

**Manor Farm
Battisford
Suffolk**

Archaeological Evaluation



for:
Mexhomes Ltd

CA Project: SU0298
CA Report: SU0298_1
OASIS ID: cotswold2-425696
HER Ref: BAT 057

October 2021

Manor Farm Battisford Suffolk

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| Document Control Grid | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|------------|----------|------------|--------|----------------------|-------------|
| Revision | Date | Author | Checked by | Status | Reasons for revision | Approved by |
| A | 27/10/2021 | S Picard | R Mortimer | Draft | Internal review | R Mortimer |
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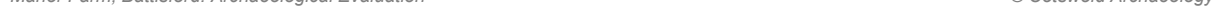
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SUMMARY

| | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| Project name: | Manor Farm |
| Location: | Battisford, Suffolk |
| NGR: | 604532 254263 |
| Type: | Evaluation |
| Date: | 11–15 October 2021 |
| Planning reference: | DC/20/01701/OUT |
| OASIS ID: | cotswold2-425696 |
| Location of Archive: | To be deposited with Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service and the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) |
| Site Code: | BAT 057 |

In October 2021, Cotswold Archaeology carried out an archaeological evaluation at St John's Manor Farm, Battisford, Suffolk ahead of the residential redevelopment of the farmyard. Following the demolition of the farm buildings and the removal of the concrete yard surface, ten trenches were excavated, measuring 164.5m in total. Although the back wall and crushed chalk floor of an earlier phase of buildings were recorded in one trench and the remnants of a possible cobbled yard surface were present in two trenches, no deposits of any archaeological interest were identified with a layer of mixed demolition material and make up for the concrete yard surface having largely truncated the naturally derived clay substrate. No finds were recovered, and no samples were taken.



1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1. In October 2021, Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation at St John's Manor Farm, Church Road, Battisford, Suffolk (centred at NGR: 604532 254263; Fig. 1). This evaluation was undertaken for MexHomes Ltd.
- 1.2. Outline planning permission for the residential redevelopment of the site has been granted by Mid Suffolk Council, planning ref. DC/20/01701/OUT, on condition of the instigation of a programme of archaeological works in accordance with an approved Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI, Appendix A)
- 1.3. The scope of this evaluation was defined in a Brief by Matthew Baker of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS), the archaeological advisors to the Local Planning Authority (LPA). The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a WSI prepared by Richard Mortimer (CA 2021) and approved by Matthew Baker.
- 1.4. The evaluation was also in line with, *Standard and guidance: Archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014; updated June 2020), the SCC Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation (SCCAS 2021), the *EAA Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003), the *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Planning Note 3* (English Heritage 2008), the *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Manager's Guide* (EH 2006).

The site

- 1.5. Occupying the western third of a large rectangular enclosure, moated to the east around the farmhouse and gardens, the 0.5ha site comprises the former farmyard, which until recently was covered by a large concrete pad with buildings on it constructed since the 1970s, and which housed an indoor pig unit. Sloping down slightly to the north-west, the site lies at c.73m AOD on a slight plateau overlooking a gentle north facing slope which forms a small tributary valley of the River Gipping c.3.3km to the north-east. The farm is lies to the north-east of, and just outside, the modern village centre, with the enclosure bounded to the south by Church Road and to the west, north and east by arable fields.
- 1.6. The underlying bedrock geology of the site is mapped as Red Crag Formation – sand; coarse-grained, poorly sorted, cross-bedded abundantly shelly sands which formed from 3.6 million years ago, in the Piacenzian Age and part of the Neogene period, to

2.1 million years ago in the Thurnian Stage. The superficial deposits are recorded as Lowestoft Formation – Diamicton; an extensive sheet of chalky till, together with outwash sands and gravels, silts and clays, which is characterised by its chalk and flint content, and which formed up to 0.5 million years ago during the Anglian Stage. (BGS 2021). On site, the natural substrate presented as pale to mid yellow and pale grey chalky clay.

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1. With the agreement of Matthew Baker, a full search of the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER) has not been carried out, the following is a summary of the readily available information.
- 2.2. Growing out of the first crusade in the late 11th century, when they provided care, and later armed protection, for pilgrims in Jerusalem, the Order of Knights of the Hospital of St John of Jerusalem was recognised as a catholic monastic order by Pope Paschal II in 1113 and the order spread across Europe with manors, or their equivalent, passing into the Hospitallers control, with a preceptory established on the site by 1154 (HER ref. no. BAT 001). Founded as monastic houses and with the aim of funding military action in the Levant, the preceptory was the administrative centre of the order in Suffolk and would have collected the rents and dues from the manor at Battisford and would also have provided alms for the local poor as well a hospice for pilgrims and travellers, a practice which would also have earned money for the order. It is thought that the moat, the northern and eastern lengths of which still enclose the house and gardens, was constructed during the 14th century with the southern arm separating the preceptory from Church Road, which runs from the medieval Tye green (BAT 006) c.60m to the south-west to the 13th – 14th century St Mary's church (BAT 004) c.900m to the east, the location of the western arm of the moat is unclear. The extant St John's Manor House is Grade II listed (National Heritage List 1352138) and was built during the 16th century using timbers from an earlier 13th or early 14th century building, before being faced with brick during the 19th century. A 19th century farmstead with a regular courtyard U-shaped plan, recorded on historic mapping and associated with the extant farmhouse (BAT 049), was replaced by the most recent farm buildings which were demolished prior to the archaeological work commencing.

2.3. The cropmark of an undated ring ditch, c.25-30m in diameter, is recorded in the field immediately to the west of the site (BAT 019) while the findspots of a Roman bronze figurine (BAT 008) and turquoise melon bead (BAT 009) are recorded to the south. Medieval findspots are recorded to the north-east of the site, where a silver long cross penny (BAT 033) and a scatter of pottery (BAT 025) were found, and the south-east where a bronze object (BAT 028) was found along with another silver long cross penny (BAT 030). The medieval landscape continues with another green recorded c.1km to the north at Combs, (COM 087) and further to the south-west at Charles Tye and the south-east at Barking Tye.

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1. The objectives of the evaluation were to provide information about the archaeological resource within the site, including its presence/absence, character, extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and quality. The information gathered will enable SCCAS to identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset, consider the impact of the proposed development upon it, and to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the development proposal, in line with the National Planning Policy Framework (DCLG, revised 2019).

3.2. The Brief stated that the trial-trenching was required to:

- Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.
- Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.
- Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.
- Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables, and orders of cost.

3.3. Any archaeological remains that were identified during the evaluation will be put into their local and regional context with reference to the East Anglian Regional Research Agenda (Medleycott 2011).

4. METHODOLOGY

- 4.1. The evaluation fieldwork comprised the excavation of ten trenches of varying lengths, from 6m to 39m, and measuring 164.5m in total (Fig. 2).
- 4.2. Although based on an agreed trench plan set out in the WSI, final trench locations were decided on the ground, with the approval of Matthew Baker, in order to avoid any extant obstacles or obvious modern foundations or intrusions but to still provide a representative sample of the site.
- 4.3. Trenches were set out both with tape measures and also on OS National Grid coordinates, and final trench positions located, using Leica GPS. Overburden was stripped from the trenches by a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless grading bucket. All machining was conducted under archaeological supervision to the top of the natural substrate.
- 4.4. Potential archaeological features/deposits were investigated, planned and recorded in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 1: Fieldwork Recording Manual*.
- 4.5. No artefactual material was recovered and no deposits were identified that required sampling.
- 4.6. CA will make arrangements with SCCAS for the deposition of the project archive. A digital archive will also be prepared and deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS). The archive will be prepared and deposited in accordance with *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* (ClfA 2014; updated October 2020).
- 4.7. A full summary of information from this project will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain, as shown in Appendix C.

5. RESULTS

- 5.1. Overburden on the site comprised mixed modern demolition material, including crushed concrete and red brick along with broken plastic and metal pipe and other unidentifiable objects, with pale brown to very dark brownish grey very loose clayey silt from 0.05m to 0.9m thick, and in every trench, except Trench 5, was directly over the naturally derived pale to mid yellow and pale grey chalky clay. Full details of all

the trenches are shown in Table 1 below, which follows selected trench descriptions, while detailed summaries of all the recorded contexts are given in Appendix B.

Trench 1 (Figs 2, 3, 4 and 9)

- 5.2. Located in the north-western corner of the site, this trench was west-south-west to east-north-east aligned and from 0.4m to 0.9m deep. The naturally derived pale to mid greyish green clay, 0101, possibly discoloured by water sitting both on and in it, sloped down to the west where the western boundary ditch, extant to the south, had been recently backfilled with plastic visible within the backfill. A strong slurry smell was present throughout the trench.

Trench 2 (Figs 2, 5 and 9)

- 5.3. Trench 2 was north-north-west to south-south-east orientated, just 0.1m deep and extended from close to the northern boundary into the site, just to the east of Trench 1. Disturbance at the northern end of the trench likely derives from a hedge or tree line along the northern axis of the farm boundary. Small to medium-sized flint cobbles, 0202, were pressed into the naturally derived mid orange to brown clay, 0201, possibly the remnants of an earlier, undated, cobbled yard surface, however the presence of fragments of both red and pale yellow ceramic building material (CBM) would suggest a post medieval date. Similar cobbles were also identified in Trench 9 to the south-east and Trench 8 at the southern end of the site.

