

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING REPORT

Moat Farm, Thorpe Morieux TMX 018

A REPORT ON THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING, 2005
(Planning app. no. B/04/02258/FHA)

John Craven
Field Team
Suffolk C.C. Archaeological Service

© June 2005

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

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List of Contributors

All Suffolk C.C. Archaeological Service unless otherwise stated.

John Craven Assistant Project Officer
Richenda Goffin Finds Manager
Gemma Adams Project Assistant

Acknowledgements

This project was commissioned by AF Howland Associates on behalf of the developer, Mr N.E.Warnes and was monitored by R.D.Carr (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Conservation Team). The fieldwork was carried out by John Craven, David Gill and James Rolfe from Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Field Team. The project was managed by John Newman, who also provided advice during the production of the report.

The post-excavation was managed by Richenda Goffin. Finds processing and the producing of site plans and sections were carried out by Gemma Adams, and the specialist finds and environmental report by Richenda Goffin.

Summary

Monitoring of a topsoil strip over an area of 154sqm for an extension to Moat Farm, a house situated within a medieval moated enclosure, TMX 002, has revealed evidence of limited activity on the site from the Late Saxon/Early medieval to Post-medieval periods. A linear, Late Saxon/Early medieval ditch was replaced with the moated enclosure in the medieval period. The moat originally had an internal extension but this was backfilled, relatively soon after its original excavation.

Within the enclosure there was little evidence of any medieval settlement activity. There was a distinct lack of medieval structural or material finds evidence, which would be expected if the enclosure had been occupied, with only one possible yard or floor surface containing Late medieval ceramic building material. However the site only covered a small proportion of the enclosed area.

The final features on the site, two intercutting ditches, indicate a continuity of use, with some form of activity in the Post-medieval period.

SMR information

Planning application no. B/04/02258/FHA
Date of fieldwork: 5th-6th May 2005
Grid Reference: TL 9422 5400
Funding body: Mr N Warnes
Oasis reference. Suffolkc1-8175

1. Introduction

A program of constant archaeological monitoring was carried out at Moat Farm, Bury Road, Thorpe Morieux in May 2005 during the initial site strip for the construction of an extension to the property (Fig. 1). The work was carried out to a Brief and Specification, issued by R.D.Carr (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Conservation Team, Appendix 1), to meet an archaeological condition on the original planning application B/02/01468/FHA. The application was later resubmitted as B/04/2258/FHA but was subject to the same Brief.

The work was commissioned by AF Howland Associates on behalf of the developer, Mr N.E.Warnes.

The site lies at TL 9422 5400, at a height of 84m OD, on the north side of the modern Moat Farm house, within a triangular moated enclosure recorded on the County Sites and Monuments Record as TMX 002. Of the original moat the northern arm and north-west corner survives, together with a small section, adjacent to the road, near the southern corner. The enclosure lies beside the medieval roadline and is of a likely medieval date, and so there is a high potential for medieval settlement evidence, such as structures, yards and associated deposits to lie within the enclosure upon the island. As the extension under construction primarily consisted of a new indoor swimming pool, and lay in an area of open lawn on the north-west corner of the moat island, the development was likely to cause major disturbance, if not total destruction, to any surviving archaeological deposits. A program of archaeological monitoring had therefore been specified, as a condition on the planning application, to record any archaeological deposits located during the groundworks.

2. Methodology

A total area of 154 sqm was stripped by a mini-digger with a 1m ditching bucket to the top of the archaeological levels. This consisted of the removal of 0.3-0.4m of garden topsoil, which directly overlaid the natural subsoil, a thick pale brown/grey/yellow clay/loam with chalk flecks. With the subsoil cleanly exposed, a series of archaeological features were clearly visible which meant that only a limited surface cleaning of certain features was required.

Features were excavated by hand, generally 50% of pits and postholes and 10% of ditches. Ditch sections were placed either to sample the feature or to establish stratigraphic relationships with other deposits. One trench was excavated by machine through a large feature, which lay within the footprint of the swimming pool.

A single context continuous numbering system was used and a site plan was drawn at a scale of 1:50. Individual feature sections and soil profiles were drawn at a scale of 1:20. Digital, colour slide and black and white print photographs were taken at various stages of the monitoring and are included in the site archive.

Site data has been input onto an MS Access database and recorded using the County Sites and monuments code TMX 018 and inked copies of section drawings and plans have been made. Bulk finds were washed, marked and quantified.

An OASIS form has been completed for the project (suffolke1-8175).

The site archive is kept in the small and main stores of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service at Bury St Edmunds under SMR No. TMX 018.

