

**LOWER BARN FARM
LOWER STREET, BAYLHAM
SUFFOLK**

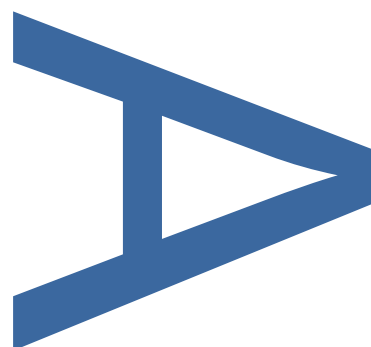
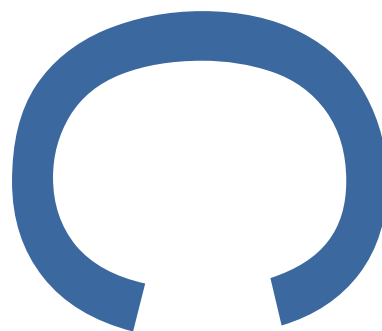
**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION**

**LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY:
MID SUFFOLK DISTRICT COUNCIL**

**PLANNING APPLICATION NUMBER:
DC/19/02401**

**PARISH/SITE CODE: BAY 081
OASIS NO: preconst1-385436
REPORT NO: R14113**

MAY 2020



PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

Land at Lower Barn Farm, Lower Street, Baylham, Suffolk: An Archaeological Evaluation

Quality Assurance

Project no: K6542

Report no: R14113

Stage	Name	Date
Text prepared by:	J Mlynarska	20-3-2020
Graphics prepared by:	Rosie Scales	23-3-2020
LPA approval received:	Matt Baker, SCCAS	18-11-2020
Project Manager sign-off:	Simon Carlyle	20-11-2020

Version	Date	Status	Checked by	Approved by
Draft	13-11-2020	Client review	S Carlyle	D Simmonds
Final	18-11-2020	LPA approved	S Carlyle	M Baker

Land at Lower Barn Farm, Lower Street, Baylham, Suffolk: An Archaeological Evaluation

Local Planning Authority: Mid Suffolk District Council

Planning Reference: DC/19/02401

Central National Grid Reference: TL 4940 5080

Oasis no: preconst1-385436

Site Code: BAY 081

Report no: R14113

Written and researched by: Judy Mlynarska

Project Manager: Simon Carlyle

Commissioning Client: Simmonds Building Services
(South-East) Ltd

Contractor: Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Central Office
The Granary Rectory Farm
Brewery Road
Pampisford
Cambridgeshire
CB22 3EN

Tel: 01223 845522

E-mail: scarlyle@pre-construct.com

Website: www.pre-construct.com

© Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd

May 2020

The material contained herein is and remains the sole property of Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd and is not for publication to third parties without prior consent. Whilst every effort has been made to provide detailed and accurate information, Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd cannot be held responsible for errors or inaccuracies herein contained.

CONTENTS

ABSTRACT.....	3
1 INTRODUCTION	4
2 SITE BACKGROUND	5
3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	9
4 METHODOLOGY.....	10
5 QUANTIFICATION OF ARCHIVE	12
6 EVALUATION RESULTS.....	13
7 THE FINDS.....	15
8 DISCUSSION	17
9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	18
10 BIBLIOGRAPHY	19
FIGURES.....	21
PLATES	24
APPENDIX 1: TRENCH DETAILS AND CONTENTS INDEX.....	29
APPENDIX 2: OASIS FORM.....	30

FIGURES

Fig. 1 Site location, 1:25,000

Fig. 2 Trench location, 1:1,000

Fig. 3 All features plan and sections, 1:1,000 and 1:40

PLATES

Plate 1: Trench 1, looking east-northeast

Plate 2: Trench 2, looking south

Plate 3: Ditch [107], Trench 2, looking east

Plate 4: Trench 3, looking east-northeast

Plate 5: Hollow [109], Trench 3, looking north

Plate 6: Trench 4, looking northwest

Plate 7: Trench 5, looking northwest

Plate 8: Trench 6, looking northeast

ABSTRACT

In March 2020, an archaeological trial trench evaluation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd on land at Lower Barn Farm, Lower Street, Baylham, Suffolk. The archaeological work was commissioned by Simmonds Building Services (South-East) Ltd in response to two conditions that were attached to planning consent for the residential development of the site by Mid Suffolk District Council.

Despite the archaeological potential of the site, the evaluation encountered no archaeological features, other than a modern ditch that is shown on the 1905 Ordnance Survey map of the area and an undated shallow hollow. It demonstrated that the site had undergone significant transformation over the last century or so, associated with groundworks connected with the use of the farm. Modern disturbance, in the form of rubbish pits, service trenches and layers of modern backfill, were identified in all of the trenches.

The only finds from the site were a residual flint blade from a modern pit and an abraded sherd of Roman pottery from redeposited topsoil.