Trench 3 (Figs 2, 7 and 9)

- 5.4. Further to the east, Trench 3 was west-south-west to east-north-east aligned and 0.4m deep with modern make up layers 0.4m thick over a deposit of very dark greyish brown soft clayey silt, 0302, which was up to 0.5m thick and contained occasional red CBM flecks. Centrally in the trench, and identified in a machine excavated sondage, this was directly over the naturally derived mid yellow clay, 0303, however, it overlaid a deposit of pale greenish grey very chalky clay 0.18m thick, 0304, at the western end of the trench. A hand excavated sondage towards the western end of the trench showed this deposit overlying a layer of very dark brownish grey clayey silt, 0305, which was 0.3m thick and contained modern CBM fragments and a shotgun cartridge. Below this, and overlying the naturally derived clay, was a deposit of pale green chalky clay, 0306, which was 0.1m thick, contained fragments of modern CBM and appeared to have been periodically wet. This trench also smelt of slurry, although not as strongly as in Trench 1.

Trench 6 (Figs 2, 8 and 9)

5.5. Trench 6 was located roughly in the middle of the site, orientated north to south on the relatively flat area which made up the southern half of the site, and over its edge sloping down to the north, consistently 0.2m deep. The base or foundation of the back wall of a range of farm buildings shown on historic mapping was recorded running for c.9m along the trench before it began to slope down to the north, 0601. It was generally 0.7m wide and 0.1m deep with a gradually rounded profile, was aligned north-north-west to south-south-east and was filled with pale to mid yellowish brown soft silty clay, 0602, which contained frequent flint cobbles and broken bricks, some of which were frogged. This wall sat on top of a crushed chalk surface, 0603, which contained occasional red CBM flecks and was probably contemporary, providing a floor for the same range of buildings.

| Trench | Description | Orientation | Length (m) | Width (m) | Depth (m) |
|--------|---|-------------|------------|-----------|-----------|
| 1 | In NW corner of the site, slopes down to the west, backfilled ditch at the western end, may be moat but not likely, 0.4 to 0.9m deep | WSW ENE | 14 | 1.8 | 0.5 |
| 2 | Towards northern site edge, modern disturbance at northern end, cobbles present throughout. Demolition material straight onto natural | NNW SSE | 18 | 1.8 | 0.1 |
| 3 | North-east corner of the site, modern pipe crosses the trench, dark deposit | WSW ENE | 19 | 1.8 | 0.4 |
| 4 | Very shallow and very probably truncated. Two modern intrusions | WSW ENE | 12.5 | 1.8 | 0.1 |
| 5 | Abandoned on safety grounds because of slurry smell and loose edges | N S | 6 | 1.8 | 0.8 |
| 6 | Slopes down to the north. Modern demolition onto natural. Modern wall foundation and possible chalk surface | N S | 39 | 1.8 | 0.2 |
| 7 | Slopes down to the west, from 0 to 0.4m deep. Modern demolition onto natural | WSW ENE | 16 | 1.8 | 0.4 |
| 8 | Slopes down slightly to the north. Modern drain and modern terram over natural at northern end. Cobbles at southern end | NNW SSE | 10 | 1.8 | 0.4 |
| 9 | Slopes down to the NW, modern demolition onto natural, modern disturbance over half the trench, cobbles pressed into clay natural | NW SE | 13 | 1.8 | 0.2 |
| 10 | Near western site edge, slopes down slightly to the west, modern demolition over natural, modern wall foundation/pipe trench running along the trench | WSW ENE | 17 | 1.8 | 0.4 |

Table 1. Trench details

6. DISCUSSION

- 6.1. Although the remnants of a 19th century wall and floor were recorded in one trench, no deposits of any archaeological interest were recorded during the evaluation with modern intrusions identified in all the trenches. No developed soils were identified sealing the naturally derived clay with the overburden across the site comprising predominantly loose mixed modern demolition and make up material, strongly suggesting the significant truncation of the archaeological level during the modern era.
- 6.2. Cobbles were identified pressed into the naturally derived clay in three of the trenches, which are likely to represent a post medieval to modern yard surface, although an earlier date is possible. Although a recently backfilled boundary ditch was recorded at the western end of Trench 1, no deposits were identified which could be interpreted as the western arm of the moat. It is, perhaps, more likely that the moat ran southwards from its extant position at the northern boundary to Church Road immediately to the east of the area subject to archaeological evaluation and formed a square rather than rectangular medieval enclosure with the farmyard to the west a later, post medieval addition. This is, however, speculative.
- 6.3. While the recent truncation of the development area is clear from the results of the evaluation, it is possible that the larger, and potentially deeper, deposits that may be expected to be encountered on a high-status medieval site could survive, however, no evidence for any features of this type was recognised on the site and no artefactual material, which could suggest medieval occupation, was recovered.

7. CA PROJECT TEAM

- 7.1. Fieldwork was undertaken by Simon Picard, assisted by Charley Morgan. This report was written by Simon Picard and edited by Richard Mortimer. The report illustrations were prepared by Krissy Moore. The project archive has been compiled and prepared for deposition by Clare Wootton. The project was managed for CA by Richard Mortimer.

8. REFERENCES

British Geological Survey 2021 *Geology of Britain Viewer*

<https://www.bgs.ac.uk/map-viewers/geology-of-britain-viewer/> Accessed 15 October 2021

Cotswold Archaeology 2021 *Manor Farm, Battisford, Suffolk: Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation*

A Brief History of St John's Manor and The Barn

<http://stjohnsmanorbarn.com/> Accessed 18 October 2021

Manor Farm, Battisford, Suffolk

Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation



For
Mexhomes Ltd

OASIS ID:
cotswold2--425696
HER Ref: BAT 057

August 2021



Manor Farm, Battisford, Suffolk

Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation

CA Project: SU02968
OASIS ID: cotswold2-425696
HER reference: BAT 057



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| A | 20/07/2021 | R.MORTIMER | R.MORTIMER | DRAFT | CURATORIAL SCRUTINY | RM |
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Figure 1 Site location

Figure 2 Location of proposed evaluation trenches (indicative)

Summary Project Details

| | | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------------|---|---------------|
| Location | Site Name | Manor Farm, Battisford | |
| | Parish/County | Battisford, Suffolk | |
| | Grid Reference | TM 04532 54263 | |
| Site details | Project type | Trenched evaluation | |
| | Size of Area | 0.5 hectares | |
| | Access | From Church Rd | |
| | Planning proposal | Housing | |
| Staffing | No. of personnel (CA) | Estimated as 1 x PO & 1+ Project Assistant/surveyor and metal detectorist as required | |
| | No. of subcontractor personnel | Excavator driver | |
| Project dates | Start date | October 2021 | |
| | Fieldwork duration | Projected as 5 days | |
| Reference codes | Site Code | BAT 057 | |
| | OASIS No. | cotswold2-425696 | |
| | Planning Application No. | DC/20/01701/OUT | |
| | HER Search Invoice Number | TBA | |
| | CA Job code | SU0298 | |
| Key persons | Project Manager | Richard Mortimer | |
| | Project Officer | TBC | |
| | Metal Detectorist | Steve Hunt | |
| Hire details | Plant | Holmes Plant Hire | 01473 890766 |
| | Welfare | Karzees | 0800 432 0048 |
| | Tool-hire | NA | |

Personnel and contact numbers

| | | | |
|--|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------|
| Cotswold Archaeology Suffolk Office | Project Managers | Joanna Caruth | 01449 900121 |
| | | Stuart Boulter, Richard Mortimer | 01449 900122 |
| | Finds Dept | Richenda Goffin | 01449 900129 |
| | H&S | Luke Brannlund | 07921 484291 |
| | EMS | Jezz Meredith | 01449 900124 |
| Client | Client | Mexhomes | - |
| | Client Contact | Andy Mex | |
| | Landowner/Tenant | - | - |
| Archaeological | Curatorial Officer | Matt Baker (SCCAS) | 01284 741329 |
| | EH Regional Science Advisor | Dr Zoe Outram | 01223 582707 |

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This document sets out details of a *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) prepared by Cotswold Archaeology (CA) covering an archaeological trenched evaluation of the site of a proposed housing development on land immediately to the west of Manor Farm, Church Rd, Battisford, Suffolk (centred at NGR: TM 04532 54263) (Fig. 1).
- 1.2 This WSI is in response to a Brief issued by Matt Baker of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS) addressing planning Application DC/20/01701/OUT. The site is currently completely occupied by modern farm buildings sat on, and surrounded by, concrete slabs: any foundations will be left in situ at this stage. Once the buildings have been demolished and the slab broken up the site will be subject to a 5% trenching sample. This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) covers the trenched evaluation only. Any further stages of archaeological work that might be required as a consequence of the evaluation's results would be subject to new documentation.
- 1.3 This WSI has been guided in its composition by Standard and Guidance: archaeological field evaluation (ClfA 2014; updated June 2020), the Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Planning Note 3 (English Heritage 2008), the Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Manager's Guide (EH 2006), Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service's evaluation guidance (SCCAS 2020, updated 2021), Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England (Gurney 2003) and any other relevant standards or guidance contained within Appendix B.

