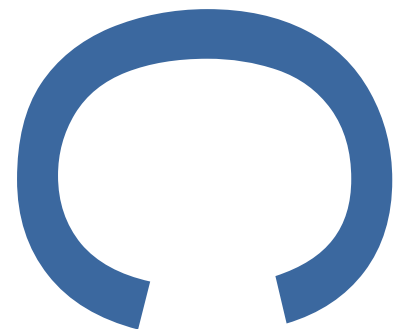


**LAND AT FORNHAM PARK,
FORNHAM ST. GENEVIEVE,
SUFFOLK:**



**METAL DETECTING SURVEY AND
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

**LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY: ST.
EDMUNDSBURY BOROUGH COUNCIL**

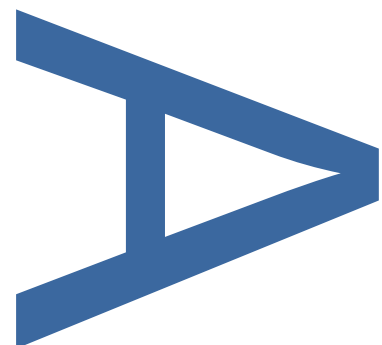


**PLANNING APPLICATION NUMBERS:
DC/16/2792/FUL**

PCA REPORT NO: R.13922

SITE CODE: FSG 036

PARISH CODE: FSG 036



NOVEMBER 2019

PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

Land at Fornham Park, Fornham St. Genevieve, Suffolk: Metal Detecting Survey and Archaeological Evaluation

Local Planning Authority: St. Edmundsbury Borough Council

Planning Reference: DC/16/2792/FUL

Central National Grid Reference: TL 845 682

Site Code: FSG 036

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ABSTRACT

This report describes the results of a metal detecting survey and a subsequent archaeological trial trench evaluation carried out by Pre-Construct Archaeology on at Fornham Park, Fornham St. Genevieve, Suffolk (NGR TL 845 682) between the 16th and 24th September 2019. The archaeological work was commissioned by The Operations Team of Countrywide Park Homes & Luxury Lodges in advance of residential development consisting of luxury lodges (Planning Reference DC/16/2792/FUL). The aim of the work was to characterise the archaeological potential of the proposed development area.

A metal detecting survey was undertaken in order to assess whether there was any evidence for the historic 'Battle of Fornham' site which was reputed to have taken place within the environs of Fornham Park. However, the metal detecting survey uncovered no evidence for the battlefield with the recovered finds largely being of modern date relating to the use of the site as a World War II training camp. Some of the finds did have antiquity with two copper alloy objects dating to the Roman period and three medieval artefacts including a folded silver long cross penny.

The subsequent evaluation was undertaken to assess the archaeological potential of the site. The evaluation identified three zones of archaeology; the first in the north of the site (Trench 2), one in the centre of the site (Trenches 6-10) and the last in the south (Trenches 11, 13, 14, 18 & 19).

The north 'zone' consisted of two parallel ditches, potentially forming a trackway, and a charcoal rich pit which may represent the dumping of hearth waste.

The central 'zone' was the busiest in terms of features with ditches identified forming part of a ditched boundary/ enclosure system. Clusters of post-holes were also identified with concentrations in Trenches 7-10 indicative of the presence of post-built structures. A pit was also identified with a good assemblage of Late Bronze Age pottery (69 sherds; 849g) which suggests that contemporary settlement is located nearby. Areas of intercutting pits were also identified in this in Trench 13.

The southern zone consisted of two further ditches, on slightly differing alignments, as well as a series of post-holes in Trenches 18 and 19. A pit in Trench 14 contained a significant deposit of flint with, potential debitage, which may represent the deposition of flint knapping waste.

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 A metal detecting survey and a subsequent archaeological trial trench evaluation was carried out by Pre-Construct Archaeology (PCA) on at Fornham Park, Fornham St. Genevieve, Suffolk, IP28 6TQ (NGR TL 845 682) between the 16th and 24th September 2019. The archaeological work was commissioned by The Operations Team of Countrywide Park Homes & Luxury Lodges in advance of residential development consisting of luxury lodges (Planning Reference DC/16/2792/FUL). The aim of the work was to characterise the archaeological potential of the proposed development area.
- 1.2 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by PCA (Crawley 2019).
- 1.3 The aim of the evaluation was to determine the location, date, extent, character, condition and quality of any archaeological remains on the site, to assess the significance of any such remains in a local, regional, or national context, as appropriate, and to assess the potential impact of the development proposals on the site's archaeology.
- 1.4 A total of 20 50m x 2m and one 20m x 2m trial trenches, totalling 1020m, were excavated and recorded.
- 1.5 This report describes the results of the evaluation and aims to inform the design of an appropriate archaeological mitigation strategy. The site archive will be deposited at the Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service Stores.

