# Land at Barrow Heath Shooting Ground, Barrow, Suffolk

# **Archaeological Evaluation**

NGR: TL 77660 65872
Planning Ref: Pre-application

PCAS Site code: BSGE 15
PCAS Job No.: 1536
SHER parish code: BRR 059
SHER Event No: ESF23240

## Prepared for

The Barrow Heath Shooting Ground

by J. Sleap

November 2015



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#### Non-Technical Summary

A programme of archaeological trial trenching was conducted on land at Barrow Heath Shooting Ground, Suffolk. Landscaping works to improve the acoustic screening for residents around the site is proposed in the southwest corner and along the access road to the existing shooting ground, with an application under preparation for submission to the local planning authority. The approximate central NGR of the site is TL 77660 65872.

The site largely occupies a west facing slope on Barrow Heath, between Riseby and Barrow. To the north Bronze Age barrows and other funerary features along with scatters of artefacts have been identified during roadworks, and further scatters of prehistoric, Roman and Saxon artefacts have been recovered from the south facing slope of Barrow Heath.

Geophysical survey of the site has identified mainly linear anomalies interpreted as medieval/post-medieval ridge and furrow occupying large parts of the site. A single possible ditch crossing the slope of the hill was also identified.

Forty 20m trenches are positioned to investigate and confirm the results of the geophysical survey. Trenches avoided known services and existing structures on the site, and were targeted in those areas to be impacted by the landscaping proposals. The results of the evaluation proved mainly negative with only trenches 1, 3 and 36 revealing any archaeology in the form of three undated ditches and a gully.

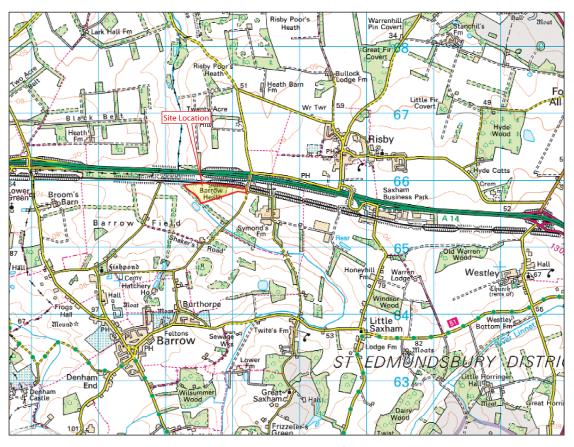


Figure 1: Site location map at scale 1:25,000. Site location in red. (OS mapping © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. PCAS licence no. 100049278).

#### 1.0 Introduction

Pre-Construct Archaeological Services Ltd (PCAS) was commissioned by The Barrow Heath Shooting Ground to undertake a scheme of archaeological trial trenching on land at the existing shooting ground. A total of forty trenches were positioned to investigate the results of a geophysical survey of the site, and the results will be used to inform a forthcoming planning application for the construction of acoustic mounds around the site to minimise the noise experienced by local residents from the activity at the shooting ground.

This document follows current best practice and appropriate national guidance including:

- NPPF, National Planning Policy Framework (2012)
- ClfA Code of Conduct (1994 as revised);
- ClfA Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (2014);
- Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)

# 2.0 Site location and description (Fig. 1)

The assessment area lies on the south side of the A14 between junctions 40-41 of that road. The railway line to Bury St Edmunds (c.7.5km east) from Ely forms the northern boundary of the Site. The villages of Barrow and Burthorpe Green lie c.2km to the south of the site, while Risby lies c.2km to the northeast.

The site is currently in use as the Barrow Shooting ground, and is accessed via a track along the eastern arm of the site off of New Road from J41 of the A14. The site comprises c. 14.5 hectares of mixed open grass and wooded areas, the latter occupying the topographically highest part of the site and open grass on the west facing slope. The surrounding land is in use as arable farmland.

The evaluation trenches were concentrated in those accessible areas which are proposed for landscaping to improve the experience of the residents around the site during the events held at the shooting ground. These include along the south side of the access track, and the southwest corner of the site on the west facing slope.

The approximate central National Grid Reference of the Site is TL 77660 65872.

