

**Land Adjacent To Firethorn, The Street,
Horham, Suffolk**

Planning application: 3212/14

HER Ref: HRM 016

Archaeological Evaluation Report

(© John Newman BA MIFA, 2 Pearsons Place, Henley, Ipswich, IP6 0RA)

(June 2015)

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Site details for HER

Name: Land adjacent to Firethorn, The Street, Horham, Suffolk, IP21 5DX

Clients: Booty Builders

Local planning authority: Mid Suffolk DC

Planning application ref: 3212/14

Development: Erection of two dwellings

Date of fieldwork: 20 March, 2015

HER ref: HRM 016

Event ref: ESF 22989

OASIS ref: johnnewm1-206711

Grid ref: TM 2083 7237

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Summary: Horham, land adjacent to Firethorn, The Street (HRM 016, TM 2083 7237) evaluation trenching for a small development comprising two new dwellings to the west of the parish church and opposite the listed Lodge Farm revealed a broad, though shallow, ditch of Post medieval date which was parallel and 20m to the south of The Street. While no other archaeological features were revealed a number of abraded pottery sherds comprising one of Roman, 2 of 11th/12th century, 12 of high medieval and 5 of 15th/16th date were recovered from the field surface around the trenches (John Newman Archaeological Services for Booty Builders).

1. Introduction & background

1.1 Hollins Architects & Surveyors on behalf of their clients Booty Builders commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological evaluation works for a planned small residential development comprising two detached dwellings on land adjacent to Firethorn, The Street, Horham (see Fig. 1). The evaluation requirements were set out in a Brief, following the granting of planning application 3212/14 set by Mrs R Abraham of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service (SCCAS) with the aim of gaining a representative sample by trial trenching of the footprint areas concerned. The Written Scheme of Investigation for the archaeological evaluation (see Appendix II) was subsequently prepared by JNAS in order to gain a conditional discharge and allow the trenching to go ahead before any other ground works are undertaken.

1.2 Horham parish is located in north central Suffolk in an area where, historically, villages have clustered partly round the church but also with a more scattered pattern dispersed round various green edges and along the numerous roads and lanes. With a productive, though heavy, soils based on the deep clays of the till plateau of central Suffolk over the underlying chalky till of the Beccles series, population densities were high through the medieval and early Post medieval periods in a prosperous region as evidenced by the numerous historic buildings in the area. The proposed development site lies on flat ground at 55m OD and c230m east of the parish church with a frontage onto the southern side of The Street in a historic village characterised by a linear settlement pattern. At the time of the evaluation the site was soft ground having most recently been in use as arable land.

1.3 As outlined above archaeological interest in this development was generated by its location within the historic settlement area within the village of Horham as evidenced by nearby listed buildings such as Church View to the east and Lodge Farm directly to the north on the opposite side of The Street with the latter being of 15th or early 16th century date and reinforcing the potential of street frontage areas.

2. Evaluation methodology

2.1 Each of the planned new dwelling footprints was trenched to a previously agreed plan (see Fig. 2) using a medium sized mini-digger 360 machine equipped with a 1200mm flat bucket which was under archaeological supervision at all times.

2.2 The sides and base of the trench and the upcast spoil were examined visually and scanned with a metal detector for any finds as the work progressed and any indistinct areas were investigated by hand. Site visibility for features and finds is considered to have been good throughout the evaluation which was undertaken under dry and sunny conditions. At the end of the evaluation the location of the trenches was plotted from nearby mapped features and as the evaluation progressed a full photographic record in digital format (see Appendix I) was taken of the trenching works.

3. Results

3.1 Details of the two evaluation trenches are summarised in table 1 below (see also Figs. 2 & 3 and Appendix I- Images):

Trench number	Length (m)	Orientation	Topsoil depth (mm)	Subsoil depth (mm)	Drift geology	Archaeological features & finds
T1	10	Northwest-southeast	300	50 of a mid brown clay subsoil at southern end increasing to 200mm at northern end	Stiff pale brown chalky clay with flints	One broad and shallow ditch (0002) whose fill (0003) contained a few small peg tile fragments.
T2	10	Northwest-southeast	300	As T1, 50 at southern end and 200 at northern end	As T1	Continuation of shallow ditch (0002)

Table 1: Trench details

3.2 The glaciofluvial deposit exposed in the base of the trench proved to be a stiff pale brown chalky clay with flints. As indicated in the table above the single archaeological feature that was revealed during the evaluation in the central part of the base of the 350mm to 500mm deep trenches was a broad, though shallow, north-west/south-east orientated ditch (0002) with the respective fill 0004 in trench 1 and 0003 in trench 2 with both containing a number of small peg tile fragments of Post medieval date. Full details for this feature are given in table 2 below (see also Fig. 3 & Appendix I- Images).

Trench number	Context	Type	Part of	Description	Date
T1	0001	US	0001	Unstratified stray finds from upcast spoil and field surface	Roman, medieval & early Post medieval periods represented
T1 & T2	0002	Ditch	0002	Broad though shallow northwest/southeast orientated ditch in the central part of each trench, 1600mm wide and 400mm deep with gently sloping sides	
T2	0003	Fill	0002	Mid brown clay with occasional charcoal flecks and a few small peg tile fragments	Post medieval
T1	0004	Fill	0002	As 0003	Post medieval

Table 2: Context details

3.3 During the evaluation three pottery sherds were retrieved from the upcast spoil; in addition 17 further sherds were recovered from the surface of the former arable land around the two trenches though a scan of the spoil with a metal detector only found a small number of iron nails and two small lead fragments, the latter finds were discarded on site.