2 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

2.1 Geology

2.1.1 The underlying bedrock comprised a mix of the Holywell Nodular Chalk Formation and the Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation (undifferentiated). Sedimentary bedrock formed in the Cretaceous Period when the local environment was dominated by warm chalk seas (British Geological Survey (BGS); Website 1).

2.1.2 The superficial geological deposits on the site are deposits of Lowestoft Formation – Diamicton –superficial deposits of glacial origin from actions of ice and meltwater associated with glacial and inter-glacial periods in the Quaternary Period when the environment was dominated by ice age conditions (BGS).

2.2 Topography

2.2.1 The proposed development area is currently open grassed pasture, located on the south side of Fornham Park, adjacent to South Lodge Drive and the Fornham Sewage Works. The topography is relatively flat, located at approximately 40m AOD, with a slight incline down to towards the River Lark which runs through the area in a north west to south east direction approximately 300m to the south west of the site.

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 General

3.1.1 The archaeological background is taken from the Written Scheme of Investigation (Crawley 2019), any relevant grey literature available for the local area as well as a search of the Suffolk HER (SHER).

3.1.2 The proposed development lies in an area of archaeological interest, as recorded by information held in the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER). The most relevant SHER entry is FSG 016, that of Fornham Park itself.

3.2 Prehistoric

3.2.1 To the north of the site, Bronze Age Pottery was recovered from a sandpit worked in the 1960s. Local archaeologist Basil Brown visited the quarry pit and found remains of a small hearth filled with black earth, along with the pottery (FSG 001).

3.2.2 To the north east of the site Neolithic to Bronze Age features and Iron Age cremations were logged at Ingham Quarry. The Neolithic features included a post-hole and pits (FSG 013).

3.2.3 Evaluation, monitoring and a later excavation at Ingham Quarry identified a wealth of prehistoric activity including dispersed Early Neolithic features and finds as well as a Later Neolithic ditch associated with Grooved Ware pottery and lithic implements. Neolithic/Early Bronze Age remains were represented by twenty pits and ring-ditches. Iron Age activity was represented by pits, ditches and gullies (FSG 017).

3.2.4 An archaeological excavation in the northern part of Fornham Park revealed Iron Age activity in the form of ditches and pitting (FSG 031).

3.2.5 Several important prehistoric monuments are located to the south-west of the site including a scheduled ancient monument, two double ditched causewayed enclosures, one abutting the other and visible as cropmarks (FAS 002).

3.2.6 A Neolithic Cursus is located c. 1km west of the site. It runs for 1.87km from

Hengrave (HNV 002) through Fornham All Saints and ends in a field beside Pigeon Lane, Fornham All Saints (FAS 004).

3.2.7 A large number of tumuli (MSF6689) have been identified to the south of the present development many have been heavily truncated by tree-planting.

3.3 Roman

3.3.1 There is little of Roman date recorded in the area with only two pits and a single ditch recorded at Ingham Quarry to the north (FSG 017).

3.4 Anglo-Saxon

3.4.1 A Late Saxon stirrup terminal was found whilst metal detecting to the southwest of the Fornham Hall (MSF22924).

3.4.2 To the north of the site an Early Saxon cemetery was found in the late 19th-century whilst digging for gravel (MSF6685). Many skeletons were discovered together with two shield bosses and a bronze pan or bowl, iron spear, lance-heads, knives, a strike-a-light, glass beads and the rim of a bronze bowl.

3.5 Medieval

3.5.1 The Domesday book names this parish as Genonefoeforham, which by AD1095 had become Geneufes Fornham. Three mills are recorded (locations unknown, but probably including this site) at Fornham St Genevieve in AD1086. HER location MSF16752 relates to the mill, building shown and named as 'Flower Mill', in 1769.

3.5.2 The church of St Genevieve (DSF9913/MSF2018) survives as a ruined tower within Fornham Park. The tower is 15th-century and was preserved to provide a romantic focal point in the landscape park laid out in the late 18th-century. The tower is Grade II* listed.

3.5.3 It is possible that the Battle of Fornham was fought within the bounds of Fornham Park. The battle dates to the Revolt of AD1173–74 as Henry II fought to gain land for his son Prince John.

