

---

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD

**LAND ADJACENT TO CHURCH INSTITUTE (THE FORGE), THE STREET, GREAT BARTON, SUFFOLK**

**HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING**

Level 2

Authors:	Lauren Wilson MA PCIfA Pete Thompson (Background research) Kath Henry (Graphics)	
NGR: TL 89222 67103		Report No: 5775
District: St Edmundsbury		Site Code: BRG106
Approved: Claire Halpin MCIfA		Project No: 7911
		Date: 4 March 2019

This report is confidential to the client. Archaeological Solutions Ltd accepts no responsibility or liability to any third party to whom this report, or any part of it, is made known. Any such party relies upon this report entirely at their own risk. No part of this report may be reproduced by any means without permission.

Archaeological Solutions is an independent archaeological contractor providing the services which satisfy all archaeological requirements of planning applications, including:

*Desk-based assessments and environmental impact assessments*  
*Historic building recording and appraisals*  
*Trial trench evaluations*  
*Geophysical surveys*  
*Archaeological monitoring and recording*  
*Archaeological excavations*  
*Post excavation analysis*  
*Promotion and outreach*  
*Specialist analysis*

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD

**Unit 6, Brunel Business Court, Eastern Way,  
Bury St Edmunds IP32 7AJ  
Tel 01284 765210**

**P I House, Rear of 23 Clifton Road, Shefford,  
Bedfordshire, SG17 5AF  
Tel: 01462 850483**

**e-mail [info@ascontracts.co.uk](mailto:info@ascontracts.co.uk)  
[www.archaeologicalsolutions.co.uk](http://www.archaeologicalsolutions.co.uk)**



[twitter.com/ArchaeologicalS](https://twitter.com/ArchaeologicalS)



[www.facebook.com/ArchaeologicalSolutions](https://www.facebook.com/ArchaeologicalSolutions)



INVESTORS  
IN PEOPLE



## **CONTENTS**

### **SUMMARY SHEET**

#### **SUMMARY**

- 1 INTRODUCTION**
- 2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE**
- 3 METHODOLOGY**
  - 3.1 Archaeological databases**
  - 3.2 Historical and cartographic sources**
  - 3.3 Secondary Sources**
  - 3.4 The building**
- 4 THE EVIDENCE**
  - 4.1 Topography, geology & soils**
  - 4.2 Archaeological and historical background**
- 5 THE BUILDINGS**
- 6 DISCUSSION**
- 7 CONCLUSION**

#### **DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE**

#### **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

#### **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

#### **APPENDICES**

- 1 NATIONAL HERITAGE LIST ENTRY**
- 2 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD DATA**
- 3 CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES**
- 4 ARCHIVE CONTENT FORM**
- 5 SPECIFICATION**

#### **PLATES**

#### **PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX**

#### **FIGURES**

**SUMMARY SHEET**

Project name	<i>Land adjacent to church institute (The Forge), The Street, Great Barton, Suffolk</i>		
<p><i>In February 2019 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out a building recording scheme at The Forge, The Street, Great Barton, Suffolk. The recording was required to comply with a planning condition attached to planning approval for the proposed construction of a residential development, and the residential conversion of the existing Forge building.</i></p> <p><i>Technical analysis has revealed there to be the core of a 17<sup>th</sup> century lobby-entry house, as mentioned in the list description, within the building. However, later alterations and phases of rebuilding and remodelling have made the sequence of construction difficult to elucidate with certainty. The outbuildings represent service ranges and small-scale industrial activity related to the forge but have been much altered.</i></p> <p><i>The building presents a complex and accretive structure where earlier phases of remodelling and the extent of hidden historic fabric prevents an entirely accurate reconstruction of the original plan form. There remain questions regarding the extent of the original building as well as the detailed character of the roof structure and timber-framing. If the opportunity arises during the planned works to monitor and document any newly exposed historic fabric, it would be beneficial to increase understanding of this type of building in Suffolk.</i></p>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	<i>18<sup>th</sup> February 2019</i>		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	<i>N</i>	Future work (Y/N/?)	<i>TBC</i>
P. number	<i>7911</i>	Site code	<i>BRG106</i>
Type of project	<i>Historic building recording</i>		
Site status	<i>Grade II listed building with curtilage listed outbuildings</i>		
Current land use	<i>Open land and empty buildings</i>		
Planned development	<i>Redevelopment</i>		
Main features (+dates)	<i>17<sup>th</sup> century lobby-entry house with 18<sup>th</sup> century extension and industrial range</i>		
Significant finds (+dates)	<i>-</i>		
<b>Project Location</b>			
County/ District/ Parish	<i>Suffolk</i>	<i>St Edmundsbury</i>	<i>Great Barton</i>
HER for area	<i>Suffolk Historic Environment Record (SHER)</i>		
Post code (if known)	<i>IP31 2NP</i>		
Area of site	<i>c.5280m<sup>2</sup></i>		
NGR	<i>TL 89222 67103</i>		
Height AOD (max)	<i>c.60m AOD</i>		
<b>Project creators</b>			
Brief issued by	<i>Hannah Cutler, Archaeological Officer, Suffolk County Council</i>		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>		
Funded by	<i>Mothersole Builders</i>		
Full title	<i>Land adjacent to church institute (The Forge), The Street, Great Barton, Suffolk; Historic building recording</i>		
Authors	<i>Wilson, L.&amp; Thompson, P.</i>		
Report no.	<i>5775</i>		
Date (of report)	<i>March 2019</i>		

# LAND ADJACENT TO CHURCH INSTITUTE (THE FORGE), THE STREET, GREAT BARTON, SUFFOLK

## HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING

### SUMMARY

*In February 2019 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out a building recording scheme at The Forge, The Street, Great Barton, Suffolk. The recording was required to comply with a planning condition attached to planning approval for the proposed construction of a residential development, and the residential conversion of the existing Forge building.*

*Technical analysis has revealed there to be the core of a 17<sup>th</sup> century lobby-entry house, as mentioned in the list description, within the building. However, later alterations and phases of rebuilding and remodelling have made the sequence of construction difficult to elucidate with certainty. The outbuildings represent service ranges and small-scale industrial activity related to the forge but have been much altered.*

*The building presents a complex and accretive structure where earlier phases of remodelling and the extent of hidden historic fabric prevents an entirely accurate reconstruction of the original plan form. There remain questions regarding the extent of the original building as well as the detailed character of the roof structure and timber-framing. If the opportunity arises during the planned works to monitor and document any newly exposed historic fabric, it would be beneficial to increase understanding of this type of building in Suffolk.*

### 1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In February 2019 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out a building recording scheme at The Forge, The Street, Great Barton, Suffolk (NGR TL 89222 67103; Figs.1 - 2). The recording was required to comply with a planning condition attached to planning approval for the proposed construction of a residential development, and the residential conversion of the existing Forge building (St Edmundsbury Planning Ref. DC/17/1166/FUL).

1.2 The project was carried out in accordance with brief issued by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCC AS-CT, Hannah Cutler, dated 10<sup>th</sup> January 2019), and a specification compiled by AS (dated 15<sup>th</sup> January 2019) and approved by SCC AS-CT and the LPA.

1.3 The programme of historic building recording followed the procedures outlined in the Historic England document *Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice, 2006* and also conformed to the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) *Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures* (2014). The level of recording was to Level 2 as defined in the HE documents.

1.4 The principal objectives of the recording scheme were:

□ The archaeological recording of the existing standing structure (to Historic England Level 2) subject to the planning application, with additional recording/research undertaken as necessary to place the findings in the context of the building as a whole and as a group;

### *Planning Policy Context*

1.5 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2018) states that those parts of the historic environment that have significance because of their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest are heritage assets. The NPPF aims to deliver sustainable development by ensuring that policies and decisions that concern the historic environment recognise that heritage assets are a non-renewable resource, take account of the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits of heritage conservation, and recognise that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term. The NPPF requires applications to describe the significance of any heritage asset, including its setting that may be affected in proportion to the asset's importance and the potential impact of the proposal.

1.6 The NPPF aims to conserve England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance, with substantial harm to designated heritage assets (i.e. listed buildings, scheduled monuments) only permitted in exceptional circumstances when the public benefit of a proposal outweighs the conservation of the asset. The effect of proposals on non-designated heritage assets must be balanced against the scale of loss and significance of the asset, but non-designated heritage assets of demonstrably equivalent significance may be considered subject to the same policies as those that are designated. The NPPF states that opportunities to capture evidence from the historic environment, to record and advance the understanding of heritage assets and to make this publicly available is a requirement of development management. This opportunity should be taken in a manner proportionate to the significance of a heritage asset and to impact of the proposal, particularly where a heritage asset is to be lost.

## **2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE**

2.1 The buildings sit on a plot of land bordered by The Street, the main thoroughfare through Great Barton, directly to the south (Fig. 1). The plot is overgrown but is extensive and the remains of an orchard can be seen to the north-east.

2.2 The main building comprises The Forge, a Grade II listed Cottage and smithy (Appendix 1). To the rear are two outbuildings, curtilage listed, which have also been considered and are described below (Fig. 2).

### **3 METHODOLOGY**

Information was sought from a variety of available sources, and reference was made to the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' (CIfA) *Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment* (2014). The following material was consulted as part of the assessment;

#### **Archaeological databases**

3.1 The standard collation of all known archaeological sites and find spots within Great Barton comes from the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (SHER). Significant entries within a 1km radius of the site are listed in Appendix 2 and plotted in Fig. 3. Where relevant, these sites and finds are discussed in Section 4.2.

#### **Historical and cartographic sources**

3.2 Documentary and cartographic sources can help to establish a geographical, topographical and historical context for archaeological remains on the site and in the surrounding area. The social and economic contexts in terms of land ownership and changes in land use can often also be inferred. The principal source for this type of evidence was the Suffolk Record Office, based in Bury St Edmunds. Relevant documents are listed in Appendix 3 and reproduced in Figs. 4-6.

#### **Secondary sources**

3.3 The principal sources for this type of evidence was Suffolk Record Office, based in Bury St Edmunds, and AS's own in-house library. Unpublished sources regarding the assessment area, such as previous field evaluation reports, have also been consulted. All sources are listed in the bibliography.

#### **The building**

3.4 The site was visited on the 18<sup>th</sup> February 2019 in order to undertake the technical and archaeological analysis, the drawing and photographic work. The written description was carried out by Lauren Wilson while the photographic record was completed by Kathren Henry and Liam Podbury. Floor plans, sections and elevations based upon drawings provided by the client are included with annotations (Figs. 5 - 9).

3.5 The photographic recording was carried out using a Canon 80D digital camera (24 megapixels) for all external views, general internal shots and fine detail. External lighting and weather conditions were fair at the time of the survey. A scale was used wherever possible, and a flash was employed for internal shots. A pictorial index of the digital photography and selected colour plates are included below together with locations marked on survey drawings provided by the client (Figs. 5-9).

## 4 THE EVIDENCE

### Topography, geology & soils

4.1 Great Barton is situated on a slight hill with the site located at approximately 60m AOD. The local soils are characterised as deep well-drained fine loamy over clayey and fine loamy soils, some with calcareous clayey subsoils. The superficial geology varies between Lowestoft Formation clay and silt, and wind blown cover sand. The solid geology is Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation, Seaford Chalk Formation, Newhaven Chalk Formation And Culver Chalk Formation (Undifferentiated).

### Archaeological and historical background

4.2 Field walking in the area has revealed various prehistoric finds scatters, including approximately 210m to the south east where 53 Bronze Age worked flints were recovered (BRG 033). Other examples in the area are recorded in the HER (BRG 078; BRG 038; BRE 041). An excavation near Great Barton Hall some 400m to the west of the site, revealed a series of post-hole or pit type features and Iron Age and Late Iron Age to Early Roman pottery (BRG 015), while Roman coins are also recorded in the area (BRG 002; BRG 011; BRG 104). There are also examples of Saxon and Medieval features in the area but this background will aim to focus on the Forge itself.

4.3 As mentioned above (Section 2.2) The Forge is a Grade II listed house with 17<sup>th</sup> century origins and later alterations (DSF8704). Elms Farmhouse to the north of the site is also Grade II listed 17<sup>th</sup> century building (DSF9016). Forge Bungalows immediately south of the site is a row of four Grade II listed almshouses, built by Lady Louisa Bunbury in 1830 for poor widows (DSF9098). St John's Well 250m to the south-west is of probable 1920s date, the same as the Grade II listed house (BRG 010).

4.4 The 1805 Enclosure map shows The Forge as a rectangular building with three smaller perhaps ancillary buildings to its north (Fig 4). The surrounding area has an interesting arrangement of roads but the location of the Forge remains clear; fronting the main street to the south. On the 1841 census of Great Barton a single blacksmith is listed ([www.ancestry.co.uk](http://www.ancestry.co.uk)). Martin Marriott and his wife, daughter, and two sons most likely resided at the Forge (White 1855, 483), until at least 1871 when the census last records him in Great Barton ([www.ancestry.co.uk](http://www.ancestry.co.uk)). During this time he appears to have employed 2 - 3 men at various times.

4.5 From the 1881 census a James Edwards is listed as the blacksmith in the village ([www.ancestry.co.uk](http://www.ancestry.co.uk)), living with a wife, two sons and two daughters at the 'blacksmith shop' (1891 & 1901). The 1888 Ordnance Survey map shows The Forge as a group of two or three buildings set within enclosures, with a pond to the west (Fig. 5).

4.6 The 1904 Ordnance Survey map best shows the layout of the buildings (Fig. 6). The Cottage and Workshop are indicated as separate units, named Pinfold and Smithy on the map. The outbuildings to the rear appear much in the same



arrangement as they do currently. There appears to be very little development between this and the previous source. The 1911 census provides more detail as to the ownership and occupiers at this time ([www.ancestry.co.uk](http://www.ancestry.co.uk)). He is listed in 1911 as living with his wife and son, as a general blacksmith, and his son a blacksmith son. Interestingly the house they occupy is listed as containing seven rooms and named The Forge. Directories suggest he occupied the Forge until at least 1912 (Kelly's 1912, 40).

## **5 THE BUILDINGS (Figs. 7-9)**

### **The Forge**

5.1 The main building is a six-bay one-and-a-half storey range. It was originally timber-framed and appears to be in two parts extending inline (Fig. 8), although close inspection of the interior reveals it to be more complex. Externally it has been reclad with differing materials from east to west. The Cottage comprises brick and flint to the east, continued with a linking section of pebbled-dashed render before the Workshop finishes the arrangement in weather-boarding. The roof is steeply pitched, covered with peg-tiles and is slightly lower to the western part of the building. Two outshuts have extended the building to the east and obscured the rear elevation to the north. In addition an open-sided Cartshed to the west is of some interest. Internally the rooms roughly follow the bay divisions however a re-ordering of the house in order to present a more symmetrical frontage has obscured the original plan form.

### **Exterior**

#### *South-east*

5.2 The main elevation faces the road to the south-east and comprises two parts; the Cottage to the east, and the Workshop to the west. A clear attempt has been made to present a symmetrical façade on the Cottage (Plate 1). However inconsistencies in the arrangement betray its underlying age. Of one-and-a-half storeys it appears to be of brick construction with panels of knapped flint rising to a peg tile roof of some age. The brickwork comprises a very light gault fabric and retains queen closers to the windows and the corners of the Cottage. There are also areas of tuck pointing evident. The roof is pierced by two chimney stacks at the apex, both appear to have been rebuilt, that to the south-west is much larger. The roof continues across to the adjoining Workshop at eaves level but the Cottage pitch is steeper so that it steps down at the apex.

5.3 The main door is of six- panels, the lower four of equal height and fielded, the upper two smaller and glazed. This sits within a fairly plain surround and under an ornate 20<sup>th</sup> century cast-iron porch. The flanking windows each comprise three-light timber casements on pintles with leaded comes under cambered brick heads. The roof is pierced by two off-centre dormers lighting the upper rooms by two-light casements on pintles with leaded comes, one retains an external stay bar. These sit under pebble-dash rendered gables with heavy barge boards and their own peg-tile roofs.

5.4 The Workshop continues the elevation in two sections (Plate 2). A short linking section directly adjoining the Cottage comprises panels of pebble-dashed render above a concrete sill, with a single two-light casement window on pintles within a moulded surround as the only feature. Otherwise the rest of the elevation is finished with painted weather-boarding. An off-centre split-leaf door gives access with glazed upper leaf and boarded lower leaf on long 20<sup>th</sup> century strap hinges. Otherwise the interior of the Workshop is lit by a series of centrally-pivoting timber casements and fixed windows. All windows are divided into vertical panes with slender glazing bars. As mentioned above the roof is continuous at eaves level though steps down at the apex. It is interrupted by two dormers similar to those described above.

#### *South-west*

5.5 The end wall of the Workshop is housed within an open-sided Cartshed, itself having seen much alteration (Plate 3). The gable wall is of red brick, with a very light, soft lime mortar, and to a height of 1.5m the bricks are much worn. The Workshop is given access by a boarded door, inset from the face of the wall where the corner is rounded. Above the gable end is rendered and finished by painted barge boards.

5.6 The exterior of the Cartshed comprises brick walls, a weather-boarded gable end and a pan tile roof. It was originally narrower but has been extended on the south-east with metal supports to bring the front wall inline with the elevation of the Workshop, while the south-west wall has been rebuilt in modern materials. Internally there is a concrete floor with drainage channels (Plate 4). The rear wall retains two timber posts with metal loops for tethering, and a slender timber bearer. To the north-east this section of wall appears to have been rebuilt in the same gault brick as seen on the Cottage. The roof includes the wall-plates all round including that on the south prior to the pushing out of the structure. There is a single bridging joist embedded in the walls and two binding joists notched over. The binders and bridging joists retain three corresponding holes for possible stall partitions (Plate 5). Otherwise the roof comprises fairly wany timber in clasped side purlin form. Rafters ride over the wall-plates to a ridgeboard.

#### *North-west*

5.7 The rear elevation presents a confusing array of materials and evidence reflecting the complex and accretive nature of the building. The rear of the Cottage is now hidden by a long outshut which continues across the linking unit seen on the front elevation (Plate 6). This, the Cottage and Workshop present three different roof heights, differing from the arrangement seen to the front. The rear outshut (Outshut 2) is rendered with a slate roof and vertical weather-boarded end comprising a store. Otherwise various apertures include doors and windows, of little interest. Above the roof of the Cottage and linking unit retain regular peg-tiles of more recent date than those seen on the frontage.