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In March 2020, an archaeological trial trench evaluation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (PCA) on land at Lower Barn Farm, Lower Street, Baylham, Suffolk (site centred on NGR TM 11032 52151; Fig. 1). The archaeological work was commissioned by Simmonds Building Services (South-East) Ltd in response to two conditions that were attached to planning consent for the residential development of the site by Mid Suffolk District Council (MSDC planning ref. DC/19/02401, Conditions 7 and 8).
- 1.2 MSDC were advised to attach the planning condition by Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service (SCCAS), providers of archaeological advice on planning matters to local planning authorities in the county. This was in accordance with *National Planning Policy Framework* paragraphs 189 and 190 (DCLG 2018), as the site was considered to lie within an area of archaeological potential, as indicated by an archaeological desk-based assessment of the site undertaken by PCA (PCA 2019).
- 1.3 The scope of the evaluation was set out in the *Brief for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation* issued by SCCAS (SCCAS 2020) and consisted of six trial trenches (a total of 125 linear metres at 1.8m wide; Fig. 2) excavated within accessible parts of the development area.
- 1.4 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) that was prepared by PCA (PCA 2020) and approved by SCCAS prior to the commencement of fieldwork. It also abided by the *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003), *Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation* (SCCAS 2017) and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct* (CIfA 2014a) and *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluation* (CIfA 2014b).
- 1.5 The project was managed in accordance with the Historic England procedural document *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE): Project Manager's Guide* (HE 2015).
- 1.6 Following Transfer of Title the site archive, including the approved version of this report, will be deposited with the SCCAS museum store (site code **BAY 081**).

2 SITE BACKGROUND

2.1 Site location, topography and geology

- 2.1.1 The site, which covers an area of c. 0.65ha, is in Lower Street, a small hamlet located c. 1km to the northeast of the village of Baylham and 9.5km northwest of Ipswich city centre. It comprises a pasture field, an adjacent plot of ground and the buildings of Lower Barn Farm. The site is bounded by Lower Street (B1113) to the northeast, Baylham Garage to the north, Upper Street (or Cat's Hill on some maps) to the west and Rodwell House and private gardens to the south/southeast.
- 2.1.2 Topographically, the site is situated on a gradual northeast-facing slope overlooking the valley of the River Gipping, which flows southwards c. 400m to the northeast. Ground level within the site lies at approximately 22m above Ordnance Datum (aOD), descending to c. 15m aOD on Lower Street to the northeast and rising to c. 25m aOD at the site's western corner.
- 2.1.3 The geology of the site consists of Cretaceous rocks of the Newhaven Chalk Formation, overlain by superficial glacial deposits of the Lowestoft Formation (BGS 2020).

2.2 Historical and archaeological background

- 2.2.1 The historical and archaeological background of the site has presented in detail in the *Archaeological Desk-based Assessment* (PCA 2019) and is summarised below. The archaeological assessment concluded that the study area has a moderate-high potential for prehistoric and Roman activity, and a low to moderate potential for Anglo-Saxon, medieval and post-medieval activity.

Scheduled Monument

- 2.2.2 The scheduled monument 'Baylham Roman Site' (NHLE 1006033) lies c. 1km northeast of the proposed development area. It is c. 13ha in extent and aerial photography of cropmarks has identified a triple-ditched rhomboid enclosure lying close to two multiple-ditched Roman forts. The enclosure is bisected by the Colchester to Caistor-by-Norwich Roman road. Finds on the site include a cremation, wall fragments and a Roman mirror case.

Prehistoric

- 2.2.3 Worked flint implements including a Palaeolithic hand axe and associated human and animal remains have been located in gravel workings (BRH 001) c. 1km southeast of

the site and further worked flint debitage from excavations 0.7km to the north (BAY 037).

2.2.4 Sixteen prehistoric ring ditches, indications of probable round barrow burial sites, and a round barrow and barrow cemetery most likely from the Bronze Age period have been identified by aerial photography within the 1km study area centred on the site. This represents a considerable prehistoric landscape and together with the later substantial Roman occupation evidence indicates the importance of the area around Baylham for early settlement.

2.2.5 The ring ditch sites, some of which are in close proximity to another, are as follows with an approximate location distance from the site: BAY 002 (265m north); BAY 002 (265m north); BAY 003 (650m north); BAY 004 (850m north); BAY 004 (850m north); BAY 005 (950m north); BAY 005 (960m north); BAY 007 (750m north); BAY 008 (730m north); BAY 009 (780m north-west); BAY 010 (150m south-west); BAY 012 (365m north-east); BAY 034 (384m south); BAY 034 (330m south); BAY 053 (6432m south-east); and BAY 017 (550m north). The probable Bronze Age round barrow (BAY 049) is located 150m east and the barrow cemetery site is located 700m north of the site (BAY 047).

Iron Age and Roman

2.2.6 Evidence of Iron Age settlement is often associated with later Roman occupation and this is demonstrated by evidence within the study area. CDD 003, located 900m to the northeast of the site, consists of Iron Age artefacts including part of a horse harness and Belgic pottery. CDD009 was an area 950m northeast of the site excavated prior to destruction when constructing the A14 to reveal Iron Age settlement features including a well, ditch and roundhouse. Both these areas were within the scheduled Baylham Roman Site.

2.2.7 The scheduled Baylham Roman Site (DSF16058) is described above. Other evidence of Roman occupation in the vicinity includes the Roman road running north from Colchester to Caistor-by-Norwich that bisects the cropmarks of the Roman fort, located 470m to the east of the site (BAY 014). A row of ten possible post pits were excavated at a location 460m north of the site (BAY 037). Containing Roman pottery and tile, they may possibly be evidence of a building associated with the Roman fort further to the north.