4. The Pottery

4.1 In total 20 pottery sherds (115g) were recovered as unstratified finds and the full report by Sue Anderson on these finds is included as Appendix III below. In summary this small assemblage comprised one rim sherd (4g) of Roman date, two sherds (10g) of 11th-12th century date, 12 sherds (45g) of 12th-14th century date and 5 sherds of 15th-16th century date. The sherds are described as being generally abraded and typical for the periods represented for this part of north Suffolk and quite possibly the type of ceramic scatter resulting from manuring activity over centuries.

5. Conclusion

5.1 It is of interest to note that the single ditch (0002) that was revealed in each trench runs parallel to The Street which is 20m to the north and it is suggested that it marks a former land plot boundary with the abraded pottery sherds that were recovered further suggesting that the trenched area though undoubtedly close to habitation sites of medieval and early Post medieval date was in general agricultural use with the finds being the result of domestic waste being incorporated in manuring scatters. The single abraded Roman sherd is less conclusive regarding the proximity of settlement of this earlier date which may well have been at some distance from what became the medieval village.

5.2 Based on the evaluation results it is recommended that no further archaeological investigations need to be carried out on the proposed site of the two new dwellings on land adjacent and to the east of Firethorn, The Street, Horham as evidence of past activity though recorded was at a low level of intensity.

Archive- to be deposited with the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service under the HER ref. HRM 016.

Disclaimer- any opinions regarding the need for further archaeological work in relation to this proposed development are those of the author's alone. Formal comment regarding the need for further work must be sought from the official Archaeological Advisors to the relevant Planning Authority.

(Acknowledgements: JNAS is grateful to Terry and Aidan Booty for their close cooperation with regard to this evaluation and to Sue Anderson for her specialist finds work and to Sue Holden for her illustration input)