5.8 The rear elevation of the Workshop is now obscured by an outshut which extended the original roofline and created an aisle to rear of the structural timber-frame. The new rear wall is of brick in two sections (Plate 7) defined by a straight

joint which corresponds with the extension of the Workshop to the west. The east section is of fairly slender red/purple bricks which have rough arrises and are creased with occasional over burnt headers. The bricks are laid in an indeterminate bond with wide lime mortar joints and have queen closers to the straight joint. The west section consists of a red/orange brick laid in English bond with finer joints and the occasional diagonal skintle, also with queen closers to the straight joint. The top four/five courses have been rebuilt together and appear continuous. The eastern section also retains a single light timber window and a boarded door which appears to have always been a doorway as the surrounding brickwork is marked by queen closers. A metal casement lies to the east and the surrounding brickwork is heavily disturbed suggesting it has been inserted. Above the roof continues in a cat slide pierced by a chimney stack of 19<sup>th</sup> century red brick.

### *North-east*

5.9 The gable end of the Cottage is obscured by a brick and flint outshut with slate roof (Outshut 1) which elongates the south elevation and disturbs the symmetry. The outshut retains two apertures within brick surrounds with cambered heads (Plate 8). One is blocked with brick and flint, but the other retains a timber casement window with leaded comes. The rear elevation presents panels of much rougher finished flint. Above the gable end of the Cottage is rendered and painted with decorative bargeboards.

### **Interior – Ground floor**

5.10 Internally the building is laid out in two parts; the domestic unit of the Cottage to the east and industrial area of the Workshop to the west (Fig. 8). Although the linking unit appears structurally continuous with the Workshop it is utilised as domestic space. Little of the structural framing is visible within and most rooms are lined out and wallpapered making the sequence difficult to elucidate.

#### **GF01**

5.11 Entered via the six-panelled door seen from the exterior the room is now utilised as a reception room with few indicators of its previous form. The room currently retains pine floorboards measuring 5½” wide (140mm) though evidence in the cupboard below the stairs indicates the floor level has been lowered and previously sat approximately 8” (200mm) above the current level. Otherwise a tall ovolo-moulded skirting rises to plain wallpapered walls and a high picture rail. The ceiling is marked by a single robust boxed-in bridging joist.

5.12 The south wall retains the front door mentioned above in a plain surround. To the west is one of the timber casements seen on the frontage with saddle bars and wrought-iron catches of some age.

5.13 The east wall is framed by two internal doors to GF05 and GF06. Both are of four plain recessed-panels with Bakelite-style handles, that to the south is the older of the two.

5.14 The north wall is plain with the exception of the head of a post around which the picture rail has been moulded. There is no corresponding horizontal timber visible however. In the north-west corner the staircase is enclosed with an 18<sup>th</sup> century boarded door on H-hinges with a spring catch and brass drop handle (Plate 9). Three cupboards set within the return retain plain panelled doors with tiny keys and lock cases. Inside they provide shelving but the lower one gives a view of the original timber-frame where a brick sill and sole-plate with notch is visible (Plate 10).

5.15 The west wall is marked by the chimney stack covered by plain boarding into which are set two cupboards flanking the existing fire surround (Plate 11). The cupboards are enclosed by plain two-panelled doors with Bakelite-style handles and open onto the stack, where some original bricks are exposed. These are slender and measure 9" x 2" (229mm x 51mm). The surround itself comprises recessed moulded panels below a simple timber shelf, with glazed tiled slips and hearth. Above a chamfered joist is just visible and is supported to the south by a jowled bay post. The door to GF02 is recessed within its own opening where we might expect to see the original door and lobby according to the typical plan form of a house of its type, but instead a plain four-panelled door with modern handle gives access to the adjoining bay. Nothing remains exposed in this area to provide diagnostic evidence though observations during the planned works would likely reveal useful information.

## GF02

5.16 This room occupies the bay on the opposing, west side of the stack to GF01. It is given access from GF01 via a modern door, plain to the rear, but within a moulded surround that sits below two small cupboards. Within the cupboards a section of upper timber-framing is visible including a single stud above a horizontal timber (Plate 12). The floor level steps up from the previous room, then up again in line with the face of the stack on the east wall. The floor is carpeted, with modern skirting rising to plain walls. The ceiling is marked by a single off-centre boxed-in binding joist resting on a bay post to the south, which has a splay-cut jowl (Plate 13).

5.17 On the east wall the modern fireplace has been removed and the underlying nature of the stack revealed (Plate 14). This appears to have been much rebuilt and several phases of brickwork are evident, noticeably some material is similar to that seen in the cupboard in GF01. Above a binding joist is just visible.

5.18 To the south a single window lies adjacent to the aforementioned bay post. It is of 18<sup>th</sup>/19<sup>th</sup> century date with heavily painted leaded comes and iron catch. Above the wall-plate is visible to the bay post, but not beyond.

5.19 A second staircase is reached from this room to the west. Enclosed by an 18<sup>th</sup> century boarded door ledged to the rear. Hung on strap hinges the indent of an upright handle and catch has been superseded by a later Bakelite-style handle.

5.20 To the north access is given to GF03 via a timber boarded screen with internal windows flanking a 19<sup>th</sup> century boarded door.

## GF03

5.21 Entered through the timber boarded partitions noted above this room is now fitted with a modern kitchen and crosses the line of the rear wall of the core of the building extending into Outshut 2 to the rear. The door from GF02 is ledged to the rear with lock case and strap hinges. Above this area the original end of the building is visible in the wall-plate with mortises for studwork and a face-halved short-bladed scarf joint (Plate 15). The joist above the stack seen in GF02 continues through, as does the binding joist. That above the stack retains notches and may have been reused, while the binder is plain and has been cut, now strapped to the wall-plate with modern supports. A slender central binding joist has a series of slender waney commons and a level of remodelling is evident where the joist is nailed to the underside of the wall-plate. This most likely represents the re-building of this area following the removal of the original outer wall.

5.22 Otherwise a door to the north is modern and leads to the rear yard (Plate 16). To the east are two doors to the east, one modern enclosing a cupboard, and one 19<sup>th</sup> century leading to GF04.

## GF04

5.23 This room is only accessed from GF03 and is now fitted as a cold store or pantry housed with Outshut 2. The walls are historic though the floor is covered in modern tiles and the ceiling, which accommodates the pitch of the roof on the north, is all lined in modern boarding (Plate 17). Timber shelving is fitted all around, a window on the north wall comprises a modern horizontal sliding sash.

5.24 The south wall presents the original rear wall of the building which appears to preserve the original timber-framing and infill across most of its length (Plate 18). High on the wall a single forelock bolt corresponds to the position of the post seen in GF01. Below an area of plaster has been removed to expose the sole-plate and two studs measuring 5" wide and 3" deep (127mm x 76mm). Both retain a large peg hole on their outer faces. Several phases of infill can be identified, the first being a set of vertical staves between the studs which would have left the studs exposed. Of a second phase wide riven laths are nailed to the outer faces of the studs and covered with two phases of plaster, a very soft orange/buff daub with high animal hair content and a harder light buff plaster with low animal hair present, which likely formed a finishing coat.

## GF05

5.25 Housed at the east end of the original core of the building this room displays little to no historic fabric (Plate 19). Given access from GF01 via a door with fielded panels to the rear on L-hinges with a 19<sup>th</sup> century lock case and Bakelite-style handle. The floor comprises light grey bricks laid in a herringbone pattern which due to the drop in floor level in GF01 is starting to subside to the west. An ovolo-moulded skirting rises to wall-papered walls.

5.26 To the east a modern fireplace sits within a moulded surround with a brick hearth below.

5.27 To the south the three-light casement seen on the exterior matches that in GF01 with similar catches (Plate 20).

#### GF06

5.28 Entered from GF01 this corridor gives access to Outshut 1 to the east and a rear lobby and bathroom housed in Outshut 2 to the north. The area sees a continuation of the brick floor seen in GF05, though here the bricks are laid in running bond, are fairly well worn and appear to be of greater age. A simple skirting rises to painted walls.

5.29 To the north is the original rear wall of the building, evident by two splayed jowled bay posts to the corners (Plate 21). This wall also presents a section of lower brickwork, possibly the original dwarf wall.

5.30 Along the south wall a simple shelf on modern brackets retains a set of swivelling hooks. Below a section of the plasterboard has been removed and slender studwork revealed enclosing GF05 (Plate 22).

#### GF07

5.31 This space is entered from a door at the end of GF06 and comprises Outshut 1. The door is boarded on pintles with strap hinges and a replacement handle. The brick floor continues through from GF06 though there is some difference in fabric. The room has been fitted with 18<sup>th</sup> or 19<sup>th</sup> century timber shelving with rounded corners on shaped brackets (Plate 23). To the east, below a timber casement of the same form as in GF01 and GF05, a curved section of the shelving was most likely used for a sink or butter churn.

5.32 To the west the chimney stack projects into the room and is shouldered on one side. To the south along this wall the sole-plate is visible sitting on a brick dwarf wall. To the north here a section of plasterboard has been removed and reveals slender studwork, similar to that seen in GF06.

#### GF08

5.33 Given access from GF06 this space forms a rear lobby to the yard and with the adjoining bathroom are housed within Outshut 2 beyond the line of the original rear of the building. It retains floorboards measuring 3½" (89mm) wide with painted brick walls. A door to the yard is boarded and ledged to the rear on long strap hinges with upper and lower bolts and a lock case with Bakelite-style handle (Plate 24). The bathroom retains nothing of interest.

#### GF09

5.34 Comprising part of the Workshop structure this bay is adjacent to GF05 but not accessible from it and forms the linking unit seen externally. There is a concrete floor and two sides of heavily painted brick walls, one wall to the south has been obscured by 19<sup>th</sup> century boarding, and that to the west is open to GF10 (Plate 25).

Above is an arrangement of exposed timber ceiling joists. To the north beyond the brick wall which subdivides the space the rear structural timber-frame is visible. It is clear the studwork here has been removed and the rear line of the building pushed back by approximately 1m, creating an aisle along the rear of GF09 and GF10.

5.35 To the south any remaining timber-frame has been obscured by the boarding of the area in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, and potentially cut for the insertion of large industrial windows. To the south-east the second staircase in the Cottage has been formed from this area, the carcass is visible and though clad in modern boarding, appears to be of some age.

5.36 The ceiling in the main bay comprises a bridging joist measuring 7½" by 7½" (191mm x 191mm), chamfered on both sides, with inline common joists measuring 3" by 3" (76mm x 76mm) running north to south (Plate 26). The bridging joist to the west has been left hanging, now strapped to the tie-beam above but otherwise unsupported and with no evidence of a prior tenon.

5.37 To the north a brick wall subdivides the bay and the resulting small room occupies the structural rear of the building, as well as the aisled push-out (Plate 27). The brick walls are of some age though the roof has been replaced and now comprises modern slender softwood. A door to the rear is hung on pintles, boarded, ledged to the rear with long strap hinges and a simple catch and large lock case. The wall between this and the aisle to the rear of GF10 is of modern blockwork.

5.38 To the north the commons extend to a secondary wall-plate which has been inserted for support as the common joists do not appear to be tenoned into the existing wall-plate. The structural timber-frame here comprises the wall-plate, resting on a timber bearer in the brick wall to the east, running to a post at the bay division to the west (Plate 28). An additional post contains many empty mortises and notches and has been reused here as a prop with the removal of studwork along this rear wall, evident by regular mortises and peg holes to the wall-plate, which created many structural issues. A face-halved bladed scarf joint in the wall-plate lies to the west is strapped, as is a common joist running through from the adjoining area. To the east a joist running through from the adjoining area has been left hanging but also retains a small section of vertical lath and plaster on its western edge (Plate 29).

5.39 The bay division between GF09 and GF10 is visible and though the lower section has been completely removed two sharply jowled bay posts remain, supporting a tie-beam. One of these jowls retains an empty mortise for a downward brace, the other is not visible. Instead of rising from the tie-beam here, the principal rafters rise from the wall-plate to a pegged collar, and the apex where there is no ridgeboard. The upper section above tie-beam level comprises several slender studs and areas of render enclosing FF04 (Plate 30). This leaves this upper room oddly hanging in the space and the construction sequence is unclear.

## GF10

5.40 The rest of the Workshop area is split into two bays (GF10 & GF11). Both are open to the roof, and aisled along the north as described above. Evidence clearly indicates the western bay (GF11) forms a later extension to the range. There is

much smoke blackening in the roof structure which reflects the historic use of the building and a forge still stands in GF10. This also corresponds with the historic research (Section 4).

5.41 The brick forge abuts the bay division between GF10 and GF09 (Plate 31). The base of the forge is of red brick and appears to be of some age, whilst the rear area and stack may have been rebuilt in 19<sup>th</sup> century and perhaps later brick. The stack rises through the northern pitch of the roof where the purlin and a few rafters have been cut to accommodate it. The lower structure includes the brick base for the forge bed and short piers which support a slack tub (for quenching). The alteration noted above was perhaps associated with the removal of bellows and the introduction of mechanical or electrical systems for providing oxygen to the forge,

5.42 The south wall of this bay is obscured by boarding much like in GF09, and likewise the rear wall has been removed and the roof pitch carried on in new timber to create an aisle (Plate 32). The wall-plate here also retains empty mortises and pegs for studwork, and beyond the rear brick wall is of some age. The roof here has been altered but the original outline survives for the most part and is of butt-purlin form (Plate 33). A single purlin lies in each pitch and are pegged to the principal. There are six common rafters per pitch and these rise in two sections where they are morticed and pegged into the purlin. There is no ridgeboard at the apex. The north purlin has been cut for the insertion of the stack for the forge, mentioned above, and strapped with a long T-shaped iron to the principal rafter. There is an intermediate collar, which rests over the purlins.

5.43 The bay division between GF10 and GF11 comprises two splay-cut jowled posts rising to a tie-beam with empty mortises in its soffit. Both retain the empty mortise for a downward brace seen in previous bay (Plate 34). The principal rafters are off-set as before and sit on the wall-plate to the west. They rise to the apex with a collar which is mortised into the principal rafters. A single slender stud rises from the tie-beam and retains impressions for lath and plaster on its western edge. The wall-plate to the north only continues into the adjoining bay for the width of the principal rafter and is simply notched to the continuing wall-plate. That to the south is not visible. The straight joint in the brickwork seen to the rear appears to align with the bay division.

## GF11

5.44 This comprises the rear of the Workshop and forms an extension to the Workshop or a rebuilding of a former bay (Plate 35). The south wall is boarded and retains nothing of interest. The north wall is aisled as before and as described above the wall-plate is simply notched over that from the previous bay. On its northern edge it retains peg holes for lower studwork and notches for rafters, but none match the existing arrangement. A secondary timber has been bolted on for extra support and several iron ties are also present in this bay. The rafters ride over as before and the rear brick wall is of some age, mostly painted, and in poor condition.

5.45 The roof structure in this bay differs from the previous bays and is of clasped side-purlin form utilising slender timber, some of which is waney (Plate 36). There are two intermediate slender collars which clasp a single purlin in each pitch and the



rafters ride over to a ridgeboard at the apex. There is no pegging or sophistication of carpentry. Apart from the small section of wall-plate to the north which might suggest the range continued, the timber here is structurally distinct from the adjoining bay.

5.46 The brick end wall of GF11 is visible though heavily painted. The brick rises to tie-beam level above which a series of studs rise to the rafters, and the apex.

### **Interior – First floor**

5.47 Two staircases rise from GF01 and GF02 to rooms housed within the roof space. That from GF01 rises as a winder with straight flight steeply to FF01, itself giving access to FF02, and a small lobby created to the rear of the stack which gives access to FF03. The second rises from GF02 as a winder with straight flight directly to FF04 which also gives access to FF03. All the upper rooms contain a single dormer window with saddle bars and lead comes, potentially the frames have been replaced but few retain 18<sup>th</sup> century turnbuckle catches, one perhaps of greater age, and one a simple catch as seen in the lower rooms. They are all ceiled below collar level, and the roof pitches lined so that in the main Cottage only occasional timbers are visible which suggests a butt-purlin roof form though the evidence is not clear. By contrast, the principal elements of the roof structure to the west of the main chimney stack are visible which is of joggled butt-purlin form and consistent with the form seen above GF10.

#### **FF01**

5.48 The staircase was formerly enclosed by a boarded door now lying ex situ with 17<sup>th</sup> century strap hinges and a simple latch, the frame retains its pintles. The room is fairly plain but retains some evidence of the timber-frame and wide floorboards measuring 11" (279mm) laid east to west (Plate 37).

5.49 To the west a 19<sup>th</sup> century fireplace is flanked by two tall cupboards (Plate 38). The fireplace comprises a grate with screw-on cover, surrounded by Dutch tiled slips and a moulded timber surround and shelf. The cupboards are enclosed by boarded doors on L-hinges but retain nothing of interest internally.

5.50 To the south the wall-plate is visible with face-halved scarf joint, otherwise obscured but with a single peg. Above the dormer window is of the form described above with an ornate 18<sup>th</sup> century turnbuckle catch (Plate 39).

5.51 To the north the wall-plate is partially visible and the jowled head of the post seen below rise though the floorboards, although there is nothing exposed here to suggest the position of a truss as might be expected. A section of plaster has been removed along this wall and the roof structure is partially exposed (Plate 40). Two rafters measuring 4½" wide x 3" deep (114mm x 76mm) are visible and ceiled with riven laths nailed to rafters with a buff mortar with high animal hair content similar to that seen in GF04 along the outer wall of the historic core. Behind the rafters a series of upright studs heighten the eaves and are infilled with lath and plaster of more regular form.

## FF02

5.52 Accessed directly from FF01 the door sits within a moulded surround on L-hinges of boarded form with ledges, and a lock case with brass drop handle of probably 18<sup>th</sup> century date (Plate 41). This room is similar to its companion to the west and retains floorboards running north to south measuring 12" (305mm) wide. In the south-west corner a dark wooden wardrobe and cupboard have been fitted to the room conforming to the slope of the roof pitch.

5.53 To the east wall a wany tie-beam sits on a post to the north. Its corresponding member not visible to the south where it is heavily strapped (Plate 42). It retains regular lower pegs for studwork and one example of an upper double pegged stud.

5.54 To the north there is no evidence of a surviving wall-plate and above a bead-moulded timber has been nailed, presumably to the purlin.

5.55 Along the west wall the tie-beam is present to the north where it is strapped and rests on the bay post. To the south it has been cut to insert a door to FF01.

5.56 The south is marked by the presence of a dormer window of the form described above with ornate 18<sup>th</sup> century turnbuckle catch and ex situ twisted 19<sup>th</sup> century stay bar.

## FF03

5.57 Accessed directly from the lobby to the rear of the chimney stack (Plate 43), and from FF04, this room occupied the roof space with dormer window similar to elsewhere. The floorboards have been replaced and now comprise narrow softwood boards laid north to south and there is no timber-frame visible.

5.58 To the east the door from the stair lobby retains pintles for a boarded door ledged to the rear, now ex situ, with upright handle in the 18<sup>th</sup> century style. There is no fireplace to the stack suggesting this space was originally unheated. To the south a cupboard is enclosed with a piece of 17<sup>th</sup> century panelling on slender strap hinges.

