

**Jaylands, Mill Street, Gislegham,
Suffolk**

Planning application: 3833/16

HER Ref: GSG 055

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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

(October 2017)

(Tel: 01473 832896 Email: johnnewman2@btinternet.com)

Site details for HER

Name: Land at Jaylands, Mill Street, Gislingham, Suffolk, IP23 8JT

Clients: Mr T Drew

Planning authority: Mid Suffolk DC

Planning application ref: 3833/16

Development: Erection of one dwelling

Date of fieldwork: 26 September, 2017

Event ref: ESF 25875

HER ref: GSG 055

OASIS ref: johnnewm1-296486

Grid ref: TM 0686 7187

Site area: 120m² (footprint area)

Recent land use: Garden

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Summary: Gislingham, land at Jaylands, Mill Street (GSG 055, TM 0686 7187) evaluation trenching for a single dwelling development close to recorded evidence for activity of medieval date did not reveal any archaeological features. However one pottery sherd of medieval date was recovered as a stray find and the former landowner had a further 10 sherds of similar date collected over the years when this area was a cultivated garden plot (John Newman Archaeological Services for Mr T Drew).

1. Introduction & background

1.1 Mr T Drew commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological evaluation works for a single dwelling development on land at Jaylands, Mill Street, Gislingham (see Fig. 1) that has been given planning consent under application 3833/16. The evaluation requirements were set by Mr J Rolfe of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service (SCCAS) with the aim of gaining a representative sample by trial trenching of the development area 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 Gislingham village is located in the Till dominated clay lands of north central Suffolk to the west of Eye and 3600m west of the A 140, a main road that links Suffolk with Norfolk and which is on the same line as a major Roman road known as the 'Pye Road.' Historically the village has three main centres of settlement which were around the church, between The Six Bells Inn and The Old Rectory to the south of the church and at Little Green some 800m west of the church. In addition a linear settlement pattern developed historically along Mill Street between the church and Little Green as evidenced by a number of listed buildings and the planned development site is in this part of the village 16m south of the Mill Street frontage, 750m west of the church and close to the eastern edge of what was Mill Green. Historically the population of the parish grew steadily with 67 individuals at the time of the Domesday Book in 1086 that were heads of families, so a multiplier of between 4 or 5 should be used, to 43 taxpayers in 1327, 173 adults in 1603 before peaking in pre-modern times with 696 inhabitants in 1851 (Gault). At the time of the evaluation the site was soft ground having been part of the garden of Jaylands until recently.

1.3 Archaeological interest in this development was generated by its location close to an artefact scatter of medieval date (HER GSG 016) indicative of settlement type activity and to an area of medieval crofts and tofts (HER GSG 018) recorded on aerial photographs which also indicates a past settlement area.

2. Evaluation methodology

2.1 The development area was trenched to an agreed plan (see Fig. 2). The trenching was carried out using a small 360 machine equipped with a 1200mm flat bucket which was under archaeological supervision at all times and any indistinct areas were hand cleaned as necessary to improve clarity with the trenches being 1.80m wide.

2.2 The sides and base of trenches and the upcast spoil were examined closely for any finds as the evaluation progressed. Site visibility for features and finds is considered to have been good throughout the evaluation which was undertaken under dry and sunny weather conditions. At the end of the evaluation the location of

the trenches was plotted from nearby mapped features and as the works progressed a full photographic record in digital format (see Appendix I) was taken.

3. Results

3.1 The relevant details for the evaluation trenches are summarised in the table below (see also Figs. 2 & Appendix I):

Trench	Orientation	Length (m)	Topsoil depth (mm)	Subsoil depth (mm)	Drift geology	Archaeological/natural features & finds
1	East-west	5	300	300 of mid brown clay subsoil	Stiff pale brown chalky clay with flints	No features except a drain of 20C date and no stray finds
2	North-south	5	300	300 as T1	As T1	No features, only stray find a rim sherd of medieval date
		10 (18m ²)	300	300		No archaeological features and only one medieval pottery sherd as a stray find

Table 1: Trench details

3.2 As outlined in table 1 above the trench depth was 600mm with the local glaciofluvial deposit at the site being stiff pale brown chalky clay with flints. The only feature revealed in the trenches was a drain line of 20th century date in trench 1. The upcast spoil was largely clean of stray finds though one rim sherd of medieval sandy coarseware of 13th-14th century date was recovered from trench 2.