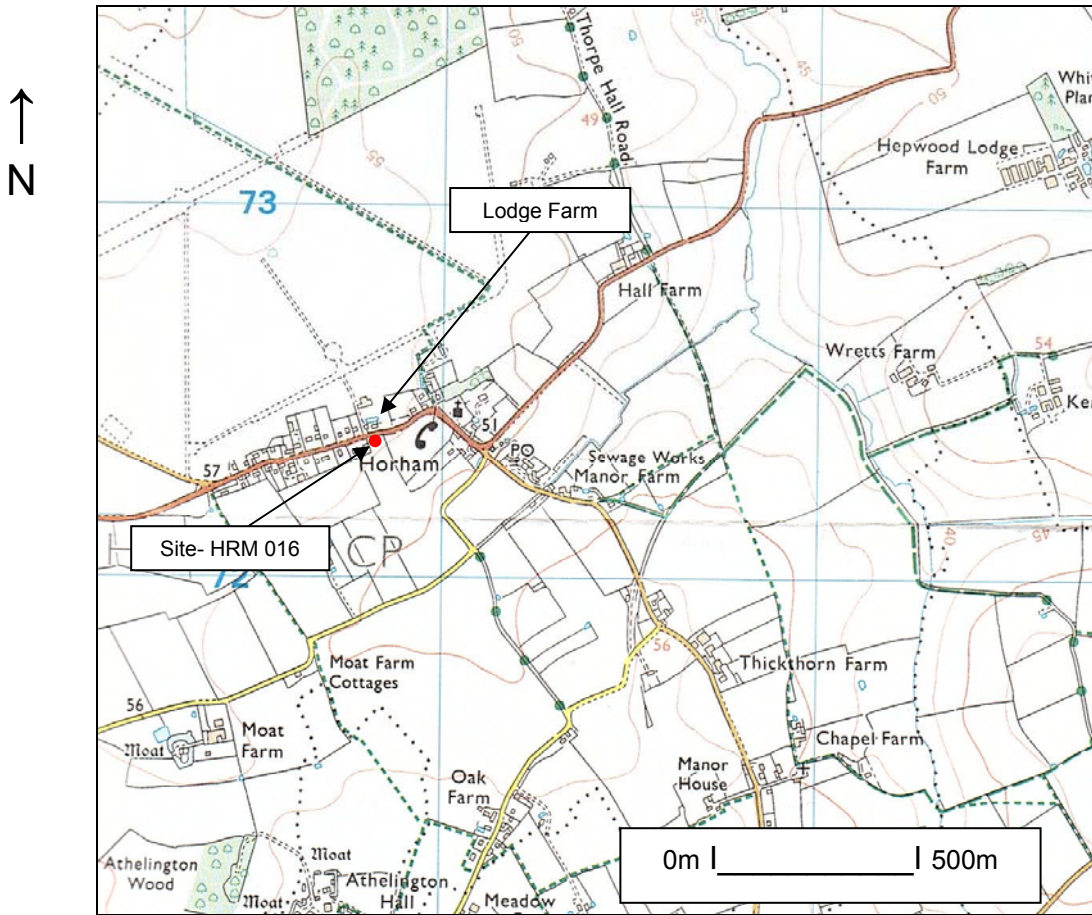


Fig. 1: Site location (Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright 2006
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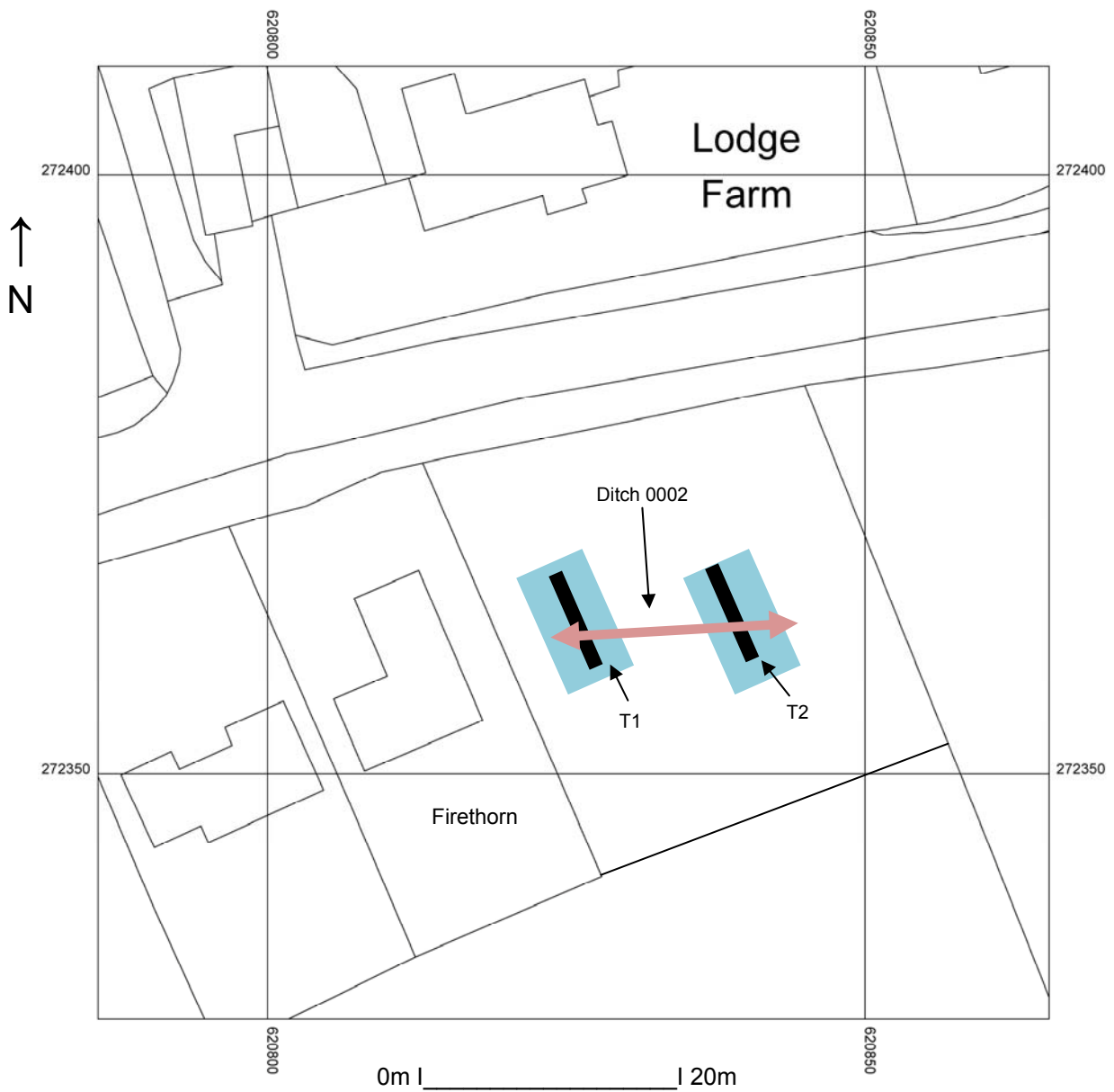