The site

- 1.4 The 0.5 hectare site occupies a slight plateau within ground that slopes gently down to the north and northeast into a small tributary valley of the River Gipping. The land lies at around 73m AOD. The site occupies the western third of a large rectangular moated enclosure bounded to the south by Church Road and to the west, north and east by arable fields.
- 1.5 The underlying bedrock geology comprises Crag Formation – Sand with superficial deposits of Lowestoft Formation - Diamicton (British Geological Survey, 2021).

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 The proposed housing development lies in an area of archaeological potential recorded on the County Historic Environment Record (HER) and on the Suffolk Heritage Explorer. **NB: A full HER search of will be undertaken as part of the evaluation works and included in the subsequent report.**

2.2 The proposed development site lies within the western third of a moated enclosure associated with the medieval Preceptory of the Knights of St John at Battsford (Suffolk Historic Environment Record no. BAT 001). St Johns Manor House, on the site of the Preceptory and within the eastern part of the moated enclosure, is a Grade II Listed Building of 16th-century date (National Heritage List 1352138). The preceptory was founded in the mid-12th century and was the administrative centre of the Knights of St John in Suffolk. It was responsible for the collection of rents and dues. The site has archaeological potential related to associated 12th century and later remains, and it remains possible that the preceptory was founded on an earlier site. The impact of past and recent land use is not currently known but the site has been a farmyard for at least 150 years. Groundworks associated with the development have the potential to impact on archaeological remains.

The field immediately to the west of the site contains the cropmark of a ring ditch (BAT 019).

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 The objectives of the evaluation are to provide information about the archaeological resource within the site, including its presence/absence, character, extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and quality. In accordance with *Standard and guidance: Archaeological field evaluation* (CIfA 2014, updated 2020), the evaluation has been designed to be minimally intrusive and minimally destructive to archaeological remains. The information gathered will enable SCCAS to identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset, consider the impact of the proposed development upon it, and to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the development proposal, in line with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (DCLG, revised 2019).

- 3.2 SCCAS Briefs state that trial-trenching is required to:
- Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.
 - Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.
 - Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.
 - Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.
- 3.3 Any archaeological remains that are identified will be put into their local and regional context with reference to the East Anglian Regional Research Agenda (Medleycott 2011).
- 3.4 During the course of the project, any changes proposed by the CA Project Manager (Richard Mortimer) to the following specifications and methodologies will be communicated directly to SCCAS for their approval, and changes will not be made until approval has been received.

4. METHODOLOGY

Excavation and recording

- 4.1 SCCAS require that 5% by area of the development site is subject to trenching which equates to 150m of trenching at 2m wide (300sqm). No trench plan will be produced until the farm buildings have been demolished and the trenches will then be positioned to sample the entire site while taking into account building foundations, services and other intrusions. The trenches will be set out on OS National Grid (NGR) co-ordinates using Leica GPS and scanned for live services by trained Cotswold Archaeology staff using CAT and Genny equipment in accordance with the Cotswold Archaeology *Safe System of Work for avoiding underground services*. The final 'as dug' trench plan will be recorded with GPS.
- 4.2 The trenches will be excavated by a mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket with topsoil and subsoil stored separately adjacent to each trench. All machining will be conducted under archaeological supervision and will cease when the first significant archaeological horizon or natural substrate is revealed (whichever

is encountered first) or at a depth where health and safety considerations make further excavation without trench support problematic. Should the depth of the archaeological deposits be such that unsupported excavation cannot continue, there will be discussions with SCCAS regarding the need to proceed; if deeper excavation is deemed necessary then, in the first instance, stepping/battering of the trench edges will be initiated. However, in extreme circumstances, other methods such as formal shoring may be employed and will represent an additional expense to the client. Where deep excavations need to be left open overnight, orange netlon fencing will be erected.

- 4.3 Following machining, all archaeological features revealed will be planned and recorded in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 1: Fieldwork Recording Manual*. Each context will be recorded on a pro-forma context sheet by written and measured description; principal deposits will be recorded by drawn plans (scale 1:20 or 1:50, or electronically using Leica GPS or Total Station (TST) as appropriate) and drawn sections (scale 1:10 or 1:20 as appropriate). Where detailed feature planning is undertaken using GPS/TST this will be carried out in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 4: Survey Manual*. Photographs (high resolution digital images; unprocessed Raw files of at least 10 megapixels with an APS-C sensor or larger) will be taken as appropriate. All finds and samples will be bagged separately and related to the context record. All artefacts will be recovered and retained for processing and analysis in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 3: Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation*.
- 4.4 Unless agreed with SCCAS, all archaeological deposits and features will be sampled by hand excavation in order to satisfy the project aims and comply with the SCCAS Requirements for Archaeological Evaluation (2019). Where complex or unexpected deposits are encountered or deposits that are suitable for mechanical excavation, these will be discussed with SCCAS and the client's consultant to agree an excavation strategy.
- 4.5 Sample excavation of archaeological deposits will, wherever possible, be limited and minimally intrusive, sufficient to achieve the aims and objectives identified above. Wherever possible excavation will not compromise the integrity of the archaeological record and will be undertaken in such a way as to allow for the subsequent protection of remains, either for conservation or to allow more detailed investigations to be conducted under better conditions later. However, the general assumption is that a

minimum of 1m wide slots will be manually excavated across the width of linear features, while for discrete features, such as pits, 50% of their fills should be sampled, although in some instances 100% may be requested by SCCAS or the CA project manager/consultant. Stratified deposits will be cleaned manually and then sampled by sondage unless it is agreed with SCCAS that at the evaluation stage of the project the deposit should remain intact. Where complex stratigraphy is encountered, provision will be made to record long trench-sections. It is assumed that unless agreed with SCCAS all features will be sampled.

- 4.6 Metal detector searches (non-discriminating against iron), undertaken by an experienced metal-detectorist (CA staff Steve Hunt or Michael Green), will take place throughout the project. This will include prior to the trenches being dug, during the machine excavation and the subsequent hand-excavation phase as well as scanning the upcast spoil. Metal finds recovered which are not from hand-excavated features will have their location recorded by GPS (unless demonstrably modern and/or of little/no value).
- 4.7 All pre-modern finds (apart from unstratified animal bone) will be kept and no discard policy will be considered until all the finds have been processed and assessed.
- 4.8 All finds will be brought back to the CA Suffolk premises for processing, preliminary assessment, conservation and packing. Most finds analysis work will be done in house, but in some circumstances, it may be necessary to send some categories of finds to external specialists (see below).
- 4.9 Should circumstances on site require additional security measures, for example fencing, then the client will be informed and the additional measures put in place.

Human remains

- 4.10 In the case of the discovery of human remains (skeletal or cremated), at all times they should be treated with due decency and respect. For each situation, the following actions are to be undertaken:
 - In line with the recommendations *Guidance for best practice for the treatment of Human remains excavated from Christian Burial Grounds in England* (APABE 2017) human burials should not be disturbed without good reason. However, investigation of human remains should be undertaken to an extent sufficient for

adequate evaluation. Therefore, a suspected burial feature (inhumation or cremated bone deposit) will be investigated to confirm the presence and condition of human bone. Once confirmed as human, the buried remains will not be disturbed further and will instead be left *in situ* - unless further disturbance is absolutely unavoidable and required by SCCAS in consultation with the client's consultant.

- Where further disturbance is unavoidable, or full exhumation of the remains is deemed necessary by SCCAS, the client's consultant or CA project manager, this will be conducted following the provisions of the Coroners Unit in the Ministry of Justice. All excavation and post-excavation processes will be in accordance with the standards set out in *CIfA Technical Paper No 7 Guidelines to the Standards for recording Human Remains* (CIfA 2004).

Environmental remains

- 4.11 Due care will be taken to identify deposits which may have environmental potential, and where appropriate, a programme of environmental sampling will be initiated. This will follow the Historic England environmental sampling guidelines outlined in *Environmental Archaeology, A guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (English Heritage 2011), *Additional Requirements for Palaeoenvironmental Assessment* (SCCAS 2017) and *CA Technical Manual 2: The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites*. The sampling strategy will be adapted for the specific circumstances of this site, in close consultation with the CA Environmental Officer and, if necessary, the Heritage England Science Advisor (currently Zoe Outram), but will follow the general selection parameters set out in the following paragraphs.
- 4.12 Secure and phased deposits, especially those related to settlement activity and/or structures will be considered for sampling for the recovery of charred plant remains, charcoal and mineralised remains. Any cremation-related deposits will be sampled appropriately (100%) for the recovery of cremated human bone and charred remains. If any evidence of *in situ* metal working is found, suitable samples for the recovery of slag and hammer scale will be taken. Sample sizes will be a minimum of 40 litres, or 100% of the context where deemed more suitable.