2.2.8 Additional Roman activity in the vicinity of the proposed development area is

demonstrated by finds of artefacts and coins, usually by metal detector. Sites within the study area are BAY 015, a scatter of coins and metalwork found c. 500m east of the site; BAY 016 is the recovery of a silver coin of the Roman Republic period located 100m to the southwest; BAY 018 is a hoard of Roman bronze coins and pottery located 400m to the east; BAY 020 is the metal-detected find of four Roman bronze coins, 230m west of the site and BAY 021, located 250m to the southeast is an artefact scatter including coins, metalwork and a plate brooch fragment.

Anglo-Saxon

- 2.2.9 Three incidents of Anglo-Saxon occupation activity have been located within the study area. BAY 036 was the identification of three early Saxon features (undefined in the record) and pottery during the monitoring of soil stripping c. 560m east of the site. BLG 011 was a findspot of a Saxon saucer type brooch, 870m to the south and CDD 003 was the findspot of a Saxon pot containing fragments of a human skull, 870m to the northeast, found during the cutting of a water main trench within the scheduled Roman site.

Medieval and post-medieval

- 2.2.10 Evidence of medieval and post-medieval settlement within the study area radius is represented by several buildings with Listed status.
- 2.2.11 Other than the buildings there is little of relevance in the historical record concerning the medieval and post-medieval periods in terms of archaeology and landscape setting concerning the proposed development area.

Cartographic sources

- 2.2.12 The 1883 Ordnance Survey map shows the site as open ground with Lower Barn Farm and an outbuilding to the south of the farm, Rodwell House to the southeast and the row of cottages along Lower Street to the north. The site of the current garage on the corner of Lower and Upper Street is shown depicted as houses or workshops with a blacksmith's forge on the apex. A track runs through the northeastern part of the site from Lower Street to the farm, through a line of trees, partially still extant, that may have denoted a former land boundary. Land to the west of the site across Upper Street (Cat's Hill) is open fields. A footpath runs along the southern edge of the site joining Lower Street to Upper Street; this footpath exists on all the later maps.
- 2.2.13 The OS map of 1905 shows much the same cartography as the earlier map although the line of trees in the northeastern portion of the site is not depicted. Land boundaries

appear to have remained as earlier other than a house has been built in the upper northwest of the main field and a portion of the field has been released as a garden for the new property.

- 2.2.14 The 1926 OS map shows a building has been added to the southwest portion of the site below the farm with a small plot of land attached to it adjacent to the northeast. In size the building is equable to portions of the farm to the north and may have been a storage shed or possibly a small farm worker's cottage. This is no longer extant although the plot of attached land can be seen on current aerial photography of the site. On the land to the north of the site a building to the rear of the cottages on Lower Street, a new house or extension to existing property, appears to have encroached onto the farm field. Other than these additions there is no substantial development within the site or changes in the surrounding area.
- 2.2.15 The 1958 OS map shows no changes within the site itself. Outside of the site to the southwest on the west side of Upper Street two buildings appear on Plum Pudding Hill, these being shown in greater definition on the 1968 map. The extended building on the farm field to the rear of Lower Street cottages mentioned above has now acquired a plot of land to the north.
- 2.2.16 The 1968 OS map depicts more land and building detail than the 1958 map. The general layout of the buildings of Lower Barn Farm are relatively unchanged. A plot has been depicted adjoining the southwest corner of the farm and may be an area of hard-standing or proposed extension. Two tanks are noted on the north and south sides of the farm. Buildings on the site of the corner of Upper and Lower Streets have undergone change and the location of a garage is noted with a building taking up some of the farm field in the northern area. The track into the farm from Lower Street is more defined and opens out into an area of hardstanding to the northeast of the farm buildings. A plot of land has been defined as a sub-division in the southwest corner of the proposed development area although with no indication as to its purpose.
- 2.2.17 The detail of the Ordnance Survey map of 1978 is less defined. The building plots are blocks with no detail but proportionate to the land area occupied. The enhanced track through the field from Lower Street is still evident and the definition may have represented a permanent metallised surface leading to the hardstanding near the farm.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 The main aim of the evaluation, as stated in the WSI (PCA 2020, 8), was to evaluate the archaeological potential of the site by trial trenching. This was achieved through the identification, sample excavation and recording of archaeological remains that were encountered by the evaluation and determining their location, extent, date, character and state of preservation.

3.2 To determine the significance of the results of the evaluation in a local, regional and national context (as appropriate), reference has been made to the East Anglian regional research agendas:

- *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties: 1. Resource Assessment* (Glazebrook 1997)
- *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties: 2. Research Agenda and Strategy* (Brown and Glazebrook 2000)
- *Regional Research Framework for the Eastern Region* (Medlycott and Brown 2008)
- *Research and Archaeology Revisited: A Revised Framework for the East of England* (Medlycott 2011)

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 General

4.1.1 The archaeological evaluation consisted of the excavation of six trial trenches of varying lengths (a total of 125 linear metres at 1.8m wide; Fig. 2). These were distributed evenly across the site in accessible areas in order to provide a representative sample of the development area.