Fig. 2: Location of evaluation trenches (light blue- planned dwelling footprints, mauve- ditch 0002)
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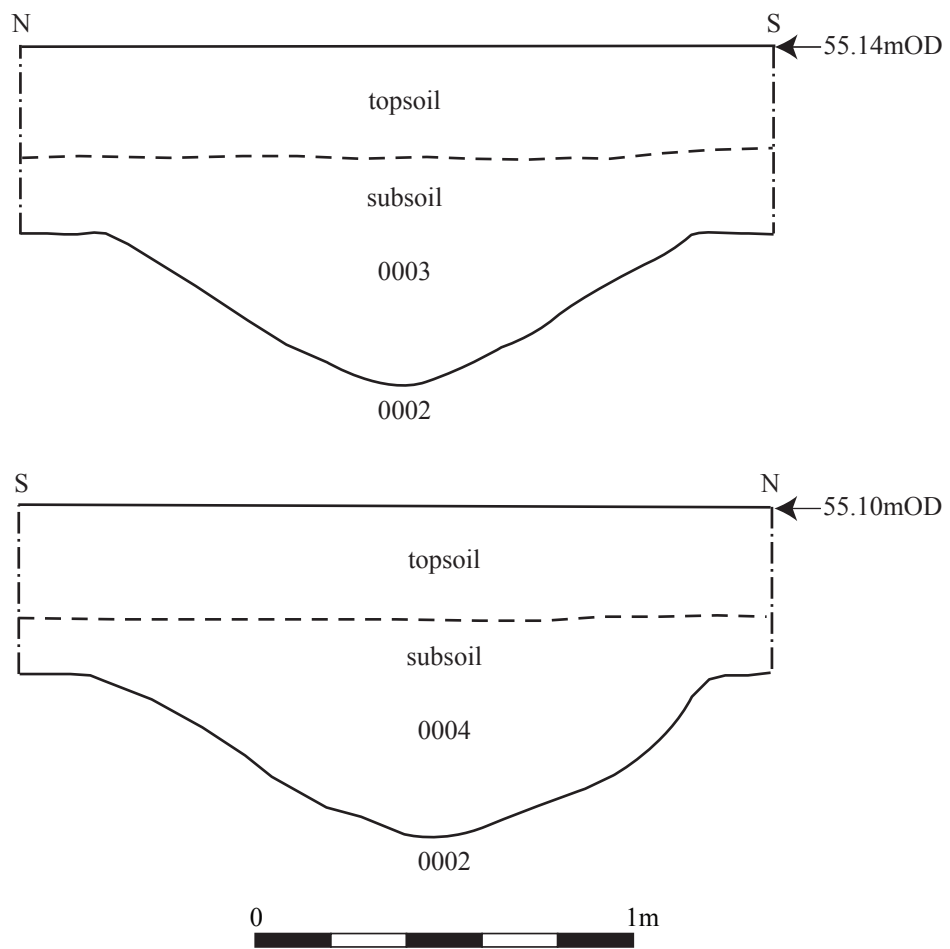
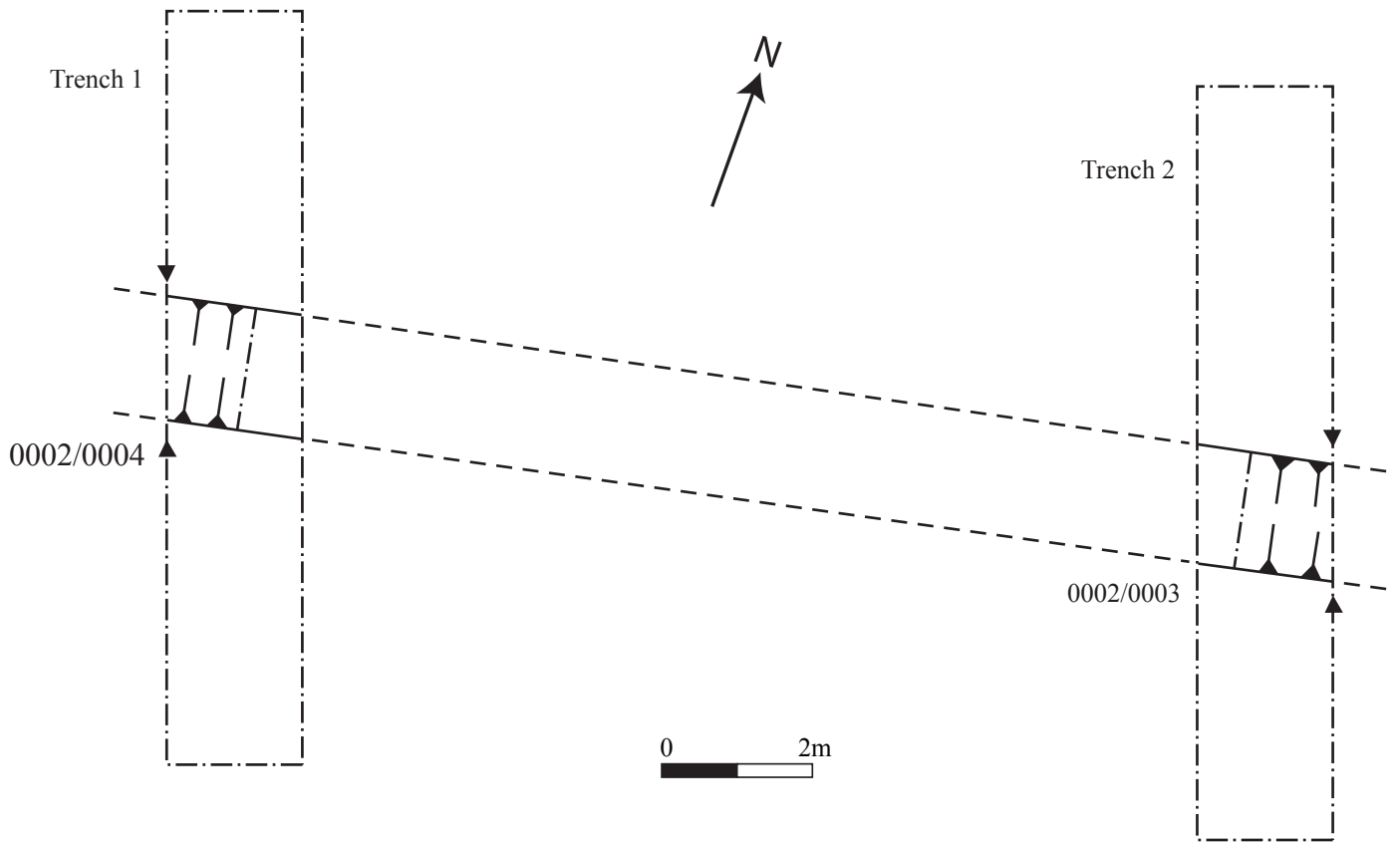


Fig. 3: Plans and sections (in plan sections shown in actual relationship to each other).

Appendix I- Images



General view from south with Lodge Farmhouse in the background



General view from west with church in background



Trench 1 from south



Trench 1 deposit profile and ditch 0002 with fill 0004 from east



Trench 2 from north



Trench 2 deposit profile and ditch 0002 with fill 0003 from west

**Land Adjacent to Firethorn, The Street,
Horham, Suffolk**

**Written Scheme of Investigation for
Archaeological Evaluation**

Site details

Name: Land adjacent to Firethorn, The Street, Horham, Suffolk

Client: Booty Builders

Local planning authority: Mid Suffolk DC

Planning application ref: 3212/14

Proposed development: Erection of two dwellings

Proposed date for evaluation: 20 March, 2015

Brief ref: SCCAS_RA_Trenched Archaeological Evaluation Brief_Firethorn The Street Horham

Grid ref: TM 2082 7236

Contents

1. Introduction
2. Location, Topography & Geology
3. Archaeological & Historical Background
4. Aims of the Site Evaluation
5. Methodology
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Proposed location of trial trench

1. Introduction

1.1 Hollins Architects & Surveyors on behalf of their client Booty Builders have commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological site evaluation for a proposed small scale residential development that has recently received consent to go ahead. This written scheme of investigation (WSI) details the background to the archaeological requirements for planning application 3212/14 and how JNAS will implement the requirements of the Brief for Archaeological Evaluation set by Mrs R Abraham of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service (SCCAS). The WSI will also set out how potential risks will be mitigated. This proposed development concerns the construction of two detached dwellings on land adjacent to Firethorn, The Street, Horham.