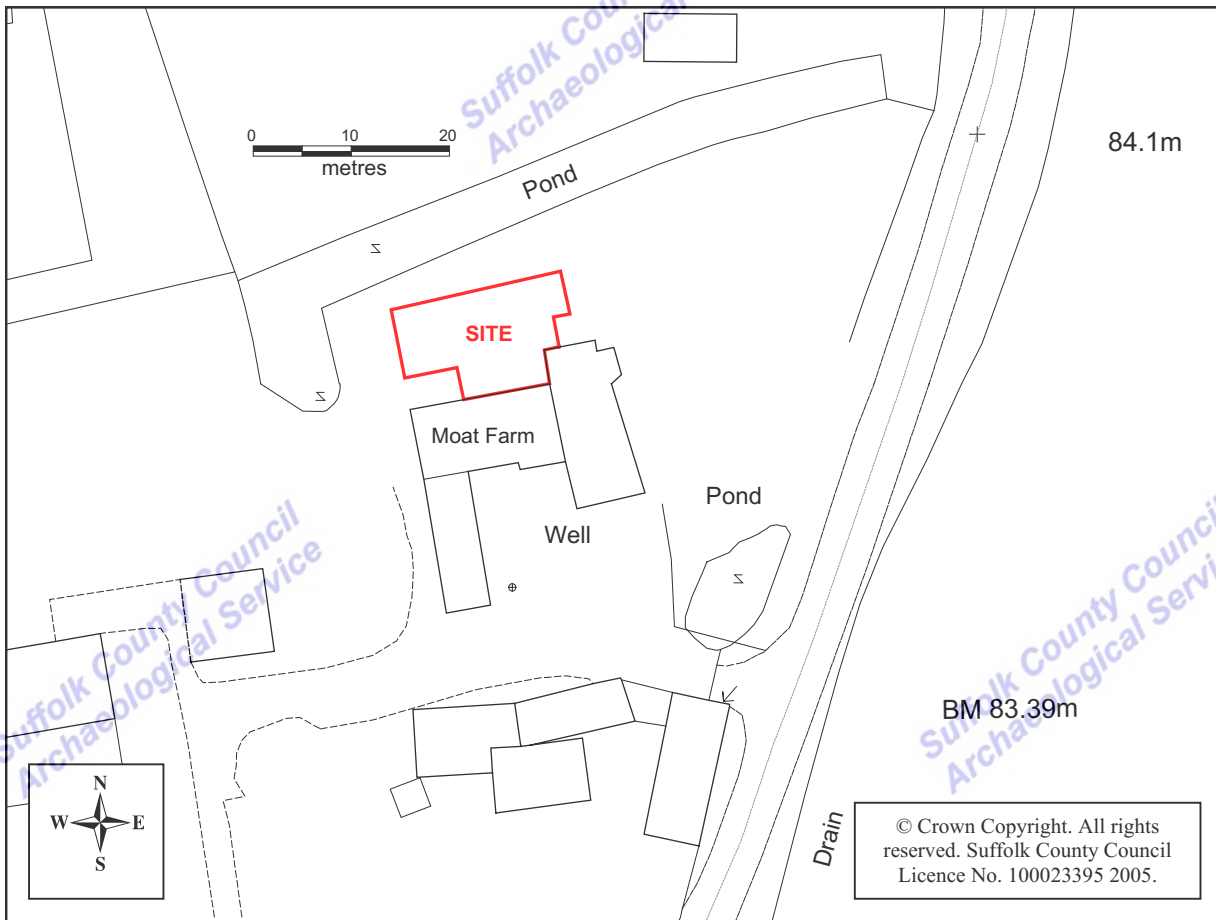
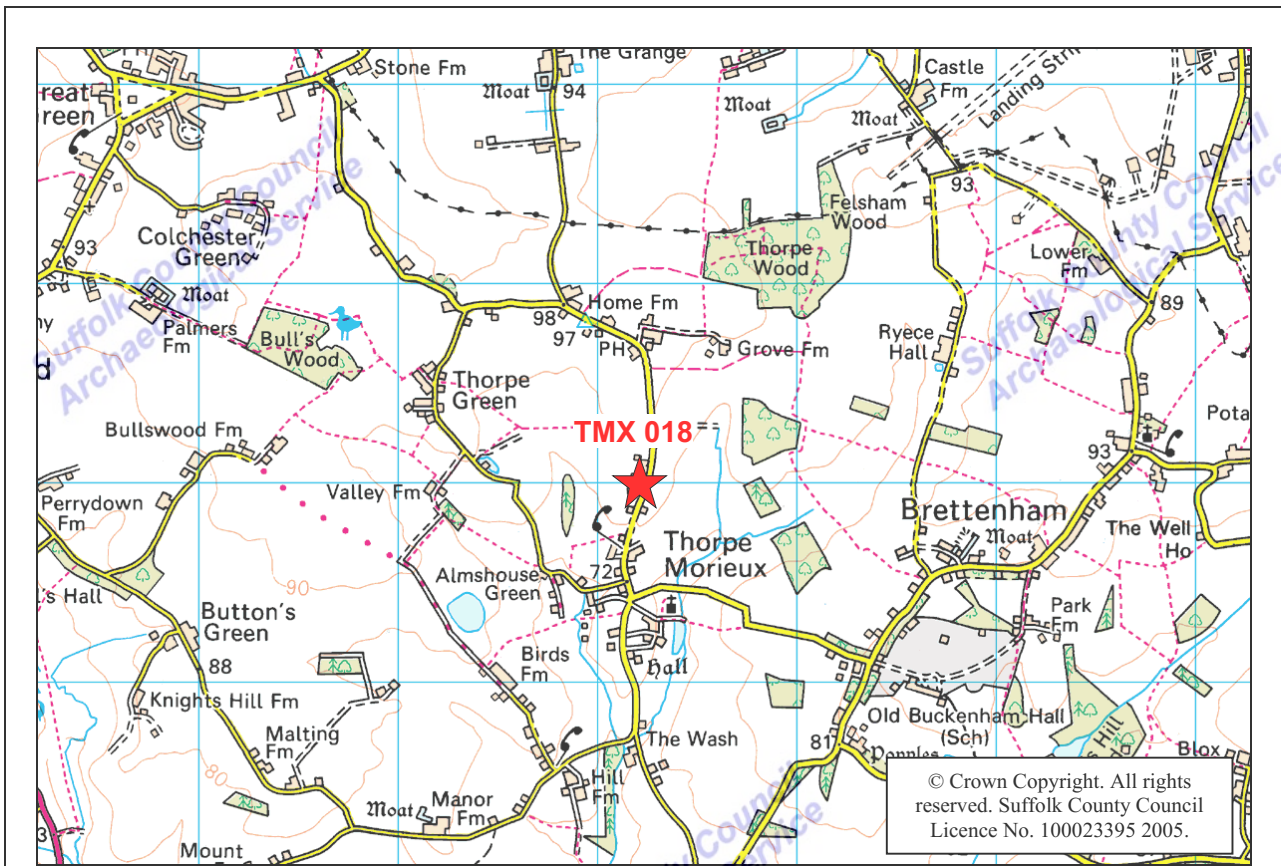


Figure 1. Site location plan

3. Results

The site lay in an area of open lawn against the north wall of the house. Removal of the topsoil showed a very gentle slope in the natural subsoil, rising to the north. The topsoil and parts of the upper surface of the subsoil showed frequent disturbance from tree roots and deposits of brick and tile, 0001 (not collected), thought to relate to building work on the house during the 20th century.

A range of features were identified during the soil strip and were subsequently excavated (Figs. 2 and 3). These features range in date from the early medieval through to the post-medieval periods and three broad phases have been identified, with the dating evidence coming from a small range of material finds and stratigraphic evidence (Fig. 4). Several features could not be dated and are unphased.