3.5.4 The Abbot of Bury had villa and a water mill (MSF16750) here, as part of an

estate known in early times as Abbot's Mill, in same area as Fornham Hall. It also consisted of a deserted medieval village (MSF6684) which disappeared in the 18th-century when the Hall was enlarged.

3.5.5 An archaeological evaluation and monitoring (MSF24205), was carried out during the conversion of the surviving buildings of Fornham Hall into houses. Layers of chalk and clay were likely the remains of buildings, found below a destruction layer of Fornham Hall. A gravel surface was identified which may be evidence of the former road which ran through Fornham which was later diverted upon construction of the hall.

3.6 Post-medieval

3.6.1 The major post-medieval remains in the vicinity are those of Fornham Hall (FSG 003) and its associated buildings and park (see below).

3.6.2 A late Post-medieval kiln (MSF16754) is marked on a map of 1769.

3.7 Fornham Park

3.7.1 Fornham Hall (MSF6683) was demolished in AD1951 and had developed out of the Abbot of Bury St Edmunds estate here.

3.7.2 Associated with the hall are the Agent's and Gardeners houses (DSF8882) built in c. AD1785, the gate-piers and walls to the stable court (DSF8244), The Icehouse (FSG 006). Further associated features include: two walled gardens (DSF9195; DSF8245), the slip-wall (DSF9517), the park (MSF21300) and the stable block/ laundry (DSF8243) all built c. AD1785 and are Grade II listed.

3.7.3 An archaeological excavation in Fornham Park (FSG 031) revealed Iron Age, post-medieval pits as well as a series of undated ditches and pits.

3.7.4 Historic mapping shows the presence of buildings within Fornham Park on the 1952 OS map (Website 3) which likely tie into the former use as a military training camp in both WWI and WWII (Website 4). Prior to this map the other OS mapping shows the site lying within the plantations within Fornham Park with no other disturbances noted.

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 Metal Detecting Survey

- 4.1.1 The first phase of works carried out on the site consisted of a Metal Detecting Survey led by David Curry, a long-standing metal-detectorist with over 30 years' experience and archaeologist with PCA. This consisted of the systematic detection across the site within a predefined 'grid' system. Priority was given to areas which were within areas earmarked for development such as building footprints/ access routes with these areas afforded more intensive/ focused metal detecting. All metal finds were numbered, bagged and labelled with all finds then being recorded using a Leica 1200 GPS rover unit with RTK differential correction, giving three-dimensional accuracy of 20mm or better.
- 4.1.2 The metal detectors were not set to discriminate against iron in order to gain an accurate picture of the surviving landscape across the site.

4.2 Excavation and Sampling

- 4.2.1 20 x 50m trenches and one x 20m trench were opened, totalling of 1020m of trenching and recorded. The trenches were positioned in order to assess the archaeological potential within the development area.
- 4.2.2 Ground reduction was carried out under archaeological supervision using a 21-ton tracked mechanical excavator fitted with a 1.8m-wide toothless ditching bucket. Topsoil/subsoil deposits were removed in spits down to the level of the undisturbed natural geological deposits where archaeological features could be observed and recorded. Exposed surfaces were cleaned by trowel and hoe as appropriate and all further excavation was undertaken manually using hand tools. Overburden deposits were set aside beside each trench and examined visually and with a metal-detector for finds retrieval.
- 4.2.3 Metal-detecting was carried out before the excavation of each trench and during the topsoil and subsoil stripping and throughout the evaluation process. Archaeological features and spoilheaps were scanned by metal-detector as they were encountered/ created.

4.2.4 Field excavation techniques and recording methods are detailed in the PCA Fieldwork Induction Manual (Operations Manual I) by Joanna Taylor and Gary Brown (2009).

4.2.5 All features were investigated and recorded in order to properly understand the date and nature of the archaeological remains on the site and to recover sufficient finds assemblages to assess the chronological development and socio-economic character of the site over time.

4.2.6 Linear features were investigated by means of slots excavated across their width and measuring at least 1m in length, positioned to avoid areas of intercutting/ disturbance in order to provide uncontaminated finds assemblages.

4.2.7 Discrete features such as pits, post-holes were 50% excavated. A representative sample of natural features were also excavated in order to assess their potential.

4.3 Recording Methodology

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 1200 GPS rover unit with RTK differential correction, giving three-dimensional accuracy of 20mm or better.