#### 3.0 Geology and topography

The predominant soil type identified in the vicinity of the proposed development comprises freely draining slightly acidic and base rich soils (Magic.co.uk). The solid geology of the site comprises Cretaceous chalk (predominately undifferentiated Holywell Nodular Chalk Formation and New Pit Chalk Formation). Superficial deposits along the western boundary comprises Head (clay, silt, sand and gravel) - material accumulated by down slope movements, including landslide, debris flow, solifluction, soil creep and hill wash. No overlying deposits are recorded in the central region, with wind blown sand across the majority of the area (mapapps.bgs.ac.uk).

The site lies on a west facing slope on the top of Barrow Heath; the site lies at nearly 65m OD at the extreme eastern end of the site where the access track meets New Road, gently falling to the west towards the existing copse of trees in the shooting ground, and then falling rapidly to less than 40mOD along the waterway which forms the southern edge of the site (Fig. 2).

## 4.0 Planning background

The Barrow Heath Shooting ground is seeking to extend their operations to include a series of landscaped acoustic mounds to contain noise from their regular events. The shooting ground has been in existence for almost 20 years and at present is restricted in activities that can take place on the site due to potential environmental concerns. The erection of a series of strategically located mounds will enable the operations to be carried without causing annoyance or nuisance to local residents.

It is proposed to import suitable inert materials to create the mounds as shown on Fig. 2. In advance of the construction of the mounds top and sub-soils would be stripped from the existing agricultural land and temporarily stockpiled for re-use following the establishment of the earth mounds. No soils will be removed from the northern sector of the site outside of the agricultural field.

An archaeological desk-based assessment was completed in July 2015, with a geophysical survey of the site undertaken in June of that year. The results of this research along with the proposals are used here to target the forty evaluation trenches to investigate the potential and survival of any buried archaeological remains that may be impacted as a result of the proposals, and to make an initial assessment of the significance of those remains.

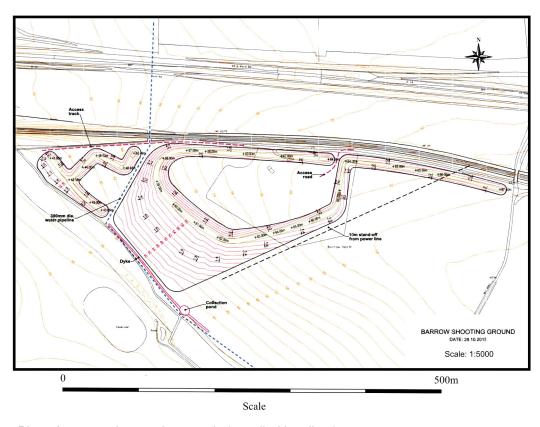


Figure 2. Plan of proposed acoustic mounds (supplied by client)

#### 5.0 Archaeological and historical background

Bronze and Iron Age artefacts have been recovered from the area to the south of the Site, but it is to the north that the highest concentration of prehistoric archaeological remains has been recovered. In this area a Bronze Age barrow was encountered during roadworks in the mid 18<sup>th</sup> century, and a number of other burials including one cremation have been identified during modern construction, including the surviving half of a Bronze Age barrow which upon excavation was found to contain two inhumations with associated grave goods. Twenty long

Barrow Shooting Ground, Barrow, Suffolk Archaeological Evaluation

blade flakes have been recovered from the bed of the small stream at Barrow Bottom (RBY011), c. 125m north of the proposed development area. There are also a number of uninvestigated cropmarks scattered around the area which are thought to indicate prehistoric remains.

There is little evidence for Roman occupation around the Site; scatters of artefacts including coins, brooches and pottery have been recovered from around the area including immediately south of the Site. This scatter of artefacts is typical of the evidence of Roman activity in the surrounding area, which due to being largely agricultural has provided few opportunities to investigate the buried archaeological record, however the projected route of the Roman road the Ickneild Way runs c.3.5km to the north of the Site.