3.1. Phase I: Late Saxon/Early Medieval

0021 was an indistinct ditch, aligned south-west to north-east and fading away or terminating to the south-west, near the eastern edge of the site. Its fill, 0022, a mid grey clay with patches of orange clay, contained a single sherd of pottery, dating to the 9th-12th centuries AD. Although this single sherd was abraded and may be a residual deposit the ditch is, stratigraphically, the earliest feature on site and was backfilled prior to the creation of the medieval and later features.

Two other features which may belong to this phase, albeit slightly later as 0004 cut 0021, are the two parallel ditches, 0004 and 0007. These two ditches were of similar dimensions and form, measuring 0.6m-0.8m wide and up to 0.2m deep and were both cut by the post-medieval ditches, 0016 and 0017. 0007 was also cut by the later medieval ditch, 0029.

0004 was a very clear feature on the surface in the eastern half of the site, particularly in comparison to 0007, as its fill 0006, seen in section 0005, was a dark brown/grey/black clay mixed with dense charcoal.

On the surface, 0007 was quite an indistinct feature, with a fill looking very similar to the surrounding subsoil. Excavated in three sections, 0008, 0010 and 0037 this fill was a mid grey/brown clay/silt (0009 and 0011).

To the east these two ditches were connected by 0025, a short length of a north-south aligned ditch. A section, 0035, was excavated at the junction of 0004 and 0025 but no relationship was visible as the fills, 0024 and 0036 respectively, were of the same grey/brown clay indicating that they are probably contemporary. As ditch 0007 cut 0025 it is probably later than 0004 and 0025, but only slightly as it is cut by the medieval ditch 0029. Two further sherds of 9th-12th century pottery were recovered from 0024 confirming that it is an early feature, a further sherd of 15th-16th century date probably being an intrusive deposit.

3.2. Phase II: Medieval

The main feature in this phase is 0029, a 4m length of a north-south aligned ditch, terminating in the middle of the site and appearing to be a short extension from the northern arm of the moat. A machine excavated trench, 0037, was placed across this feature and ditches 0016 and 0017. Further hand-excavated sections 0038 and 0039 were placed to record the ditches butt end. The cut measured c.2.5m wide and 1.1m deep with steep sloping sides and a concave base. On its eastern edge the cut possibly extended further as a shallow ledge, into which 0016 and 0017 later cut.

In section 0037 a clear series of deposits could be seen infilling 0029, the lower three of which appear to represent phases of initial silting slumping into the centre of the ditch. The basal fill, 0033, was a black organic clay from which a single sherd of medieval pottery was collected. Above this was 0032, a deposit of yellow clay which in turn lay below 0031, a deposit of brown/grey clay. The top half of the ditch and the ledge to the east was infilled with a homogenous deposit of grey/brown clay, 0030. Sixteen sherds of medieval pottery were collected from this fill within the quadrant to the south (sections 0038 and 0039).

Section 0038 identified a small pit or posthole, 0034, inset into the western edge of 0029 and infilled with 0030. It measured 0.6m wide and 0.3m deep with steep sides and a flat base.

0023 was a spread or deposit of dark brown clay, containing c.30% flint and 5% tile on the southern edge of the site. Two sherds of pottery and nine tile fragments were collected and are of a late medieval – early post-medieval date so the feature is probably the latest feature in this phase, but earlier than the ditches in phase III.

Of a similar late medieval – early post-medieval date was 0012, an isolated, very small circular posthole, measuring 0.2m wide and 0.1m deep. Its mid grey chalk fill, 0013, contained a sherd of medieval pottery and fragments of brick.

3.3: Phase III: Post-medieval

This phase consists of two ditches, 0016 and 0017, aligned north-south, lying adjacent, and roughly parallel, to each other. 0016 was the western ditch, in section 0015 it was 0.6m wide and 0.25m deep with a fill, 0014, of dark grey/black clay/loam with charcoal and cut the east side of 0017. 0017 in section 0015 was 1.2m wide and 0.6m deep with a very indistinct western edge and a fill, 0018, of mid grey/brown clay/loam with occasional chalk flecks.

Both of these ditches, as they headed north, cut across ditches 0004 and 0007 and are, stratigraphically, the latest features on the site. On the surface both of these features became less distinct to the north, as they cut across the ledge on the eastern side of ditch 0029. In section 0037 they could be seen as distinct cuts on the eastern side of 0029 but their grey/brown clay fills were the same as 0030. The fragments of wine bottle, recorded as from fill 0018, were in ditch 0017 in section 0037.

3.4. Unphased

0002 was a small posthole, lying between ditches 0004 and 0007. It measured 0.4m in diameter and 0.12m deep with a flat base. Its fill, 0003, was a dark grey clay/silt with chalk and brick flecks and appeared to be relatively modern.

0019 was a shallow gully, aligned east-west, of which a 1.5m length was visible before it faded away to the east. To the west it was heading towards ditch 0004 but the junction lay off the site edge and so the relationship between the two is unknown. To the east it gradually faded away but is roughly aligned with the northern edge of spread 0023 and is perhaps associated with it. It measured 0.35m wide and 0.12m deep and had gentle sloping sides with a flat base. Its fill, 0020, was a mid grey clay.

0027 was the cut of a pit or ditch terminus in the north-eastern corner of the site. With steep sides and a flat base, it measured 1.5m+ wide and 0.4m deep, being cut by a modern drain on its eastern side. Its fill, 0028, was a mid grey clay.