4.3.2 Section drawings of archaeological features and deposits were drawn at an appropriate scale (1:10).

4.3.3 Deposits or the removal of deposits judged by the excavating archaeologist to constitute individual events were each assigned a unique record number (often referred to within British archaeology as 'context numbers') and recorded on individual pre-printed forms (Taylor and Brown 2009). Archaeological processes recognised by the deposition of material are signified in this report by round brackets (thus), while events constituting the removal of deposits are referred to here as 'cuts' and signified by square brackets [thus]. The record numbers assigned to cuts and deposits are entirely

arbitrary and in no way reflect the chronological order in which events took place. All features and deposits recorded during the evaluation are listed in Appendix 2. Artefacts recovered during excavation were assigned to the record number of the deposit from which they were retrieved.

4.3.4 High-resolution digital photographs were taken at all stages of the evaluation process. Digital photographs were taken of archaeological features and deposits.

4.3.5 Artefacts and ecofacts were collected by hand and assigned to the record number of the deposit from which they were retrieved, receiving appropriate care prior to removal from the site (ClfA 2001; Walker 1990; Watkinson 1981).

5 METAL DETECTOR SURVEY RESULTS

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 The initial stage of works comprised a metal detector survey. This was carried out systematically working to a north-south/ east-west grid pattern (Figure 2). The metal finds recovered were accurately logged using a Leica 1200 GPS rover unit with their heights above Ordnance Datum and their locations recorded.

5.1.2 The metal finds recovered largely dated to the modern period with the majority relating to the former use of Fornham Park as a military training camp such as SF123 a military buckle and SF203 a military cap badge. There were some notable exceptions including two Roman copper alloy objects and three medieval artefacts including a folded silver long cross penny, which is the only find which may related to the time of the Battle of Fornham.

5.1.3 There were four rough concentrations of metal finds: one around Trenches 6 and 7, one centred on Trench 8 and northern part of Trench 13, one between Trenches 10 and 12 and the final one in the southern part of the site (Trenches 15-19). These related to finds of spanning the Roman to modern periods with no real discernible pattern in their deposition (Figures 2 and 3).

5.2 Results

5.2.1 The results of the metal detector survey will be spilt into rough periods with the metal finds data tabulated below. For full discussion of the metal finds see Beveridge Section 7.4.

Roman:

Small finds No.	Material	Object	Description	Date
210	Copper alloy	Bell	Small sheet clapper bell	AD40-400
214	Copper alloy	Coin	Oval shaped 4th century nummus.	Roman: AD364 - 378

Medieval:

Small finds No.	Material	Object	Description	Date
110	Silver	Coin	Deliberately folded long cross penny.	Medieval
129	Copper alloy	Buckle	Cast, single loop D-shaped buckle frame	Medieval: c. 1250 - 1500.
150	Copper alloy	Coin weight	Cast, sub-circular, uniface coin weight.	Medieval
154	Iron	Stud	Large stud with square head	Medieval to Post-medieval

Post-medieval:

Small finds No.	Material	Object	Description	Date
125	Copper alloy	Mount	Cast circular mount	Post-medieval?
127	Copper alloy	Bell	Small fragment from the body of a cast rumbler bell	Post-medieval
156	Copper alloy	Bell	Cast, one-piece spherical crotal bell	c. 17th century due to style of suspension loop and scale pattern
308	Copper alloy	Buckle	Cast, double loop oval buckle	Post-medieval: c. 1350 - 1650
309	Silver?	Coin?	Circular disc	Post-medieval

Modern:

Small finds No.	Material	Object	Description	Date
100	Iron	Tent peg?	Elongate strip of iron	Modern?
101	Copper alloy	Button	Stamped button	19th century
102	Copper	Coin	Half penny of Edward VII	1907

Small finds No.	Material	Object	Description	Date
	alloy			
103	Copper alloy	Buckle slide	Rectangular buckle frame with three strap bars.	Modern
104	Iron	Heckle	Heckle/ weaving comb.	Medieval
106	Copper alloy	Coin	Victorian one penny	1860 - 95
108	Copper alloy	Buckle slide	Rectangular buckle frame	Modern
109	Copper alloy	Button	Cast, discoidal button	Post-medieval, c. 17th - 18th century
111	Copper alloy	Button	Discoidal, flat button	Modern
113	Lead	Weight	Cast weight	Medieval to post-medieval
115	Lead	Bag seal	Cast disc	Modern: 19th - 20th century
118	Copper alloy	Button	Stamped button	19th century
120	Iron	Nut	Hexagonal shaped nut for bolt	Modern
121	Copper alloy	Coin	Coin	1936-52
122	Copper alloy	Coin	Complete milled half penny for George VI	1952
123	Copper alloy	Buckle plate	WW2 webbing buckle and plate	Modern: c. 1930s/40s
126	Steel	Bottle cap	Coca-cola top	Modern
128	Copper alloy	Button	Stamped button	19th century
130	Zinc	POW tag	Section from a German ID disc for prisoner of war from camp	Modern: 1942 - 1945
131	Copper alloy	Padlock	Square body and remains of a locking arm from a brass snaplocking,	Modern - mid 20th century
132	Copper alloy	Hook	Brass hook with screw thread	Modern