There is a sparse scatter of Saxon artefacts recorded as being recovered from the area around the Site, including a stirrup found c.125m southeast of the Site boundary. Settlement in the area was certainly established by the late Saxon period as both Barrow and neighbouring Risby feature as substantial settlements in the Domesday Book. Barrow (Baro) itself had 15 villagers, 10 smallholders, 1 slave and a freeman. The village was composed of three acres of meadow, woodland, a mill and a church. Risby (Risebi) had 4 villagers, 7 smallholders, 3 slaves, eight freemen and was composed of two acres of meadow and a church. The place name Barrow derives from the Old English bearu meaning place at the wood of grove, while Risby also from the Old Scandinavian ryth and by, meaning farmstead or village among the brushwood or by a clearing (Mills, 1993), suggesting a slightly later date for the origin of this village. Both these place names indicate the area was mostly wooded in the Pre-Conquest period.

The Domesday villages continued to be occupied throughout the medieval period, with a local economy probably based on agriculture. There are no known medieval archaeological monuments around the Site, although a small number of medieval and post-medieval artefacts have been recovered by metal detectorists to the south.

There are three Grade II Listed Buildings in the area around the Site, including the mill and Mill House c. 300m southwest of the Site, first shown on a map dating from the late 16<sup>th</sup> century.

A geophysical survey of the site was undertaken in June 2015 (Bunn, 2015) targeted on the areas of the site that are involved in the landscaping proposals. The full report on the geophysics results is incorporated into the archaeological DBA (Evans, 2015). The geophysics identified the remnants of ridge and furrow cultivation in the southwest and east arm of the site, and a possible ditch running on a northwest-southeast alignment across the west facing slope of the site. The majority of the variation was interpreted as being due to the presence of and disturbance by the shooting ground equipment and use, and modern services. As such, a low archaeological potential was indicated by the results of this survey.

## 6.0 Methodology (fig. 3)

The evaluation trenches were opened by machine, equipped with a toothless bucket under archaeological supervision to the first archaeologically significant horizon within Trench 2 and natural geology within Trenches 1 and 3 respectively. The trenches were then cleaned and defined by hand.

Where identified, archaeological features were examined sufficiently to determine their date, character and survival condition and then recorded by measured plan and section drawings at appropriate scales (1:20 or 1:50), incorporating Ordnance Survey datum heights.

A written record of each significant stratigraphic horizon and archaeological feature was made on standard PCAS context recording forms. These were supplemented by a narrative account in the form of a site diary.

A digital photographic record, supplemented by colour slide and monochrome film photography as appropriate, was maintained during the course of the archaeological intervention.



Figure: 3. Trench location plan at Barrow Shooting Ground, based on interpretive geophysics results. Scale 1:5000

## 7.0 Results (figs 4-6)

#### **Negative Trenches (fig: 7)**

#### Summary

The majority of the trenches excavated were deemed negative and included trenches 2, 4-26 located towards the south- western extent of the site and trenches 27- 35, 37- 40 in the north-eastern extent of the site.

The negative trenches all contained a similar sequence of material in the form of a basal layer of red-brown sandy silt forming deposits within the underlying chalky flint natural.

Above this layer was a 0.38m thick subsoil deposit of mid orange brown silty sand with occasional flint inclusions located within all trenches situated at the top of the slope at the north-eastern extent of the site. This subsoil deposit became less obvious towards the western extent of the site as the ground level dropped down the slope with only three of the 26 trenches exhibiting signs of it where it had eroded to a depth of 0.15m.

Ridge and furrow cultivation (Fig: 6) was also evident in trenches 3, 11, 21 and 24, mainly aligned north-east to south-west with trench 24 containing the greatest concentration of furrows.

All of the above were subsequently sealed by a 0.26-36m thick deposit of mid grey brown topsoil.

### Positive Trenches (figs: 4 & 5)

#### Summary

Of the forty trenches excavated only trenches 1, 3 and 36 revealed any evidence of archaeology which comprised a ditch and a gully in trench 1, a single ditch in trench 3 (continuation of feature in trench 1) and a smaller ditch located in trench 36. All features were devoid of finds and undated.

#### Trench 1 (Fig: 4a & 4c)

The earliest layer encountered was natural chalk (104) with occasional flint inclusions.

Cut into this basal material were two shallow linear features interpreted as a ditch and a gully aligned north to south and north-west to south-east respectively.

Ditch [103], aligned north to south exhibited very shallow sides, approximately 1m wide and filled with poorly sorted red-brown silty sand (102), 0.14m thick devoid of finds. This ditch appeared on the geophysical survey as a north to south aligned linear running down the western slope of the site, its conjectured alignment appearing within trench 3 as [303].