- 4.13 Where sealed waterlogged deposits are encountered, samples for the recovery of waterlogged remains, insects, molluscs and pollen, as well as any charred remains, will be considered. The taking of sequences of samples for the recovery of molluscs and/or waterlogged remains will be considered through any suitable deposits such as deep enclosure ditches, barrow ditches, palaeo-channels, or buried soils. Monolith samples may also be taken from this kind of deposit, as appropriate, to allow soil and sediment description/interpretation as well as sub-sampling for pollen and other micro/macrofossils such as diatoms, foraminifera and ostracods.
- 4.14 The need for any more specialist samples, such as OSL, archaeomagnetic dating and dendrochronology will be evaluated and will be taken in consultation with the relevant specialist.
- 4.15 The processing of samples will be done in conjunction with the relevant specialist following the *Environmental Archaeology, A guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (English Heritage 2011). Flotation or wet sieve samples will be processed to 0.25mm. Other more specialist samples such as those for pollen will be prepared by the relevant specialist. Further details of the general sampling policy and the methods of taking and processing specific sample types are contained within *CA Technical Manual 2: The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites*.
- 4.16 Upon completion of the evaluation the backfilling will not be undertaken without the consent of SCCAS. Once this is acquired, trenches will be backfilled by mechanical excavator. Spoil will be pushed back into trenches in the correct sequence and tracked over by the attending machine in order to ensure the ground surfaces are flat, safe and level. More formal reinstatement is not offered by CA.

5. STAFF AND TIMETABLE

- 5.1 The project will be managed by CA Project Manager Richard Mortimer.
- 5.2 The staffing structure will be organised thus: the Project Manager will direct the overall conduct of the evaluation as required during the period of fieldwork. Day to day responsibility however will rest with the CA Project Leader (TBA) who will be on-site throughout the project.
- 5.3 It is projected that the CA team in the field will consist of a maximum of three staff: a Project Officer (acting as Project Leader) and a maximum of two Archaeologists (including surveyor/metal-detectorist) as required.
- 5.4 It is envisaged that the project will require one week of fieldwork. In addition, SCCAS may require further deposit testing as a result of the site monitoring visit. Analysis of the results and subsequent reporting will take up to a further four to six weeks depending on the complexity of the results.
- 5.5 Specialists who will be invited to advise and report on specific aspects of the project as necessary are:

| | |
|-----------------------|---|
| Ceramics | Ed McSloy, Steve Benfield (CA), Richard Mortimer (CA) |
| Metalwork | Ed McSloy, Ruth Beveridge (CA) |
| Flint | Jacky Sommerville, Michael Green (CA) |
| Animal Bone | Andy Clarke BA (Hons) MA (CA), Matty Holmes BSc MSc ACIfA (freelance), Julie Curl (freelance) |
| Human Bone | Sharon Clough (CA) |
| Environmental Remains | Sarah Wyles, Anna West (CA) |
| Conservation | Pieta Greeves (freelance) |
| Geoarchaeology | Dr Keith Wilkinson (ARCA) |

- 5.6 Depending upon the nature of the deposits and artefacts encountered, and the availability of those above, it may be necessary to consult other specialists not listed here. A full list of specialists currently used by Cotswold Archaeology is contained within Appendix A.

6. POST-EXCAVATION, ARCHIVING AND REPORTING

6.1 Following completion of fieldwork, all artefacts and environmental samples will be processed, assessed, conserved and packaged in accordance with CA Technical Manuals and SCCAS guidelines. A recommendation will be made regarding material deemed suitable for disposal/dispersal in line with the relevant recipient Museums' collection policy, in this case almost certainly the county store.

6.2 An illustrated report will be compiled on the results of the fieldwork and assessment of the artefacts, palaeoenvironmental samples etc. The report will include:

- (i) an abstract containing the essential elements of the results preceding the main body of the report;
- (ii) a summary of the project's background;
- (iii) description and illustration of the site location;
- (iv) a methodology of the works undertaken;
- (v) integration of, or cross-reference to, appropriate cartographic and documentary evidence and the results of other research undertaken, where relevant to the interpretation of the evaluation results;
- (vi) a description of the project's results;
- (vii) an interpretation of the results in the appropriate context;
- (viii) a summary of the contents of the project archive and its location (including summary catalogues of finds and samples);
- (ix) a site location plan at an appropriate scale on an Ordnance Survey, or equivalent, base-map;
- (x) a plan showing the location of the trenches and exposed archaeological features and deposits in relation to the site boundaries;
- (xi) plans of each trench, or part of trench, in which archaeological features are recorded. These will be at an appropriate scale to allow the nature of the features exposed to be shown and understood. Plans will show the orientation of trenches in relation to north. Section drawing locations will be shown on these plans. Archaeologically sterile areas will not be illustrated unless this can provide information on the development of the site stratigraphy or show palaeoenvironmental deposits that have influenced the site stratigraphy;
- (xii) appropriate section drawings of trenches and features will be included, with OD heights and at scales appropriate to the stratigraphic detail being represented. These will show the orientation of the drawing in relation to

north/south/east/west. Archaeologically sterile trenches will not be illustrated unless they provide significant information on the development of the site stratigraphy or show palaeoenvironmental deposits that have influenced the site stratigraphy;

- (xiii) photographs showing significant features and deposits that are referred to in the text. All photographs will contain appropriate scales, the size of which will be noted in the illustration's caption;
- (xiv) a consideration of the evidence within its wider local/regional context;
- (xv) a summary table and descriptive text showing the features, classes and numbers of artefacts recovered and soil profiles with interpretation;
- (xvi) specialist assessment or analysis reports where undertaken;
- (xvii) an evaluation of the methodology employed and the results obtained (i.e. a confidence rating).

6.3 Specialist artefact and palaeoenvironmental assessment will take into account the wider local/regional context of the archaeology and will include:

- (i) specialist aims and objectives
- (ii) processing methodologies (where relevant)
- (iii) any known biases in recovery, or problems of contamination/residuality
- (iv) quantity of material; types of material present; distribution of material
- (v) for environmental material, a statement on abundance, diversity and preservation
- (vi) summary and discussion of the results to include significance in a local and regional context

6.4 Copies of the draft report will be distributed to the Client or their Representative and to the LPA's Archaeological Advisor (SCCAS) thereafter for verification and approval. Subsequently, copies of the approved report will be issued to the Client, LPA's Archaeological Advisor (SCCAS) and the local Historic Environment Record (HER). Reports will be issued in digital format (PDF/PDFA as appropriate) and a hard copy will be supplied to the HER along with shapefiles containing location data for the areas investigated, if required.

6.5 Should no further work be required, an ordered, indexed, and internally consistent site archive (both physical and digital) will be prepared and deposited in accordance with *Archaeological Archives: A Guide to Best Practice in Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Curation* (Archaeological Archives Forum 2007) and the *Archaeological Archives*

in Suffolk guidelines (SCCAS 2019). The client is aware of the costs of archiving and provision will be made to cover these costs in our agreement with them. The archive will be deposited with the County Archaeology Store unless another suitable repository is agreed with SCCAS.

6.6 If the client does not agree to transfer ownership to SCCAS they will be required to nominate another suitable repository approved by SCCAS or provide funding for additional recording and analysis of the finds archive (such as, but not limited to, additional photography or illustration of objects). In the rare event that artefacts of significant monetary value are discovered, separate ownership arrangements may be negotiated, provided they are not subject to Treasure Act legislation.

6.7 Should items considered to be Treasure as detailed in the Treasure Act 1996 and the Code of Practice referred to therein, be identified the following guidelines will be followed.

- The client (and landowner if different) and curator will be informed as soon as any such objects are discovered/identified and the find will be reported to the Coroner and the SCCAS Finds Recording Officer within 14 days of discovery or identification. SCCAS, the British Museum and the local Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) Finds Liaison Officer will subsequently be informed of the find.
- Treasure objects will immediately be moved to secure storage at CA and appropriate security measures will be taken on site if required.
- Upon discovery of potential treasure, the landowner will be asked if they wish to waive or claim their right to a treasure reward, which is normally 50% of the market value. If the landowner wishes to claim an inquest will be held and, once officially declared as Treasure and valued, the item will if not acquired by a museum, be returned to CA and the project archive. Employees of CA, or volunteers etc. present on site, will not be eligible for any share of a treasure reward.

Academic dissemination

6.8 As the limited scope of this work is likely to restrict its publication value, it is anticipated that only a short publication note will be produced, suitable for inclusion within the

PSIAH. The archaeological advisory and planning role of the SCCAS Historic Environment Team will be acknowledged in any report or publication generated by this project. Subject to any contractual constraints, a summary of information from the project will also be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain, including the upload of a digital (PDF) copy of the final report, which will appear on the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) website once the OASIS record has been verified.

Public dissemination

- 6.9 In addition to the ADS website, a digital (PDF) copy of the final report will also be made available for public viewing via Cotswold Archaeology's *Archaeological Reports Online* web page, generally within 12 months of completion of the project (<http://reports.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk/>).

Archive deposition

- 6.10 CA will make arrangements with SCCAS for the deposition of the site archive and, subject to agreement with the legal landowner(s), the artefact collection.