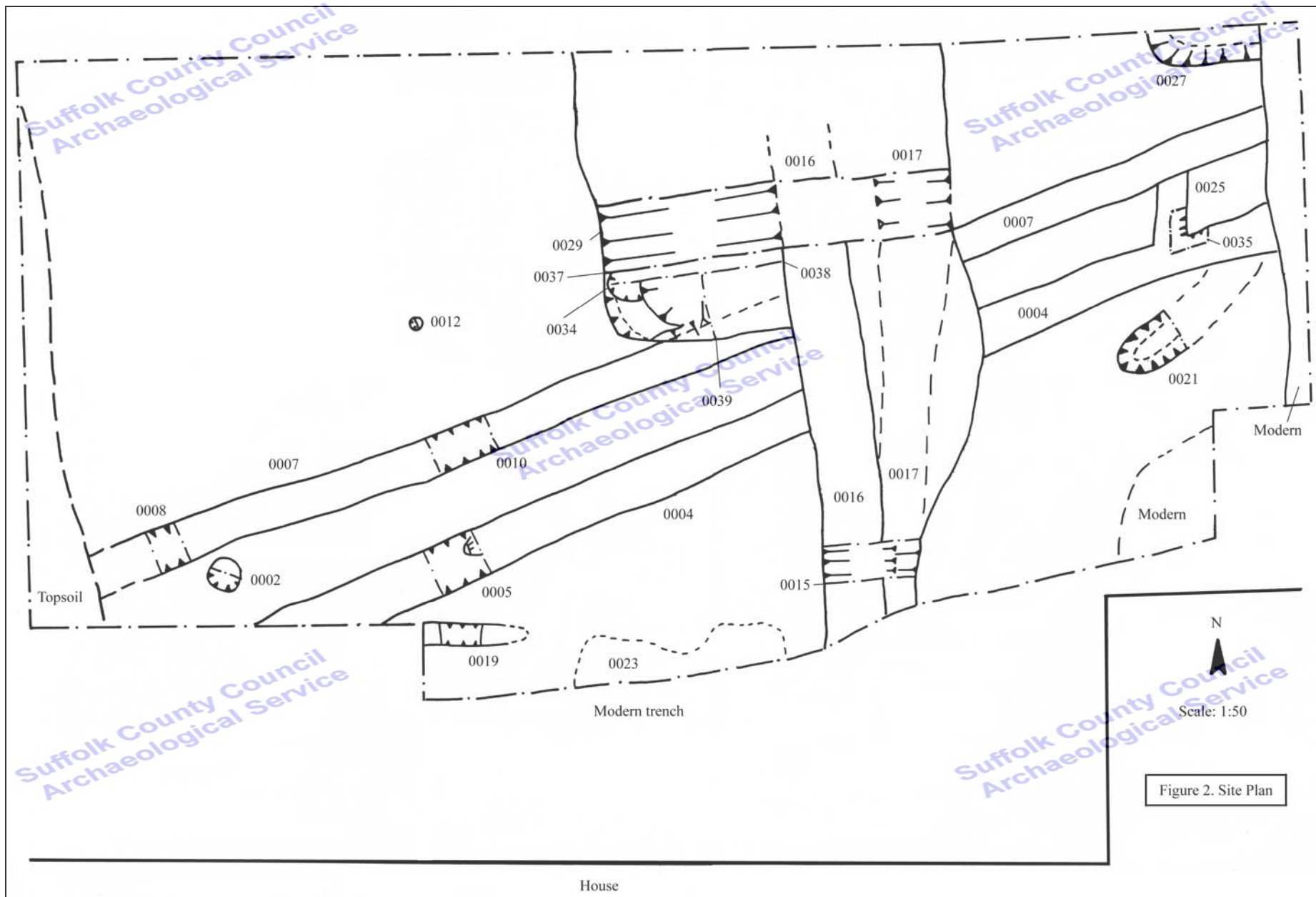


Figure 2. Site Plan

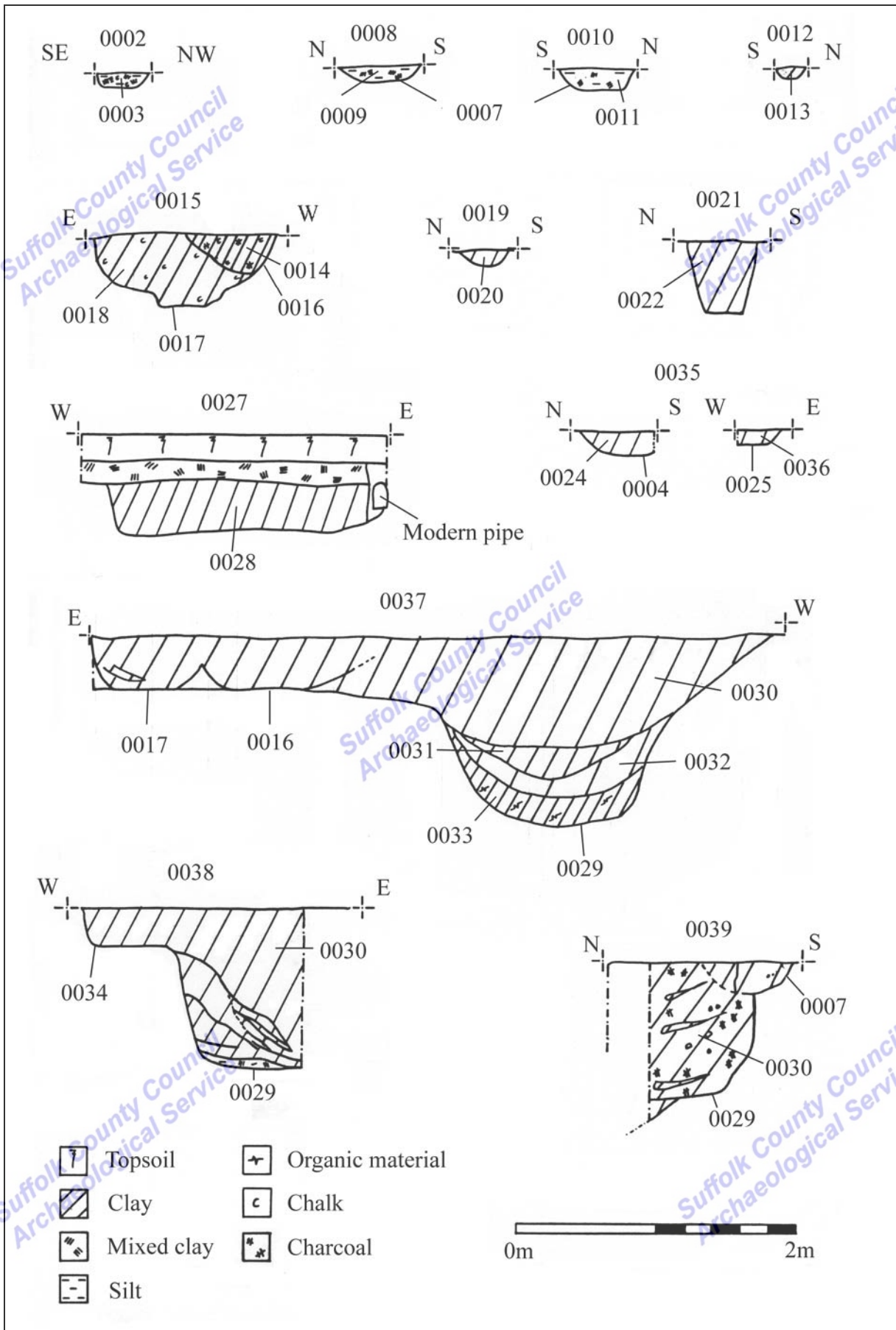


Figure 3. Sections

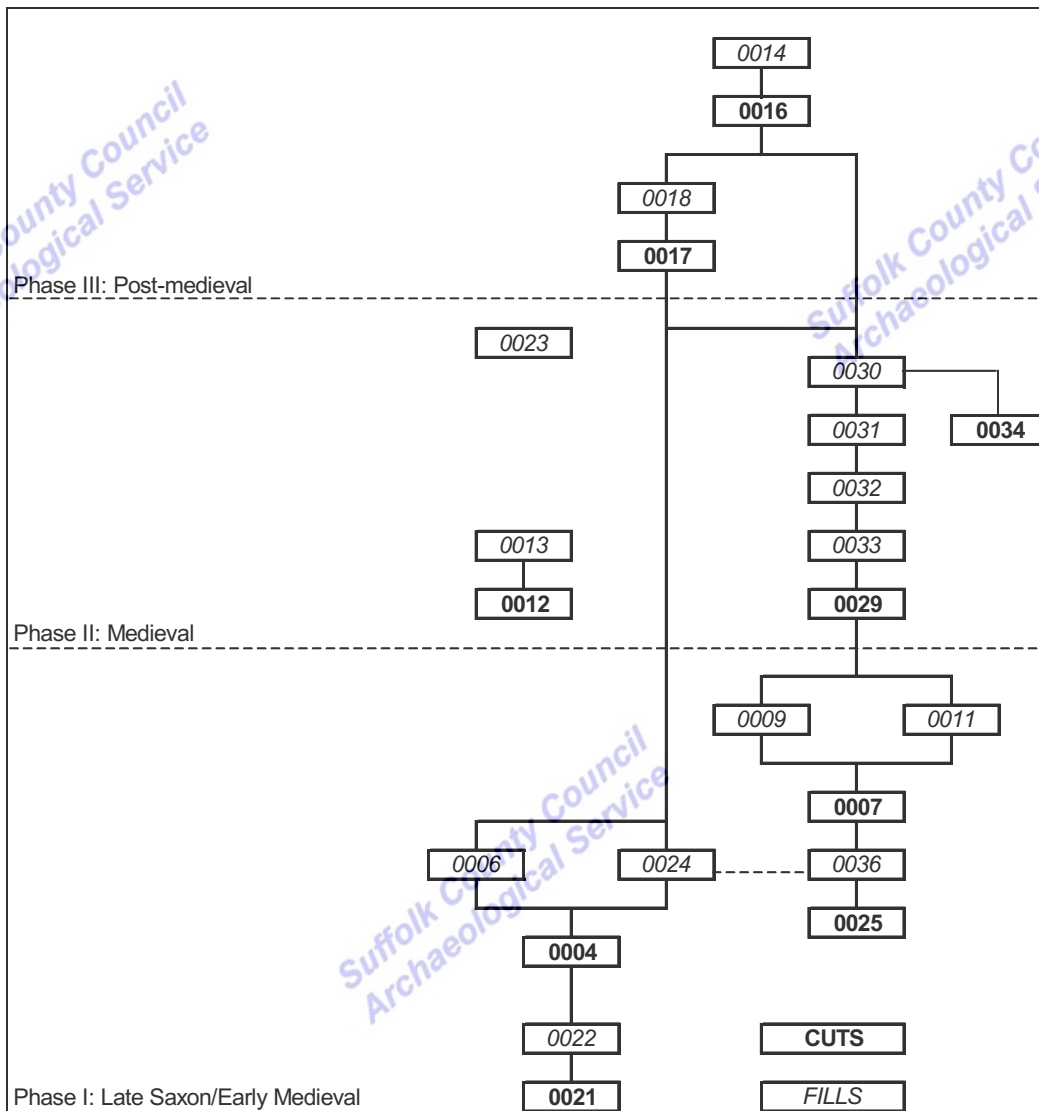


Figure 4. Site Harris Matrix

4. Finds and environmental evidence

Richenda Goffin

4.1. Introduction

Finds were collected from 7 contexts, as shown in table 1 below.

Context	Pottery		CBM		Animal bone		Post-med bottle		Miscellaneous	Spotdate
	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g		
0013	1	7	4	396						M12th- M13th C
0018	2	13					1	131		18 th C
0022	1	2								850-1150
0023	2	22	9	302	1	17				15 th -16 th C
0024	3	11							2 land snails @ 10g	15 th -16 th C
0030	16	93								L12th-14 th C
0033	1	7								L13th-14 th C
Total	26	155	13	698	1	17	1	131		

Table 1. Finds quantities

4.2. Pottery

Twenty-six fragments of pottery were collected in total from the monitoring, weighing 0.155kg. The material is wide ranging in date, from the late Saxon-medieval through to the post-medieval periods.

A single fragment of an abraded St Neots-type ware was present in 0022, the fill of ditch 0021. The sherd is densely packed with shelly inclusions and is slightly sooted on the exterior. This fabric tradition can be dated as early as the mid 9th century, and continues into the early medieval period up to the twelfth century. Further fragments of St Neots-type ware were recorded in 0024, a number given to finds from a clay deposit in ditch 0004, but they were accompanied by a sherd which is considerably later in date.

Several different types of medieval coarseware were present in the upper fill 0030 of the ditch 0029 and pit/posthole 0034. Two fragments of coarse Yarmouth-type wares were identified, together with some other sandy wares which are likely to be Bury coarse sandy wares dating to the late 12th-14th century. In addition to a number of fragments given the general description of medieval coarseware, a small abraded redware sherd made in a hard fabric with a reduced core and lead glaze is likely to be an Essex Glazed ware dating to the 12th-14th century. The basal fill 0033 of the ditch 0029 contained one sherd of pottery which is of a similar date range. An abraded fragment of Hollesley coarseware dates to the late 13th-14th century.