1.2 The evaluation will be carried out to the standards set regionally in the *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England (EAA Occ. Papers 14, 2003)*, locally in *Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation 2011 Ver. 1.1 (Suffolk CC)* and nationally in *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 1994, revised 2001 & re-issued 2014)*.

2. Location, Topography & Geology

2.1 Horham parish is located in north central Suffolk in an area where, historically, villages have clustered partly round the church but also with a more scattered pattern dispersed round various green edges and along the numerous roads and lanes. With a productive, though heavy, soils based on the deep clays of the till plateau of central Suffolk over the underlying chalky till of the Beccles series, population densities were high through the medieval and early Post medieval periods in a prosperous region as evidenced by the numerous historic buildings in the area. The proposed development site (PDS) lies on flat ground c230m east of the parish church with a frontage onto the southern side of The Street in a historic settlement characterised by a linear pattern at c55mOD. The site is currently soft ground.

3. Archaeological & Historical Background

3.1 To quote from the relevant Brief 'This application lies within an area of archaeological potential indicated by the County Historic Environment Record. The proposed development site is located within the historic settlement core of Horham, on a street fronted by listed medieval and post-medieval buildings. As a result there is high potential for medieval and post-medieval occupation deposits to be disturbed by development.' To the east of the PDS Church View is a listed building dated to the 15th

or early 16th century date while Lodge Farmhouse to the north on the opposite side of The Street is also listed and of a similar date.

A site evaluation by trial trenching is therefore required

- 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.

4. Aims of the Site Evaluation

4.1 As outlined in section 3 above the main archaeological potential relates to the site's location in a historic village settlement where evidence for medieval and earlier Post medieval period settlement and related activities in particular may exist. The aim of the evaluation is therefore to examine the specified sample of the proposed development areas with an evaluation trench across each planned dwelling footprint under controlled conditions so, if archaeological deposits are revealed they can be sampled and characterised. With this information a strategy can then be formulated for their possible preservation in situ or, failing that, the systematic recording of these deposits and the associated working practices, timetables and orders of cost.

5. Methodology

5.1 The proposed development is for two detached dwellings on what is soft ground on land adjacent to Firethorn, The Street, Horham.

5.2 The Brief requires 20m of 1.80m wide trenches. The trenching will be undertaken using a 1.2/1.5m wide toothless ditching bucket on a suitably sized machine operated by an experienced driver with a trench plan as set out below. The machine will be closely supervised by an experienced archaeologist as the overburden is removed in shallow spits to the top of any archaeological deposits that are present, where hand investigation

will start, or to expose the underlying drift geology which will be further hand cleaned and examined. The spoil will be stored adjacent to the excavated trench with top and sub soil kept separate to allow for subsequent sequential backfilling. No trenches will be backfilled until the relevant officer at SCCAS has been consulted and should any modification to the trench layout be required due to any unforeseen circumstances, such as local services, then SCCAS will be contacted immediately. A metal detector search will be carried out by an experienced operator at all stages of the evaluation. The up cast spoil will also be closely examined for unstratified artefacts as evidence for past activity in rural areas in particular is often as evident via artefact scatters as by undisturbed archaeological deposits.

5.3 Site records will be made under a continuous and unique numbering system of contexts under overall site event and HER numbers obtained from the Suffolk CC HER beforehand. All contexts will be numbered and finds recorded by context. Conventions compatible with the county HER will be used throughout the monitoring. Site plans will be drawn at 1:20 or 1:50 as appropriate and sections at 1:10 or 1:20 (all on plastic drawing film) and related to OS map cover. Sections will be levelled to a datum OD. A photographic record in high resolution digital images will be made of the site and exposed features.

5.4 As necessary and to define archaeological deposits exposed surfaces will be trowelled clean before appropriate hand investigation and recording. Exposed archaeological features will be sampled at standard levels with care being taken to cause minimum disturbance to the site consistent with evaluation to a level adequate to properly form a subsequent mitigation strategy. Significant features such as solid or bonded structural remains, building slots or post holes (where fills are sampled) will have their integrity maintained (and during backfilling). Otherwise for discrete, contained, features, sampling will be at 50%-possibly rising to 100% if requested, and 1m wide sampling slots across linear features. If human burial evidence is revealed the SCCAS Officer will be informed and the clear presumption must be to preserve such remains in situ with minimum disturbance during this evaluation stage. If this is not possible then a Ministry of Justice licence will be obtained prior to full on site recording (total 100% sampling if a cremation deposit) and removal of the remains followed by examination by the relevant specialist and possibly scientific dating. If human remains do have to be recorded, removed from site and reported on then these works will add an additional cost to the evaluation works which may involve radiocarbon dating (in this case the likelihood of revealing human burial is assessed as being low).

5.5 All finds will be collected and processed unless any variation is agreed with the relevant SCCAS Officer. Finds will be assessed by recognised period specialists and their interpretation will form an integral part of the overall report. Finds will be stored according to ICON guidelines with specialist advice/treatment sought for fragile ones. Every effort will be made to gain the deposit of the site finds to the SCCAS Store under their relevant HER code and site numbering for future reference. If this is not possible then the SCCAS Officer will be consulted over any requirements for additional recording (which may have an additional cost implication). Any discard policy will be discussed and agreed with the relevant SCCAS Officer.