## FF04

5.59 From FF03 a 19<sup>th</sup> century boarded door with Bakelite-style handle gives access to the final room within the roof space (Plate 44). The floorboards are lain east to west and measure 9" (229mm) wide. To the north-west corner the second staircase rises from GF05, retained by a simple balustrade with flat-top moulded handrail. It rises against the east wall which comprises brickwork laid in English bond but heavily painted.

5.60 Visible timber-frame includes elements of a truss which is slightly offset from the centre of the room. It comprises a pair of principal rafters with a robust collar which has been cut back just below the level of the ceiling (Plate 45). The roof pitches in the bays to either side include staggered purlins double-pegged to the rafters. The purlins display pegs for upper and lower rafters, as seen in GF10. The

soffit of the northern purlin has been cut to insert the dormer window. The dormer retains a simple turnbuckle catch of some age (Plate 46).

## **Outbuildings**

5.61 Two outbuildings lie to the rear of the Forge (Fig. 9) and comprise a long barn-like weather-boarded structure (Outbuilding 1) and a smaller brick service range (Outbuilding 2).

5.62 Outbuilding 1 is orientated east-west and is comprised of two units now internally knocked through to form one. To the east is a weather-boarded range with pan-tile roof (Unit 1) whilst to the west the roof steps up and a brick range with pan-tile roof (Unit 2) finishes the arrangement (Plate 47). Unit 1 comprises a brick sill, weather-boarded walls and access is given from the south by large double doors. To the north a lean-to range has been removed. Unit 2 is built of red fabric laid in Flemish bond with the occasional red/purple example. Queen closers are present to the apertures and corners. Several windows and doors have been boarded over or removed but where they do survive the windows comprise timber casements, and a single shuttered loading aperture on the west elevation sits below a soldier course high on the elevation. The jambs to the loading aperture and the doorway on the south have queen closers suggesting they are original, though the timber casements have been inserted.

5.63 Internally both units have been stripped of features and knocked-through to form one space. The roof over Unit 2 has been replaced with modern timber, that over Unit 1 (Plate 48) comprises poor quality timber with tie-beams, almost whole logs, raking struts to the purlins and the occasional collar.

5.64 Outbuilding 2 is orientated north-south and comprises brick walls to a pan-tile roof with a red brick chimney stack rising through the apex where offsets in the brick means it tapers outwards but appears to have been rebuilt at upper level. The brickwork allows a clear pattern of development to be established which suggests an original service range which is now divided into a series of cells (Plate 49). The earliest unit lies closest to the house, and includes the chimney stack. This unit is of red brick in English bond though none of the doors or windows are original. This was then perhaps extended by a single room to the north in the same material. Further extensions included a room to the north in Flettons and a further flat-roof Fletton brick range which blocked an aperture on the north elevation. Internally the walls are painted and the roof has been replaced with the subsequent extensions.

## **6 DISCUSSION**

6.1 Technical analysis has revealed there to be the core of a 17<sup>th</sup> century lobby-entry house, as mentioned in the list description, within the building. However, later alterations and phases of rebuilding and remodelling have made the sequence of construction difficult to elucidate with certainty.

6.2 The building in its original form appears to have comprised a lobby-entry house where the original entrance opened against the massive chimney stack and

doorways to either side led to a hall (or living kitchen) and parlour, and in this case a third room to the east. Access to the first floor rooms would have been via the staircase to the rear of the stack where these rooms were unheated. The lack of study on houses of this type and date in Suffolk (Walker 2003) makes it difficult to suggest a date for construction with certainty although the lobby-entry and slender brickwork of the stack along with the probable butt-purlin roof structure all suggests a date some time in the 17<sup>th</sup> century.

6.3 The arrangement of the western bays of the original house have been obscured by the later rebuilding in this area which saw the removal of much of timber-frame and extension by several bays. This element of the building is characterised by a robust joggled butt-purlin roof structure with relatively slender bay posts with sharp splay-cut jowls. The roof structure appears to be separate from that of the Cottage but is of substantially similar form and when taken with the splay-cut jowled posts at lower level might indicate a date not too long after the original construction of the house, perhaps the very early part of the 18<sup>th</sup> century. This phase may correspond with the beginnings of the industrial activity on the site.

6.4 The phases evident in the Workshop do not present a clear sequence, though there was a further phase of alteration perhaps in the mid-late 18<sup>th</sup> century with the addition of a further bay at the west end of the Workshop and perhaps the introduction of the forge. The bricks at the base of the forge may be consistent with the brickwork seen on the north side of the Workshop lean-to, though much rebuilt above.

6.5 A major phase of refurbishment is evident in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, when the Cottage was re-orientated by moving the door in order to create the symmetrical flint frontage we see now and the Workshop refronted with weather-boarding. This refurbishment also saw the addition of bargeboards and ironwork to the exterior to present a 'picturesque' setting. Internally various fixtures and fittings also date from this period, and the forge was rebuilt or newly constructed.

6.5 The outbuildings represent service ranges and small-scale industrial activity related to the forge but have been much altered. At least Unit 2 of Outbuilding 1 is of some age and probably dates to a similar date as the Cartshed, perhaps to the second phase of 18<sup>th</sup> century development.

## **7 CONCLUSION**

7.1 The building presents a complex and accretive structure where earlier phases of remodelling and the extent of hidden historic fabric prevents an entirely accurate reconstruction of the original plan form. There remain questions regarding the extent of the original building as well as the detailed character of the roof structure and timber-framing. If the opportunity arises during the planned works to document any newly exposed historic fabric, it would be beneficial to increase understanding of this type of building in Suffolk.

## **DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE**

An archive of all materials produced by the report has been created and listed (see Appendix 4). Copies of the final report will be lodged with the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (SHER) and the National Monument Record (NMR), Swindon. The requirements for archive storage will be agreed with the Suffolk County Archive Store, and the archive deposited there.

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

Archaeological Solutions Limited would like to thank Mr Graham Mothersole of Mothersole Builders for commissioning and funding the programme of historic building recording.

AS gratefully acknowledge the input and advice of Dr Hannah Cutler of the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team at Suffolk County Council and the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (SHER).

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

British Geological Survey 1991 *East Anglia Sheet 52°N-00° 1:250,000 Series Quaternary Geology*. Ordnance Survey, Southampton

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) 2014 *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing buildings or structures*, CIfA, Reading

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) 1994 (revised 2008) *Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment*, CIfA, Reading

Historic England (HE) 2006 *Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practise*, HE, Swindon

Gurney, D. 2003 *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper no. 14

Kelly & Co. 1912 *Kelly's directory of Suffolk*, Kelly's Directories Ltd, London

SSEW 1983 *Soil Survey of England and Wales: Soils of South East England (sheet 4)*. Harpenden, Rothamsted Experimental Station/Lawes Agricultural Trust

SSEW 1983 *Soil Survey of England and Wales: Legend for the 1:250,000 Soil Map of England and Wales* Harpenden, Rothamsted Experimental Station/Lawes Agricultural Trust

Walker 2003 'A lobby-entrance house of 1615: Model Farm, Linstead Magna, Halesworth, Suffolk' *Vernacular Architecture* Vol. 43, pp.79-83

White, W. 1855 *White's History Gazetteer and Directory of Suffolk* (2<sup>nd</sup> ed.), W. White, Sheffield

### Web resources

[all accessed 26<sup>th</sup> February 2019]

[www.ancestry.co.uk](http://www.ancestry.co.uk)

## **APPENDIX 1      NATIONAL HERITAGE LIST ENTRY**

### **Overview**

Heritage Category: Listed Building

Grade: II

List Entry Number: 1031158

Date first listed: 28-Mar-1985

Statutory Address: THE FORGE, THE STREET

### **Location**

Statutory Address: THE FORGE, THE STREET

The building or site itself may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County: Suffolk

District: St. Edmundsbury (District Authority)

Parish: Great Barton

National Grid Reference: TL8922267103

### **Details**

TL 86 NE 1/18

GREAT BARTON THE STREET The Forge

GV II

House and smithy, now forming one long range. C17 and later. One-and-a-half storeys to house; the smithy is the same height, but has no upper floor. Timber-framed; the house faced in black knapped flint with white brick dressings, the smithy weatherboarded; a small linking section between the 2 has roughcast in panels. Plain tiles to the main roof; slates to a single-storey lean-to at the east end. pierced and fluted bargeboards. One internal chimney-stack, and another added at the east end. The house has 2 3-light casement windows with square leaded panes, pintle hinges, and arched heads to frames and surrounds. 2 gabled dormers with similar 2-light leaded casement windows. 6-panelled entrance door with raised fielded panels, the top 2 glazed, within an ornate C20 wrought-iron porch. The smithy has 2 typical industrial windows, divided into high, narrow, vertical lights, on each side of a half-glazed door. The linking section has 2 gabled dormers, matching those to the house. There is little framing to be seen in the house, but the smithy, which is still working, contains all its original fittings and has an open side-purlin roof.

Listing NGR: TL8922267103

### **Legacy**

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System number: 284439

Legacy System: LBS

### **Legal**

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest.

**End of official listing**

## APPENDIX 2 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD DATA

The following sites are those that lie within a 1km radius of the site. The table has been compiled from data held by the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (SHER).

HER No.	Grid reference	Description
BRG 002	Centred TL 890 663 (51m by 50m)	Three Rom coins were found on field at separate locations, during 1955 by (see 'Not to be published on web' tab for finder/s and/or findspot/s). These were sent to Cambridge Museum for identification, viz Claudius Gothicus AD 268-270, Constantius II AD 323-337, Constantius II AD 337-361. By 1960 (see 'Not to be published on web' tab for finder/s and/or findspot/s) had found a fourth coin, a worn specimen which appeared to be Magnentius AD 350-353. Sketch maps supplied do not give totally clear locations but the finds appear to spread southwards and the fourth coin was found on the next field S at (see 'Not to be published on web' tab for finder/s and/or findspot/s) A. Mislocated on IPSMG card and OS card at (see 'Not to be published on web' tab for finder/s and/or findspot/s).
BRG 006	Centred TL 8864 6660 (50m by 50m)	Small hoard. Bronze palstave and bracelet found in a post hole being dug for a fence on SE side of No 3 Anglesea Place, at a depth of 15-18 inches below the surface on the clay subsoil. Site visited by Edward Martin for SAU but no further finds or features visible. Further details in parish file.
BRG 008	Centred TL 883 669 (50m by 50m)	Brown flint arrowhead, leaf shaped. Found in ploughsoil, now built over.
BRG 010	Centred TL 8898 6688 (25m by 25m)	Situated in the garden of a private house built circa 1923, the well head and canopy probably date from the same time. According to the owner of the house the well is marked on maps as old as C17 but there is nothing of this age to be seen in the lining which seems to be modern brick. Possible holy well site.
BRG 011	Centred TL 901 673 (100m by 100m)	Brooch fragment, foot and catchplate and part of bow. White inlaid, baluster shaped foot terminal, ribbed bow with punched dots. Stylistically Hallstatt type, terminal paralleled by an example from Great Chesterford suggested to be an indigenous development of the basic Hallstatt type, probably C5 BC in date. Found metal detecting (see 'Not to be published on web' tab for finder/s and/or findspot/s) contains comment by V Rigby of the British Museum. See also Rom.
BRG 011	Centred TL 901 673 (100m by 100m)	Silver plated bronze coin, forgery of a denarius. Obverse: head to right )CAESARAVGPMTRP. Reverse: Nemesis with caduceus pointing at snake---)IAE. C1 possibly Claudius I. Found metal detecting (see 'Not to be published on web' tab for finder/s and/or findspot/s). See also IA. Grid reference given (see 'Not to be published on web' tab for finder/s and/or findspot/s).
BRG 013	Centred TL 8996 6737 (101m by 100m)	`Ice house' marked on OS 6 inch map at TL 899 673 approximately. Adjacent to Icepits Farm. Icehouse of Barton Hall to W. Shown as `Ice- house Plantation' on OS 1st ed, circa 1837 (S2), suggests at least early C19 construction. Barton Hall was rebuilt in early C19. Tithe Map not checked. Top brickwork pulled down circa 1930s. Shown as square structure within pitted area on 1:2500 1904 OS map.
BRG 014	Centred TL 8900 6604	Church of Holy Innocents. Imposing church, over restored. Late C13 chancel and font, early C14 E window on S aisle and arcade.



	(97m by 122m)	Perpendicular new tower erected circa 1450, much other perpendicular works. Church listed in Domesday.
BRG 015	Centred TL 8879 6706 (75m by 86m)	Barton Hall, formerly property of the Bunbury's (also Mildenhall Manor). `Probably built about the beginning of the reign of James I by Robert Audley, who died in 1624, is now in the occupation of F Riley Smith. It contains a choice collection of paintings, and many drawings from the pencil of the celebrated caricaturist, H W Bunbury. A herd of deer is kept in the park in which the Hall stands'. Largely destroyed by fire 1914, park largely built over. 1997: NW corner of Hall ruins still stand to full height. May 1997: Evaluation showed that the service wing of the early 19th century hall survived from floor level and probably occupied a substantial portion of the site. No evidence of the earlier hall was found. 1998: Confirmed that the walls of the hall survived up to floor level as a series of low brick walls which outlined the ground plan. There were two clearly separate buildings which had been laid out on different alignments. They are not contemporary as the walls of one cut through the other. Cut features interpreted as garden features. Series of interrelated slots in semicircular course (glass fragments, brick and clay pipe in fill). For ice-house, see BRG 013. Also Preh. Also note Saxon coin hoard from garden - see BRG Misc. See details in <i>Lost Country Houses of Suffolk</i> by WM Roberts.
BRG 015	Centred TL 887 670 (38m by 18m)	May 1997: Evaluation of N part of site of Barton Hall, consisting of two machine cut trenches. Finds of large and unabraded `IA' pottery sherds (& worked flints?) were found in a redeposited context in one of the trenches. 1998: A group of features consisting of a series of small pits or postholes and 2 connecting shallow linear slots. Also a 2 <sup>nd</sup> group of features outside this alignment - a series of intercutting pits on edge of site (IA pottery recovered here). The excavation demonstrated that there was some degree of occupational activity in the site during the Iron Age. The presence of redeposited material in the and later features illustrates that archaeological levels have been disturbed.
BRG 020	Centred TL 891 665 (101m by 100m)	Barton (Old) Hall (for `New' Hall see BRG 015). An entry in a terrier of September 1566 describes the Hall as including a hall, private chamber, buttery, two rooms called `Le Maydschamber', a solar over the parlour, a kitchen and kitchen chamber, another solar above the kitchen and a servant chamber. The outbuildings are also described. This is thought to be the present Manor Farm. There are a number of references to land around the Hall in the Bailiffs Accounts, such as that of 1452 (R1) when the manor was owned by Bury Abbey. These medieval records probably contain numerous references to the Hall and its surrounding buildings. Listed building records not checked for existing `Manor House' at this location.
BRG 033	Centred TL 89439 66619 (436m by 454m)	Surface scatter of 53 BA worked flints, probably Late EBA or MBA.
BRG 038	Centred TL 89399 66082 (365m by 219m)	Surface scatter of mainly BA worked flints.
BRG 041	Centred TL 88851 66440 (362m by	2004: 113 mainly BA (Med?) flints collected from field surface. Note other (contemporary?) flints from adjoining fields (BRG 036 & 039) & middle BA hoard (BRG 006) just to NW.

	367m)	
BRG 050	Centred TL 8881 6703 (6m by 4m)	An archaeological monitoring carried out on land at Barton House, Great Barton, identified further evidence, consisting of sherds of unstratified pottery, of a phase of Late Iron Age/Early Roman activity to add to that seen at BRG 015 to the north. Monitored groundworks also exposed foundations and a probable cellar relating to the post-medieval Barton Hall, parts of which still survive above ground. This clearly shows that foundations for lost parts of the structure are substantial and probably survive intact below the current landscaped gardens.
BRG 051	Centred TL 8905 6650 (24m by 14m)	13th C timber-framed and brick aisled barn with a thatched roof, originally part of the St Edmund's Abbey estate. The barn was remodelled during the 16th C and the aisles were replaced, at which time a queenpost roof was added. The barn currently has 5 bays, although there were once more at the western end.
BRG 054	Centred TL 9013 6691 (6m by 4m)	Type 22 pillbox.
BRG 074	Centred TL 894 668 (116m by 76m)	In February 2014 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation of land adjacent to Ash End, East Barton Road, Great Barton, Suffolk (NGR TL 8946 6681). In the event the earliest material recovered was residual struck flint. A single Roman feature (F1073 (Tr.2)) was recorded. The remaining archaeological features consistently dated to Late Saxon / Early Medieval period (10th / 11th - mid 12th century). Features were recorded in Trenches 1 - 5 (numbering 8, 18, 6, 11 and 4 features respectively). A very high number (18) of features were recorded in Trench 4. The features comprised mostly ditches and gullies but included pits, post holes and possibly a structural slot (F1068 (Tr.2)).
BRG 075	TL 8946 6681	
BRG 078	Centred TL 8936 6740 (433m by 318m)	Fieldwalking by the Great Barton History Society and Colin Pendleton, identified 7 pretty rough flakes.
BRG 079	Centred TL 888 679 (119m by 63m)	Earthworks of possible ridge and furrow and a horse pond on the north-west corner. Likely to relate to medieval agricultural activity on Charity Farm.
BRG 086	TL 8898 6711	-
BRG 104	TL 889 671	Fused mass of coins of Aethelred from garden of Sir Henry Bunbury. Sir Henry Bunbury lived at Barton Hall (see BRG 015). The former (walled?) garden, greenhouses etc are shown on 1880s OS map at TL 889 671. Now built over - Garden Close. Formerly recorded as BRG MISC

### APPENDIX 3      CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES

<b>Date</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Fig. No.</b>	<b>Scale</b>	<b>Location</b>
1805	Great Barton Enclosure map	4	-	SRO
1888	Ordnance Survey map	5	6": 1 mile	SRO
1904	Ordnance Survey map	6	25": 1 mile	SRO

## APPENDIX 4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS BUILDING RECORDING ARCHIVE FORM

Site Details							
<b>Site Name:</b> The Forge, Great Barton				<b>NGR:</b> TL 89222 67103			
<b>County:</b> Suffolk				<b>Museum Collecting Area:</b> Suffolk County Archive Store			
<b>Site Code:</b> BRG106				<b>Project Number:</b> 7911			
<b>Date of Work:</b> 18 <sup>th</sup> Feb 2019				<b>Related Work:</b> n/a			
Brief/s				Specification/s			
Date		Present		Date		Present	
10 <sup>th</sup> January 2019		Yes		15 <sup>th</sup> January 2019		Yes	
Site Records (Description)							
Notes taken on site (11 pages A4)							
Site Drawings (Give Details of Formats & Size)							
n/a							
Architect's Drawings:							
Plans and elevations 2 sheets A3 – annotated							
Digital Drawings							
Printouts of Drawings			Printouts of Data			Digital Data	
In report						Digital photographs and drawings in digital format on CD 2 x CDs of plans and photos	
Reports							
Report No		Report Type				Present	
5775		Historic Building Recording				Yes	
Site Photographs							
Black & White Contact Prints					Colour Slides		
Film No	Film Type	Negs	Negs Present	Contacts Present	Film No	Negs	Present
n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Photographic Location Plans Present? (Give Details)							
In report and separate printouts in archive folder							
Digital Photographs (Give Details):							
Digital photography. Index and selected plates printed in report. Separate printout of index included in archive folder and digitally on CD							