One fragment of a decorated medieval ware was identified in 0013, the fill of an isolated posthole 0012. A small sherd of a Hedingham jug decorated with vertical white slip in a Rouen style decoration dates to the Mid 12th-Mid 13th century.

Two fragments of transitional, early post-medieval date were present in 0023, a spread which also contained building material and flint fragments. The base of a micaceous redware vessel and a single glazed body sherd are Late medieval and transitional wares dating to the 15th – 16th century. A single redware sherd of a slightly later date was identified in 0024, a fill of ditch 0004 in section 0025.

Two fragments of pottery were recovered from ditch fill 0018, in association with the bottle glass fragment. A sherd of medieval coarseware was accompanied by a small fragment of English stoneware of Nottinghamshire type, dating to the 18th century.

4.3. Ceramic building material

A total of 13 fragments of ceramic building material was recovered from two contexts, weighing 0.698kg. Four abraded and very fragmentary pieces of brick were identified in 0013, the fill of a post-hole. The bricks show evidence of mortar on their outer surfaces. No complete dimensions survive, but the fabrics are pale to dark orange in colour and moderately sandy. They contain flint and ferrous inclusions, and are likely to date to the late medieval to post-medieval period.

A further nine fragments weighing 0.302kg were recovered from a surface spread 0023. Seven pieces of sandy red flat roof tile were identified, including a glazed corner fragment. Four fragments have evidence of mortar still adhering to them. The majority of the tiles measure between 12-13mm in thickness, although the glazed fragment is less thick, c9mm. The tiles are uniformly sandy, with one fragment characterised by small white inclusions which are probably flint. The glazed fragment is made of a harder, finer fabric with sparse calcareous inclusions up

to 4mm in length. The roof tile dates to the late medieval to post-medieval period. In addition two fragmentary and abraded bricks were present in 0023. These are moderately sandy with occasional ferrous and flint inclusions. One fragment has sparse voids c2mm in diameter. These are also late medieval to post-medieval in date.

4.4. Post-medieval bottle glass

The neck and upper part of a globular dark green wine bottle was present in ditchfill 0018. The bottle dates to the late 17th to the first half of the 18th century (Noel Hume 63-66).

4.5. Miscellaneous

Two small land molluscs were retained from 0024.

4.6. Animal bone

A single, very fragmentary piece of unidentifiable animal bone was found in spread 0023. The size of it suggests that it may be from a large mammal, perhaps cattle.

4.7. Discussion

Twenty-two fragments of pottery of medieval date were recovered from the monitoring, providing evidence of likely settlement nearby. Although some possible early wares are present in the form of St Neots-type ware, these are part of a long-lived tradition of pottery which continues into the middle of the twelfth century. The remainder of the medieval coarsewares date from the twelfth to the fourteenth century. The spread 0023 contains a mixture of pottery and ceramic building material deposited perhaps to consolidate a surface during the late medieval to early post-medieval periods. Two artefacts of eighteenth century date provide useful evidence for the ditch sequence.

5. Discussion

The controlled soil strip of the site meant that the identification of features was a straightforward process. Disturbance to the natural subsoil and ground levels was limited and the preservation of archaeological features was correspondingly good. Material finds evidence was noticeably rare but generally supports the stratigraphic evidence seen on site.

The monitoring has identified some evidence of activity in the Late Saxon/Early Medieval period with four features and a few sherds of St Neots-type ware. The extent and course of ditch 0021 is generally unknown but 0004 and 0007 are clearly part of a linear boundary, 0007 perhaps being a contemporary or later replacement of 0004. It is unclear what the function of this boundary was, whether it is part of an agricultural field division or a settlement for instance, but it is apparent that it predates the later medieval moated enclosure. The medieval moat, with its northern arm being aligned east-west, is on a different alignment to the earlier south-west to north-east boundary, and therefore appears to have been an intrusive change to the areas land use, with no respecting of the earlier boundaries.

Ditch 0029 is clearly a part of the original moat system, forming a short (c.6m), north-south aligned, arm extending into the central island. After the creation of the moat, this part of it saw a period of gradual silting, as indicated by fills 0031-0033. The single sherd of 13th-14th century

pottery recovered from these contexts gives a tentative medieval date for this initial backfilling. The basal fill, 0033, with its clay fill containing black, organic, content is probable evidence of it being laid down in a water-filled environment.

The medieval period of the 12th-15th centuries saw the creation of a wide range of moated enclosures throughout the countryside of East Anglia. The dating of the original excavation of 0029 and therefore the moat in general, together with the initial sequence of infill deposits in 0029 appears to correspond with this period.

With the deposition of 0031-0033 it is probable that the base of 0029 had either risen close to, if not above, the surrounding moats water level. The present water level for instance is c.0.8m-1m below ground level although modern drainage and recent groundworks at the property have probably affected this. With this small part of the ditch becoming dry it seems that, rather than being recut, it was deliberately infilled to ground level with a single deposit, 0030. The pottery recovered from this fill, of a 12th-14th century date, indicates that this final backfill occurred relatively early in the lifespan of the moat.

The flat based, posthole or pit 0034, inset into the edge of ditch 0029 near its butt end, appears to a setting for a post, possibly part of a structure at the end of 0029. The final infilling of ditch 0029 also saw this posthole being backfilled.

The only other posthole identified in this phase, 0012, was a very insubstantial feature and may have simply been a slight area of disturbance in which the pottery sherd and brick fragments had been deposited. The brick indicates that it is of a slightly later date than ditch 0029 and of a broadly contemporary date with spread 0023. This spread, formed of clay packed with flint and broken tile, is evidence of a floor or yard surface, most likely the latter as no firm structural evidence was identified in the vicinity. The undated ditch, 0019, which lies to the west is roughly aligned with the northern edge of the spread and may be associated with it. However this spread was only partially exposed and it is unclear how far to the south it extended making it difficult to fully assess its possible function. The presence of the broken tile indicates nearby medieval/post-medieval settlement, presumably originating from the construction or destruction of buildings standing on the moat island.

The final phase of activity on the site is in the post-medieval period, with the two north-south ditches 0016 and 0017 cutting along the eastern edge of the backfilled moat section 0029, with 0016 perhaps being a later recut of 0017. Their function is unclear; they could be simple short drainage ditches connecting any buildings or yards on the centre of the island to the moat. Alternatively they may be evidence of at least some land division upon the island in this period, particularly as they head for the north arm of the moat at approximately 90°.