5.6 Where appropriate palaeoenvironmental samples will be taken for processing and assessment by a specialist conversant with regional archaeological standards and research agendas. The sampling, processing and assessment will follow the guidelines as detailed in *A guide to sampling archaeological deposits for environmental analysis* (Murphy P L & Wiltshire P E J, 1994). In accordance with standard practice bulk samples of 40 litres (or 100% of the deposit where less) will be taken from a representative cross section of archaeological deposits of all periods (respecting defined fills within features), in consultation with the relevant SCCAS Officer (and RSA if the deposits merit more targeted advice) including deposits that cannot be immediately dated by their artefact content, so the state of preservation and full archaeological and palaeoenvironmental potential of the deposits can be assessed and any further sampling, should further field work take place, be systematically planned and fully costed. Archaeological deposits of all types may reveal valuable data through the processing and assessment of samples with high priority features including the primary fills of pits, wells and cesspits, layers of middens, occupation surfaces and structural features as well as other discrete activity areas, contents of hearths, ovens, and other craft related or industrial structures. In addition more generalised settlement and land use features such as ditches may also yield valuable and informative data when sampling is undertaken systematically as the sum of all the assessment results can add considerably to the interpretation of a site and its landscape. Through an integrated study of all the data recovered from the evaluation the results from the assessment of the samples will be reviewed in terms of:

- What is the quality and state of preservation of charred plant remains, mineralised plant and animal related remains, small vertebrates and industrial residues such as evidence for iron working (contributing to the fullest interpretation of the evaluation

results and to aid the planning of any further field work- if any RC dates are required on features containing suitable material but no easily dateable finds then this will incur an additional cost though this is a rare occurrence on small scale evaluations).

- What is the concentration of macro-remains (to inform sampling strategy in any further field work), in particular how might bulk sampling inform the interpretation of burial deposits.
- Can any patterning or similarities/differences be ascertained between deposits from different periods represented on site, similarly can any useful comparisons be made with undated and unphased deposits (to aid interpretation of the evaluation results and help in the study of undated deposits which may otherwise be overlooked and which may via sampling yield material for RC dating)
- Do waterlogged deposits exist on site, if so is there potential for palaeoenvironmental data from preserved insects or pollen and do such deposits contain organic material suitable for RC dating from samples taken as advised by the relevant soil specialist (who would also coordinate the assessment for pollen and insect remains), the RSA will also be consulted in such cases in conjunction with the relevant SCCAS Officer. Incremental column samples will be taken should waterlogged deposits be revealed in close consultation with the evaluation soils specialist with 10-20 litre sample sizes which will be sub-sampled for preserved pollen, insects, diatoms, preserved parasite eggs etc. If waterlogged wood is encountered it will ideal to leave in situ, if it has to be lifted it will be packed while wet in black polythene and stored at 5C until it can be transferred to a specialist for species identification, assessment and potential for RC dating is undertaken (should RC dating be required in the evaluation on such deposits this will be covered within the resources agreed for the first date but will take time to obtain, examination of the topographic location of the site indicates that the presence of waterlogged deposits is unlikely unless particularly deep features are present).
- Deep blanket type deposits resulting from both natural and human derived actions and events can yield valuable land use and palaeoenvironmental information. In particular such deposits can form at the base of a slope, if located in the evaluation the relevant SCCAS Officer and RSA will be consulted over monolith sampling and assessment by the relevant evaluation specialist (the

composition of such deposits may give information on past land use in the area through a study of the soil matrix notwithstanding additional data if it is waterlogged)

5.7 An archive of all records and finds will be prepared consistent with the principles in *Management of Archaeological projects* (MAP2, and particularly Appendix 3). This archive will be deposited with the Suffolk CC HER within 3 months of working finishing on site under the relevant HER number and following the guidelines outlined in '*Deposition of Archaeological Archives in Suffolk*' (SCCAS Conservation Team 2008). As necessary the site digital archive will be deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) within the agreed allowance for the monitoring and reporting works.

5.8 The evaluation report will be consistent with the principles of MAP2 (particularly Appendix 3.1 & Appendix 4.1) and this report will summarise the methodology employed and relate the archaeological record directly to the aims of this WSI and section 4 above in particular. The report will give an objective account of the deposits and stratigraphy recorded and finds recovered with an inventory of the latter. The report will include an assessment of palaeoenvironmental remains recovered from palaeosols and cut features in relation to both dated and undated features and in terms of patterning across the site.

5.9 Any interpretation of the evaluation will be clearly separated from the objective account of the evaluation and its results and the results will be discussed with the relevant SCCAS Officer at an early stage in the reporting process following reporting on the day of the immediately apparent conclusions. The report will give a clear statement regarding the results of the site evaluation in relation to both the more detailed aims in section 4 above and their significance in the context of local HER records and of the Regional Research Framework (EAA Occ. Papers 3, 8 & 24, 1997, 2000 & 2011). There will be no further work on site until the evaluation results have been assessed and the SCCAS Officer has considered whether further archaeological works are required if this application receives consent. The report may give an opinion regarding the necessity for further evaluation work as appropriate. A draft copy of the report will be presented to SCCAS following completion of the site works. Once accepted a bound hard copy will be provided for the County HER with a digital version on disc. As required the site evaluation will be registered on the OASIS online archaeological record followed by submission of the final draft in .pdf format. An HER summary sheet will be completed and a summary prepared of any positive results for inclusion in the annual PSIAH round-up. As appropriate a vector plan of

the trench location will be provided in .dxf format for inclusion in the County HER.