## **APPENDIX 5      SPECIFICATION**

**LAND ADJACENT TO CHURCH INSTITUTE, THE STREET,  
GREAT BARTON, SUFFOLK IP31 2NP**

**WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR  
HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING**

**15<sup>th</sup> January 2019**

Archaeological Solutions is an independent archaeological contractor providing the services which satisfy all archaeological requirements of planning applications, including:

*Desk-based assessments and environmental impact assessments*  
*Historic building recording and appraisals*  
*Trial trench evaluations*  
*Geophysical surveys*  
*Archaeological monitoring and recording*  
*Archaeological excavations*  
*Post excavation analysis*  
*Promotion and outreach*  
*Specialist analysis*

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD**

**Unit 6, Brunel Business Court, Eastern Way,  
Bury St Edmunds IP32 7AJ  
Tel 01284 765210**

**PI House, r/o 23 Clifton Road, Shefford SG17 5AF  
Tel 01462 850483**

**e-mail [info@ascontracts.co.uk](mailto:info@ascontracts.co.uk)  
[www.archaeologicalsolutions.co.uk](http://www.archaeologicalsolutions.co.uk)**



**[twitter.com/ArchaeologicalS](https://twitter.com/ArchaeologicalS)**



**[www.facebook.com/ArchaeologicalSolutions](https://www.facebook.com/ArchaeologicalSolutions)**



## **LAND ADJACENT TO CHURCH INSTITUTE, THE STREET, GREAT BARTON, SUFFOLK IP31 2NP**

### **HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING**

#### **1 INTRODUCTION**

1.1 This specification (written scheme of investigation) has been prepared in response to a brief & specification issued by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCC AS-CT, Hannah Cutler, dated 10<sup>th</sup> January 2019) for archaeological recording (historic building recording) prior to the proposed construction of a new residential development, along with the residential conversion of the existing Forge building, on land adjacent to the Church Institute, The Street, Great Barton, Suffolk IP31 2NP. The work is required to comply with a planning condition on approval for the development, on advice from SCC AS-CT (St Edmundsbury Planning Ref. DC/17/1166/FUL). The WSI has been prepared for the approval of SCC AS-CT and the LPA. The WSI alone will not discharge the planning condition. A programme of archaeological trial trench evaluation is also required by the condition, for which a separate WSI has been prepared.

#### **2 COMPLIANCE**

2.1 If AS carried out the programme of archaeological works, AS would comply with SCC AS-CT's requirements.

#### **3 SITE & DEVELOPMENT DESCRIPTION ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND**

3.1 The site lies on the north western side of The Street in the historic core of Great Barton. It comprises the existing Forge building and associated land, and extends to some 0.65a. It is proposed to erect seven new dwellings on the site, including new build and residential conversion of the Forge. A condition of planning approval requires a programme of archaeological work.

3.2 The Suffolk Historic Environment Record notes that this is an area of archaeological potential and the site contains The Forge, which is Grade II listed and dates to the 17<sup>th</sup> century (HER DSF8704). A number of original features are believed to survive within the building.

3.3 Given the historic significance of such remaining buildings it is deemed important to create a record of the structures before alteration.

## **4 BRIEF FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORDING SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORDING**

### *4.1 Research Design*

4.1.1 The project will compile a descriptive/photographic record of The Forge (at HE Level 2) prior to alteration, and specifically aim to provide a detailed understanding of the nature of the building, any surviving fixtures/fittings and to provide commentary on the historical context, development and significance of the buildings.

4.1.2 The research priorities for the region are set out in Glazebrook (1997) and Brown & Glazebrook (2000), and updated by Medlycott & Brown (2008) and Medlycott (2011). The archaeological background will be presented in the project report, with reference to the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER) and historical documentary/cartographic research, as set out in the brief.

4.1.3 As noted in the East Anglian regional research frameworks, structures of the Industrial Age (1750-1960) face a high rate of loss (due to renovation, conversion and redundancy) (Gilman, Gould, *et al*, in Brown & Glazebrook, 2000).

## **References**

Brown, N & Glazebrook, J (eds), 2000, *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties. 2. Research Agenda and Strategy*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 8

Glazebrook, J (eds), 1997, *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties. 1. Resource Assessment*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 3

Medlycott, M & Brown, N, 2008, *Revised East Anglian Archaeological Research Frameworks*, [www.eaareports/algaoee](http://www.eaareports/algaoee)

Medlycott, M. (ed.) 2011, *Research and Archaeology revisited: a revised framework for the East of England*, ALGAO East of England Region, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24

## **5 HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING**

5.1 The project will adhere to the document *Understanding Historic Buildings; a guide to good recording practice*, Historic England 2016. It will also conform to the ClfA *Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures* (revised 2014), and the relevant technical standards in the document *Metric Survey Specification for English Heritage* (2000).

5.2 As set out in the SCC brief, ClfA document and RCHME/HE document:



The objectives of the project are;

- The archaeological recording of the existing standing structure subject to the planning application, with additional recording/research undertaken as necessary to place the findings in the context of the building as a whole and as a group;

### **5.3 METHODOLOGY**

#### **Building Recording**

5.3.1 As set out in the Historic England document, and below.

5.3.2 A full (Historic England Level 2) photographic and descriptive survey of the building in its present condition will be carried out prior to alteration.

5.3.3 It is noted that all material used for the compilation of the record should be of archival quality.

### **5.4 Staffing**

5.4.1 Profiles of AS staff are presented (Appendix 1)

### **5.5 Method Statement**

5.5.1 The specific and general standards and requirements of the HE document will be followed. The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) *Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures* (revised 2014) and *Annexes* will also be used to guide the project, as will the ALGAO document *Analysis and Recording for the Conservation and Control of Works to Historic Buildings*.

**Research** A documentary and cartographic survey relating to the history and evolution of the buildings on the site will be undertaken

**Photography** The photography will be undertaken using a digital camera (Canon 80D DSLR 24mp). The record will include external and internal coverage. A photographic scale will be included. Appropriate artificial lighting will be used where necessary. The photographic record will be accompanied by a photographic register detailing (as a minimum) the location and direction of the shot. Particular attention will be given to details e.g. fixtures and fittings.

**Drawn Record** A photographic location plan, and a block plan will be prepared

**Descriptive Text** Descriptive text will accompany the photographic and drawn record. It will encompass materials, method of construction, function, fixtures/fittings, phases (as appropriate).

5.5.2 The recording will consider (as appropriate):

- The plan form of the site
- Historical development
- Building function
- Materials, method of construction
- Internal arrangement
- Fixtures and fittings
- Phasing
- Local/regional/national importance of the site together with its component parts

5.5.3 AS will aim to identify the development of the structure/s through time.

5.5.4 A map regression exercise and documentary/pictorial research will be undertaken based on the current Ordnance Survey 1:2500 extract; the building/s will be given unique number/s and their position marked on the 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> editions; the tithe award; early maps and any surviving estate maps (as appropriate).

5.5.5 The buildings / features will be described in terms of their date, form, function, material, internal arrangement, fixtures/fittings, phasing.

5.5.6 The Historic Building Recording Report will adhere to the requirements of the brief and HE document and will comprise (as appropriate):

- a summary of the work undertaken and the results obtained.
- the aims and methods adopted in the course of the recording.
- the history, layout, development of the site.
- a description of the building/s.
- survival condition and the relative importance of the site and its component parts, including assessment of features of historic interest within the property.
- appropriate illustrative material including photographs of features of architectural/historical interest, other photographs, maps, plans and drawings (including photographic location plans)
- a description of the contents of the project archive
- information on the long-term deposition of the project archive
- an OASIS summary sheet

5.5.7 Report copies will be lodged with the client, SCC AS-CT, Suffolk County Archives, LPA, and the NMR.

5.5.8 Draft hard and digital PDF copies of the report will be submitted to SCC AS-CT for approval. If any revisions are required, final hard and digital PDF copies will be supplied to SCC AS-CT for deposition with the Suffolk County Archives.

5.5.9 The project details will be submitted to the OASIS database, and the online summary form will be appended to the project report.

5.5.10 A summary report will be submitted suitable for inclusion in the annual roundups of *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History*, dependent on the results of the project.

## 5.6 Provisional Schedule of Recording

The number of staff assigned to the project and the structure of the team

### Tasks:

Research, Documentary and Cartographic Survey, Map Regression

Drawn Record

Photographic Record

Written Descriptive Survey

Report Writing and Archive

## 5.7 Project Structure and Staff (Historic Building Recording):

Consultant, Senior Project Officer, Project Officer, Graphics Officer

Senior Project Manager:

Claire Halpin MCIFA

Project Manager:

Jon Murray MCIFA

Consultant:

Lee Prosser PhD

Research, Photography & Written Records:

Kathren Henry/Tansy

Collins,

Lauren Wilson

Drawn record:

Kathren Henry/Tansy Collins

Authors: Dr Lee Prosser/Kathren Henry/Tansy Collins/Lauren Wilson

## 5.8 Provisional Programme (Building Recording)

Research

Fieldwork

Post-fieldwork analysis

Completion of the project archive

Production of the report All to be completed within c.10-15 days from  
start on site

## 6 HEALTH AND SAFETY

### 6.1 Risk Assessment

A risk assessment will be completed before the work on site commences

### 6.2 Advice

Archaeological Solutions Limited is a member of FAME, formerly the Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers (SCAUM) and operates under the 'Health & Safety in Field Archaeology Manual'.

## **6.3 Insurances**

Archaeological Solutions Limited is a member of the Council for British Archaeology and is insured under their policy for members

## **7 ARRANGEMENTS FOR ACCESS**

7.1 Access to the site is to be arranged by the client.

## **8 SERVICES & CONSTRAINTS, SECURITY**

8.1 The client is to advise AS of the position of any services which traverse the site and any constraints which are present e.g. Tree Preservation Orders, Rights of Way.

8.2 Throughout all site works care will be taken to maintain all existing security arrangements and to minimise disruption.

## **9 ARCHIVE**

9.1 The requirements for archive storage will be agreed with the Suffolk County Archive Store, and the archive deposited there.

9.2 The archive will be deposited within three months of the conclusion of the fieldwork

9.3 The archive will be prepared in accordance with the UK Institute for Conservation's *Conservation Guideline No.2*. and according to the document *Guidelines for Deposition of Archaeological Archives in Suffolk* (SCC AS Conservation Team, 2017). A unique event number and monument number will be obtained from the County HER Officer.

9.4 The full archive of finds and records will be made secure at all stages of the project, both on and off site. Arrangements will be made at the earliest opportunity for the archive to be accessed into the collections of the Suffolk County Archive Store; with the landowner's permission in the case of any finds. It is acknowledged that it is the responsibility of the field investigation organisation to make these arrangements with the landowner and Museums Service. The archive will be adequately catalogued, labelled and packaged for transfer and storage in accordance with the guidelines set out in the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation's *Conservation Guidelines No.2* and the other relevant reference documents.

9.5 Archive records, with inventory, are to be deposited, as well as any donated finds from the site, at the Suffolk County Archive Store and in accordance with their requirements. The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross-referenced and

checked for internal consistency. In addition to the overall site summary, it will be necessary to produce a summary of the artefactual and ecofactual data.

## **10 MONITORING**

10.1 It is understood that the project will be monitored by SCC AS-CT

## **11 OASIS PROJECT REPORTING**

11.1 The results of the project will be reported to the OASIS Project.

## APPENDIX 1

### ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LIMITED: PROFILES OF STAFF & SPECIALISTS

#### DIRECTOR

##### **Claire Halpin BA MCIfA**

*Qualifications:* Archaeology & History BA Hons (1974-77). Oxford University Dept for External Studies In-Service Course (1979-1980). Member of Institute of Archaeologists since 1985: IFA Council member (1989-1993)

*Experience:* Claire has 25 years' experience in field archaeology, working with the Oxford Archaeological Unit and English Heritage's Central Excavation Unit (now the Centre for Archaeology). She has directed several major excavations (e.g. Barrow Hills, Oxfordshire, and Irthlingborough Barrow Cemetery, Northants), and is the author of many excavation reports e.g. St Ebbe's, Oxford: *Oxoniensia* 49 (1984) and 54 (1989). Claire moved into the senior management of field archaeological projects with Hertfordshire Archaeological Trust (HAT) in 1990, and she was appointed Manager of HAT in 1996. From the mid 90s HAT has enlarged its staff complement and extended its range of skills. In July 2003 HAT was wound up and Archaeological Solutions was formed. The latter maintains the same staff complement and services as before. AS undertakes the full range of archaeological services nationwide.

#### DIRECTOR

##### **Tom McDonald BSc MCIfA**

*Qualifications:* Member of the CfA

*Experience:* Tom has over twenty years' experience in field archaeology, working for the North-Eastern Archaeological Unit (1984-1985), Buckinghamshire County Museum (1985), English Heritage (Stanwick Roman villa (1985-87) and Irthlingborough barrow excavations, Northamptonshire (1987)), and the Museum of London on the Royal Mint excavations (1986-7), and as a Senior Archaeologist with the latter (1987-Dec 1990). Tom joined HAT at the start of 1991, directing several major multi-period excavations, including excavations in advance of the A41 Kings Langley and Berkhamsted bypasses, the A414 Cole Green bypass, and a substantial residential development at Thorley, Bishop's Stortford. He is the author of many excavation reports, exhibitions etc. Tom is AS's Health and Safety Officer and is responsible for site management, IT and CAD. He specialises in prehistoric and urban Archaeology, and is a Lithics Specialist.

## **OFFICE MANAGER (ACCOUNTS)**

### **Rose Flowers**

*Experience:* Rose has a very wide range of book-keeping skills developed over many years of employment with a range of companies, principally Rosier Distribution Ltd, Harlow (now part of Securicor) where she managed eight accounts staff. She has a good working knowledge of both accounting software and Microsoft Office.

## **OFFICE MANAGER (LOGISTICS)**

### **Jennifer O'Toole**

*Experience:* Jennifer's professional career has included a variety of roles such as Operations Director with The Logistics Network Ltd, Tutor/Trainer & Deputy Manager with Avanta TNG and Training and Assessment Consultant with PDM Training and Consultancy Ltd. Jennifer's career history emphasises her organisational and interpersonal skills, especially her ability to efficiently liaise with and manage individuals on various levels, and provide a range of supportive/ administrative services. Jennifer holds professional qualifications in a number of subjects including recruitment practice, customer service, workplace competence and health and safety. In her role with Archaeological Solutions Ltd, Jennifer has assisted in the delivery of the company's services on a variety of projects as well as co-ordinating recruitment and providing a range of complex administrative support.

## **SENIOR PROJECTS MANAGER**

### **Jon Murray BA MCIfA**

*Qualifications:* History with Landscape Archaeology BA Hons (1985-1988).

*Experience:* Jon has been employed by HAT (now AS) continually since 1989, attaining the position of Senior Projects Manager. Jon has conducted numerous archaeological investigations in a variety of situations, dealing with remains from all periods, throughout London and the South East, East Anglia, the South and Midlands. He is fluent in the execution of (and now project manages) desk-based assessments/EIAs, historic building surveys (for instance the recording of the Royal Gunpowder Mills at Waltham Abbey prior to its rebirth as a visitor facility), earthwork and landscape surveys, all types of evaluations/excavations (urban and rural) and environmental archaeological investigation (working closely with Dr Rob Scaife), preparing many hundreds of archaeological reports dating back to 1992. Jon has also prepared numerous publications; in particular the nationally-important Saxon site at Gamlingay, Cambridgeshire (*Anglo-Saxon Studies in Archaeology & History*). Other projects published include Dean's Yard, Westminster (*Medieval Archaeology*), Brackley (*Northamptonshire Archaeology*), and a medieval cemetery in Haverhill he excavated in 1997 (*Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology*). Jon is a member of the senior management team, principally preparing specifications/tenders, co-ordinating and managing the field teams. He also has extensive experience in preparing and supporting applications for Scheduled Monument Consent/Listed Building Consent

## **SENIOR PROJECTS MANAGER**

### **Vincent Monahan BA**

*Qualifications:* University College Dublin: BA Archaeology (2007-2012)  
*Experience:* Professionally, Vincent has worked for various archaeological groups and projects including the Stonehenge Riverside Project (Site Assistant/ Supervisor; 2008), University College Dublin Archaeological Society (Auditor; 2009-2010) and the Castanheiro do Vento Research Project (Site Assistant/ Supervisor; 2009-2010 (seasonal)). This background has provided Vincent with a good experience of archaeological fieldwork including excavation, various sampling techniques and on-site recording. He also gained experience of museum-grade curatorial practice during his undergraduate degree. Since joining Archaeological Solutions Ltd, Vincent has managed various large and complex excavation projects including a number of sites associated with the onshore element of the East Anglia One project (ScottishPower Renewables). His duties include overall project management (fieldwork), the management of staff and timescales, and professional liaison with clients, local authority representatives and other organisations as necessary. Vincent also assists in the dissemination of project outcomes through contributions to 'grey' and published literature, and through the organisation and delivery of site open days. He is CSCS qualified (expires June 2020) and has successfully completed the Emergency First Aid at Work course (January 2018).

## **SENIOR PROJECT OFFICER**

### **Kerrie Bull BSc**

*Qualifications:* University of Reading: BSc Archaeology (2008-2011)  
*Experience:* During her undergraduate degree at the University of Reading Kerrie worked on the Lyminge Archaeological Project (2008), the Silchester 'Town Life' Project (2009) and the Ecology of Crusading Research Programme (2011). Through her academic and professional career, Kerrie has gained good experience of archaeological fieldwork and post-excavation techniques. Since joining Archaeological Solutions Ltd, Kerrie has gained enhanced experience of commercial archaeological practice, and has managed the fieldwork elements of various large projects, including the excavation of Chilton Leys, Stowmarket. Kerrie's other responsibilities include the training and management of field staff, and professional liaison with clients and local authority representatives. Kerrie has contributed towards the dissemination of project outcomes through the production of 'grey' literature and published works. She is CSCS qualified (expires February 2019).