While to the south these ditches have very clear cuts and distinctive fills to the north this is not the case, as they appear to merge gradually into the upper fill of 0029. However in section 0037 the separate cuts could be seen, indicating that these ditches do postdate the deposition of 0030, even though their subsequent fills are generally indistinguishable from it. The presence of the 17th-18th century wine bottle sherds in ditch 0017 confirms this later date.

Of the last two unphased features there is little to add. 0027 is a substantial feature but its extent is unclear. Its close proximity to the northern arm of the moat may indicate that, like 0029, it could be a former part of it. The posthole 0002 appears to be relatively modern.

6. Conclusion

The monitoring of the building works has revealed evidence of limited activity on the site over a broad period. This begins in the Late Saxon/Early medieval period with a linear ditch marking a boundary of some kind, which was then replaced with the moated enclosure in the medieval period. The site has shown that the moat originally had an internal extension, heading south for a short distance into the island, but this became silted up and was then deliberately backfilled, relatively soon after its original excavation.

Within the enclosure itself there is little evidence of any contemporary settlement activity, the limited material finds evidence of the period coming solely from the moat/ditch fill 0030. If the moat's island was fully utilised for occupation during the medieval period, it ought to have left a greater impact on the archaeological record. There is, for example, virtually no evidence of domestic occupation waste, with only one piece of animal bone being recovered from the 0023 surface spread. The spread 0023 and posthole 0012, which together contained all of the recovered ceramic building material, indicate the presence of yards or structures in the vicinity, but at a later date to the creation of the moat, during the later medieval period.

This lack of settlement evidence may partly be due to the fact that the site only covers a small proportion of the total area of the island. Furthermore it is situated right in the north-west corner, at the furthest point away from the road, and where any structures may not have come this close to the waters edge. Alternatively it may simply be that the evidence of medieval settlement has not survived. Medieval buildings on the site may have been constructed on beams laid in shallow slots for instance, with subsequent activity or truncation easily removing these shallow foundations. The lack of finds evidence may be due to regular cleaning of the moat island in the medieval or later periods with the disposal of material elsewhere.

The final features on the site, ditches 0016 and 0017, indicate only a continuity of some form of activity into the post-medieval period which is unsurprising as this is probably the time period of the origins of the modern house.

References

Noel-Hume, I., 1980, *A guide to artefacts of colonial America*, Alfred A Knopf, New York.

Appendix 1

SUFFOLK COUNTY COUNCIL

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICE - CONSERVATION TEAM



Brief and Specification for Archaeological Monitoring of Development

MOAT FARM, THORPE MORIEUX

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, for example see paragraphs 2.3 & 4.3.

1. Background

1.1 A planning application (B/02/01468/FHA) has been made to construct a single storey extension to the north elevation of the existing building. The local planning authority have been advised that the site has high archaeological potential and that any consent should be conditional on a PPG 16, paragraph 30 condition. Assessment of the available archaeological evidence indicates that the area affected by new building can be adequately recorded by archaeological monitoring.

1.2 The proposal lies within a moated enclosure recorded on the County Sites and Monuments Record (TMX 002). The enclosure is triangular and lies beside the medieval roadline. It has the characteristics of a medieval enclosure. The moat island has high potential for medieval settlement which may include dwellings, ancillary buildings, yards and associated deposits. The proposed works would cause significant disturbance with the potential to damage any archaeological deposit which 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 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.

2. **Brief for Archaeological Monitoring**

- 2.1 To provide a record of archaeological deposits which are damaged or removed by any development [including services and landscaping] permitted by the current planning consent.
- 2.2 The main academic objective will centre upon the potential of this development to produce evidence for earlier occupation of the site and the recovery of evidence which shows the date range of occupation and the likely use of the land.
- 2.3 The significant archaeologically damaging activity in this proposal will be the site preparation works involving the removal of overburden, the excavation of footing trenches and the excavation of the first 500mm of the swimming pool. These excavations are to be observed whilst they are undertaken by the building contractor. Adequate time is to be allowed for archaeological recording of archaeological deposits during excavation, and of soil sections following excavation (see 4.3).

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 the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service (SCCAS) - see 1.3 above.
- 3.2 The developer or his archaeologist will give the Conservation Team of SCCAS five working days notice of the commencement of ground works on the site, 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 paragraph 2.3 of the Brief and Specification and the building contractor's programme of works and time-table.
- 3.4 If unexpected remains are encountered the Conservation Team of SCCAS must be informed immediately. Amendments to this specification may be made to ensure adequate provision for archaeological recording.

4. **Specification**

- 4.1 The developer shall afford access at all reasonable times to both the County Council Conservation Team archaeologist and the contracted 'observing archaeologist' to allow archaeological observation of building and engineering operations which disturb the ground.

- 4.2 Opportunity must be given to the 'observing archaeologist' to hand excavate any discrete archaeological features which appear during earth moving operations, retrieve finds and make measured records as necessary.
- 4.3 In the case of removal of overburden (estimated area 140 sq m) unimpeded access at the rate of one hour per 10 sq m must be allowed; in the case of footing trenches, unimpeded access at the rate of one and half hours per 10m of trench; and in the case of the top 500mm of the pool area (estimated area 40 sq m) unimpeded access at the rate of one hour per 10 sq m must be allowed, for archaeological recording before concreting or building begin. Where it is necessary to see archaeological detail one of the soil faces is to be trowelled clean.
- 4.4 All archaeological features exposed must be planned at a minimum scale of 1:50 on a plan showing the proposed layout of the development.
- 4.5 All contexts must be numbered and finds recorded by context.
- 4.6 The data recording methods and conventions used must be consistent with, and approved by, the County Sites and Monuments 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 Sites and Monuments Record within 3 months of the completion of work. It will then become publicly accessible.
- 5.2 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.
- 5.3 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. 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).
- 5.4 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.

5.5 County Sites and Monuments Record sheets must be completed, as per the county SMR manual, for all sites where archaeological finds and/or features are located.