6. Risk Assessment

6.1 Protective clothing will be worn on site (hard hat, high visibility vest/coat, steel-toe cap boots, and ear muffs if required). A safe working method will be agreed with the machine operator for excavation of the trenches and examination of the up cast spoil while at the same time allowing efficient use of plant. Suitable clothing will be available to mitigate against extremes of weather.

6.2 Vehicles will be safely parked away from work areas and lines of access.

6.3 Discussion with the client's agent has already confirmed that there is no known, or likely, ground contamination and the discovery of underground services is unlikely. No overhead services impinge on the trench locations. Gloves and hand wash/wipes be available and any information on possible ground contamination revealed during the evaluation will be passed to finds and environmental specialists.

6.4 A fully charged mobile phone will be carried and a first aid kit will be taken to site.

6.5 It is unlikely that any trench plus excavated feature depth will go below c1/1.3m from the present ground level. If any excavations need to go deeper measures such as stepping in the sides will be employed.

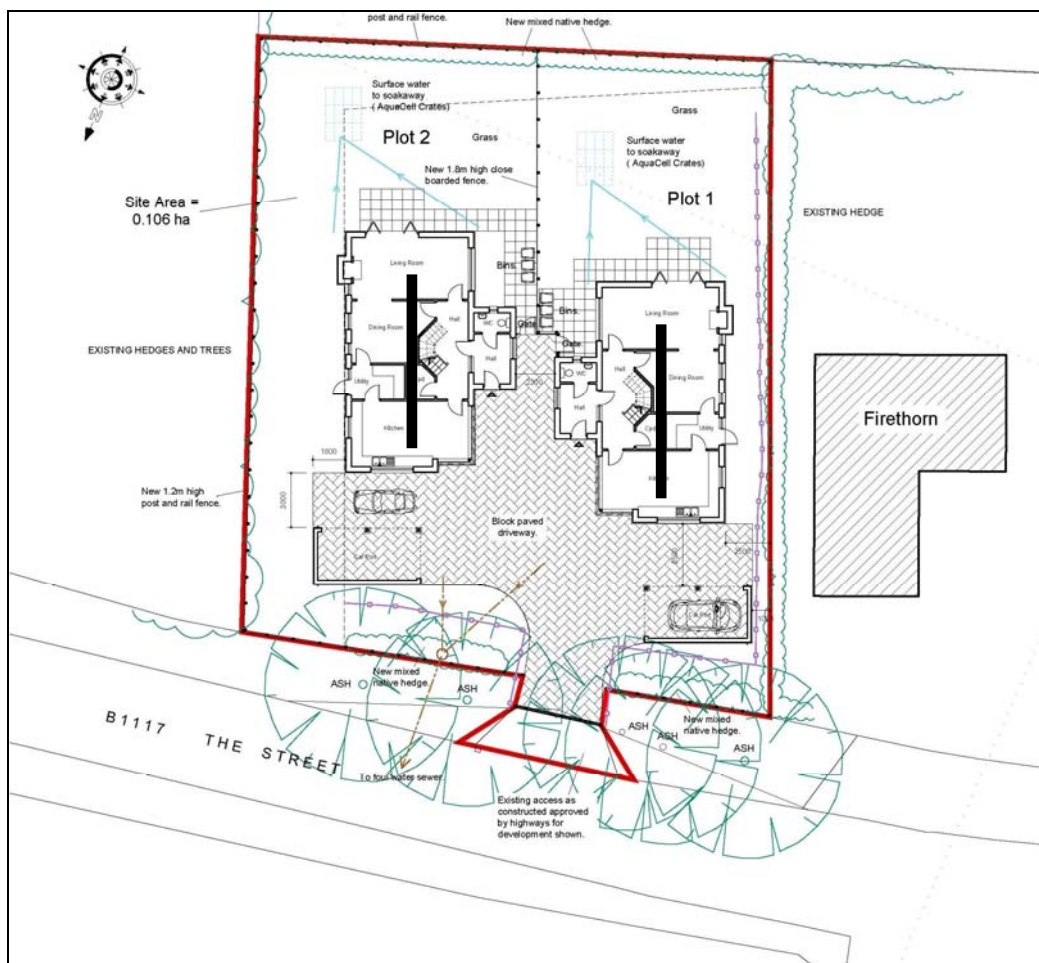
6.6 JNAS holds full insurance cover for archaeological site works from the specialist provider Towergate Risk Solutions covering Public & Products Liability, details can be supplied on request.

7. Specialists

Conservation:	Conservation Services
Faunal remains:	J Curl (Sylvanus Archaeology)
Human remains:	S Anderson (Freelance)
Metal detecting:	J Armes (experienced freelance)
Palaeoenvironmental samples:	V Fryer (Freelance)
Soils specialist	R Macphail (UCL)

John Newman Archaeological Services

Pre-historic flint:	S Bates (Freelance)
Pre-historic pottery:	S Percival (Freelance)
Post Roman ceramics & CBM:	S Anderson (Freelance)
Roman period small finds:	N Crummy (Freelance)
Roman period ceramics:	S Benfield (CAT)
Medieval coins:	M Allen (Fitzwilliam Museum)
Post Roman small finds:	JNAS



0m | _____ | 20m

Proposed location of trial trenches

Appendix III- The Pottery

Sue Anderson, April 2015.

Introduction

Twenty sherds of pottery (115g) were collected as unstratified finds (0001). A summary catalogue is included as Appendix 1.