## **PROJECT OFFICER**

### **Gareth Barlow MSc**

*Qualifications:* University of Sheffield, MSc Environmental Archaeology & Palaeoeconomy (2002-2003)  
King Alfred's College, Winchester, Archaeology BA (Hons) (1999-2002)



*Experience:* Gareth worked on a number of excavations in Cambridgeshire before pursuing his degree studies, and worked on many archaeological projects across the UK during his university days. Gareth joined AS in 2003 and has worked on numerous archaeological projects throughout the South East and East Anglia with AS. Gareth was promoted to Supervisor in the Summer 2007. Gareth is qualified in the Construction Skills Certification Scheme (CSCS) and is a qualified in First Aid at Work (St Johns Ambulance).

## **SUPERVISOR**

### **Keeley-jade Diggons**

*Qualifications:* University of Southampton, BA Archaeology and Geography (2014-2017)

*Experience:* Keeley's higher education at the University of Southampton provided her with a good, working understanding of archaeological fieldwork method and theory through the completion of modules including *Archaeological Survey*, *Geophysics* and *Advanced GIS*. She also gained valuable excavation and finds administration experience through participation on British and overseas field projects. Since joining Archaeological Solutions Ltd, Keeley has participated on a number of fieldwork projects, including elements of the East Anglia One infrastructure project (ScottishPower Renewables), and has coordinated geophysical survey projects, including cart-based surveys. Keeley has also contributed to the production of archaeological reports through the collation and assessment of site data and she holds a qualification in Remote Outdoor First Aid.

## **SUPERVISOR**

### **Samuel Thomelius BA MA**

*Qualifications:* Bachelor Programme in Archaeology and Ancient History, Archaeology (Uppsala University 2012–15)  
Master Programme in the Humanities, Archaeology (Uppsala University 2015–17)

*Experience:* Samuel's higher education has provided him with a good, practical understanding of the archaeology of northern Europe and a firm grounding in various vocational skills. Samuel's practical experience encompasses archaeological excavation duties and post-excavation curation, including a lead role in digital documentation at Uppsala University (2016). His principle research interests are landscape archaeology and digital methods in archaeology. Since joining Archaeological Solutions Ltd, Samuel has worked on a variety of commercial fieldwork projects, developing his practical skills and gaining a good understanding of various archaeological periods across the East of England. Samuel is CSCS certified.

## **SUPERVISOR**

### **Juan Palomeque-Gonzalez**

**Qualifications:** University Alfonso X (Madrid), MSc post-graduate certificate in education (2014-2015)

University Complutense of Madrid, BSc Archaeology (2010-2014)

**Experience:** Juan's higher education provided him with a good, working understanding of archaeological theory and practice, including specialist knowledge of the archaeological application of micro-photogrammetry. He is an author on a number of technical academic papers, including 'On applications of micro-photogrammetry and geometric morphometrics to studies of tooth mark morphology: The modern Olduvai Carnivore Site (Tanzania)', *Palaeogeography, Palaeoclimatology, Palaeoecology* (2017), and 'Micro-photogrammetric characterization of cut marks on bones', *Journal of Archaeological Science* (2015). Juan's academic interests have led to his involvement on a number of international research projects including the OLDUVAI Project (Tanzania) and The Ulaca Research Project, Avila (Spain). He has gained good experience of archaeological excavation and post-excavation practice through voluntary and professional participation on a number of field projects and has worked commercially for LURE ARCHAEOLOGY S.L. (Madrid). Since joining Archaeological Solutions Ltd, Juan has worked on various projects across East Anglia and has received training in the use of AutoCAD. He has passed the Health, Safety and Environment Test for Managers and Professionals (October 2017) and has been awarded a certificate in Emergency First Aid at Work (November 2017).

## **SUPERVISOR**

**Joseph Locke BA MSt**

**Qualifications:** BA (Hons) Classical and Archaeological Studies (University of Kent 2009–12)

MSt Classical Archaeology (University of Oxford 2014–15)

**Experience:** Joseph has been working in field archaeology across southern Britain for the last five years for a variety of contracting units, and developing an extensive repertoire of excavation, surveying and supervisory skills. Significant projects during this period have included the large-scale excavation of a complex Roman farmstead in eastern Milton Keynes, late Iron Age and Roman field systems and settlement, and Roman inhumation burials also around Milton Keynes. Other projects have included Anglo-Saxon cremations and the medieval Greyfriars Friary in Oxfordshire, Bronze Age cremations, Iron Age field systems and Saxon sunken-featured building across East Anglia, as well as overseeing watching briefs. In addition to British archaeology, Joseph's academic background has also supported research interests in Minoan Archaeology, in particular burial practices. Joseph is CSCS certified.

## **PROJECT OFFICER (DESK-BASED ASSESSMENTS)**

**Kate Higgs MA (Oxon)**

**Qualifications:** University of Oxford, St Hilda's College Archaeology & Anthropology MA (Oxon) (2001-2004)

*Experience:* Kate has archaeological experience dating from 1999, having taken part in clearance, surveying and recording of stone circles in the Penwith area of Cornwall. During the same period, she also assisted in compiling a database of archaeological and anthropological artefacts from Papua New Guinea, which were held in Scottish museums. Kate has varied archaeological experience from her years at Oxford University, including participating in excavations at a Roman amphitheatre and an early church at Marcham/ Frilford in Oxfordshire, with the Bamburgh Castle Research Project in Northumberland, which also entailed the excavation of human remains at a Saxon cemetery, and also excavating, recording and drawing a Neolithic chambered tomb at Prissé, France. Kate has also worked in the environmental laboratory at the Museum of Natural History in Oxford, and as a finds processor for Oxford's Institute of Archaeology. Since joining AS in November 2004, Kate has researched and authored a variety of reports, concentrating on desk-based assessments in advance of archaeological work and historic building recording.

### **ASSISTANT PROJECTS MANAGER (POST-EXCAVATION)** **Andrew Newton MPhil PCIFA**

*Qualifications:* University of Bradford, MPhil (2002-04)  
University of Bradford, BSc (Hons) Archaeology (1999-2003)  
University of Bradford, Dip Professional Archaeological Studies (2002)

*Experience:* Andrew has carried out geophysical surveys for GeoQuest Associates on sites throughout the UK and has worked as a site assistant with BUFAU. During 2001 he worked as a researcher for the Yorkshire Dales Hunter-Gatherer Research Project, a University of Bradford and Michigan State University joint research programme, and has carried out voluntary work with the curatorial staff at Beamish Museum in County Durham. Andrew is a member of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne and a Practitioner Member of the Institute for Archaeologists. Since joining AS in early Summer 2005, as a Project Officer writing desk-based assessments, Andrew has gained considerable experience in post-excavation work. His principal role with AS is conducting post-excavation research and authoring site reports for publication. Significant post-excavation projects Andrew has been responsible for include the Ingham Quarry Extension, Fornham St. Genevieve, Suffolk – a site with large Iron Age pit clusters arranged around a possible wetland area; the late Bronze Age to early Iron Age enclosure and early Saxon cremation cemetery at the Chalet Site, Heybridge, Essex; and, Church Street, St Neots, Cambridgeshire, an excavation which identified the continuation of the Saxon settlement previously investigated by Peter Addyman in the 1960s. Andrew also writes and co-ordinates Environmental Impact Assessments and has worked on a variety of such projects across southern and eastern England. In addition to his research responsibilities Andrew undertakes outreach and publicity work and carries out some fieldwork.

### **PROJECT OFFICER (POST-EXCAVATION)** **Lindsay Lloyd-Smith BSc MPhil PhD**

*Qualifications:* Institute of Archaeology, UoL, BSc (Hons) Archaeology (1989-1992)

University of Cambridge, MPhil Archaeological Research (2004-2005)  
University of Cambridge, PhD Archaeology (2005-2008)

*Experience:* Lindsay has over 25 years' experience in archaeology working on a wide variety of contract and research projects. As well as working in East Anglia for the Norfolk Archaeological Unit (1992), the Cambridge Archaeology Unit (repeatedly between 1995 and 2010), and most recently for Pre-Construct Archaeology (2016-2018), Lindsay's work and research has taken him to Belize (1992), the Netherlands (1992-1995), Sweden (1997-2004), India (1996-2005), Egypt (2002-2004), Malaysia (2000-2017), the Philippines (2006), Vietnam (2009), and South Korea (2011-2015). He was a member of the Niah Caves Project, Borneo (University of Cambridge, 2000-2004), which led on to his post-graduate research (MPhil, PhD) into later prehistorical mortuary practice in Island Southeast Asia. Following this, he was a Post-Doctoral Research Associate on the Cultured Rainforest Project, University of Cambridge (2007-2011), responsible for archaeological fieldwork investigating the prehistory of the central highlands of Borneo. He spent four years (2011-2015) working as an Assistant Professor at the Institute for East Asian Studies, Sogang University, Seoul, South Korea, where he taught Area Studies and Southeast Asian Archaeology and directed the Early Central Borneo Project (2013-2016). During this time he also was lead editor for the newly launched journal *TRANS: Trans –Regional and –National Studies of Southeast Asia* published by Cambridge University Press. Returning to the UK in 2015, Lindsay worked at Leicester University as an Associate Tutor in the School of Archaeology and Ancient History where he designed and wrote a Distance Learning Masters Module in Archaeology and Education. Lindsay joined AS in June 2018 and is responsible for the post-excavation management of large excavation projects, from the assessment, interpretation and synthesis of site data to the production of archaeological reports from assessment to publication level.

## **POTTERY, LITHICS AND CBM RESEARCHER**

### **Andrew Peachey BA MCIfA**

*Qualifications:* University of Reading BA Hons, Archaeology and History (1998-2001)

*Experience:* Andrew joined AS (formerly HAT) in 2002 as a pottery researcher, and rapidly expanded into researching CBM and lithics. Andrew specialises in prehistoric and Roman pottery and has worked on numerous substantial assemblages, principally from across East Anglia but also from southern England. Recent projects have included a Neolithic site at Coxford, Norfolk, an early Bronze Age domestic site at Shropham, Norfolk, late Bronze Age material from Panshanger, Hertfordshire, middle Iron Age pit clusters at Ingham, Suffolk and an Iron Age and early Roman riverside site at Dernford, Cambridgeshire. Andrew has worked on important Roman kiln assemblages, including a Nar Valley ware production site at East Winch Norfolk, a face-pot producing kiln at Hadham, Hertfordshire and is currently researching early Roman Horningsea ware kilns at Waterbeach, Cambridgeshire. Andrew is an enthusiastic member of the Study Group for Roman Pottery, and also undertakes pottery and lithics analysis as an 'external' specialist for a range of archaeological units and local societies in the south of England.

## **POTTERY RESEARCHER**

## **Peter Thompson MA**

*Qualifications:* University of Bristol BA (Hons), Archaeology (1995-1998)  
University of Bristol MA; Landscape Archaeology (1998-1999)

*Experience:* As a student, Peter participated in a number of projects, including the excavation of a Cistercian monastery cemetery in Gascony and surveying an Iron Age promontory hillfort in Somerset. Peter has two years excavation experience with the Bath Archaeological Trust and Bristol and Region Archaeological Services which includes working on a medieval manor house and a post-medieval glass furnace site of national importance. Peter joined HAT (now AS) in 2002 to specialise in Iron Age, Saxon and medieval pottery research and has also produced desk-based assessments. Pottery reports include an early Iron pit assemblage and three complete Early Anglo-Saxon accessory vessels from a cemetery in Dartford, Kent.

## **ENVIRONMENTAL ARCHAEOLOGIST**

### **Dr John Summers**

*Qualifications:* 2006-2010: PhD “The Architecture of Food” (University of Bradford)  
2005-2006: MSc Biological Archaeology (University of Bradford)  
2001-2005: BSc Hons. Bioarchaeology (University of Bradford)

*Experience:* John is an archaeobotanist with a primary specialism in the analysis of carbonised plant macrofossils and charcoal. Prior to joining Archaeological Solutions, John worked primarily in Atlantic Scotland. His research interests involve using archaeobotanical data in combination with other archaeological and palaeoeconomic information to address cultural and economic research questions. John has made contributions to a number of large research projects in Atlantic Scotland, including the Old Scatness and Jarlshof Environs Project (University of Bradford), the Viking Unst Project (University of Bradford) and publication work for Bornais Mound 1 and Mound 2 (Cardiff University). He has also worked with plant remains from Thruxton Roman Villa, Hampshire, as part of the Danebury Roman Environs Project (Oxford University/ English Heritage). John’s role at AS is to analyse and report on assemblages of plant macro-remains from environmental samples and provide support and advice regarding environmental sampling regimes and sample processing. John is a member of the Association for Environmental Archaeology.

## **SENIOR GRAPHICS OFFICER**

### **Kathren Henry**

*Experience:* Kathren has over twenty-five years’ experience in archaeology, working as a planning supervisor on sites from prehistoric to late medieval date, including urban sites in London and rural sites in France/ Italy, working for the Greater Manchester Archaeological Unit, Passmore Edwards Museum, DGLA and Central Excavation Unit of English Heritage (at Stanwick and Irthlingborough, Northamptonshire). She has worked with AS (formerly HAT) since 1992, becoming Senior Graphics Officer. Kathren is AS’s principal photographer, specializing in historic building survey, and she manages AS’s photographic equipment and dark

room. She is in charge of AS's Graphics Department, managing computerised artwork and report production. Kathren is also the principal historic building surveyor/illustrator, producing on-site and off-site plans, elevations and sections.

## **GRAPHICS OFFICER**

**Danielle Hall**

*Qualifications:* University of Edinburgh, Archaeology MA (Hons) (2014 - 2018)

*Experience:* Since joining the Graphics Department at AS, Danielle has been involved multiple tasks including digitising site records, compiling geo-physics surveys, and creating visual figures for desk-based assessments. Danielle has participated in various field excavations from Romania to Cyprus and has worked alongside the University of Edinburgh and Archaeology Scotland. She has also worked in conjunction with Historic Environment Scotland, the University of Glasgow, and the Society of Antiquaries Scotland using her designs to promote archaeology to local communities.

## **HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING**

**Tansy Collins BSc**

*Qualifications:* University of Sheffield, Archaeological Sciences BSc (Hons) (1999-2002)

*Experience:* Tansy's archaeological experience has been gained on diverse sites throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Tansy joined AS in 2004 where she developed skills in graphics, backed by her grasp of archaeological interpretation and on-site experience, to produce hand drawn illustrations of pottery, and digital illustrations using a variety of packages such as AutoCAD, Corel Draw and Adobe Illustrator. She joined the historic buildings team in 2005 in order to carry out both drawn and photographic surveys of historic buildings before combining these skills with authoring historic building reports in 2006. Since then Tansy has authored numerous such reports for a wide range of building types; from vernacular to domestic architecture, both timber-framed and brick built with date ranges varying from the medieval period to the 20th century. These projects include a number of regionally and nationally significant buildings, for example a previously unrecognised medieval aisled barn belonging to a small group of nationally important agricultural buildings, one of the earliest surviving domestic timber framed houses in Hertfordshire, and a Cambridgeshire house retaining formerly hidden 17th century decorative paint schemes. Larger projects include The King Edward VII Sanatorium in Sussex, RAF Bentley Priory in London as well as the Grade I Listed Balls Park mansion in Hertfordshire.

## **HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING**

**Lauren Wilson**

*Qualifications:* University of Chester (2010-2013) BA (Hons) Archaeology  
University of York (2013-2014) MA Archaeology of Buildings

*Experience:* Throughout her higher education, Lauren has gained extensive practical archaeological experience, including small finds processing and cataloguing at Norton Priory, Runcorn and assisting in the excavation of a Roman villa as part of the *Santa Marta Project*, Tuscany. Lauren also participated in a training excavation at Grovesnor Park, Chester, centred on a Roman road and 16<sup>th</sup> century chapel. As part of her Masters dissertation, Lauren worked with the Historic Property Manager of Middleham Castle, North Yorkshire, gaining a good practical knowledge of public outreach and events planning. Since joining Archaeological Solutions Ltd, Lauren has contributed to complex historic buildings recording projects at Landens Farm, Horley (Surrey) and the Ostrich Inn, Colnbrook (Berkshire). She also conducts background research and contributes to archaeological report writing.

## **ARCHIVES CO-ORDINATOR**

**Luke Harris**

*Qualifications:* Northampton College, A-Level History, English Literature and Language and AS-Level Government and Politics (2006)

*Experience:* Since completing his advanced education, Luke has held a number of professional administrative roles with companies and institutions including Nationwide Building Society (2007–2011) and Civica (2013–2014). His duties and responsibilities in these posts included the supervision and coordination of co-workers, the handling of customer enquiries and the categorisation, collation and digitalisation of paper records. Luke has also gained valuable clerical experience through voluntary roles and work experience. Since joining Archaeological Solutions Ltd, Luke has received training in finds recognition, finds and environmental processing/ storage, archiving and the deposition of archaeological archives.

## **ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS: PRINCIPAL SPECIALISTS**

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS	David Bescoby Dr John Summers
AIR PHOTOGRAPHIC ASSESSMENTS	Air Photo Services
PHOTOGRAPHIC SURVEYS	K Henry
PREHISTORIC POTTERY	A Peachey MCIfA
ROMAN POTTERY	A Peachey MCIfA
SAXON & MEDIEVAL POTTERY	P Thompson
POST-MEDIEVAL POTTERY	P Thompson
FLINT	A Peachey MCIfA
GLASS	H Cool
COINS	British Museum, Dept of Coins & Medals
SMALL FINDS	R Sellwood
SLAG	A Newton
ANIMAL BONE	Dr J Cussans
HUMAN BONE:	S Anderson

ENVIRONMENTAL CO-  
ORDINATOR

Dr J Summers

POLLEN AND SEEDS:

Dr R Scaife

CHARCOAL/WOOD

Dr J Summers

SOIL MICROMORPHOLOGY

Dr R MacPhail, Dr C French

CARBON-14 DATING:

Historic England Ancient  
Monuments Laboratory (for  
advice).

CONSERVATION

University of Leicester



*HISTORIC BUILDINGS CONSULTANT Lee Prosser BA PhD ACIFA*

Lee Prosser is a specialist in historic buildings, with a particular interest in historic brickwork and timber-framing. After taking a degree in Archaeology and Victorian Studies at the University of Wales, Lampeter, he completed a doctoral thesis in landscape archaeology, formulating a model for the study of poorly documented landscapes by using a combination of toponymy, historic buildings and economic theory. Whilst employed by the former Hertfordshire Archaeological Trust for five years, he produced over a hundred historic building recording reports, many in conjunction with the late Adrian Gibson MBE.

Lee is currently curator (Historic Buildings) at Historic Royal Palaces, the organisation which manages and cares for The Tower of London, Hampton Court Palace, Kensington Palace, Kew Palace and The Banqueting House, Whitehall.