7. HEALTH, SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENT

- 7.1 CA will conduct all works in accordance with the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 and all subsequent Health and Safety legislation, CA Health and Safety and Environmental policies and the CA Safety, Health and Environmental Management System (SHE). A site-specific Risk Assessment and Method Statement will be formulated prior to commencement of fieldwork.
- 7.2 Plant access will be off Framlingham Road from the northeast corner of the site. This is opposite the primary school so access should be avoided between 8.30/9.30am and 2.30/3.30pm. No known services have been located across the site but overhead cables are positioned along the road frontage.

8. INSURANCES

- 8.1 CA holds Public Liability Insurance to a limit of £10,000,000 and Professional Indemnity Insurance to a limit of £10,000,000.

9. MONITORING

9.1 Notification of the start of site works will be made to the archaeological advisor to the LPA (SCCAS) at least ten working days before commencement of the trenching in order that there will be opportunities to visit the site and check on the quality and progress of the work. Where a site visit is possible it will be booked with SCCAS prior to the works commencing on site.

9.2 However, if during the present Covid-19 pandemic, SCCAS cannot undertake a site visit their guidelines regarding remote monitoring will be followed. While this is currently subject to revision, their remote monitoring requirements are as follows:

- All features present, including presumed natural and geological features are to be investigated as per the WSI
- GPS plans showing what is present, with context numbers included and which features have had environmental samples taken
- Running phase plans
- Written text stating what finds were found (if any) in each context, with provisional date
- Photographs of features (Please note that if possible all photographs should be taken at appropriate times of day and not in bad lighting conditions and once trenches, sections, features have been cleaned)
- Overall site shots from an elevated point or pole cam if possible and where relevant
- Provision for SCCAS to review the remote monitoring documents and for any queries to be addressed.

9.4 Post-excavation and archiving progress will also be subject to review by SCCAS. For their part, CA will keep SCCAS informed regarding the progress of the project through both the fieldwork and post-excavation phases.

10. QUALITY ASSURANCE

10.1 CA is a Registered Organisation (RO) with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (RO Ref. No. 8). As a RO, CA endorses the *Code of Conduct* (ClfA 2014) and the

Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology (ClfA 2014). All CA Project Managers and Project Officers hold either full Member or Associate status within the ClfA.

- 10.2 CA operates an internal quality assurance system in the following manner. Projects are overseen by a Project Manager who is responsible for the quality of the project. The Project Manager reports to the Chief Executive who bears ultimate responsibility for the conduct of all CA operations. Matters of policy and corporate strategy are determined by the Board of Directors, and in cases of dispute recourse may be made to the Chairman of the Board.

11. PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT, PARTICIPATION AND BENEFIT

- 11.1 This project will not afford opportunities for public engagement or participation during the course of the fieldwork. However, the results will be made publicly available on the ADS and CA websites, as set out in Section 6 above.

12. STAFF TRAINING AND CPD

- 12.1 CA has a fully documented mandatory Performance Management system for all staff which reviews personal performance, identifies areas for improvement, sets targets and ensures the provision of appropriate training within CA's adopted training policy. In addition, CA has developed an award-winning Career Development Programme for its staff, which ensures a consistent and high-quality approach to the development of appropriate skills.
- 12.2 As part of the company's requirement for Continuing Professional Development, all members of staff are also required to maintain a Personal Development Plan and an associated log which is reviewed within the Performance Management system. All staff are subject to probationary periods on appointment, with monthly review; for site-based staff additional monthly Employee Performance Evaluations measure and record skills and identify training needs.

13. REFERENCES

APABE (Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials in England) 2017 *Guidance for best practice for the treatment of Human remains excavated from Christian Burial Grounds in England, 2nd Edition.*

BGS (British Geological Survey) 2020 *Geology of Britain Viewer* <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html> (accessed 23rd November 2020)

DCLG (Department of Communities and Local Government) 2019 *National Planning Policy Framework*

APPENDIX A: COTSWOLD ARCHAEOLOGY SPECIALISTS**Ceramics**

Neolithic/Bronze Age Ed McSloy BA MCIFA (CA)
Steve Benfield (CA)
Emily Edwards (freelance)
Richard Mortimer FSA MCIfA (CA)
Dr Elaine Morris BA PhD FSA MCIFA (University of Southampton)

Iron Age/Roman Ed McSloy BA MCIFA (CA)
Kayt Marter Brown BA MSc MCIFA (freelance)
Richard Mortimer FSA MCIfA (CA)
Steve Benfield (CA)
(Samian) Gwladys Montell MA PhD (freelance)
(Amphorae stamps) Dr David Williams PhD FSA (freelance)

Anglo-Saxon Paul Blinkhorn BTech (freelance)
Sue Anderson (freelance)
Richard Mortimer FSA MCIfA (CA)
Dr Jane Timby BA PhD FSA MCIFA (freelance)

Medieval/post-medieval Ed McSloy BA MCIFA (CA)
Richenda Goffin (CA)
Kayt Marter Brown BA MSc MCIFA (freelance)
Richard Mortimer FSA MCIfA (CA)
Stephanie Ratkai BA (freelance)
Paul Blinkhorn BTech (freelance)
John Allan BA MPhil FSA (freelance)

South West Henrietta Quinnell BA FSA MCIFA (University of Exeter)

East of England Steve Benfield (CA)
Richenda Goffin (CA)
Richard Mortimer FSA MCIfA (CA)

Clay tobacco pipe Reg Jackson MLitt MCIFA (freelance)
Marek Lewcun (freelance)

Ceramic Building Material Ed McSloy MCIFA (CA)
Dr Peter Warry PhD (freelance)

Other Finds

Small Finds Ed McSloy BA MCIFA (CA)
Ruth Beveridge (CA)

Metal Artefacts Katie Marsden BSc (CA)
Ruth Beveridge (CA)
Dr Jörn Schuster MA DPhil FSA MCIFA (freelance)
Dr Hilary Cool BA PhD FSA (freelance)

Lithics Ed McSloy BA MCIFA (CA)
Mike Green (CA)
Richard Mortimer FSA MCIfA (CA)
(Palaeolithic) Jacky Sommerville BSc MA PCIFA (CA)
Dr Francis Wenban-Smith BA MA PhD (University of Southampton)

Worked Stone Dr Ruth Shaffrey BA PhD MCIFA (freelance)
Dr Kevin Hayward FSA BSc MSc PhD PCIFA (freelance)
Richard Mortimer FSA MCIfA (CA)

Inscriptions Dr Roger Tomlin MA DPhil, FSA (Oxford)

Glass Ed McSloy MCIFA (CA)
Dr Hilary Cool BA PhD FSA (freelance)

| | |
|----------------------------|---|
| | Dr David Dungworth BA PhD (freelance; English Heritage) |
| Coins | Ed McSloy BA MCIFA (CA) Dr Peter Guest BA PhD FSA (Cardiff University) Dr Richard Reece BSc PhD FSA (freelance) |
| Leather | Quita Mould MA FSA (freelance) |
| Textiles | Penelope Walton Rogers FSA Dip Acc. (freelance) |
| Iron slag/metal technology | Dr Tim Young MA PhD (Cardiff University) Dr David Starley BSc PhD |
| Worked wood | Michael Bamforth BSc MCIFA (freelance) |
| Biological Remains | |
| Animal bone | Dr Philip Armitage MSc PhD MCIFA (freelance) Dr Matilda Holmes BSc MSc ACIFA (freelance) Julie Curl (freelance) |
| Human Bone | Sharon Clough BA MSc MCIFA (CA) Sue Anderson (freelance) |
| Environmental sampling | Sarah Wyles BA PCIFA (CA) Sarah Cobain BSc MSc ACIFA (CA) Anna West (CA) Dr Keith Wilkinson BSc PhD MCIFA (ARCA) |
| Pollen | Dr Michael Grant BSc MSc PhD (University of Southampton) Dr Rob Batchelor BSc MSc PhD MCIFA (QUEST, University of Reading) |
| Diatoms | Dr Tom Hill BSc PhD CPLHE (Natural History Museum) Dr Nigel Cameron BSc MSc PhD (University College London) |
| Charred Plant Remains | Sarah Wyles BA PCIFA (CA) Sarah Cobain BSc MSc ACIFA (CA) |
| Wood/Charcoal | Sarah Cobain BSc MSc ACIFA(CA) Dana Challinor MA (freelance) |
| Insects | Enid Allison BSc D.Phil (Canterbury Archaeological Trust) Dr David Smith MA PhD (University of Birmingham) |
| Mollusca | Sarah Wyles BA PCIFA (CA) Dr Keith Wilkinson BSc PhD MCIFA (ARCA) |
| Ostracods and Foraminifera | Dr John Whittaker BSc PhD (freelance) |
| Fish bones | Dr Philip Armitage MSc PhD MCIFA (freelance) |
| Geoarchaeology | |
| Soil micromorphology | Dr Richard Macphail BSc MSc PhD (University College London) |
| Scientific Dating | |
| Dendrochronology | Robert Howard BA (NTRDL Nottingham) |
| Radiocarbon dating | SUERC (East Kilbride, Scotland) Beta Analytic (Florida, USA) |
| Archaeomagnetic dating | Dr Cathy Batt BSc PhD (University of Bradford) |