Methodology

Quantification was carried out using sherd count and weight. A full quantification by count, weight, estimated vessel equivalent (eve), minimum number of vessels (MNV), fabric, context and feature is available in the archive. All fabric codes were assigned from the author's fabric series, which includes East Anglian and Midlands fabrics, as well as imported wares. Local wares and common imports were identified from Jennings (1981). Form terminology follows MPRG (1998). Recording uses a system of letters for fabric codes. The results were input directly into an Access database.

The assemblage

Table 1 shows the quantification by fabric.

Description	Fabric	Code	No	Wt(g)	Eve	MNV
RB Grey Micaceous (Wattisfield?)	RBGM	1.20	1	4	0.06	1
Early medieval ware	EMW	3.10	1	7		1
Yarmouth-type ware	YAR	3.17	1	3		1
Waveney Valley coarsewares	WVCW	3.41	12	45	0.14	10
Late medieval and transitional	LMT	5.10	5	56		3
Totals			20	115	0.20	16

Table 1. Pottery by fabric.

An abraded rim sherd from a soft micaceous greyware jar of Roman date (probably 2nd–4th c.) was the earliest find. This type of pottery was made at nearby Wattisfield.

Two sherds were of early medieval (11th/12th-century) date. One was an early medieval ware base in the typical fine black fabric of the area. The other was a medium sand and fine shell fabric which is known as Yarmouth-type ware, although the kiln site is currently unidentified. This type of pottery occurs along the east coast and inland as far south as Stowmarket, although it is most frequent in Norwich.

High medieval wheelmade coarsewares were the most frequent find and comprised sherds in fine and medium sandy Waveney Valley-type fabrics. Three rims were recovered, all jars. Two were everted beaded types of the 12th–13th centuries, and one appeared to be a more developed form, but the outer surface was lost.

Five sherds of two or three vessels were late medieval (L.14th–E.15th c.). All were in the soft pale orange fabrics typical of the Rickinghall and Hopton kilns, although these examples were not as micaceous as the former. They consisted of a base fragment with spots of light green glaze internally, two joining body sherds with girth grooving and a pale green glaze externally, and two other joining body sherds (possibly from the same vessel as the other body sherds) with internal light green

glaze.

Discussion

This small assemblage includes Roman, medieval and late medieval fabrics and forms which are typically found along the Waveney Valley and villages to the south, as would be expected given the location of the site. The sherds were scattered in an open field, most showing signs of abrasion, and may simply represent the dispersed remains of manuring activity in the relevant periods.

References

Jennings, S., 1981, *Eighteen Centuries of pottery from Norwich*. E. Anglian Archaeol. 13, Norwich Survey/NMS.

MPRG, 1998, *A Guide to the Classification of Medieval Ceramic Forms*. Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper 1.

Appendix 1: Pottery catalogue

Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/g	Spot date	Fabric Date Range
0001	RBGM	jar	everted	1	4	2-4	Roman
0001	EMW			1	7		11th-12th c.
0001	YAR			1	3		11th-12th c.
0001	WVCW			8	17		L. 12th-14th c.
0001	WVCW	jar	everted bead	1	7	12-13	L. 12th-14th c.
0001	WVCW	jar	everted bead	2	13	13	L. 12th-14th c.
0001	WVCW	jar	thickened everted?	1	8		L. 12th-14th c.
0001	LMT			1	35		15th-16th c.
0001	LMT			2	13		15th-16th c.
0001	LMT			2	8		15th-16th c.

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OASIS ID: johnnewm1-206711

Project details

Project name	Land Adjacent To Firethorn, The Street, Horham, Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation Report
Short description of the project	Horham, land adjacent to Firethorn, The Street (HRM 016, TM 2083 7237) evaluation trenching for a small development comprising two new dwellings to the west of the parish church and opposite the listed Lodge Farm revealed a broad, though shallow, ditch of Post medieval date which was parallel and 20m to the south of The Street. While no other archaeological features were revealed a number of abraded pottery sherds comprising one of Roman, 2 of 11th/12th century, 12 of high medieval and 5 of 15th/16th date were recovered from the field surface around the trenches.
Project dates	Start: 20-03-2015 End: 20-03-2015
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	ESF 22989 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	HRM 016 - Related HER No.
Any associated project reference codes	3212/14 - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 2 - Operations to a depth less than 0.25m
Monument type	DITCH Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	""Sample Trenches""
Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	Planning condition After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Position in the
planning process

Project location

Country England
 Site location SUFFOLK MID SUFFOLK HORHAM LAND ADJACENT TO FIRETHORN,
 THE STREET
 Study area 600.00 Square metres
 Site coordinates TM 2082 7236 52.3043603721 1.2393485024 52 18 15 N 001 14 21 E Point
 Height OD / Depth Min: 53.00m Max: 54.00m

Project creators

Name of Organisation John Newman Archaeological Services
 Project brief originator Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
 Project design originator John Newman
 Project director/manager John Newman
 Project supervisor John Newman
 Type of sponsor/funding body Developer

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient Suffolk CC Archaeological Service
 Physical Contents "Ceramics"
 Digital Archive recipient Suffolk CC Archaeological Service
 Digital Contents "Ceramics"
 Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography","Text"
 Paper Archive recipient Suffolk CC Archaeological Service
 Paper Contents "Ceramics"
 Paper Media available "Plan","Report","Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
 Title Land Adjacent To Firethorn, The Street, Horham, Suffolk- Archaeological
 Evaluation Report
 Author(s)/Editor(s) Newman, J
 Date 2015
 Issuer or publisher John Newman Archaeological Services

Place of issue or publication	Henley, Suffolk
Description	Loose bound client report and pdf
Entered by	John Newman (johnnewman2@btinternet.com)
Entered on	24 June 2015

OASIS:

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

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