For ten years Lee was an associated tutor with academic status at Bristol University

# OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

[List of Projects](#) | [Manage Projects](#) | [Search Projects](#) | [New project](#) | [Change your details](#) | [HER coverage](#) | [Change country](#) | [Log out](#)

## Printable version

**OASIS ID: archaeol7-344274**

### Project details

Project name	The Forge, Great Barton, Suffolk (HBR)
Short description of the project	In February 2019 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out a building recording scheme at The Forge, The Street, Great Barton, Suffolk. The recording was required to comply with a planning condition attached to planning approval for the proposed construction of a residential development, and the residential conversion of the existing Forge building. Technical analysis has revealed there to be the core of a 17th century lobby-entry house, as mentioned in the list description, within the building. However, later alterations and phases of rebuilding and remodelling have made the sequence of construction difficult to elucidate with certainty. The outbuildings represent service ranges and small-scale industrial activity related to the forge but have been much altered. The building presents a complex and accretive structure where earlier phases of remodelling and the extent of hidden historic fabric prevents an entirely accurate reconstruction of the original plan form. There remain questions regarding the extent of the original building as well as the detailed character of the roof structure and timber-framing. If the opportunity arises during the planned works to monitor and document any newly exposed historic fabric, it would be beneficial to increase understanding of this type of building in Suffolk.
Project dates	Start: 18-02-2019 End: 19-02-2019
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	P7911 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	BRG106 - Sitecode
Type of project	Building Recording
Site status	Area of Archaeological Importance (AAI)
Current Land use	Other 15 - Other
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	"Survey/Recording Of Fabric/Structure"
Prompt	Planning condition

### Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK ST EDMUNDSBURY GREAT BARTON The Forge, Great Barton, Suffolk
Postcode	IP312NP
Study area	5280 Square metres

Site coordinates TL 89222 67103 52.269007941365 0.773503645401 52 16 08 N 000 46 24 E Point  
 Height OD / Depth Min: 60m Max: 60m

### Project creators

Name of Organisation Archaeological Solutions Ltd  
 Project brief originator SCC  
 Project design originator Jon Murray  
 Project director/manager Jon Murray  
 Project supervisor Archaeological Solutions Ltd  
 Type of sponsor/funding body Mothersole Builders  
 Name of sponsor/funding body Mothersole Builders

### Project archives

Physical Archive Exists? No  
 Digital Archive recipient SCCAS  
 Digital Contents "none"  
 Digital Media available "Database","Images raster / digital photography","Spreadsheets","Text"  
 Paper Archive recipient SCCAS  
 Paper Contents "none"  
 Paper Media available "Drawing","Map","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Survey "

### Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)  
 Title Land adjacent to church institute (The Forge), The Street, Great Barton, Suffolk; Historic building recording  
 Author(s)/Editor(s) Wilson, L  
 Author(s)/Editor(s) Thompson, P  
 Other bibliographic details 5775  
 Date 2019  
 Issuer or publisher Archaeological Solutions  
 Place of issue or publication Bury St Edmunds  
 Entered by Hollie Wesson (admin@ascontracts.co.uk)

Entered on

4 March 2019

# OASIS:

Please e-mail [Historic England](#) for OASIS help and advice

© ADS 1996-2012 Created by [Jo Gilham and Jen Mitcham, email](#) Last modified Wednesday 9 May 2012

Cite only: <http://www.oasis.ac.uk/form/print.cfm> for this page

[Cookies](#) [Privacy Policy](#)

## PLATES



Plate 1 Exterior of the Cottage, taken from the south-east (DP 005)



Plate 2 Exterior of the Cartshed and Workshop, taken from the south-east (DP 010)



Plate 3 Exterior of the building, taken from the south-west (DP 001)



Plate 4 Interior of the Cartshed, taken from the south-east (DP 121)



Plate 5 Roof structure over the Cartshed with detail of redundant peg holes (indicated), taken from the south-east (DP 122)



Plate 6 Rear of the building with Outshut 2 obscuring the rear wall of the Cottage, taken from the north-east (DP 004)



Plate 7 Rear wall of the Workshop, showing the straight joint in the brickwork (indicated), taken from the north-east (DP 013)



Plate 8 North-west elevation of the Cottage with Outshut 1 obscuring the lower section, taken from the north-east (DP 003)





Plate 9 Boarded door to the staircase from GF01, taken from the east, and detail of a spring latch with brass drop handle on the door from GF01 to the staircase, taken from the south-east (DP 031 & 029)



Plate 10 Exposed timbers in the under-stairs cupboard in GF01, showing brick sill and sole-plate with notch, taken from the south-east (DP 030)



Plate 11 South-western wall of GF01, taken from the east, and interior of the cupboard to the right with exposed brickwork, taken from the north-east (DP 022 & 023)



Plate 12 Detail of exposed timber including stud and horizontal, within a cupboard in GF02, taken from the south-west (DP 038)



Plate 13 Splay-cut jowled post in GF02, with boxed-in binding joist above, taken from the north (DP 039)



Plate 14 North-eastern wall of GF02, taken from the south-west (DP 037)



Plate 15      Detail of ceiling and face-halved scarf joint in GF03, taken from the north-west (DP 044)



Plate 16      Interior of GF03, taken from the south (DP 045)



Plate 17 Interior of GF04, taken from the south-west (DP 046)



Plate 18 Detail of exposed timber-framing and phases of infill in GF04, taken from the north-west (DP 049)



Plate 19 Interior of GF05, taken from the south-west (DP 035)



Plate 20 Detail of window catch in GF05, similar to many seen on the ground floor, taken from the north-west (DP 036)



Plate 21      Detail of two splayed jowled bay posts in GF08, taken from the west, and south west (DP 052 & 056)



Plate 22      Interior of GF06, taken from the west, and detail of an exposed stud in the wall between GF05 and GF06, taken from the north-west (DP 054 & 055)



Plate 23 Interior of GF07, taken from the north (DP 057)



Plate 24 Boarded door in GF08 giving access to the rear yard, taken from the south-east (DP 051)





Plate 25 Interior of GF09, taken from the south-west (DP 104)



Plate 26 Detail of the ceiling joists in GF09, taken from the south (DP 097)



Plate 27 Area to the rear of GF09 in the aisled push-out, taken from the east (DP 118)



Plate 28 Detail of timber-framing in the area to the rear of GF09, taken from the north-east (DP 117)



Plate 29      Detail of timber-framing in the area to the rear of GF09, showing some lath and plaster surviving (indicated), taken from the south-west (DP 116)



Plate 30      View of upper bay division between GF09 and GF10, taken from the west (DP 094)



Plate 31 View of the forge in GF10, taken from the south (DP 092)



Plate 32 Interior of GF10, taken from the south-west (DP 090)



Plate 33 Northern roof pitch over GF10, taken from the south-east (DP 111)



Plate 34 Detail of a jowled post to the bay division between GF10 and GF11, showing empty mortise for a downward brace, taken from the west (DP 106)



Plate 35 Interior of GF11, taken from the east (DP 120)



Plate 36 Northern roof pitch over GF11, taken from the south-east (DP 103)



Plate 37      Detail of the floorboards in FF01, taken from the north-east (DP 068)



Plate 38      Interior of FF01, taken from the north (DP 067)



Plate 39  
070)

Detail of a turnbuckle window catch in FF01, taken from the north-west (DP



Plate 40  
069)

Detail of exposed timbers and infill in FF01, taken from the south-east (DP





Plate 41 Interior of FF02, taken from the north-east (DP 079)



Plate 42 Interior of FF02, showing partially visible timber-framed elements, taken from the south-west (DP 075)



Plate 43 Interior of FF03, taken from the south-west (DP 084)



Plate 44 Interior of FF04, showing timber framed elements and the joggled butt-purlin roof form, taken from north-west (DP 064)



Plate 45 Interior of FF04, showing partially visible timber-framed elements, taken from the south-east (DP 063)



Plate 46 Detail of turnbuckle window catch in FF02, taken from the south-west (DP 081)



Plate 47 Exterior of Outbuilding 1, taken from the south-west (DP 018)



Plate 48 Interior of Outbuilding 1, Unit 1, taken from the east (DP 124)



Plate 49 Exterior of Outbuilding 2, taken from the north-east (DP 020)

## PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



DP 1

*Exterior of the building, taken from the south-west.*



DP 2

*Exterior of the building, taken from the east.*



DP 3

*Exterior of the building taken from the north-east.*



DP 4

*Exterior of the building, taken from the north-east*



DP 5

*Exterior of the Cottage, taken from the south-east.*



DP 6

*Casement window of the Cottage, taken from the south-east.*



DP 7

*Exterior of the building, taken from the east.*



DP 8

*Detail of the flintwork on the Cottage, taken from the south-east.*



DP 9

*Detail of industrial fitting to the front of the Workshop, taken from the south-east.*



DP 10

*Exterior of the Cartshed and Workshop, taken from the south-east.*



DP 11

*Detail of the flintwork on Outshut 1, taken from the south-east.*



DP 12

*Casement window of the Workshop, taken from the west.*



DP 13

*Exterior of the Workshop, taken from the north-east.*



DP 14

*Detail of inscription on the rear brickwork of the Workshop, taken from the north-west.*



DP 15

*Detail of a date inscription (1790) on the rear brickwork of the Workshop, taken from the north-west.*



DP 16

*Detail of the coat pegs and brickwork in Outshut 2, taken from the north-east.*



DP 17

*Exterior of Outbuilding 1, taken from the north-west.*



DP 18

*Exterior of Outbuilding 1, taken from the south-west.*





DP 19

*Exterior of Outbuilding 1, taken from the north-east.*



DP 20

*Exterior of Outbuilding 2, taken from the north-east.*



DP 21

*Exterior of Outbuildings 1 and 2, taken from the north west.*



DP 22

*South-western wall of GF01, taken from the east.*



DP 23

*Interior of cupboard in GF01, exposing brickwork, taken from the north-east.*



DP 24

*Interior of cupboard in GF01, exposing brickwork, taken from the north-east.*



DP 25

*Interior of GF01, taken from the north-west.*



DP 26

*North-eastern wall of GF01, taken from the south-west*



DP 27

*Under-stairs cupboard in GF01, taken from the south-east.*



DP 28

*Detail of butterfly hinges from the under-stairs cupboard in GF01, taken from the south-east.*



DP 29

*Detail of a spring latch with brass drop handle on the door from GF01 to the staircase, taken from the south-east.*



DP 30

*Exposed timbers in the under-stairs cupboard in GF01, taken from the south-east.*



DP 31

*Boarded door to the staircase from GF01, taken from the east.*



DP 32

*Detail of window catch in GF01, taken from the north-west.*



DP 33

*Detail of L-hinged door in GF05, taken from the north-east.*



DP 34

*Interior of GF05, taken from the north-east.*



DP 35

*Interior of GF05, taken from the south-west.*



DP 36

*Detail of window catch in GF05, taken from the north-west.*



DP 37

North-eastern wall of GF02, taken from the south-west.



DP 38

Detail of exposed timber stud within cupboard in GF02, taken from the south-west.



DP 39

Jowled timber post in GF02, taken from the north.



DP 40

Boarded door to the staircase from GF02, taken from the north-east.



DP 41

Detail of window catch in GF02, taken from the west.



DP 42

North-western wall of GF02, taken from the south.



DP 43

*South-eastern wall of GF03, taken from the north.*



DP 44

*Detail of ceiling and face-halved scarf joint in GF03, taken from the north-west.*



DP 45

*Interior of GF03, taken from the south.*



DP 46

*Interior of GF04, taken from the south-west.*



DP 47

*Interior of GF04, taken from the north-east.*



DP 48

*Detail of forelock bolt in GF04, taken from the north-west.*



*DP 49*

*Detail of exposed timber-framing and phases of infill in GF04, taken from the north-west.*



*DP 50*

*South-east wall of GF04, taken from the north-east.*



*DP 51*

*Boarded door in GF08, taken from the south-east.*



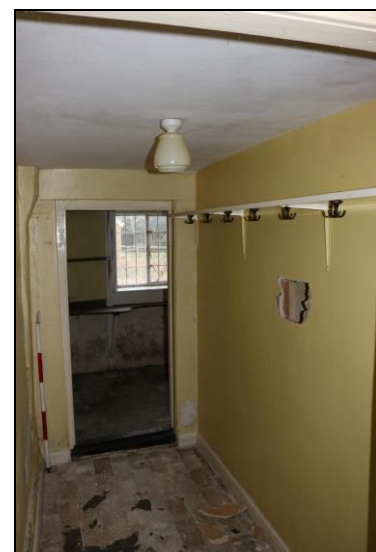
*DP 52*

*Detail of timber post in GF08, taken from the west.*



*DP 53*

*Interior of GF08, taken from the south.*



*DP 54*

*Interior of GF06, taken from the west.*



DP 55

*Detail of an exposed stud in the wall between GF05 and GF06, taken from the north-west.*



DP 56

*Detail of splay on a jowled timber post in GF06, taken from the south west.*



DP 57

*Interior of GF07, taken from the north.*



DP 58

*Interior of GF07, taken from the south.*



DP 59

*Detail of staircase from FF01, taken from the south-west.*



DP 60

*View to the rear of the central stack, taken from the north.*



DP 61

*Detail of the central chimney interior, taken from the north-east.*



DP 62

*Detail of the central chimney interior, taken from the north-east.*



DP 63

*Interior of FF04, taken from the south-east.*



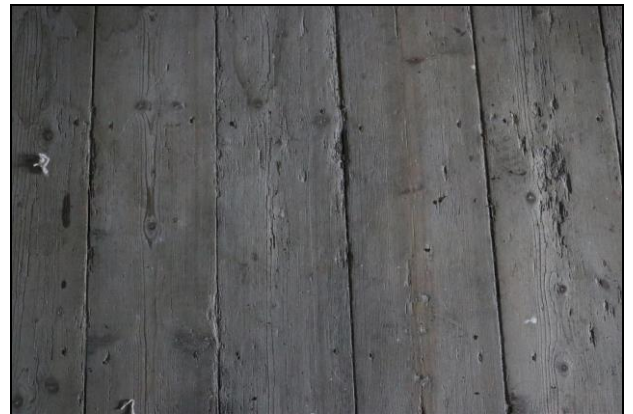
DP 64

*Interior of FF04, taken from north-west.*



DP 65

*Detail of a turnbuckle window catch in FF04, taken from the north-west.*



DP 66

*Detail of the floorboards in FF04, taken from the south-west.*





DP 67

*Interior of FF01, taken from the north.*



DP 68

*Detail of the floorboards in FF01, taken from the north-east*



DP 69

*Detail of exposed timbers and infill in FF01, taken from the south-east.*



DP 70

*Detail of a turnbuckle window catch in FF01, taken from the north-west.*



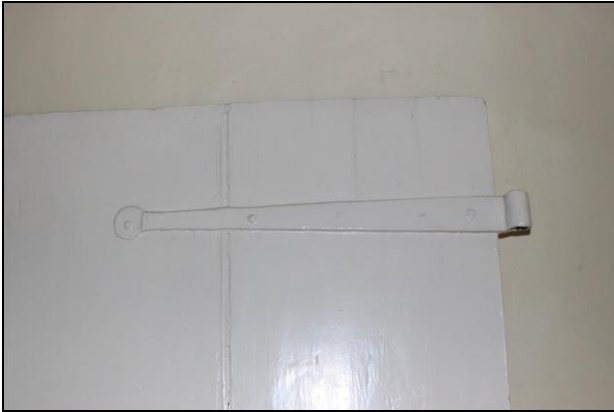
DP 71

*Detail of a boarded door in FF01, taken from the south-west*



DP 72

*Detail of a door latch in FF01, taken from the south-west.*



DP 73

*Detail of a round end strap hinge in FF01, taken from the south-west.*



DP 74

*Interior of FF01, taken from the east.*



DP 75

*Interior of FF02, taken from the south-west.*



DP 76

*Detail of timber-frame in FF02, taken from the south-west.*



DP 77

*Detail of timber-frame in FF02, taken from the north-west.*



DP 78

*Detail of timber-frame in FF02, taken from the south-east.*



DP 79

*Interior of FF02, taken from the north-east.*



DP 80

*Detail of a stay bar in FF02, taken from the south-west.*



DP 81

*Detail of turnbuckle window catch in FF02, taken from the south-west.*



DP 82

*Detail of the floorboards in FF02, taken from the south-west.*



DP 83

*Detail of a boarded door from FF03, taken from the north-east.*



DP 84

*Interior of FF03, taken from the south-west.*



DP 85

*Detail of a round end strap door hinge in FF03, taken from the south-west.*



DP 86

*Interior of FF03, taken from the west.*



DP 87

*Detail of a window catch in FF03, taken from the north-west.*



DP 88

*Detail of doorway to the rear of the central stack from FF03, taken from the south-west.*



DP 89

*Interior of GF09, taken from the south.*



DP 90

*Interior of GF10, taken from the south-west.*



DP 91

*Interior of GF10 and GF11, taken from the north-west.*



DP 92

*Detail of the forge in GF10, taken from the south.*



DP 93

*Interior of GF11, taken from the south-east.*



DP 94

*View of upper bay division between GF09 and GF10, taken from the west.*



DP 95

*Detail of brickwork in GF11, taken from the north-east.*



DP 96

*Boarded door in GF11, giving access to the cartshed, taken from the north-east.*



DP 97

*Detail of the ceiling in GF09, taken from the south.*



DP 98

*Detail of coat pegs in GF11, taken from the north.*



DP 99

*Detail of industrial fitting to the rear of the forge, taken from the north-west.*



DP 100

*Detail of the 'British Alcosta F33' blacksmiths hand-blower to the rear of the forge, taken from the south-west.*



DP 101

*Detail of industrial fitting to the rear of the forge, taken from the west.*



DP 102

*Detail of boarded door with glazed top panels in GF10, taken from the north-west.*



DP 103

*Northern roof pitch over GF11, taken from the south-east.*



DP 104

*Interior of GF09, taken from the south-west.*



DP 105

*Roof structure over GF10 and GF11, taken from the west.*



DP 106

*Detail of a jowled post to the bay division between GF10 and GF11, taken from the west.*



DP 107

*Detail of the tie-beam with empty mortices between GF10 and GF11, taken from the south-west.*



DP 108

*Junction in the timber-frame between GF10 and GF11, taken from the south.*



DP 109

*Junction in the timber-frame between GF10 and GF11, taken from the west.*



DP 110

*Junction between GF09 and GF10, taken from the south.*



DP 111

*Northern roof pitch over GF10, taken from the south-east.*



DP 112

*Junction of the wall-plate with the end wall in GF11, taken from the south-east.*