4. Conclusion

4.1 While no archaeological features of any significance were revealed in the evaluation an indication that this site is close to an area of medieval period settlement activity is given by the recovery of one sherd of this date from the upcast spoil of trench 2 and the past surface collection of 10 sherds of sandy 13th-14th century coarseware, as seen by the author, from the area of this site when it was cultivated garden. While not accurately weighed at the site these 11 sherds would represent a group of c50-60g and are typical for the high medieval period in central Suffolk. As the planned new dwelling plot is some 16m south of the Mill Street frontage it is therefore possible that archaeological deposits exist closer to the road to the north but this area will not be disturbed to any substantial depth for this development.

4.2 Based on the largely negative evaluation results it is recommended that no further archaeological works should be required at this planned single dwelling development on land at Jaylands, Mill Street, Gislingham.

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Archive- to be deposited with the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service under the HER ref: GSG 055.

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 Drew and Colin the machine operator for their close cooperation)

Gault, W 1990 'Suffolk Parish History' (Suffolk CC)

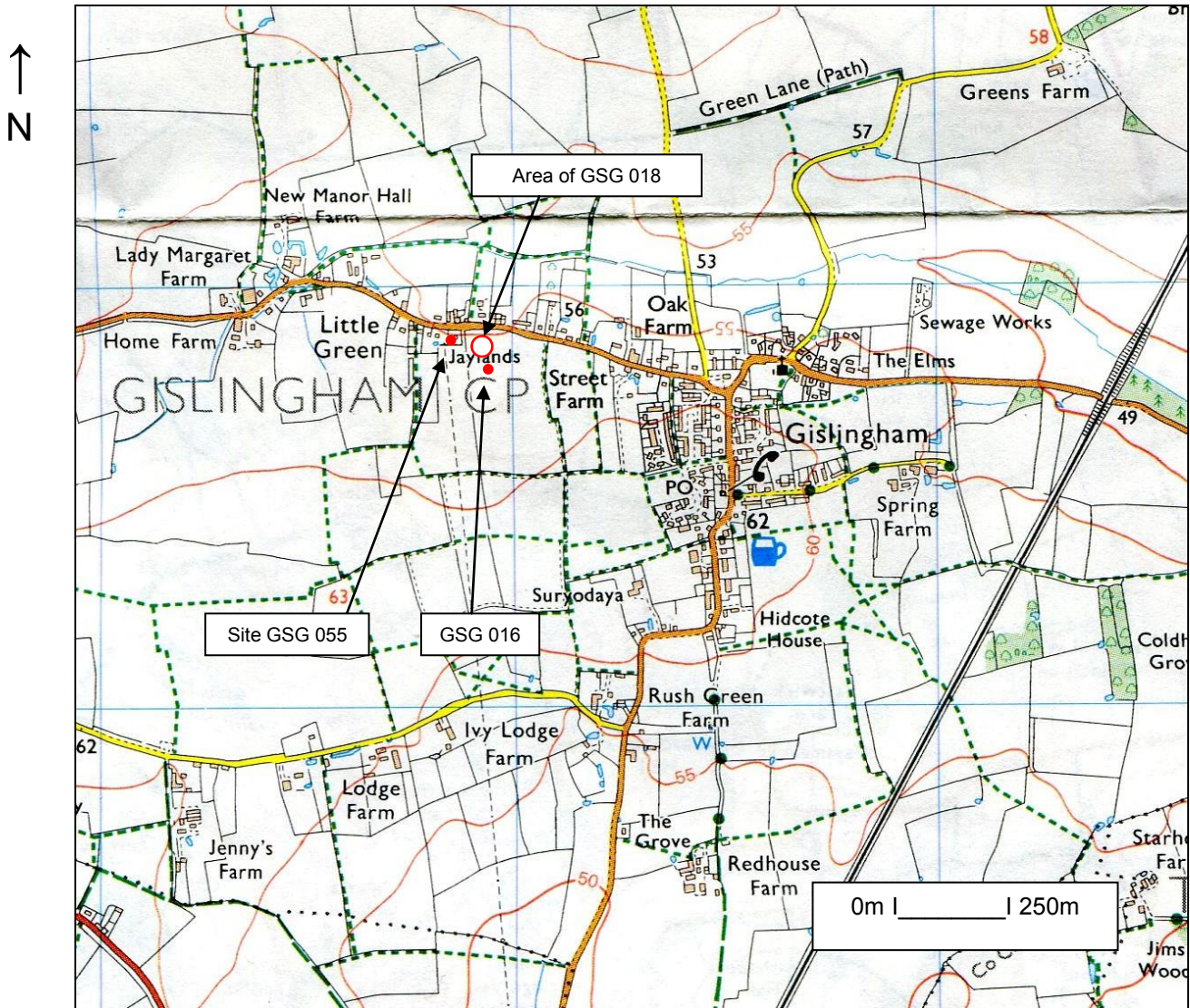


Fig. 1: Site location

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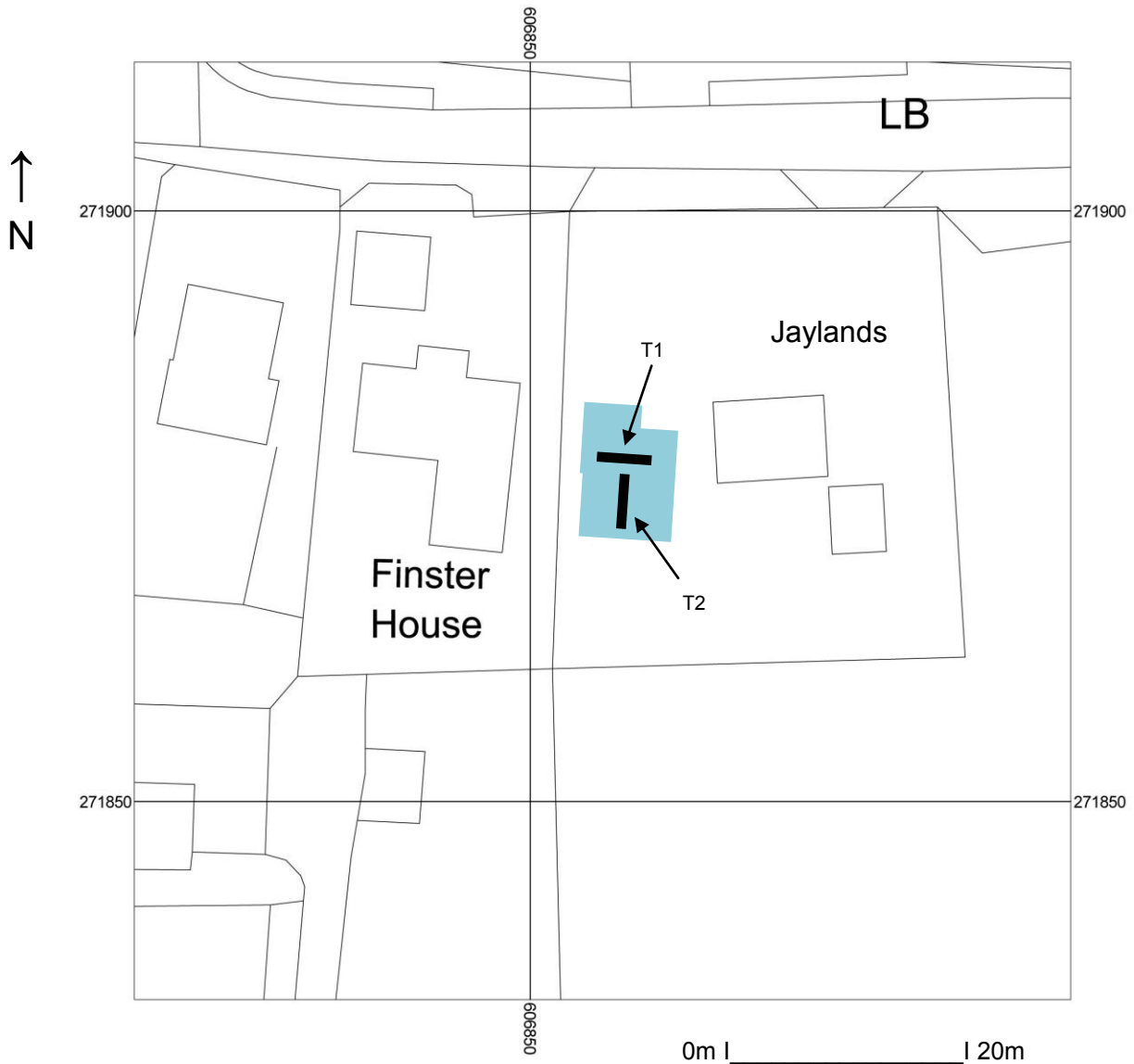