TL/OSL Dating

Dr Phil Toms BSc PhD (University of Gloucestershire)

Conservation

Karen Barker BSc (freelance)

Pieta Greaves BSc MSc ACR (Drakon Heritage and Conservation)

APPENDIX B: ARCHAEOLOGICAL STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

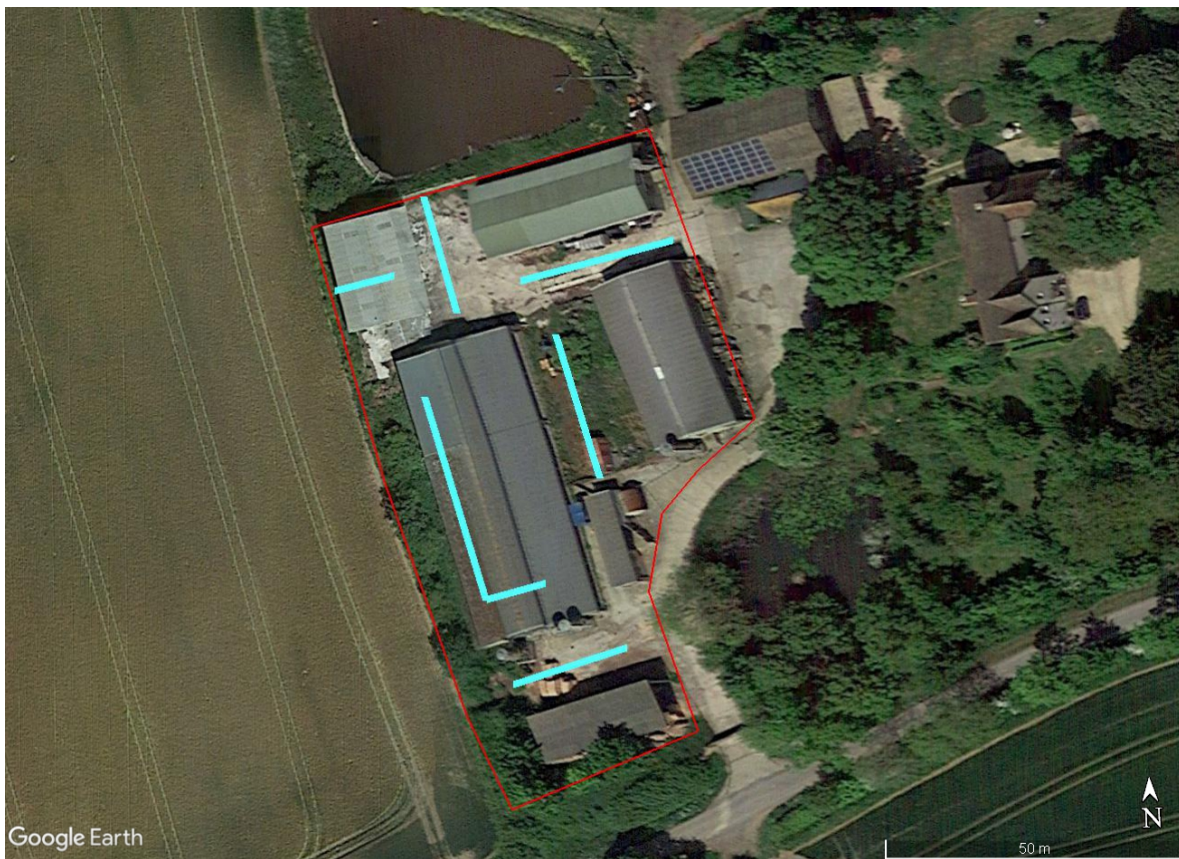
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Google Earth
Site Location



Google Earth
Indicative Trench Plan

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APPENDIX B: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

| Context | Feature number | Trench | Feature type | Category | Description | Length (m) | Width (m) | Depth (m) |
|---------|----------------|--------|--------------|----------|--|------------|-----------|-----------|
| 0100 | | 1 | Deposit | layer | Modern demolition material, hardcore, bricks and mortar with mixed mid brick silty clay from 0.4 to 0.9m thick | | | 0.9 |
| 0101 | | 1 | Natural | layer | Pale to mid greyish green clay with some stones | | | |
| 0102 | | 1 | Modern | cut | At western end of trench 1 possible moat, maybe post med ditch or modern rubbish pit. Very dark brownish grey clayey silt fill, contains plastic and smells of poo. | | | |
| 0200 | | 2 | Deposit | layer | Crushed mixed concrete and other modern material, dark black, | | | 0.5 |
| 0201 | | 2 | Natural | layer | Mid greenish brown clay with NW end variation to a more orange silty clay | | | |
| 0202 | | 2 | Deposit | layer | Possible deposit/surface of stones small - medium in size, no dating, surface may have been larger but machined away as was, mixed with layer 0200 (mixed concrete and modern material). Indicating more potential for post-med -modern in date. | | 4.5 | |
| 0300 | | 3 | Deposit | layer | Mixed crushed cement and other modern material. Silty, greyish brown. | | | 0.3 |
| 0301 | | 3 | Deposit | layer | Dark blue silty layer with modern brick inclusions occasional | | | 0.1 |
| 0302 | | 3 | Deposit | layer | Very dark greyish brown, clayey silt material with occasional cbm flecks | | | 0.5 |
| 0303 | | 3 | Natural | layer | Mid yellow clay | | | 0.1 |
| 0304 | | 3 | Deposit | layer | Pale greenish grey very chalky clay at western end of the trench, under 0302, over 0305 | | | 0.18 |
| 0305 | | 3 | Deposit | layer | Very dark brownish grey clayey silt with occasional stones, cbm and a shotgun cartridge. Over 0306 | | | 0.3 |
| 0306 | | 3 | Deposit | layer | Pale green chalky clay, has been wet, with occasional modern cbm, below 0305 and above 0303. | | | 0.1 |
| 0400 | | 4 | Deposit | layer | Mixed crashed concrete and brick with mortar in loose pale yellowish brown silty clay. Modern demolition layer covering the site. | | | 0.1 |
| 0401 | | 4 | Natural | layer | Pale to mid yellow firm chalky clay | | | |
| 0500 | | 5 | Deposit | layer | Mixed crushed demolition material and mid to dark greyish brown loose clayey silt | | | 0.8 |
| 0501 | | 5 | Deposit | layer | Loose cobbles and very dark brownish grey clayey silt, smelt of oil and poo and not excavated on safety grounds | | | |
| 0600 | | 6 | Deposit | layer | Mixed crushed demolition material with mid to dark grey clayey silt | | | 0.2 |
| 0601 | 0601 | 6 | | cut | Linear, NNW SSE aligned and shallow with a rounded profile, wall foundation, extends for c.9m along trench. Building can be seen on 1st ed and 1971 photograph. | | 0.7 | 0.1 |

| Context | Feature number | Trench | Feature type | Category | Description | Length (m) | Width (m) | Depth (m) |
|---------|----------------|--------|--------------|----------|---|------------|-----------|-----------|
| 0602 | 0601 | 6 | Other Fill | fill | Pale to mid yellowish brown soft silt clay with frequent flint cobbles and broken bricks, some of which are frogged. | | 0.7 | 0.1 |
| 0603 | | 6 | Deposit | layer | White chalk with occasional red cbm flecks. Below wall foundation, possible chalk surface associated with farm buildings shown in 1971 photo/ 1st edition | | | 0.05 |
| 0604 | | 6 | Natural | layer | Pale to mid yellow chalky clay | | | |
| 0700 | | 7 | Deposit | layer | Mixed crushed demolition and make up with mid to dark grey clayey silt, from 0.05m thick at the east to 0.3m thick at the west | | | 0.3 |
| 0701 | | 7 | Natural | layer | Pale to mid yellow and pale grey chalky clay | | | |
| 0800 | | 8 | Deposit | layer | Mixed crushed demolition and make up with dark brownish grey clayey silt, over terram at northern end of the trench, from 0.1 to 0.3m thick | | | 0.3 |
| 0801 | | 8 | Natural | layer | Mid yellow and mid grey chalky clay with cobbles pressed in to it | | | |
| 0900 | | 9 | Deposit | layer | Mixed crushed demolition material and dark brownish grey clayey silt | | | 0.2 |
| 0901 | | 9 | Natural | layer | Pale to mid yellow chalky clay with cobbles pressed into it | | | |
| 1000 | | 10 | Deposit | layer | Mixed loose modern demolition material and dark brownish grey clayey silt. | | | 0.7 |
| 1001 | | 10 | Natural | layer | Pale to mid yellow and pale to mid greenish grey firm chalky clay | | | |