A second linear interpreted as gully [106] was aligned north-west to south-east. Extremely shallow and for the most part ploughed out, this feature for all intent and purpose could also be interpreted as the remnants of a furrow being only 0.05m deep. Despite their conflicting orientation no relationship could be established between [103] and [106], the trench position just falling short of their respective intersection.

Sealing the above was a 0.36m thick deposit of mid grey brown topsoil (101).

## Trench 3 (Fig: 4d & 4f)

The basal deposit within trench 3 comprised natural chalk (304) with occasional flint inclusions.

Cut into the natural chalk was north-south aligned ditch [303] situated between two furrows, which was a continuation of ditch [103] recorded in trench 1.

Approximately 1m wide and 0.24m deep, ditch [303] revealed a more concave profile than [103] with the western edge slightly less pronounced, probably a result of erosion on the western downward slope. Contained within [303] was poorly sorted orange-brown silty sand (302) with flint and chalk inclusions yielding no datable evidence.

All the above were subsequently sealed by a 0.28m thick deposit of topsoil (301).

## Trench 36 (Fig: 5a & 5b)

The natural deposit comprised mid orange-brown silty sand (3603) with occasional flint inclusions and patches of pale yellow sand and clay with concentrations of flint.

Cut into (3603) was a north-south aligned ditch [3604] approximately 0.72m wide and 0.23m deep, exhibiting a concave profile which did not appear on the geophysical survey. Two fills were present of which the basal fill comprised firm, mid grey-brown silty clay (3605) 0.11m thick, possibly derived from washed in material or general silting within the ditch. The upper fill, approximately 0.1m thick comprised mid grey-brown silty sand with occasional flint inclusions. Both deposits were devoid of datable evidence.

Sealing ditch [3604] was a dense deposit of mid orange-brown subsoil (3602), 0.38m thick with occasional flint inclusions which was subsequently overlain by a 0.32m thick deposit of topsoil (3601).

#### 8.0 Discussion and Conclusion

The evaluation proved for the most part negative, with thirty seven of the forty trenches yielding little more than natural deposits, interspersed with occasional ridge and furrow.

The north-south aligned ditch revealed in both trenches 1 and 3 to the west of the development area together with the gully or furrow in trench 1 yielded no datable evidence, the same applied to the second north-south ditch to the east of the site. These features were very shallow, gully [106] being truncated or eroded to the point of almost being non-existent, and may relate to post-medieval activity, possibly water management features to facilitate drainage down slope towards the dyke that partially forms the southern edge of the development.

The archaeological DBA (Evans, 2015) indicated a low to negligible potential for encountering previously unknown heritage assets of Prehistoric to Post-medieval date within the proposed development area and this was supported by the findings from the trench evaluation. The earliest Tithe map of 1839 recorded the proposed development area within a much larger plot with a possible gravel extraction pit in the north-west corner. A later OS map of 1882 revealed the sub-division of the centre of the plot into six smaller land parcels which lay just between western and eastern ditches revealed in trenches 1, 3 and 36, reinforcing the possibility that they relate to post-medieval activity, the land remaining largely unchanged well into the 1950's.

# 9.0 Effectiveness of Methodology

Intrusive evaluation was an appropriate method for gathering further information about the sites archaeological potential. The body of data produced by this evaluation is considered sufficient to inform the planning and development process.

#### 10.0 Project Archive

The site records, currently in the custody of PCAS, will be deposited with a printed copy of this report at the Suffolk County Stores, where it can be accessed using the unique HER event Number accession number ESF23240. A digital copy of this report will be uploaded to OASIS, where it will be accessible via the ADS website.

#### 11.0 Acknowledgements

Pre-Construct Archaeological Services would like to thank The Barrow Heath Shooting Ground for this commission.