Fig. 2: Location of evaluation trenches (light blue- planned footprint area)
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Appendix I- Images



General view from south



Trench 1 from east



Trench 2 from south



Trench 1 deposit profile



Trench 2 deposit profile

**Jaylands, Mill Street, Gislegham,
Suffolk**

**Written Scheme of Investigation for
Archaeological Evaluation**

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

(Tel: 01473 832896 Email: johnnewman2@btinternet.com)

Site details

Name: Land at Jaylands, Mill Street, Gislegham, Suffolk

Client: Mr T Drew

Local planning authority: Mid Suffolk DC

Planning application ref: 3833/16

Proposed development: Erection of one dwelling

Proposed date for evaluation: tbc

Brief ref: Brief for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation 3833_16 Jaylands Mill Street

Grid ref: TM 0686 7186

Area: c1000m²

Current site use: Garden

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Proposed location of trial trenches

John Newman Archaeological Services

1. Introduction

1.1 Mr T Drew has commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological site evaluation on a single dwelling development that has received consent to go ahead. This written scheme of investigation (WSI) details the background to the archaeological requirements for planning application 3833/16 and how JNAS will implement the requirements of the Brief for Archaeological Evaluation set by Mr J Rolfe of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service (SCCAS). The WSI will also set out how potential risks will be mitigated. This development concerns the construction of a single dwelling at Jaylands, Mill Street, Gislingham.

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 2017 (Suffolk CC)* and nationally in *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (Institute for Archaeologists 1994, revised 2001 & re-issued 2014)*.

2. Location, Topography & Geology

2.1 Gislingham village is located in the Till dominated clay lands of north central Suffolk to the west of Eye and 3600m west of the A 140, a main road that links Suffolk with Norfolk and which is on the same line as a major Roman road known as the 'Pye Road.' Historically the village has three main centres of settlement which were around the church, between The Six Bells Inn and The Old Rectory to the south of the church and at Little Green some 800m west of the church. In addition a linear settlement pattern developed historically along Mill Street between the church and Little Green as evidenced by a number of listed buildings and the proposed development site (PDS) is in this part of the village 18m south of the Mill Street frontage, 750m west of the church and close to the eastern edge of what was Mill Green. Historically the population of the parish grew steadily with 67 individuals at the time of the Domesday Book in 1086 that were heads of families, so a multiplier of between 4 or 5 should be used, to 43 taxpayers in 1327, 173 adults in 1603 before peaking in pre-modern times with 696 inhabitants in 1851 (Gault).