DP 113

*Detail of the wall-plate in GF11, taken from the north.*



DP 114

*View of GF09 rear lobby, taken from the south.*





DP 115

*Detail of a jowled post between GF09 and GF10, taken from the west.*



DP 116

*Detail of timber-framing in the rear of GF09, taken from the south-west.*



DP 117

*Detail of timber-framing in the rear of GF09, taken from the north-east.*



DP 118

*Interior of the rear of GF09, taken from the east.*



DP 119

*Detail of jowled bay post in the rear of GF09, taken from the north-east.*



DP 120

*Interior of GF11, taken from the east.*



DP 121

*Interior of the Cartshed, taken from the south-east.*



DP 122

*Roof structure over the Cartshed with detail of redundant peg holes (indicated), taken from the south-east.*



DP 123

*Cement floor with drainage in the Cartshed, taken from the south-east.*



DP 124

*Interior of Outbuilding 1, Unit 1, taken from the east.*



DP 125

*Interior of Outbuilding 1, Unit 1, taken from the south.*



DP 126

*Interior of Outbuilding 2, taken from the south-east.*



*DP 127*

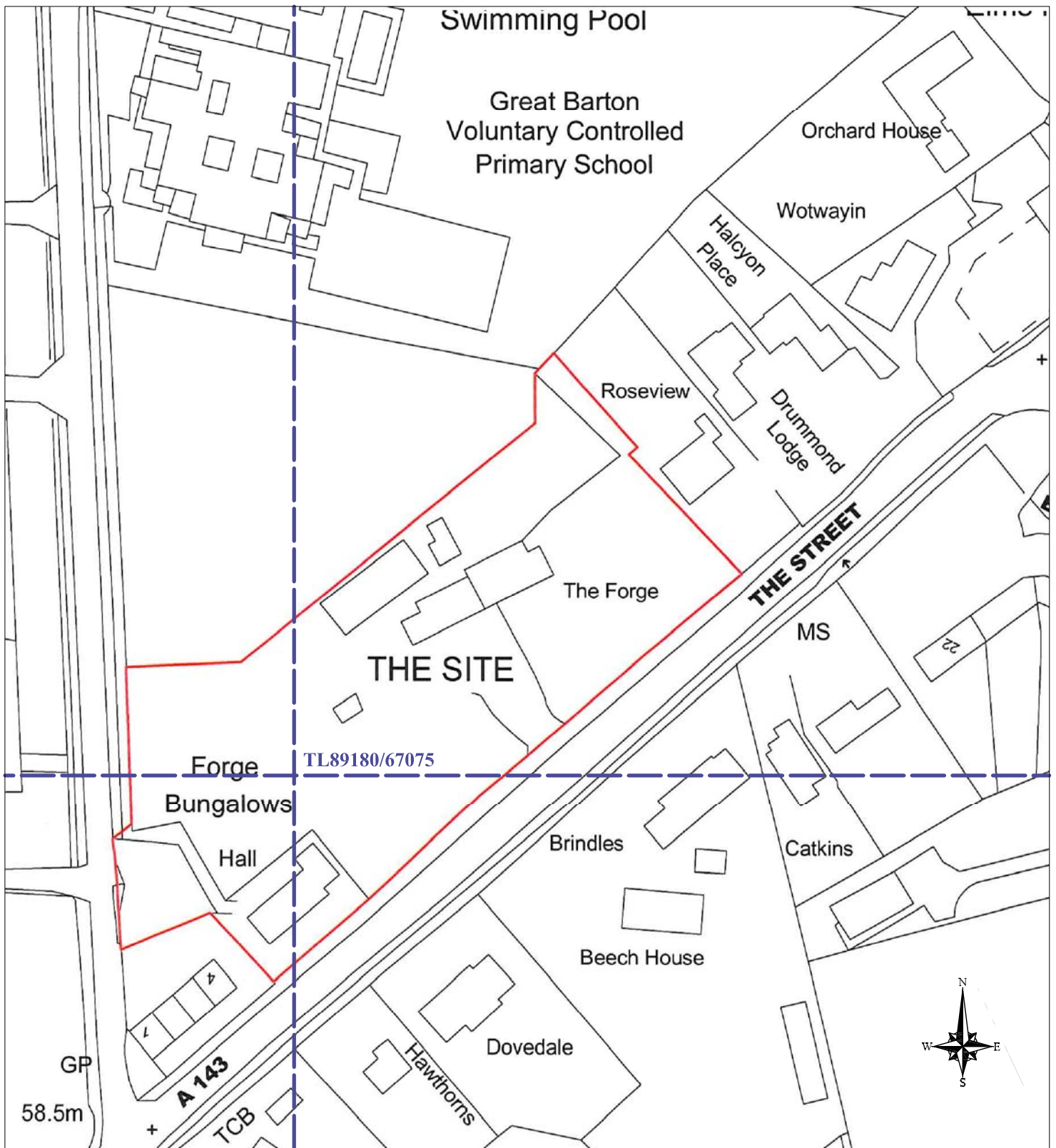
*Detail of the roof structure in Outbuilding 2, with view of blocked aperture to the end wall, taken from the east.*



Reproduced from the 2009 Ordnance Survey 1:25000 map with the permission of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown copyright Archaeological Solutions Ltd Licence number 100036680

*Archaeological Solutions Ltd*

**Fig. 1 Site location plan**  
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4  
 The Forge, Great Barton, Suffolk (P7911)

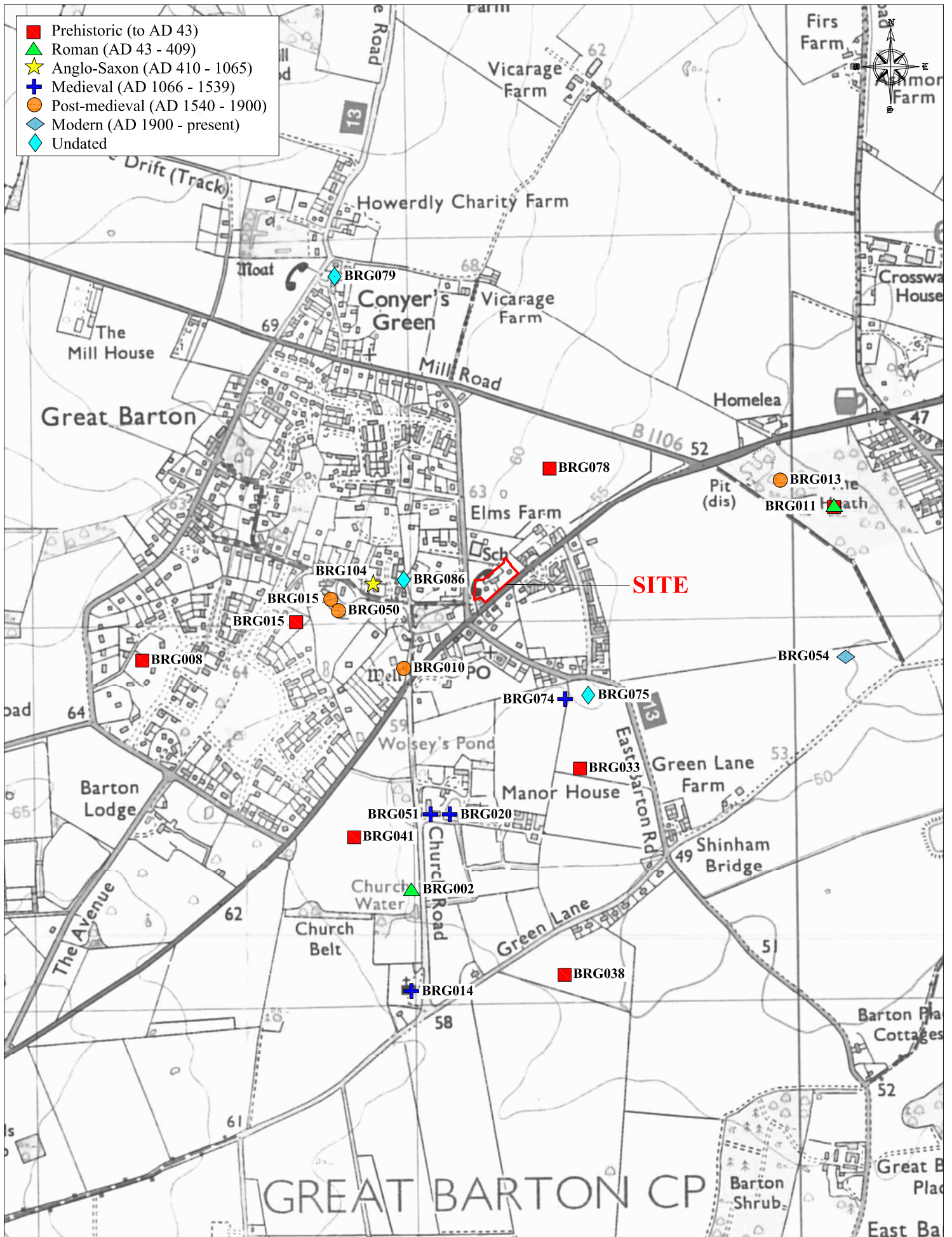


*Archaeological Solutions Ltd*

**Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan**

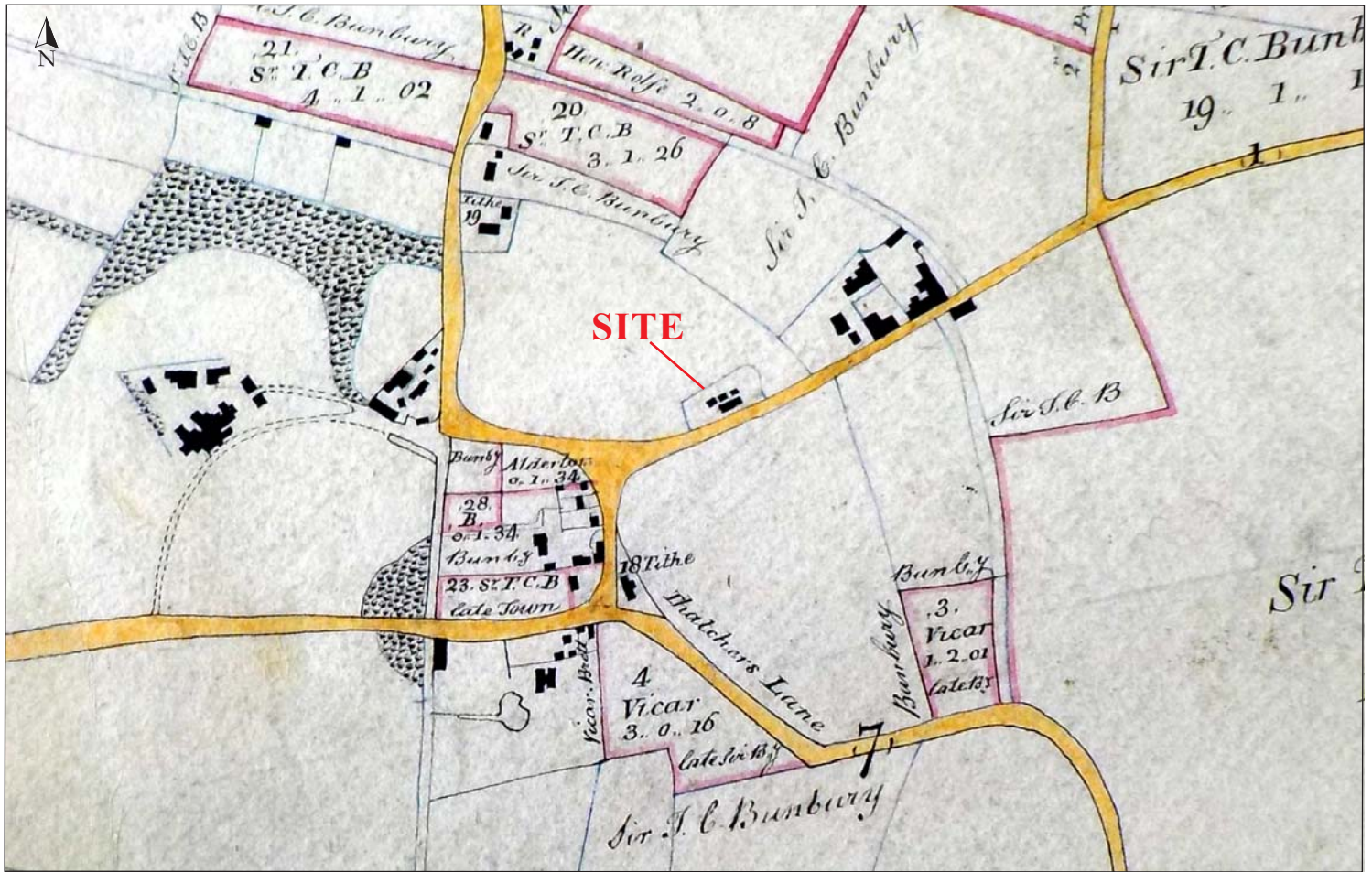
Scale 1:1000 at A4

The Forge, Great Barton, Suffolk (P7911)

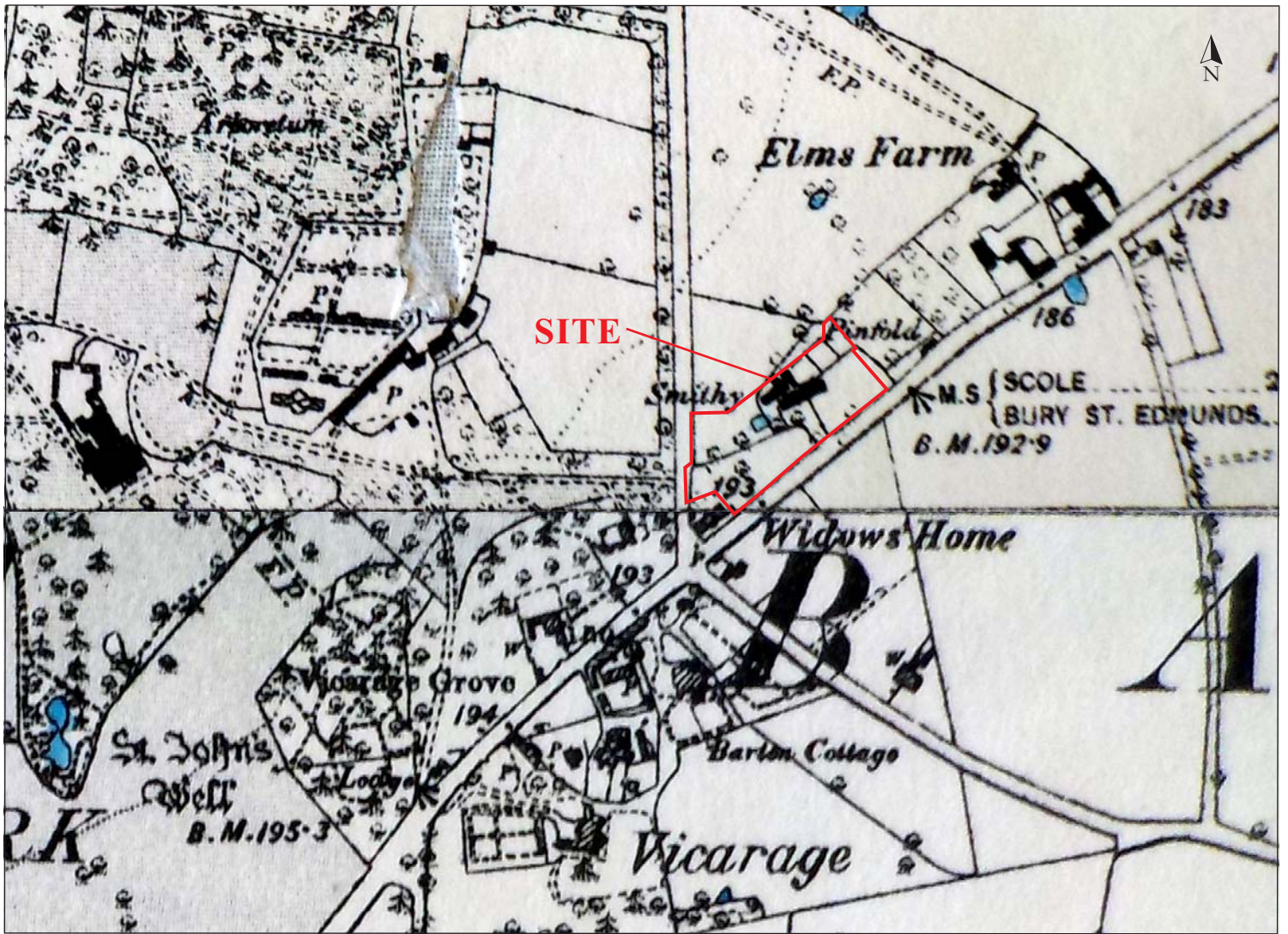


Reproduced from the 2009 Ordnance Survey 1:25000 map with the permission of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. Crown copyright Archaeological Solutions Ltd. Licence No. 100036680

Archaeological Solutions Ltd  
**Fig. 3 HER Data**  
 Scale 1:12,500 at A4  
 Land Adj to Church Institute, The Street, Great Barton (P7911)