#### 12.0 References

Bunn, D, 2015, *Archaeological Geophysical Survey: Barrow Shooting Ground, Suffolk.* Unpublished client report by Pre-Construct Geophysics

Evans, P, 2015, *Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment: Land at Barrow Heath Shooting Ground, Barrow, Suffolk.* PCAS report no. 1466. Unpublished client report by Pre-Construct Archaeological Services

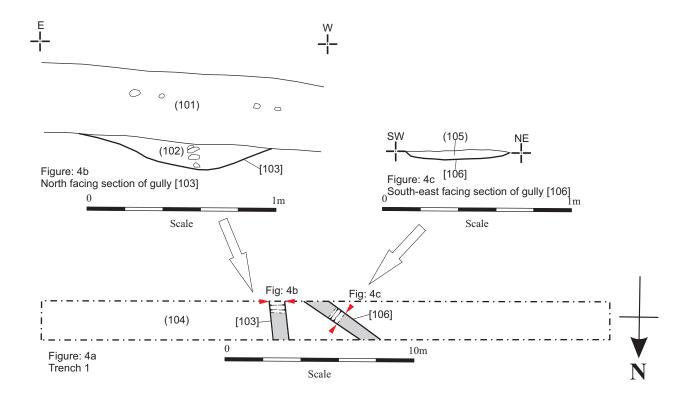