Small finds No.	Material	Object	Description	Date
155	Copper alloy	Button	Cast button	Post-medieval: 18th to early 19th century
160	Iron	Fitting?	Section from a mount or fitting from agricultural machinery	Modern?
203	Copper alloy	Cap badge	Brass uniform adornment of Prince of Wales feathers	Modern
204	Tin and lead?	Tube	Truncated tube of cream/paste with screw top nozzle	Modern: pre 1950s
206	Iron	Nut	Truncated hexagonal nut for bolt	Modern
207	Iron	Hoop	Fragment of a hoop	Modern
211	Composite	Object	Section of a cylindrical object of light-weight stone material	Modern
213	Iron	Plough share?	Cast blade for a plough share	Post-medieval to modern?
300	Iron	Fitting?	Elongate strip of iron	Modern
302	Silver	Coin	George VI sixpence	1939
306	Copper alloy	Coin	Milled George V half penny of 1920	1920
307	Iron	Iron	Base plate for a cast, solid flat(sad) iron	Modern: c. 1890s - 1910.
	Iron	BULK	3 x nails; 1 x horseshoe nail; 1 x hook terminal	Post-medieval - modern
	Iron	BULK	1 x horseshoe arm; 2 x strips; 1 x thin sheet; 1 x nail; 1 x chain link; 1 x pipe terminal; 1 x clipboard fitting	Post-medieval - modern
	Iron and aluminium	Nails	Six elongate objects: four are iron nails, one of which could be from a horseshoe.	Post-medieval to modern
	Iron	Horse shoe	Fragment from the arm of a horseshoe	Post-medieval to modern?
	Copper alloy	Button	Cast button - discoidal	Post-medieval: 18th to early 19th century
	Lead	Palm guard	Cast, irregular oval shaped object	Post-medieval: c.1500 - 1700

Undated:

Small finds no.	Material	Object	Description
105	Lead	Waste	Offcut from a cast lead sheet
107	Iron	Object	Truncated, elongate, flat object; rectangular in plan, tapering to a point at one end.
112	Lead	Disc/ weight	Cast disc
114	Iron	Bar?	Bar or ingot
116	Iron	Strip	Strip of forged iron
117	Copper alloy	Strop	Rectangular strip of metal,
119	Lead	Waste	Fragment of cast lead sheet waste
124	Copper alloy	Tack/ stud	Cast stud or tack
133	Lead	Waste	Fragment of sheet lead waste
151	Iron	Object	Strip of forged iron, joins with SF153.
152	Iron	Sheet	Sub-rectangular section of forged sheet iron.
153	Iron	Object	Shank of an object - is from same object as SF151 as the two objects co-join.
157	Iron	Object	Elongate object with globular head
158	Lead	Sheet	Corner fragment of cast lead sheet
159	Lead	Waste	Piece of solidified molten casting waste
200	Iron	Fitting	Truncated strip of forged iron
201	Iron	Link?	Rod of iron
202	Iron	Object	Fragment of an object

Small finds no.	Material	Object	Description
208	Iron	Object	Rectangular block of iron
209	Slag	Waste	Irregular piece of slag
212	Iron	Knife	Blade section of a knife
301	Slag?	Waste	Small piece of amorphous slag
303	Iron	Sheet	Fragment of wrought iron sheet
304	Iron	Object	Oval shaped loop
305	Lead	Waste	Oval shaped piece of lead sheet waste
	Lead	Waste	Sub-rectangular piece of cast sheet.
	Iron	Hook	Elongate rod of iron
	Iron	Nails	Eleven forged nails
	Iron	BULK	4 x shanks of elongate objects; 2 x thin curved strips; 1 x hooked object; 1 x sheet; 1 x block; 1 x wire fragment
	Iron	Nails	Five wrought nails
	Iron	Fitting ?	Sub-rectangular wrought iron plate
	Iron	Nails?	1 x modern screw; 1 x nail shank; 1 x amorphous lump
	Iron	Wire?	Elongate length of wrought iron
	Slag	Waste	Amourphous lump of iron slag
	Lead	Waste	Strip of lead waste
	Iron	Nail	Nail
	Iron	Nails	Two truncated nails
	Iron	Strip	Two pieces of a strip of iron

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 The trenches are described below in numerical order, with technical data tabulated. Archaeological features and deposits were sealed by the subsoil, unless otherwise stated. Features and deposits are described from north to south or west to east depending on the alignment of the trench.