4.2 Excavation methodology

4.2.1 The trenches were excavated using an 8-tonne 360° tracked mechanical excavator fitted with a 1.8m wide toothless bucket. Topsoil and subsoil were removed in spits down to the level of the undisturbed geological deposits where potential archaeological features could be observed and recorded.

4.2.2 Exposed surfaces were cleaned by trowel and hoe as appropriate and all further excavation was undertaken manually using hand tools.

4.3 Recording and finds recovery

4.3.1 The limits of excavations, heights above Ordnance Datum (m OD) and the locations of archaeological features and interventions were recorded using a Leica GPS system with RTK differential correction, giving three-dimensional accuracy of 20mm or better.

4.3.2 All hand-excavation, investigation and recording were carried out in accordance with PCA's *Operations Manual I: Fieldwork Induction Manual* (Taylor and Brown 2009). Linear features were investigated by means of 1m-wide slots within the trenches. Where stratigraphic relationships between features could not be discerned in plan, relationship slots were also excavated and these were recorded as part of the GPS survey and noted on the relevant context sheets. Discrete features were half-sectioned, photographed and recorded by a cross-section scaled drawing at an appropriate scale (either 1:10 or 1:20).

4.3.3 High-resolution digital photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits and were used to keep a record of the evaluation.

4.4 Environmental sampling

4.4.1 Archaeological features were assessed for their palaeoenvironmental potential but there were no deposits suitable for sampling.

4.5 Metal-detecting

- 4.5.1 Metal-detecting was carried out during the topsoil and subsoil stripping and throughout the excavation process. The metal detector was not set to discriminate against iron. Archaeological features and spoil heaps were scanned by metal-detector periodically. Only objects of modern date were found and were not retained for accession.

5 QUANTIFICATION OF ARCHIVE

5.1 Paper archive

Context register sheets	1
Context sheets	10
Section register sheets	1
Sections at 1:10 & 1:20	3
Trench record sheets	6
Photo register sheets	1

5.2 Digital archive

Digital photos	27
GPS survey files	1
Digital plans	1
Access database	1

5.3 Physical archive

Struck flint	1
Pottery	1 (5g)

6 EVALUATION RESULTS

6.1 Introduction

- 6.1.1 The evaluation consisted of the excavation and investigation of six 25m trenches (125 linear metres of trial trench; Fig. 2). Trench 1 was 25m long; Trenches 2 and 5 were 20m long; Trenches 3 and 4 were 15m long; and Trench 6 was 30m long. Trench 4 was moved slightly from its approved position to avoid dense undergrowth.
- 6.1.2 The features and deposits investigated by the evaluation are summarised below and presented by context in Appendix 1, Table 1. Information relating to the trenches and the thicknesses of the topsoil, subsoil and the depth of the geology are presented in Appendix 1, Table 2.

6.2 General stratigraphy

- 6.2.1 The geological substrate (102) predominately consisted of hard, white chalk with moderate stones or loose, mid yellowish-brown sand. In Trenches 3 and 4 this was overlain by the subsoil (101), a loose, mid greyish-brown sand. The topsoil (100) consisted of loose, dark greyish-brown sand.
- 6.2.2 In Trenches 1, 2, 5 and 6 the original ground surface had been truncated by landscaping and the excavation of services, with over 1.2m of made-ground recorded in Trench 1 and up to 1.0m in Trench 5. In these trenches the topsoil was redeposited.

6.3 Trench 1

- 6.3.1 Trench 1 was located in the northern part of the site (Fig. 3; Plate 1). The original ground surface had been truncated to a depth of over 1.2m along the full length of this trench and the depression backfilled with a mixture of loose chalk and sand that contained modern rubbish such as glass bottles, wires and bonfire waste. A residual sherd of Roman pottery was recovered from the redeposited topsoil.

6.4 Trench 2

- 6.4.1 Trench 2 was located in the northern part of the site (Fig. 3; Plate 2). It contained a ditch [107] that was aligned northeast to southwest and measured 0.52m wide by 0.12m deep (Fig. 3, Section 2; Plate 3). Its fill (106) was a friable, mid brownish-grey silty sand. There was no dating evidence in the ditch but its position corresponds with a boundary shown on the 1905 Ordnance Survey map of the area.
- 6.4.2 Modern backfill up to 1.0m thick filled a large depression at the southern end of the

trench. It extended for approximately 4m and was filled with a mixture of loose chalk and sand.

6.5 Trench 3

6.5.1 Trench 3 was located in the northeastern part of the site (Fig. 3; Plate 4). It contained an undated hollow [109] that was sub-circular in plan, measuring over 1.9m long, 1.15m wide and 0.18m deep (Fig. 3, Section 3; Plate 5). It had gently sloping sides and an uneven base. Its fill (108) was a friable, mid greyish-brown silty sand.

6.5.2 Modern backfill was identified at the northeast end of the trench. It was up to 0.8m thick, extended for approximately 5m and was a mixture of loose chalk and sand.

6.6 Trench 4

6.6.1 Trench 4, which was located in the southern part of the site, contained no archaeologically remains (Fig. 3; Plate 6).