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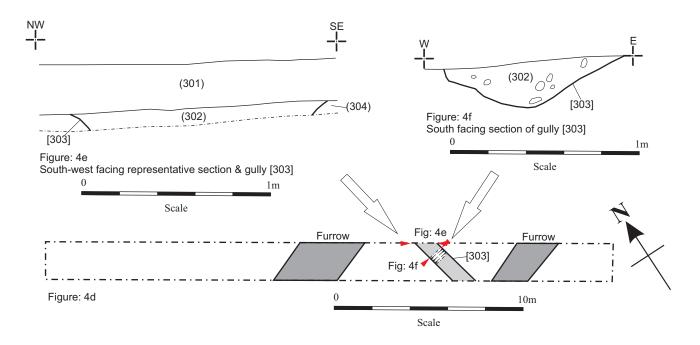
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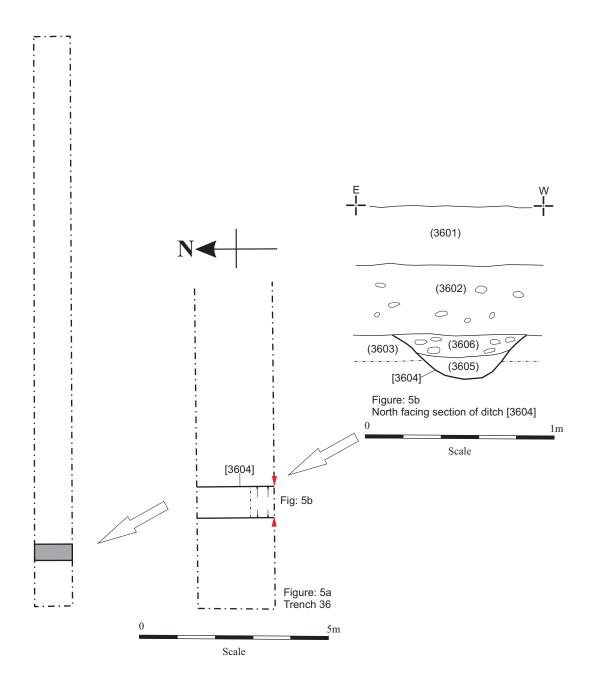
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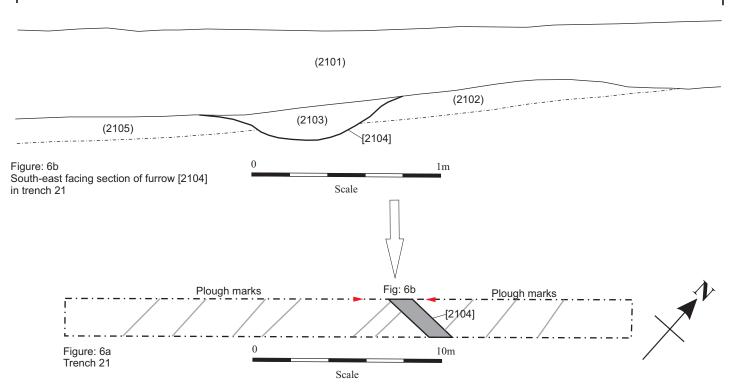
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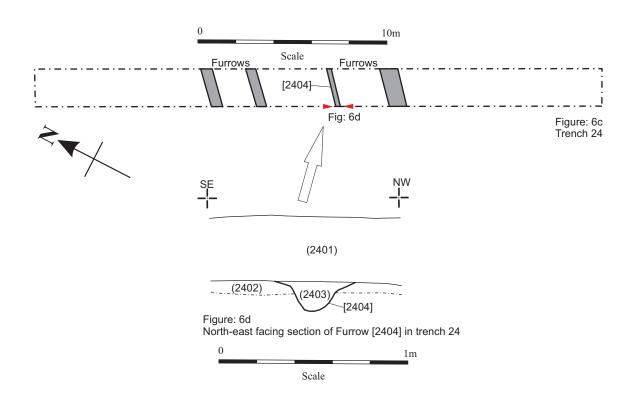
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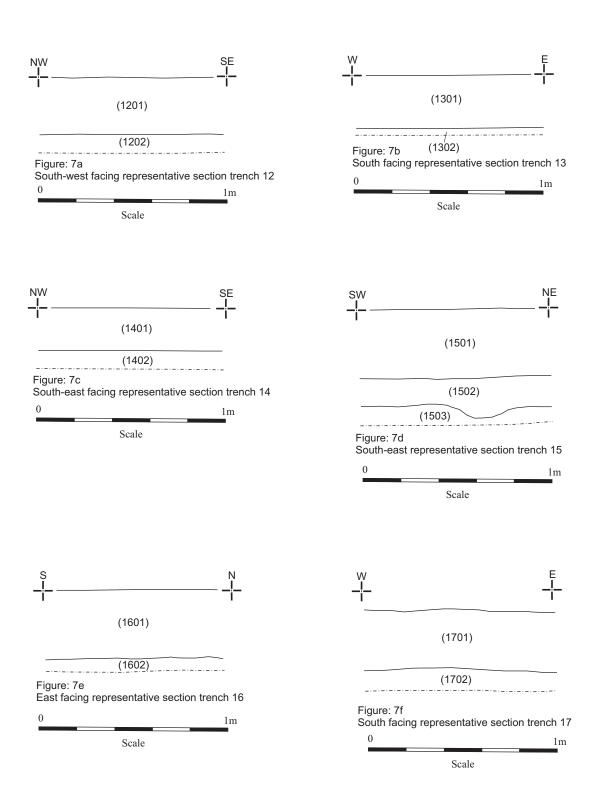