3. Archaeological & Historical Background

3.1 To quote from the relevant brief 'This site lies in an area of archaeological potential recorded on the County Historic Environment Record, in close proximity to an area medieval Crofts and Tofts visible on aerial photographs (GSG 018) and a medieval artefact scatter that includes building material(GSG 016). As a result, there is high potential for the discovery of below-ground heritage assets of archaeological importance within this area, and groundworks associated with the development have the potential to damage or destroy any archaeological remains which exist.'

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A prior site evaluation by trial trenching is therefore 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 possible preservation in situ or 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 archaeological potential of the PDS relates to the site's location close to recorded evidence for past activity of medieval date.

Therefore deposits of medieval and Post medieval date might be anticipated at this location. The aim of the evaluation is therefore to examine the specified sample of the PDS with evaluation trenching 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 the construction of a single dwelling on land at Jaylands, Mill Street, Gislingham. To inform the results if archaeological deposits are revealed a search will be commissioned from the County HER for the area within 200m of the PDS and the relevant invoice number will be included in the report.

5.2 The Brief requires 10m of 1.8m wide trench across the area of the overall development. This will be undertaken using a 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 as required. 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,

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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 including before the trenches are opened. The up cast spoil will also be closely examined for unstratified artefacts.

5.3 Site records will be made under a continuous and unique numbering system of contexts under an overall HER number obtained from the Suffolk CC HER beforehand in combination with an event number. 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 evidence 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 and any finds that qualify under the Treasure Act will be reported to the local Finds Liaison Officer within 14 days.

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 *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (English Heritage, 2011). In accordance with standard practice bulk samples of 20 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 the Historic England Regional Scientific Advisor (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 for features containing suitable material but no easily dateable finds then this will incur an additional cost).
- 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 incur an additional cost and will take time to obtain, examination of the topographic location of the site indicates that the presence of waterlogged deposits is unlikely unless deep deposits are revealed).

- 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 of *MoRPHE* (and the guidelines in the Archaeological Archives Forum: a guide to best practice 2007). 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 '*Archaeological Archives in Suffolk- Guidelines for preparation and deposition*' (SCCAS Conservation Team 2015). As necessary the site digital archive will 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 *MoRPHE* 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

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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.

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 Prior to evaluation work starting on site the client will be consulted with regard to any potential contamination at the site. One overhead service exists across the site but is at a high height. 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.