APPENDIX C: OASIS REPORT FORM

OASIS ID: cotswold2-425696

Project details

| | |
|--|--|
| Project name | Manor Farm, Battisford |
| Short description of the project | In October 2021, Cotswold Archaeology carried out an archaeological evaluation at St John's Manor Farm, Battisford, Suffolk ahead of the residential redevelopment of the farmyard. Following the demolition of the farm buildings and the removal of the concrete yard surface, ten trenches were excavated, measuring 164.5m in total. Although the back wall and crushed chalk floor of an earlier phase of buildings were recorded in one trench and the remnants of a possible cobbled yard surface were present in two trenches, no deposits of any archaeological interest were identified with a layer of mixed demolition material and make up for the concrete yard surface having largely truncated the naturally derived clay substrate. No finds were recovered, and no samples were taken. |
| Project dates | Start: 11-10-2021 End: 15-10-2021 |
| Previous/future work | No / Not known |
| Any associated project reference codes | cotswold2-425696 - OASIS form ID |
| Any associated project reference codes | BAT 057 - Sitecode |
| Any associated project reference codes | SU0298 - Contracting Unit No. |
| Type of project | Field evaluation |
| Site status | None |
| Current Land use | Other 15 - Other |
| Monument type | LAYER Modern |
| Monument type | FOUNDATION Modern |
| Monument type | CHALK SURFACE Modern |
| Significant Finds | NONE None |
| Methods & techniques | "Sample Trenches" |
| Development type | Rural residential |
| Prompt | National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF |
| Position in the planning process | After outline determination (eg. As a reserved matter) |

Project location

| | |
|---------------|---|
| Country | England |
| Site location | SUFFOLK MID SUFFOLK BATTISFORD Manor Farm, Battisford |

| | |
|-------------------|---|
| Postcode | IP14 2HQ |
| Study area | 0.5 Hectares |
| Site coordinates | TM 04532 54263 52.148210232627 0.989832996434 52 08 53 N 000 59 23 E Point |
| Height OD / Depth | Min: 71m Max: 72m |

Project creators

| | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Name of Organisation | Cotswold Archaeology |
| Project brief originator | Suffolk County Council |
| Project design originator | Cotswold Archaeology (Suffolk) |
| Project director/manager | Richard Mortimer |
| Project supervisor | Simon Picard |
| Type of sponsor/funding body | Developer |
| Name of sponsor/funding body | Mexhomes |

Project archives

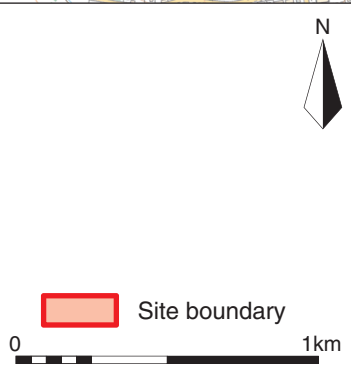
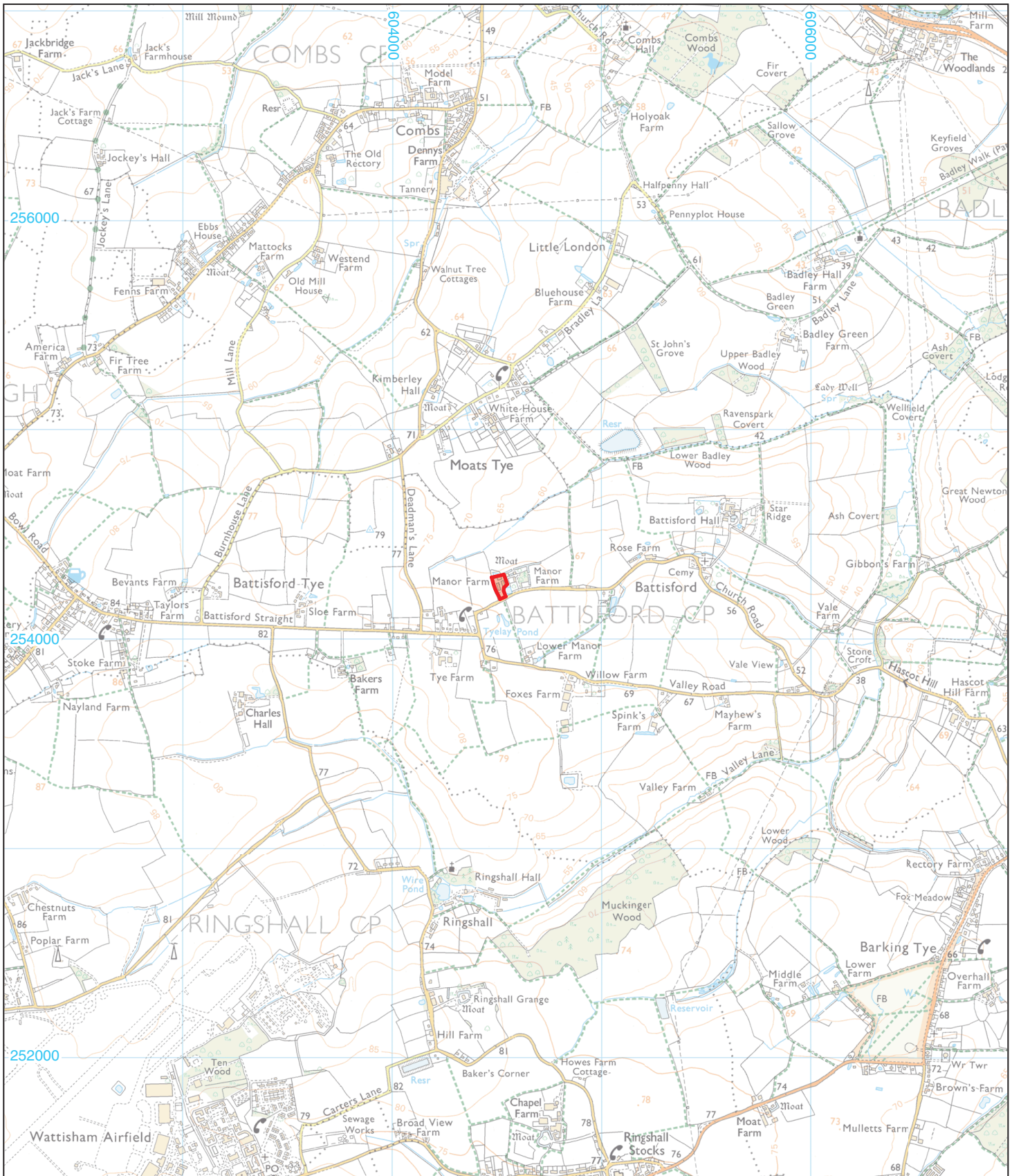
| | |
|---------------------------|--|
| Physical Archive Exists? | No |
| Digital Archive recipient | Suffolk County Council Archaeological Services |
| Digital Archive ID | BAT 057 |
| Digital Contents | "Survey", "Stratigraphic" |
| Digital Media available | "Database", "GIS", "Images raster / digital photography", "Survey" |
| Paper Archive recipient | Suffolk County Council Archaeological Services |
| Paper Archive ID | BAT 057 |
| Paper Contents | "Stratigraphic", "Survey" |
| Paper Media available | "Context sheet", "Report", "Section", "Unpublished Text" |

Project bibliography 1

| | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| Publication type | Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript) |
| Title | Manor Farm, Battisford Archaeological Evaluation Report |
| Author(s)/Editor(s) | Picard, S. |
| Other bibliographic details | SU0298_1 |

| | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Date | 2021 |
| Issuer or publisher | Cotswold Archaeology |
| Place of issue or publication | Needham Market |
| Description | A4 in colour |
| Entered by | Simon Picard (simon.picard@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk) |
| Entered on | 27 October 2021 |





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PROJECT TITLE
 St John's Manor Farm, Battsford, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE
 Site location plan

| | | | | |
|-------------|----|-------------|------------|------------|
| DRAWN BY | KM | PROJECT NO. | SU0298 | FIGURE NO. |
| CHECKED BY | RP | DATE | 20/10/2021 | 1 |
| APPROVED BY | SP | SCALE@A4 | 1:25,000 | |

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- Site boundary
- Evaluation trench
- Sondage
- Archaeological feature
(excavated/unexcavated)
- Deposit
- Modern
- Field drain
- Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Section location



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PROJECT TITLE
St John's Manor Farm, Batisford, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE
Trench location plan

| | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| <small>DRAWN BY</small> KM | <small>PROJECT NO.</small> SU0298 | <small>FIGURE NO.</small> |
| <small>CHECKED BY</small> RP | <small>DATE</small> 20/10/2021 | 2 |
| <small>APPROVED BY</small> SP | <small>SCALE@A3</small> 1:500 | |



3

Trench 1, looking west (scales 1m)



4

Trench 1, soil profile, looking north (scale 1m)



5

Trench 2, cobbles 0202 pressed into natural clay substrate 0201, looking north (scales 1m)



6

Trench 4, looking west (scales 1m)


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PROJECT TITLE
St John's Manor Farm, Battisford, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE
Trenches 1, 2 and 4: photographs

| | | | | |
|-------------|----|-------------|------------|------------|
| DRAWN BY | KM | PROJECT NO. | SU0298 | FIGURE NO. |
| CHECKED BY | RP | DATE | 20/10/2021 | 3-6 |
| APPROVED BY | SP | SCALE@A3 | N/A | |

