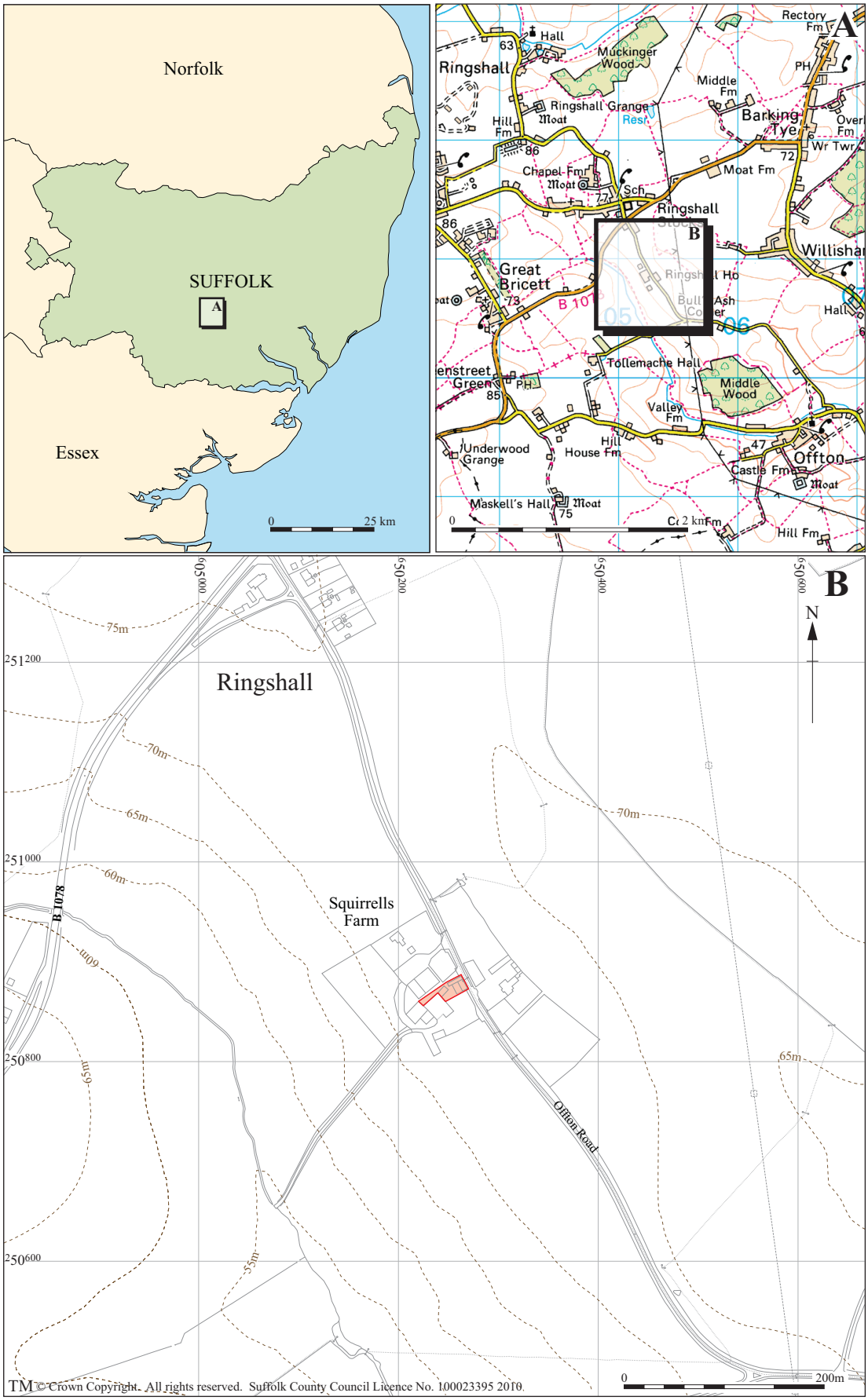

Figure 1. Site location, showing development area (red)