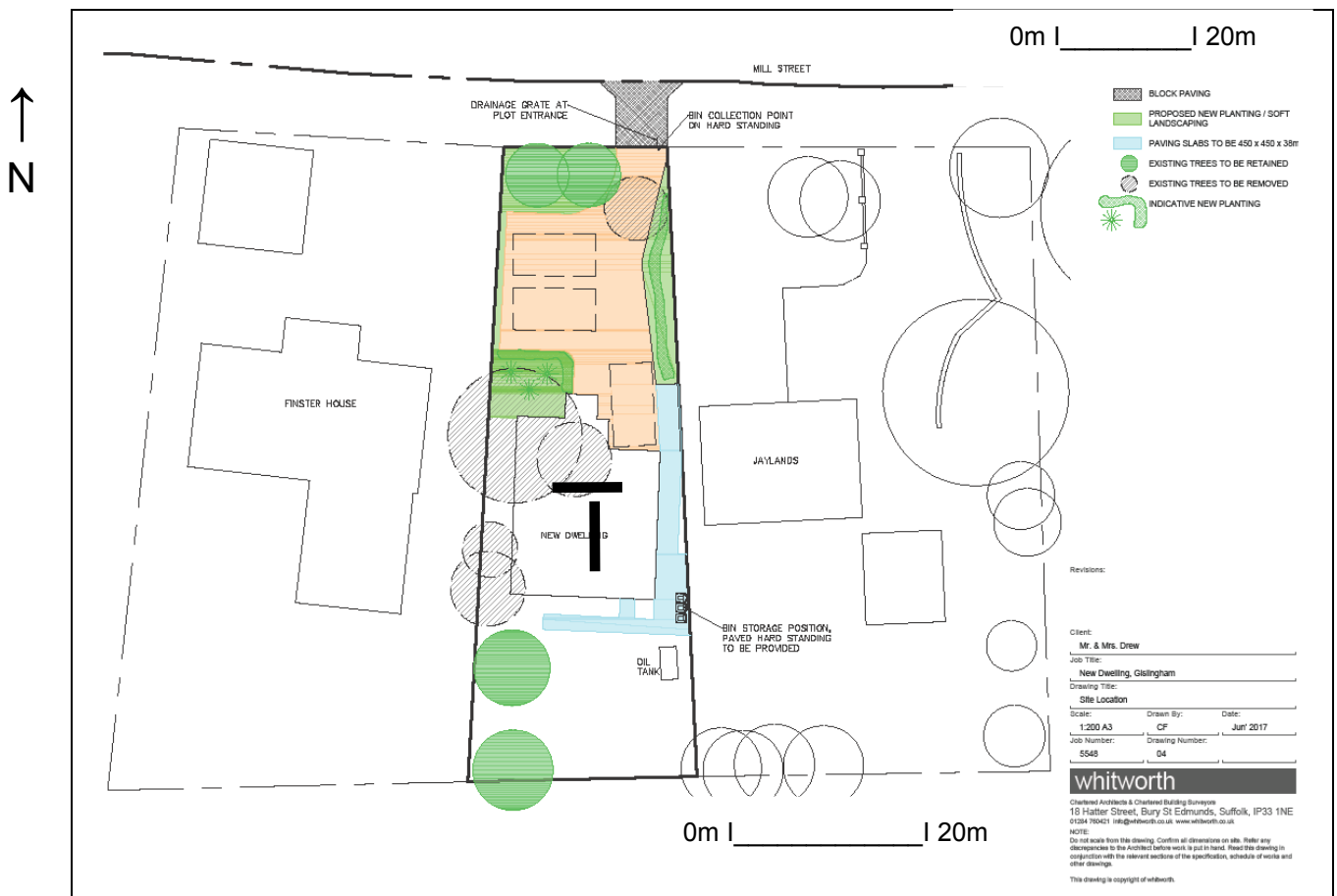
7. Specialists

Conservation:	Conservation Services
Faunal remains:	J Curl (Sylvanus Archaeology)
Human remains:	S Anderson (Freelance)

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Metal detecting:	J Armes (experienced freelance)
Palaeoenvironmental samples:	V Fryer (Freelance)
Soils specialist	R Macphail (UCL)
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

Gault, W 1990 'Suffolk Parish History' (Suffolk CC)



Proposed location of trial trenches (2 x 5m)

OASIS ID: johnnewm1-296486

Project details

Project name	Land at Jaylands, Mill Street, Gisleingham, Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation Report
Short description of the project	Gisleingham, land at Jaylands, Mill Street (GSG 055, TM 0686 7187) evaluation trenching for a single dwelling development close to recorded evidence for activity of medieval date did not reveal any archaeological features. However one pottery sherd of medieval date was recovered as a stray find and the former landowner had a further 10 sherds of similar date collected over the years when this area was a cultivated garden plot.
Project dates	Start: 26-09-2017 End: 26-09-2017
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	ESF 25875 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	GSG 055 - Related HER No.
Any associated project reference codes	3833/16 - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Small-scale (e.g. single house, etc.)
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK MID SUFFOLK GISLINGHAM JAYLANDS MILL STREET
Postcode	IP23 8JT
Study area	120 Square metres

Site coordinates	TM 0686 7187 52.305427107948 1.034581053193 52 18 19 N 001 02 04 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 53m Max: 54m
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	Landowner
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	"Report"
Project bibliography	
1	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Land at Jaylands, Mill Street, Gislingham, Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation Report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Newman, J
Date	2017
Issuer or publisher	John Newman Archaeological Services
Place of issue or	Henley, Suffolk

publication

Description

Loose bound client report and pdf

Entered by

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