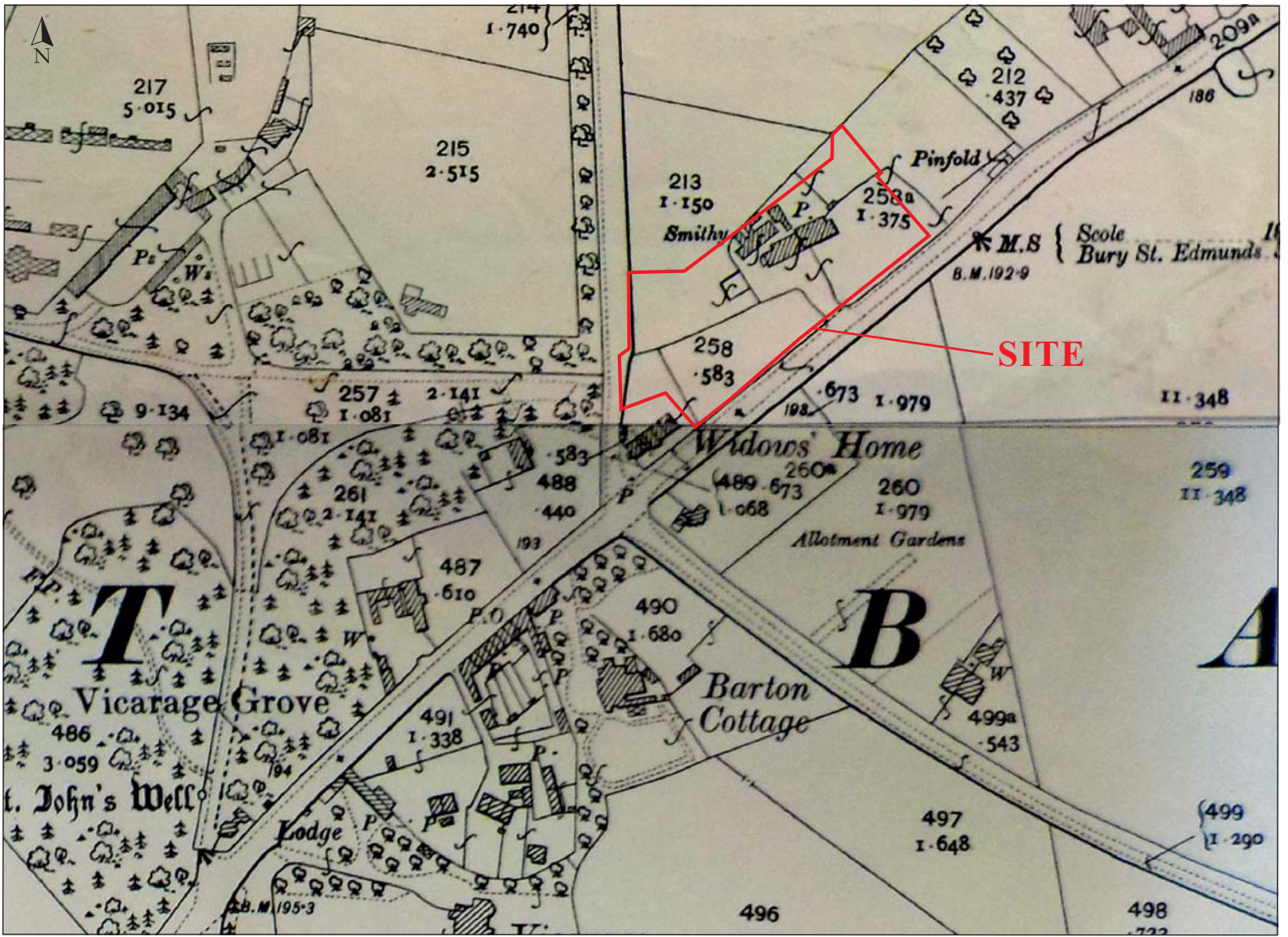


Archaeological Solutions Ltd
<b>Fig. 4 Enclosure map, 1805</b>
Not to Scale
The Forge, Great Barton, Suffolk (P7911)

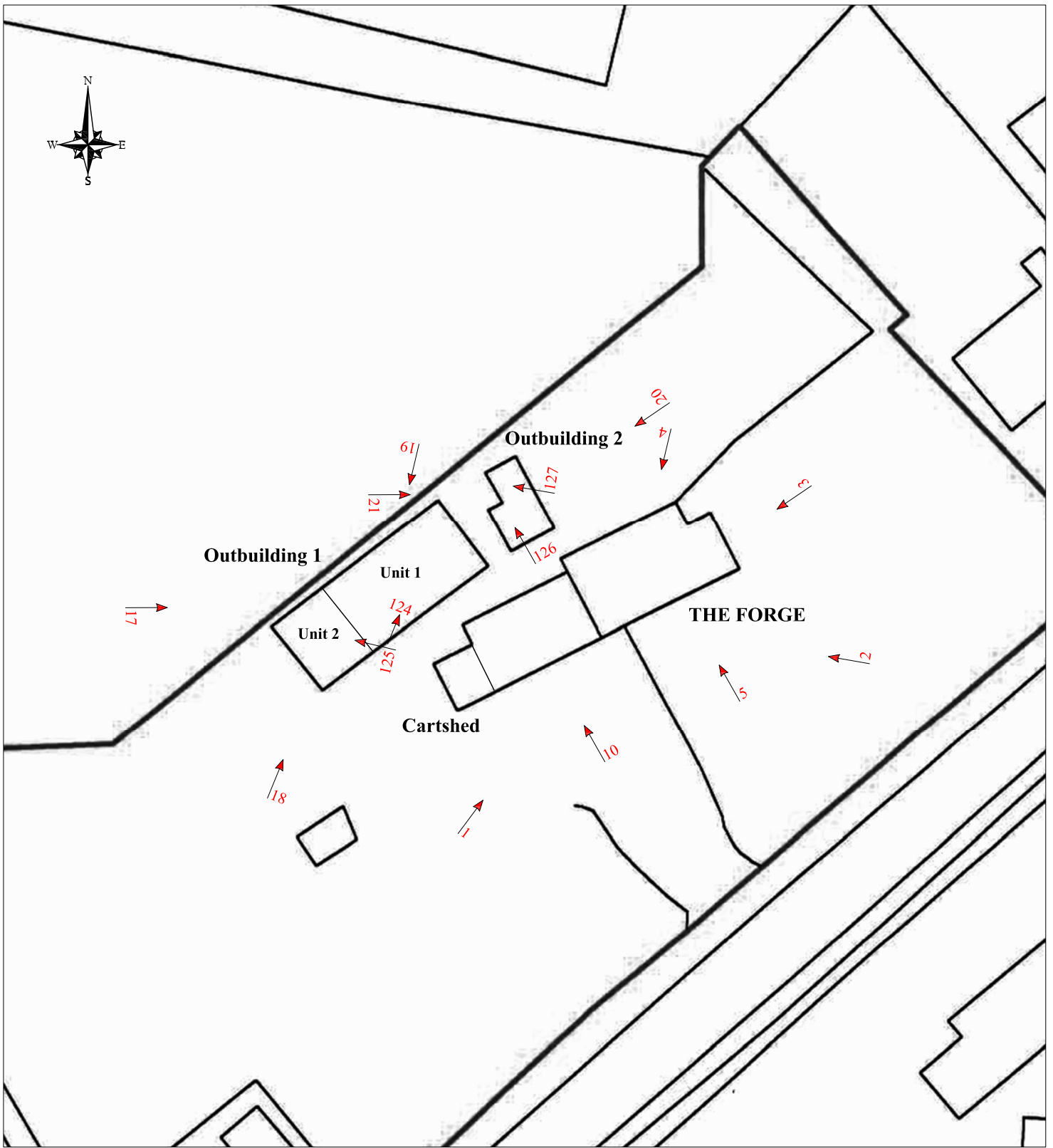


Archaeological Solutions Ltd  
Fig. 5 OS map, 1888  
Not to Scale  
The Forge, Great Barton, Suffolk (P7911)



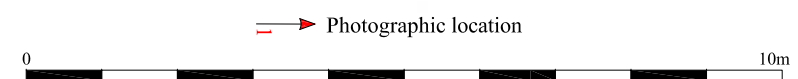
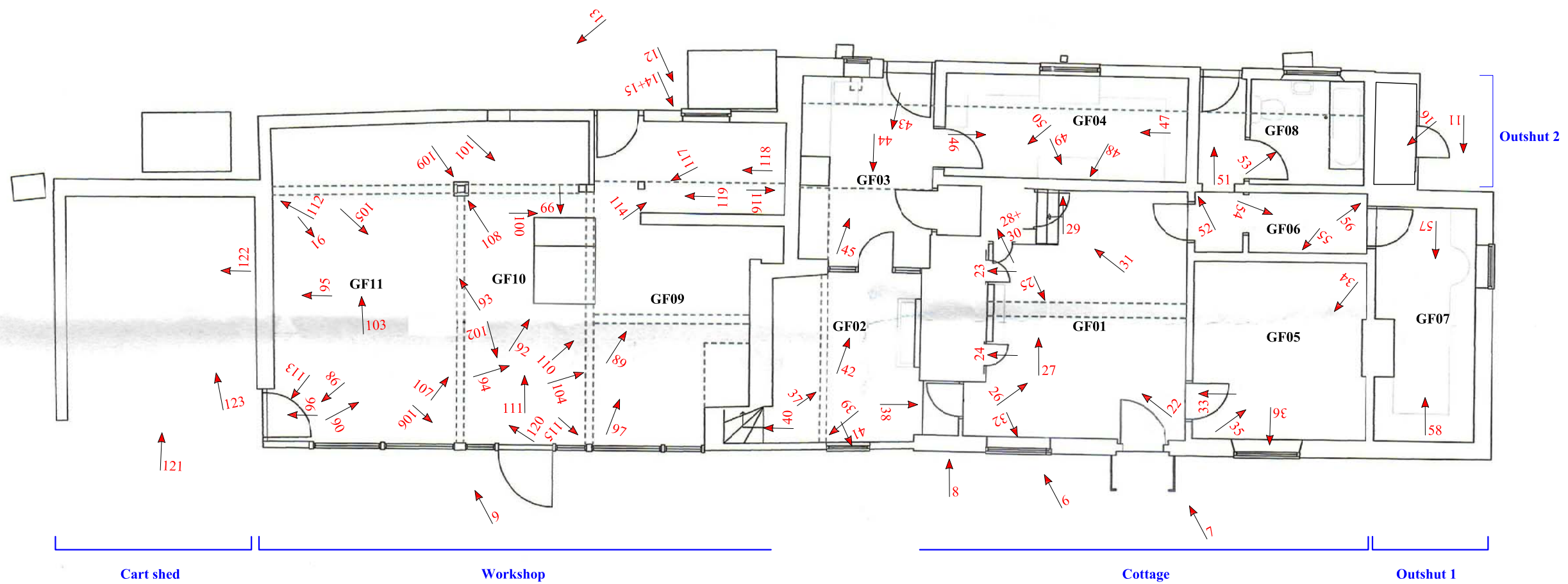
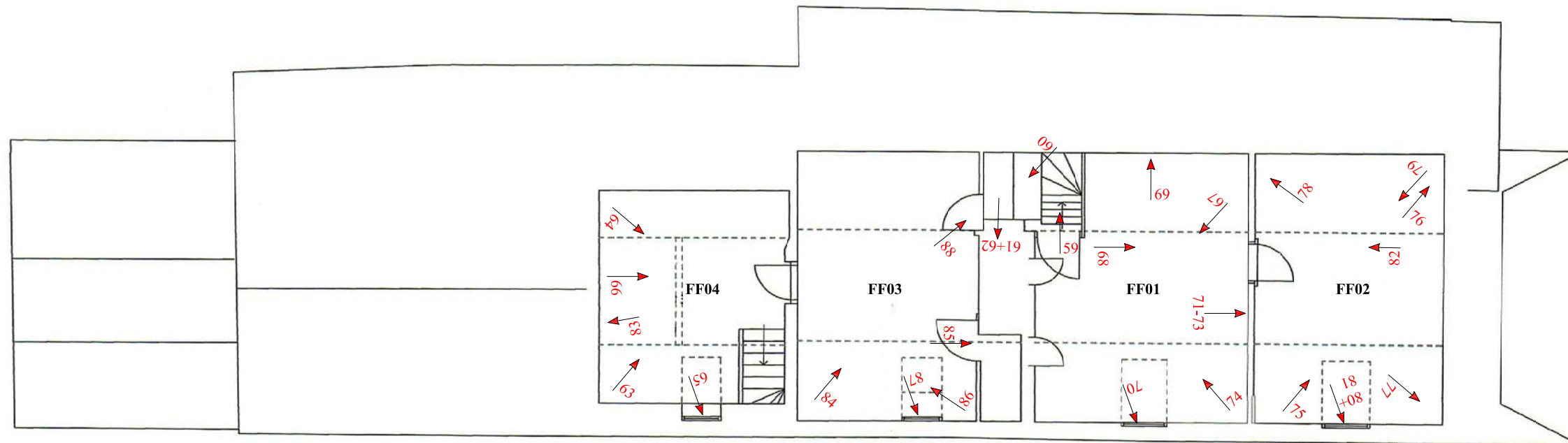


<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>
<b>Fig. 6 OS map, 1904</b>
Not to Scale
The Forge, Great Barton, Suffolk (P7911)

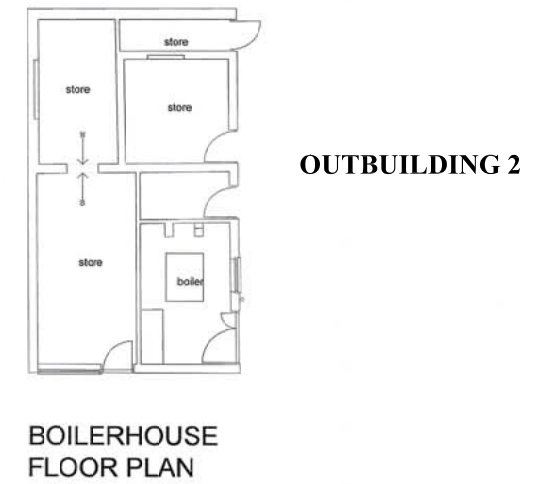
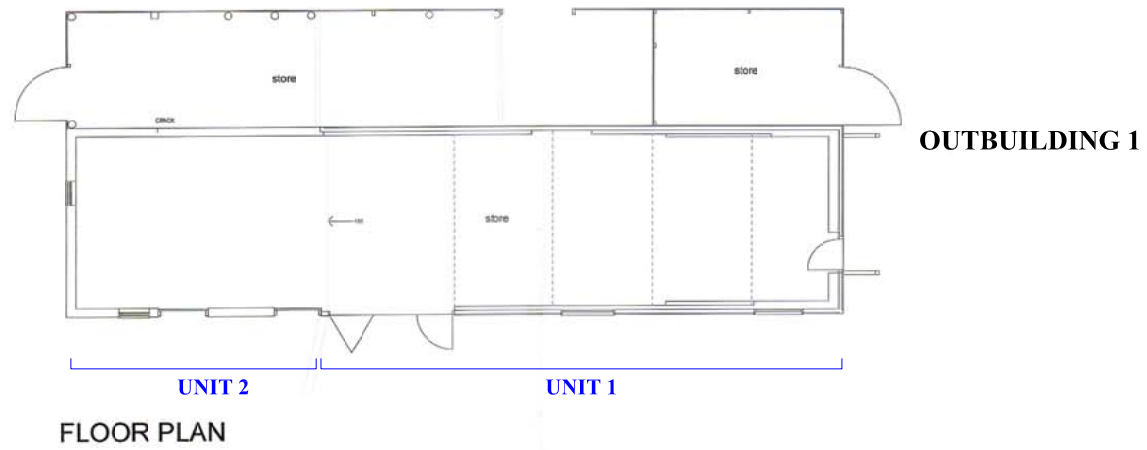
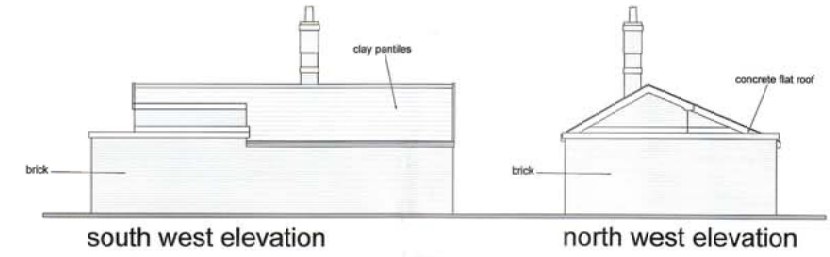
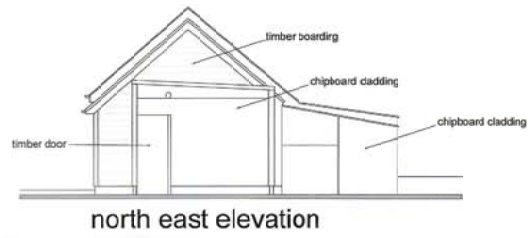
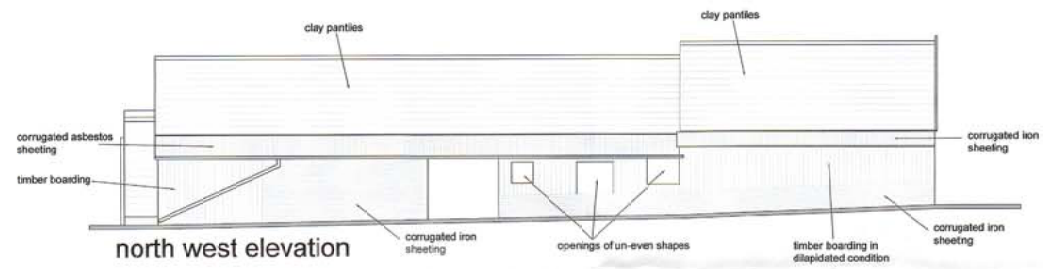
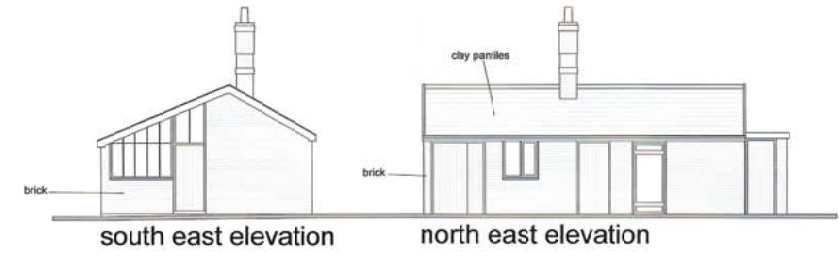
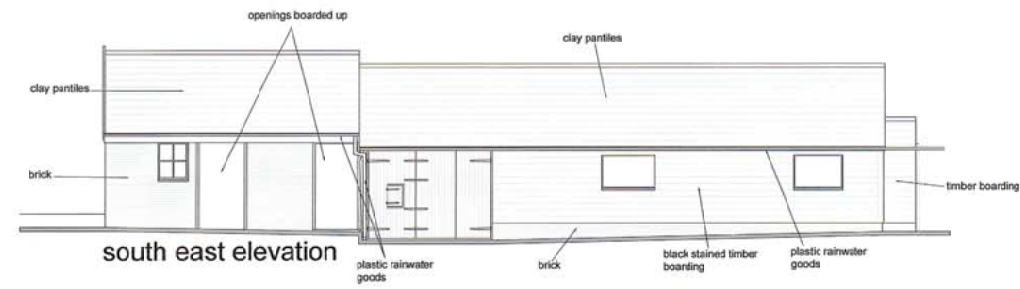
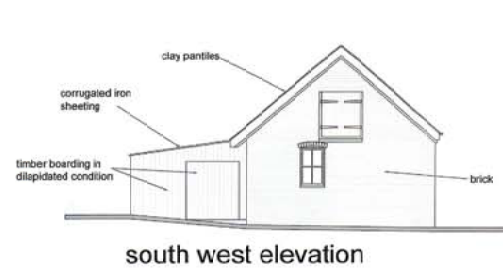


0 25m

<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>
<b>Fig. 7 External photo locations</b>
Scale 1:500 at A4
The Forge, Great Barton, Suffolk (P7911)



Archaeological Solutions Ltd  
**Fig. 8 Photo location plans**  
Scale 1:100 at A3  
The Forge, Great Barton, Suffolk (P7911)



Archaeological Solutions Ltd  
**Fig. 9 Outbuildings**  
 Scale 1:200 at A3  
 The Forge, Great Barton, Suffolk (P7911)