6.7 Trench 5

6.7.1 Trench 5 was located in the southern part of the site (Fig. 3; Plate 7). The original ground surface had been truncated and the depression entirely backfilled with a mixture of loose chalk and sand.

6.7.2 A modern pit [104] was cut into the backfill. It was elongated in plan, measuring over 1m long, 0.9m wide and 0.29m deep, and was backfilled with loose, mid yellowish-brown silty sand (103) and (105). A residual flint blade was recovered from its fill.

6.8 Trench 6

6.8.1 Trench 6 was located in the southern part of the site (Fig. 3; Plate 8). Modern features were mainly identified in the south-western part of the trench. This included a modern rubbish dump of wires, pipes, cans and glass. A modern service ditch containing a metal pipe was also identified in the central part of the trench.

7 THE FINDS

7.1 Worked flint *by Barry Bishop*

Introduction

7.1.1 The archaeological evaluation resulted in the recovery of a single struck flint flake. This report describes the struck flake and assesses its archaeological significance. The flake was recovered from the fill of a modern pit in Trench 5 (fill [103] of pit [104]). Metrical descriptions follow the methodology established by Saville (1980).

Description

7.1.2 The struck flint comprises a systematically produced prismatic blade that has a trimmed striking platform which has partially shattered due its narrowness, a diffuse bulb of percussion, slightly hinged distal termination and four parallel dorsal on its dorsal face. It is made from a good knapping quality 'glassy' translucent black flint and is in a good, sharp condition. It is the product of a skilfully executed blade-based reduction strategy that can be dated to the Mesolithic or Early Neolithic period.

Significance and recommendations

7.1.3 The main significance of the flake is that it demonstrates prehistoric occupation at the site during the Mesolithic or Early Neolithic periods. Its condition indicates that it had clearly not experienced any significant post-depositional disturbance and was recovered from close to where originally discarded. However, by itself it can only suggest low-key and probably very temporary occupation and can contribute little to understandings of the precise chronology or nature of the activities represented.

7.1.4 Due to the size of the assemblage this report is all that is required for the purposes of archiving and no further analytical work is warranted. It does, however, provide evidence for prehistoric activity at the site and can contribute to wider appreciations of prehistoric landscape use in the area. It is therefore recommended that it is recorded in the Historic Environment Record and a brief mention included in any published account of the fieldwork.

7.2 Roman pottery *by Eniko Hudak*

7.2.1 A single sherd of Roman pottery was recovered during the archaeological evaluation. It was retrieved from the topsoil (100) in Trench 1 and is a slightly abraded body sherd weighing 5g. The fabric is coarse, sand-tempered and highly micaceous, light grey in colour throughout with burnished darker exterior surface. Sand-tempered grey wares

are common throughout the Roman period and at Colchester they comprise more than 30% of EVEs catalogued (Symonds and Wade 1999, 378). Due to this and because the fragment is non-diagnostic, it cannot be dated any more closely than the Roman period AD50-400.

8 DISCUSSION

- 8.1.1 Despite the archaeological potential of the site (PCA 2019, 3), the evaluation encountered no archaeological features, other than a modern ditch that is shown on the 1905 Ordnance Survey map of the area (*ibid.*, fig. 5) and an undated shallow hollow. It demonstrated that the site had undergone significant transformation over the last century or so, associated with groundworks and landscaping connected with the use of the farm. Modern disturbance, in the form of rubbish pits, service trenches and layers of modern backfill, were identified in all of the trenches.
- 8.1.2 The only finds from the site were a residual flint blade from a modern pit and an abraded sherd of Roman pottery from redeposited topsoil.

9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 9.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd would like to thank Simmonds Building Services (South-East) Ltd for commissioning and funding the work and Matt Baker of SCCAS for monitoring the work on behalf of the Local Planning Authority.
- 9.2 The fieldwork was supervised by Judy Mlynarska with the assistance of Jaime Kohler. This report was written by Judy Mlynarska, with contributions from Barry Bishop (flint) and Eniko Hudak (Roman pottery), and the figures were prepared by Rosie Scales. The project was managed for PCA by Simon Carlyle.

10 BIBLIOGRAPHY

BGS (British Geological Survey) 2020

<http://mapapps2.bgs.ac.uk/geotitles/home.html>, accessed 3rd March 2020

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

ClfA (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists) 2014a *Code of Conduct*

ClfA (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists) 2014b *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluation*

DCLG (Department for Communities and Local Government) 2018 *National Planning Policy Framework*, revised 2019

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

Gurney, D 2003 *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*

HE (Historic England) 2015 *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE): Project Manager's Guide*

Medlycott, M 2011 (ed.) *Research and Archaeology Revisited: A revised framework for the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper **24**

PCA (Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd) 2019 *Land at Lower Farm Barn, Lower Street, Baylham, Suffolk: An Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment*, report **R13604**

PCA (Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd) 2020 *Land at Lower Farm Barn, Lower Street, Baylham, Suffolk: Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation*, unpublished document