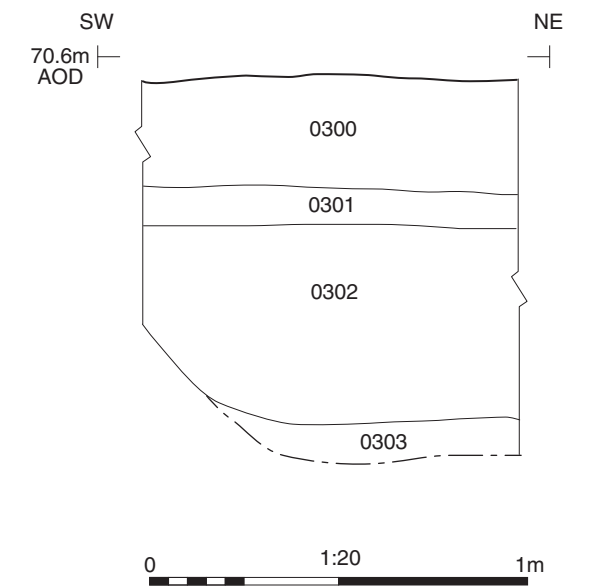


Trench 3, looking south-west (scale 1m)



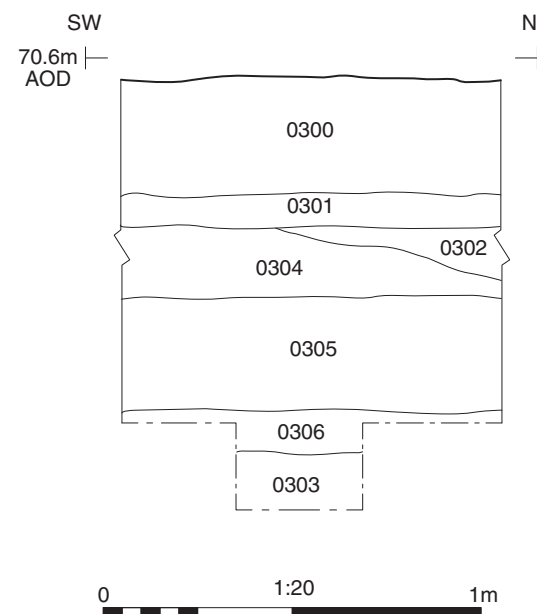
Section AA, looking north-west (scale 1m)

Section AA

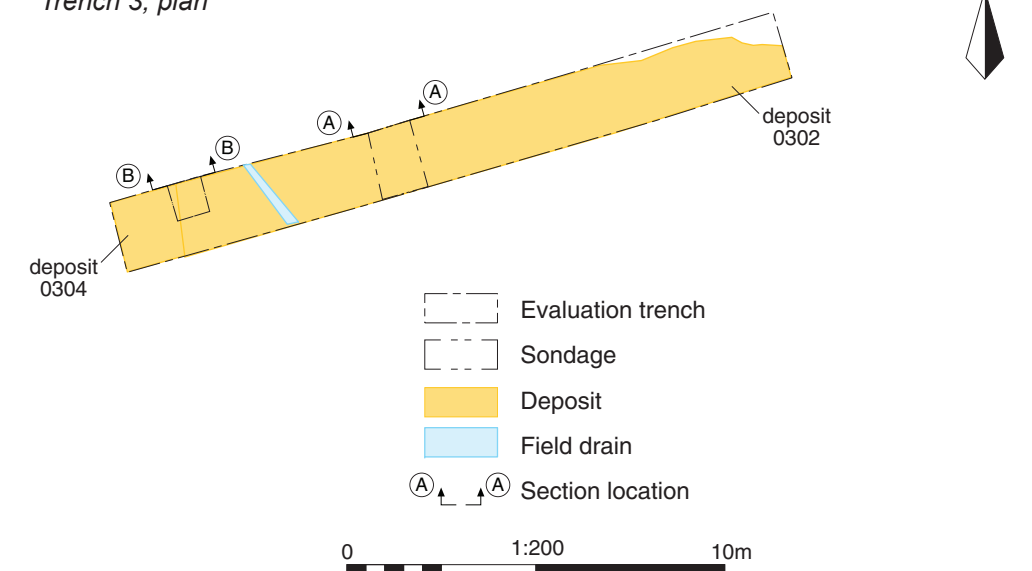


Section BB, looking north-west (scale 1m)

Section BB



Trench 3, plan




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PROJECT TITLE
St John's Manor Farm, Battisford, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE
Trench 3: plan, sections and photographs

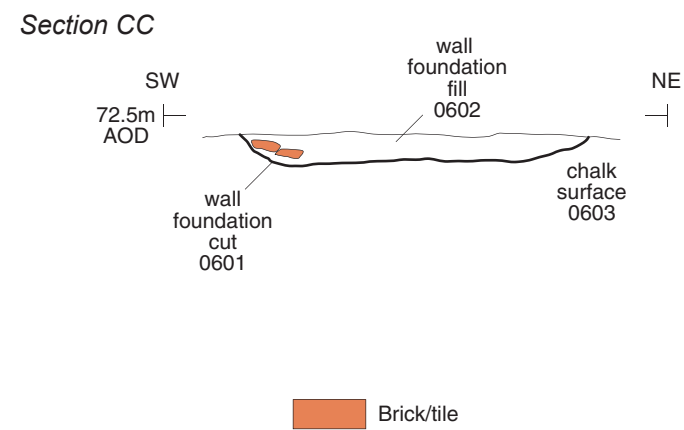
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|-------------|----|-------------|--------------|------------|
| DRAWN BY | KM | PROJECT NO. | SU0298 | FIGURE NO. |
| CHECKED BY | RP | DATE | 20/10/2021 | 7 |
| APPROVED BY | SP | SCALE@A3 | 1:20 & 1:200 | |



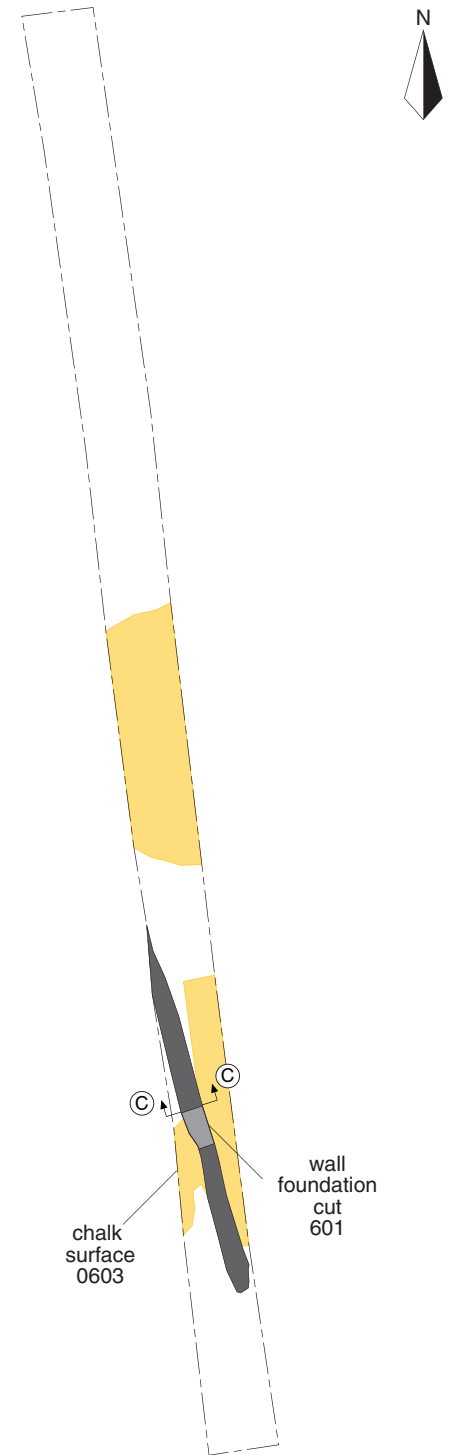
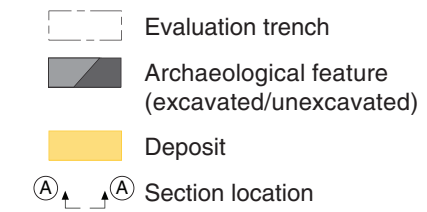
Trench 6, chalk surface 0603 and wall foundation 0601, looking south (scales 1m)



Section CC, chalk surface 0603 and wall foundation cut 0601, looking north-west (scale 0.3m)



Trench 6, plan




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PROJECT TITLE
St John's Manor Farm, Batisford, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE
Trench 6: plan sections and photographs

| | | | | |
|-------------|----|-------------|--------------|------------|
| DRAWN BY | KM | PROJECT NO. | SU0298 | FIGURE NO. |
| CHECKED BY | RP | DATE | 20/10/2021 | 8 |
| APPROVED BY | SP | SCALE@A3 | 1:20 & 1:200 | |



- Site boundary
- Evaluation trench
- Archaeological feature
- Deposit



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PROJECT TITLE
 St John's Manor Farm, Battisford, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE
 Trench plan overlaid onto 25" Suffolk
 Ordnance Survey map, 1885

0
approx. 1:1250
50m

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