Plate 1: Trench 36 looking west.



Plate 2: Ditch [3604] looking south.



Plate 3: Trench 1 looking east.



Plate 4: Ditch [103] looking south.



Plate 5: Gully/furrow [106] looking north-west.



Plate 6: Trench 3 looking north-west.



Plate 7: Ditch [303] looking north.



Plate 8: Trench 24 looking south-east.



Plate 9: Furrow [2404] looking south-west



Plate 10: Trench 21 looking west.



Plate 11: Furrow [2104] looking north-west

# **Appendix 2: Context Summary**

Context No	Туре	Description	Dimensions
101	Layer	Mid grey-brown topsoil	0.36m
102	Fill	Red-brown silty sand, fill of [103]	0.14m
103	Cut	North-south aligned ditch	Width 1m/depth 0.14m
104	Layer	Natural chalk	
105	Fill	Red-brown silty sand, fill of [106]	Depth 0.05m
106	Cut	North-west to south-east aligned gully	Width 0.6m/depth 0.05m
201	Layer	Mid grey-brown topsoil	0.26m
202	Layer	Natural chalk	
301	Layer	Mid grey-brown topsoil	0.28m
302	Fill	Orange-brown silty sand, fill of ditch [303]	0.24m thick
303	Cut	North-south aligned ditch	Width 0.7m/depth 0.24m
304	Layer	Natural chalk	
401	Layer	Mid grey-brown topsoil	0.32m
402	Layer	Natural chalk	
501	Layer	Mid grey-brown topsoil	0.28m
502	Layer	Natural chalk	
601	Layer	Mid grey-brown topsoil	0.37m
602	Layer	Mid orange-brown silty sand subsoil	0.15m
603	Layer	Natural chalk	
701	Layer	Mid grey-brown topsoil	0.35m
702	Layer	Mid orange-brown silty sand subsoil	0.15m
703	Layer	Natural chalk	
801	Layer	Mid grey-brown topsoil	0.3m
802	Layer	Natural chalk	
901	Layer	Mid grey-brown topsoil	0.3m
902	Layer	Natural chalk	0.1m
903	Layer	Natural chalk	
1001	Layer	Mid grey-brown topsoil	0.25m
1002	Layer	Mid orange-brown silty sand subsoil	0.15m
1003	Layer	Natural chalk	
1101	Layer	Mid grey-brown topsoil	0.34m
1102	Fill	Fill of furrow	
1103	Cut	Furrow	Width 0.5m
1104	Layer	Natural chalk	
1201	Layer	Mid grey-brown topsoil	0.3m
1202	Layer	Natural chalk	
1301	Layer	Mid grey-brown topsoil	0.28m
1302	Layer	Natural chalk	
1401	Layer	Mid grey-brown topsoil	0.24m
1402	Layer	Natural chalk	
1501	Layer	Mid grey-brown topsoil	0.36m
1502	Layer	Mid orange-brown silty sand subsoil	0.14m

1503	Layer	Natural chalk	
1601	Layer	Mid grey-brown topsoil	0.34m
1602	Layer	Natural chalk	0.0 1111
1701	Layer	Mid grey-brown topsoil	0.3m
1702	Layer	Natural chalk	0.0111
1801	Layer	Mid grey-brown topsoil	0.3m
1802	Layer	Natural chalk	0.0111
1901	Layer	Mid grey-brown topsoil	0.3m
1902	Layer	Natural chalk	0.3111
2001	Layer	Mid grey-brown topsoil	0.28m
2001		Natural chalk	0.20111
2101	Layer	Mid grey-brown topsoil	0.42m
2101	Layer		0.42III 0.12m
	Layer	Mid orange-brown silty sand subsoil	
2103	Fill	Orange-brown silty sand, fill of [2104]	0.16m
2104	Cut	Furrow	0.92m wide
2201	Layer	Mid grey-brown topsoil	0.38m
2202	Layer	Natural chalk	
2301	Layer	Mid grey-brown topsoil	0.24m
2302	Layer	Natural chalk	
2401	Layer	Mid grey-brown topsoil	0.34m
2402	Layer	Natural chalk	
2403	Fill	Fill of furrow	0.06m thick
2404	Cut	Cut for furrow	
2501	Layer	Mid grey-brown topsoil	0.22m
2502	Layer	Natural chalk	
2601	Layer	Mid grey-brown topsoil	0.15m
2602	Layer	Natural chalk	
2701	Layer	Mid grey-brown topsoil	0.34m
2702	Layer	Mid orange-brown silty sand subsoil	0.2m
2703	Layer	Natural chalk	
2801	Layer	Mid grey-brown topsoil	0.32m
2802	Layer	Mid orange-brown silty sand subsoil	0.3m
2803	Layer	Natural chalk	
2901	Layer	Mid grey-brown topsoil	0.32m
2902	Layer	Mid orange-brown silty sand subsoil	0.3m
2903	Layer	Natural chalk	
3001	Layer	Mid grey-brown topsoil	0.35m
3002	Layer	Mid orange-brown silty sand subsoil	0.44m
3003	Layer	Natural chalk	
3101	Layer	Mid grey-brown topsoil	
3102	Layer	Mid orange-brown silty sand subsoil	
3103	Layer	Natural chalk	
3201	Layer	Mid grey-brown topsoil	0.3m
3202	Layer	Mid orange-brown silty sand subsoil	0.36m
3203	Layer	Natural chalk	2.00
3301	Layer	Mid grey-brown topsoil	0.3m
3302	Layer	Mid orange-brown silty sand subsoil	0.28m
3303	Layer	Natural chalk	3.23.11
3401	Layer	Mid grey-brown topsoil	0.34m
3402	Layer	Mid grey brown topsoil  Mid orange-brown silty sand subsoil	0.32m
3403	Layer	Natural chalk	0.02111
3501	Layer	Mid grey-brown topsoil	0.33m
3502	<u> </u>	Mid orange-brown silty sand subsoil	0.28m
3302	Layer	IVIIU UIAIIYE-DIUWII SIILY SAIIU SUDSUII	0.40111