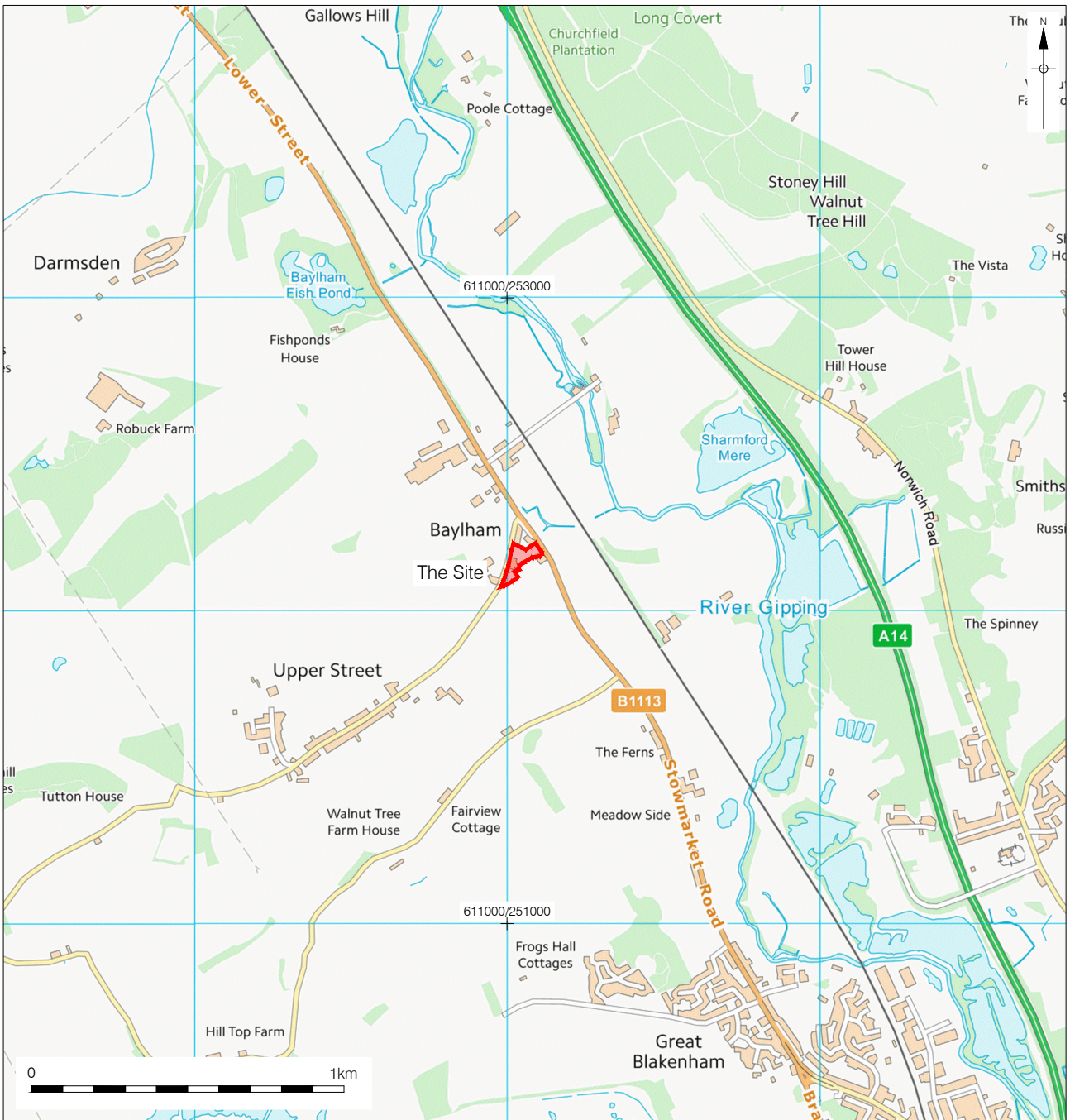
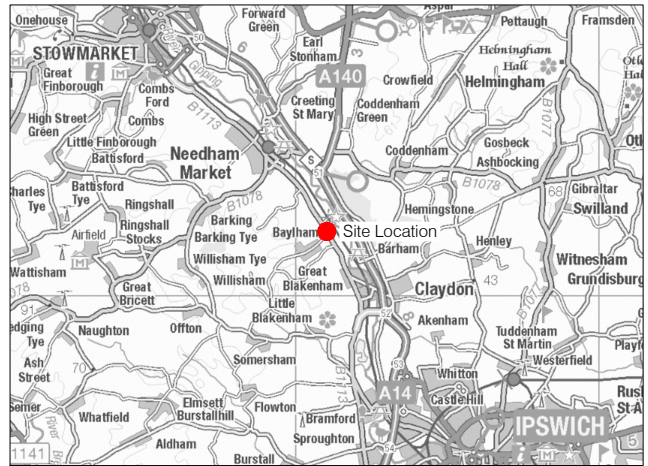
Saville, A 1980 On the Measurement of Struck Flakes and Flake Tools, *Lithics* **1**, 16-20

SCCAS (Suffolk County Council's Archaeology Service) revised 2019 *Requirements for Archaeological Evaluation 2012*

SCCAS (Suffolk County Council's Archaeology Service) 2019a *Brief for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation at Lower Barn Farm, Lower Street, Baylham*, dated 3rd February 2020