Specification by: Robert Carr

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

Date: 30 October 2002

Reference: /ThorpeMorieux10

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	feature	section	identifier	description	finds	cuts	cutby	over	under	spotdate
0001			Unstratified finds	Finds recovered during machining across site - none kept as all appeared to be relatively modern.	Y					
0002	0002		Posthole cut	Modern? Posthole measuring 0.4m in diameter and 0.12m deep with a flat base.						
0003	0002		Posthole fill	Fill of posthole 0002. Dark grey clay/silt with chalk and brick flecks.						
0004	0004		Ditch cut	Linear ditch, aligned south-west to north-east, running across site, parallel to and south of, 0007. The ditch had a very clear cut, and at first it was assumed to be relatively modern, and measured 0.7m-0.8m wide and 0.2m deep. To the west it was cut by ditches 0016 and 0017. Unclear relationship with 0024. Cuts 0021.		0021	0016 0017			
0005			Section	Section of ditch 0004.						
0006			Ditch fill	Fill of 0004 in section 0005. Dark brown grey clay mixed with dense charcoal and some topsoil. Large flint set in base.						
0007	0007		Ditch cut	Linear ditch, aligned south-west to north-east, running across site, parallel to and north of, 0004. Cut was very faint on surface and had smooth sides and a flat base, measured 0.6m wide and 0.16m deep. Cut by large ditch 0029 and ditches 0016 and 0017. Cuts 0025			0016 0017 0029			
0008	0007	0008	Section	Section of 0007 ditch.						
0009	0007	0008	Ditch fill	Fill of ditch 0007 in section 0008. Mid grey/brown clay/silt.						
0010	0007	0010	Section	Section of 0007 ditch.						
0011	0007	0010	Ditch fill	Fill of ditch 0007 in section 0010. Mid grey/brown clay/silt.						
0012	0012		Posthole cut	Very small circular posthole, 0.2m wide and 0.1m deep.						
0013	0012		Posthole fill	Fill of posthole 0012. Mid grey chalk fill with fragments of brick.	Y					Mid 12th- mid 13th C
0014	0016	0015	Ditch fill	Fill of ditch 0016 in section 0015. Dark grey black clay/loam with charcoal.						

context	feature	section	identifier	description	finds	cuts	cutby	over	under	spotdate
0015	0016 0017	0015	Section	E-W section across ditches 0016 and 0017.						
0016	0016		Ditch cut	Ditch, aligned north-south, measuring 0.6m wide and 0.25m deep. In section 0015 it cuts parallel ditch 0017 and as it heads north cuts 0004 and 0007 and the eastern edge of 0029 before fading away above 0029. Possibly a later ditch draining into the partially backfilled 0029? See sections 0015 and 0037.		0017 0004 0007 0029?				
0017	0017		Ditch cut	Ditch, aligned north-south, measuring 1.2m wide and 0.6m deep. In section 0015 it is cut by parallel ditch 0016 and as it heads north cuts 0004 and 0007 before running along the probable edge of 0029, see section 0037. Indistinct western edge. Possibly a later ditch draining into partially backfilled 0029? Fades away to north.		0004 0007 0029?	0016			
0018	0017	0015	Ditch fill	Fill of ditch 0017 in section 0015. Mid grey/brown clay/loam with occasional chalk flecks.	Y					18th C
0019	0019		Gully cut	Shallow gully, aligned east-west, of which a 1.5m length was visible before it faded away to the east. Measured 0.35m wide and 0.12m deep with gentle sides and a flat base.						
0020	0019		Gully fill	Fill of gully 0019. Mid grey clay.						
0021	0021		Ditch cut	Ditch, aligned south-west to north-east, near eastern edge of site. Indistinct cut, butt ends to SW, possibly cut by 0004 to NE. Butt end excavated.				0004?		
0022	0021		Ditch fill	Fill of ditch 0021. Mid grey clay with patches of orange clay.	Y					850-1150
0023	0023		Spread	Spread or deposit of dark brown clay containing c.30% flint and 5% tile on southern edge of site and disturbed by modern pipe trench on south edge.	Y					15th-16th C
0024	0004	0035	Ditch fill	Fill of ditch 0004 in section 0035, grey brown clay.						15th-16th C
0025	0025		Ditch cut	Shallow ditch, aligned north-south, visible between 0007 and 0004. Measured 0.4m wide and 0.12m deep. Cut by 0007, unclear relationship with 0004, possibly butt ends in section 0035.	Y		0007			
0026				NOT USED.						
0027	0027		Feature cut	Cut of pit or ditch terminus in north-east corner of site, only south and west sides visible. Steep sides and a flat base, 1.5m+ wide and 0.4m deep. Cut by modern drain on east side.						

context	feature	section	identifier	description	finds	cuts	cutby	over	under	spotdate
0028	0027		Feature fill	Fill of feature 0027. Mid grey clay.						
0029	0029		Ditch cut	Large ditch, butt ending in the centre of the site. Assumed to be a short extension from the northern arm of the moat. Measured c.2.5m wide and 1.1m deep with steep sloping sides and a concave base.						
0030	0016 0017 0029 0034	0037 0038 0039	Ditch fill	Upper fill of ditch 0029 in sections 0037, 0038 and 0039, and of pit/posthole 0034 and ditches 0016 and 0017 in section 0037. Grey/brown clay.	Y			0031 0032 0033		L12th-14th C
0031	0029	0037	Ditch fill	Fill of ditch 0029 in section 0037. Brown/grey clay.				0032	0030	
0032	0029	0037	Ditch fill	Fill of ditch 0029 in section 0037. Yellow clay.				0033	0030 0031	
0033	0029	0037	Ditch fill	Basal fill of ditch 0029 in section 0037. Black organic clay.	Y				0030 0032	L13th-14th C
0034	0034	0038	Pit cut	Pit or posthole on the western edge of ditch 0029 seen in section 0038. Measured 0.6m wide and 0.3m deep with steep sides and a flat base - possibly structural setting for a post at the end of ditch 0029. Infilled with the top fill of ditch 0029, 0030.						
0035	0004 0025	0035	Section	Section of intersection of ditches 0004 and 0025.						
0036	0025	0035	Ditch fill	Fill of ditch 0025 in section 0035. Mid grey/brown clay.						
0037	0016 0017 0029	0037	Section	W-E machine excavated trench and section across ditches 0016, 0017 and 0029.						
0038	0029 0034	0038	Section	E-W section of butt end of ditch 0029 and pit 0034.						
0039	0007 0029	0039	Section	N-S section of butt end of ditch 0029 and showing relationship with ditch 0007.						