3503	Layer	Natural chalk	
3601	Layer	Mid grey-brown topsoil	0.32m
3602	Layer	Mid orange-brown silty sand subsoil	0.38m
3603	Layer	Natural chalk	
3604	Cut	North-south aligned ditch	0.7m
			wide/0.21m
			deep
3605	Fill	Mid grey brown silt clay, basal fill of	0.11m thick
		ditch [3604]	
3606	Fill	Mid grey brown silty sand, upper fill of	0.1m thick
		ditch [3604]	
3701	Layer	Mid grey-brown topsoil	0.3m
3702	Layer	Mid orange-brown silty sand subsoil	0.31m
3703	Layer	Natural chalk	
3801	Layer	Mid grey-brown topsoil	0.32m
3802	Layer	Mid orange-brown silty sand subsoil	0.23m
3803	Layer	Natural chalk	
3901	Layer	Mid grey-brown topsoil	0.31m
3902	Layer	Mid orange-brown silty sand subsoil	0.21m
3903	Layer	Natural chalk	0.1-0.3m
3904	Layer	Natural chalk	
4001	Layer	Mid grey-brown topsoil	0.26m
4002	Layer	Mid orange-brown silty sand subsoil	0.31m
4003	Layer	Natural chalk	
4003	Layer	inatural Criain	

OASIS FORM - Print view Page 1 of 2

# **OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England**

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#### Printable version

#### OASIS ID: preconst3-222905

#### **Project details**

Project name Land at Barrow Heath Shooting Ground, Barrow, Suffolk: Archaeological Evaluation

Short description of the project

A programme of archaeological trial trenching was conducted on land at Barrow Heath Shooting Ground, Suffolk. Landscaping works to improve the acoustic screening for residents around the site is proposed in the southwest corner and along the access road to the existing shooting ground, with an application under preparation for submission to the local planning authority. The approximate central NGR of the site is TL 77660 65872. The site largely occupies a west facing slope on Barrow Heath, between Riseby and Barrow. To the north Bronze Age barrows and other funerary features along with scatters of artefacts have been identified during roadworks, and further scatters of prehistoric, Roman and Saxon artefacts have been recovered from the south facing slope of Barrow Heath. Geophysical survey of the site has identified mainly linear anomalies interpreted as medieval/post-medieval ridge and furrow occupying large parts of the site. A single possible ditch crossing the slope of the hill was also identified. Forty 20m trenches are positioned to investigate and confirm the results of the geophysical survey. Trenches avoided known services and existing structures on the site, and were targeted in those areas to be impacted by the landscaping proposals. The results of the evaluation proved mainly negative with only trenches 1, 3 and 36 revealing any archaeology in the form of three undated ditches and a gully.

Start: 21-09-2015 End: 28-09-2015 Project dates

Previous/future

work

No / Not known

Any associated project reference codes

BSGE15 - Sitecode

Any associated project reference

codes

1536 - Contracting Unit No.

Type of project Field evaluation

Site status None

Current Land use Other 14 - Recreational usage

Monument type **DITCHES Uncertain** 

Significant Finds NONE None

Methods & techniques "Targeted Trenches"

Development

type

Landscaping

Prompt National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF

Position in the planning process

Pre-application

#### **Project location**

Country

Site location SUFFOLK ST EDMUNDSBURY BARROW Land at Barrow Heath Shooting Ground

Study area 14.5 Hectares

Site coordinates TL 77660 65872 52.261824313193 0.603582272581 52 15 42 N 000 36 12 E Point

### **Project creators**

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Name of Pre-Construct Archaeological Services Ltd

Organisation

Project brief originator

Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body

Project design originator

Pre-Construct Archaeological Services Ltd

Project

director/manager

Type of sponsor/funding body

Developer

Will Munford

**Project archives** 

Physical Archive No

Exists?

Digital Archive recipient

Suffolk County Store

Digital Contents "none"

Digital Media available

"Images raster / digital photography"

Paper Archive recipient

Suffolk County Store

Paper Contents "none"

Paper Media available

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