SCCAS (Suffolk County Council's Archaeology Service) 2019b *Archive Guidelines*

Symonds, R P and Ware, S 1999 *Roman pottery from excavations in Colchester, 1971-86*, Colchester Archaeological Trust Ltd, Colchester Archaeological Report **10**



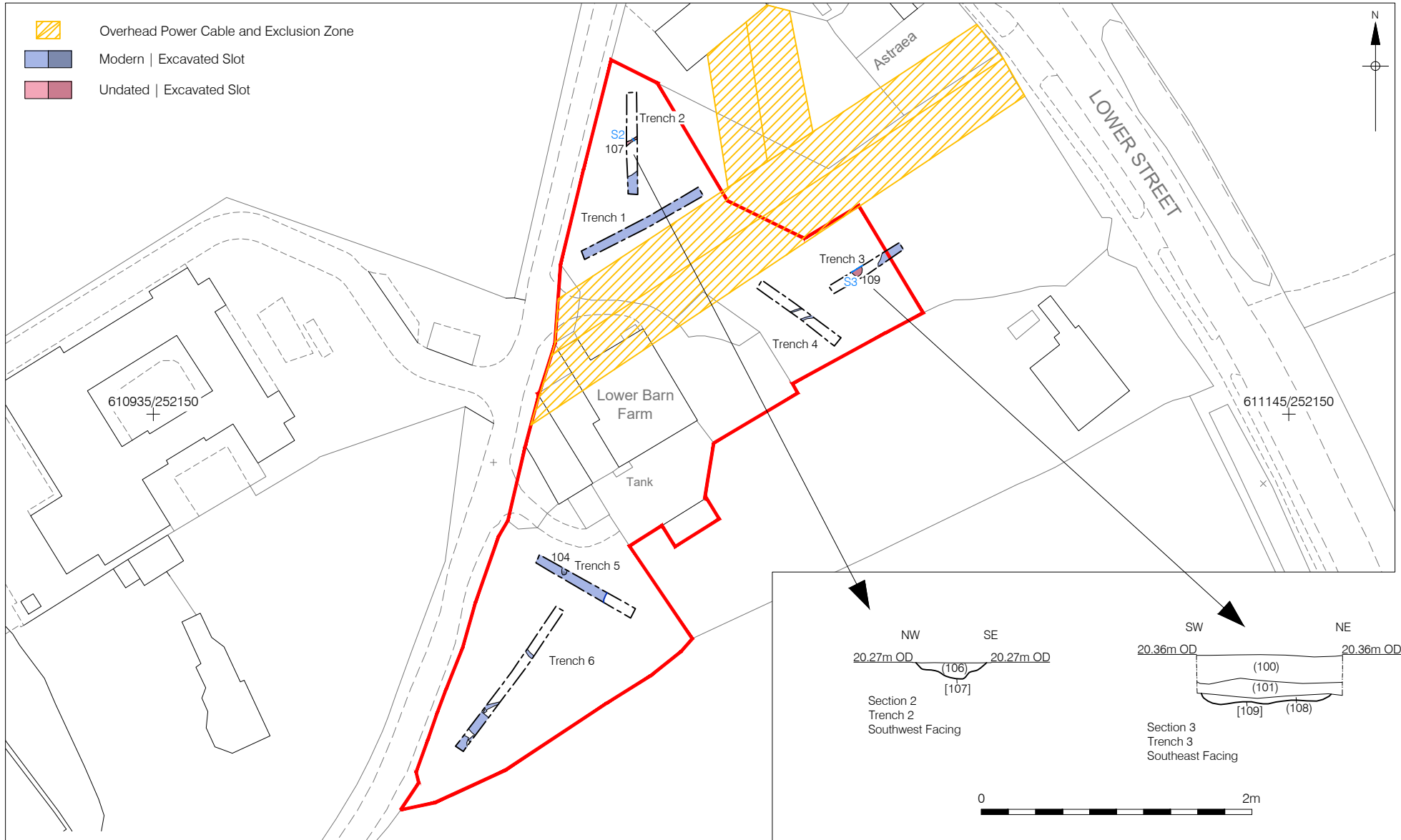


Figure 3
 All Features Plan
 Plan 1:1,000, Sections 1:40 at A4

PLATES



Plate 1: Trench 1, looking east-northeast



Plate 2: Trench 2, looking south



Plate 3: Ditch [107], Trench 2, looking east



Plate 4: Trench 3, looking east-northeast



Plate 5: Hollow [109], Trench 3, looking north



Plate 6: Trench 4, looking northwest



Plate 7: Trench 5, looking northwest



Plate 8: Trench 6, looking northeast

APPENDIX 1: TRENCH DETAILS AND CONTENTS INDEX

Table 1: List of contexts

Context No	Cut	Trench	Type	Category	L (m)	W (m)	D/T (m)	Description
100	100	0	Layer	Topsoil	0	0	0	
101	101	0	Layer	Subsoil	0	0	0	
102	102	0	Layer	Natural	0	0	0	
103	104	5	Fill	Pit	1	0.64	0.27	Loose, mid yellowish-brown silty sand.
104	104	5	Cut	Pit	1	0.9	0.29	Elongated in plan, steep sides, concave base.
105	104	5	Fill	Pit	0.5	0.37	0.29	Loose, mid brownish-grey, silty sand.
106	107	2	Fill	Ditch	1	0.52	0.12	Friable, mid brownish-grey silty sand.
107	108	2	Cut	Ditch	1	0.52	0.12	Linear in plan, gently sloping sides, concave base, E-W aligned.
108	109	3	Fill	Hollow	1.92	1.15	0.18	Friable, mid greyish-brown silty sand.
109	109	3	Cut	Hollow	1.92	1.15	0.18	Sub-circular in plan, gently sloping sides, uneven base.

Table 2: Trench details

Trench Number	Alignment	L (m)	Topsoil thickness (m)	Subsoil thickness (m)	Summary of Archaeological Features
1	ENE-WSW	25	0.35	-	Modern backfill machined up to 1.20 m deep.
2	N-S	20	0.37	-	Ditch [107]
3	ENE-WSW	15	0.2	0.24	Hollow [109]
4	NW-SE	18	0.28	0.2	No archaeology
5	NW-SE	20	0.3	-	Modern backfill machined up to 1m deep.
6	SW-NE	30	0.3	-	Modern rubbish dumps, services

APPENDIX 2: OASIS FORM

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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

Printable version

OASIS ID: preconst1-385436

Project details

Project name	Lower Barn Farm, Lower Street, Baylham
Short description of the project	Despite the archaeological potential of the site, the evaluation encountered no archaeological features, other than a modern ditch that is shown on the 1905 Ordnance Survey map of the area and an undated shallow hollow. It demonstrated that the site had undergone significant transformation over the last century or so, associated with groundworks connected with the use of the farm. Modern disturbance, in the form of rubbish pits, service trenches and layers of modern backfill, were identified in all of the trenches. The only finds from the site were a residual flint blade from a modern pit and an abraded sherd of Roman pottery from redeposited topsoil.
Project dates	Start: 09-03-2020 End: 14-03-2020
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	BAY 081 - HER event no.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Grassland Heathland 3 - Disturbed
Monument type	DITCH Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman
Significant Finds	FLINT Late Prehistoric
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Housing estate
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK MID SUFFOLK BAYLHAM Lower Barn Farm, Lower Street, Baylham
Postcode	IP6 8JP
Study area	0.65 Hectares

Site coordinates TL 49400 50800 52.134835966089 0.183145156239 52 08 05 N 000 10 59 E Point
 Height OD / Depth Min: 15m Max: 25m

Project creators

Name of Organisation Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
 Project brief originator Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
 Project design originator Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
 Project director/manager Simon Carlyle
 Project supervisor Judyta Mlynarska
 Type of sponsor/funding body Private developer

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient Suffolk County Council
 Physical Archive ID BAY 081
 Physical Contents "Ceramics","Worked stone/lithics"
 Digital Archive recipient Suffolk County Council
 Digital Archive ID BAY 081
 Digital Contents "none"
 Digital Media available "Database","Images raster / digital photography","Text"
 Paper Archive recipient Suffolk County Council
 Paper Archive ID BAY 081
 Paper Contents "none"
 Paper Media available "Section","Context sheet","Report"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
 Title Land at Lower Barn Farm, Lower Street, Baylham, Suffolk: An Archaeological Evaluation
 Author(s)/Editor(s) Mlynarska, J
 Other bibliographic details R14113
 Date 2020
 Issuer or publisher Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd

Place of issue or publication	Pampisford
Description	A4 format, 33 pages, 3 figs, 8 plates
Entered by	Simon Carlyle (scarlyle@pre-construct.com)
Entered on	9 February 2021

OASIS:

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

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

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

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

PCA

PCA CAMBRIDGE

THE GRANARY, RECTORY FARM
BREWERY ROAD, PAMPISFORD
CAMBRIDGESHIRE CB22 3EN
t: 01223 845 522
e: cambridge@pre-construct.com

PCA DURHAM

UNIT 19A, TURSDALE BUSINESS PARK
TURSDALE
DURHAM DH6 5PG
t: 0191 377 1111
e: durham@pre-construct.com

PCA LONDON

UNIT 54, BROCKLEY CROSS BUSINESS CENTRE
96 ENDWELL ROAD, BROCKLEY
LONDON SE4 2PD
t: 020 7732 3925
e: london@pre-construct.com

PCA NEWARK

OFFICE 8, ROEWOOD COURTYARD
WINKBURN, NEWARK
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE NG22 8PG
t: 01636 370410
e: newark@pre-construct.com

PCA NORWICH

QUARRY WORKS, DEREHAM ROAD
HONINGHAM
NORWICH NR9 5AP
T: 01223 845522
e: cambridge@pre-construct.com

PCA WARWICK

UNIT 9, THE MILL, MILL LANE
LITTLE SHREWLEY, WARWICK
WARWICKSHIRE CV35 7HN
t: 01926 485490
e: warwick@pre-construct.com

PCA WINCHESTER

5 RED DEER COURT, ELM ROAD
WINCHESTER
HAMPSHIRE SO22 5LX
t: 01962 849 549
e: winchester@pre-construct.com