6.2 Trench 1

6.2.1 Trench 1 was positioned in order to provide a representative sample of the development area. The Trench contained no archaeologically significant features or deposits.

TRENCH 1	Figure 3	Plate 4	
Trench Alignment: NE-SW	Length: 50m		
Deposit	Context No.	Average Depth (m)	
		NE End	SW End
Topsoil	(100)	0.3m	0.29m
Subsoil	(101)	0.18m	0.2m
Natural	(102)	0.5m+	0.5m+
Summary			
Trench 1 was located in the northern part of the site. Trench 1 was positioned in order to provide a representative sample of the development area.			
The trench contained no archaeologically significant features or deposits.			

6.3 Trench 2

6.3.1 Trench 2 was positioned in order to provide a representative sample of the development area. The trench contained a charcoal rich pit and two ditches.

Pit [128] (Figure 6) was located in the northern part of the trench. It was oval in plan, measuring 0.72m in length, 0.54m+ in width and 0.3m in depth. It had steeply sloping sides and a concave base. It contained three fills: a basal fill (196) of orangey brown silty clay, a middle fill (197) of yellowish-brown silty chalk and an upper fill (127) of dark greyish brown/ black charcoal rich silty clay which contained six sherds of predominantly flint tempered Late Bronze Age pottery (1000-800BC; 39g).

Ditch [126] (Figure 7) was located in the centre of the trench. It was linear in plan aligned NNE-SSW, measuring 0.48m in width and 0.1m in depth. It had steeply sloping sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill (125) of mid- orangey brown silty clay.

Ditch [158] (Figure 4) was located at the southern end of the trench. It was linear in plan aligned NNE-SSW, measuring 0.42m in width and 0.1m in depth. It had steeply sloping sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill (157) of mid- orangey brown silty clay which contained a single sherd of flint tempered Late Bronze Age pottery (1000-800BC; 3g).

TRENCH 2		Figure 4		Plate 5	
Trench Alignment: N-S		Length: 50m			
Deposit	Context No.	Average Depth (m)			
		N End	S End		
Topsoil	(100)	0.34m	0.34m		
Subsoil	(101)	0.05m	0.08m		
Natural	(102)	0.39m+	0.42m+		
Summary					
Trench 2 was located in the northern part of the site. Trench 2 was positioned in order to provide a representative sample of the development area.					
The trench contained two ditches and a charcoal rich pit.					

6.4 Trench 3

6.4.1 Trench 3 was positioned in order to provide a representative sample of the development area. The trench contained no archaeologically significant features or deposits.

TRENCH 3		Figure 4			
Trench Alignment: NW-SE		Length: 50m			
Deposit	Context No.	Average Depth (m)			
		NW End	SE End		
Topsoil	(100)	0.34m	0.34m		
Subsoil	(101)	0.02m	0.06m		
Natural	(102)	0.36m	0.4m		
Summary					

Trench 3 was located in the northern part of the site. Trench 3 was positioned in order to provide a representative sample of the development area.

The trench contained no archaeologically significant features or deposits.

6.5 Trench 4

6.5.1 Trench 4 was positioned in order to provide a representative sample of the development area. The trench contained no archaeologically significant features or deposits.

TRENCH 4		Figure 3	
Trench Alignment: NW-SE		Length: 50m	
Deposit	Context No.	Average Depth (m)	
		NW End	SE End
Topsoil	(100)	0.35m	0.33m
Subsoil	(101)	0.18m	0.17m
Natural	(102)	0.53m	0.5m
Summary			
Trench 4 was located in the north-western part of the site. Trench 4 was positioned in order to provide a representative sample of the development area.			
The trench contained no archaeologically significant features or deposits			

6.6 Trench 5

6.6.1 Trench 5 was positioned in order to provide a representative sample of the development area. The trench contained no archaeologically significant features or deposits.

TRENCH 5		Figure 3	
Trench Alignment: NE-SW		Length: 50m	
Deposit	Context No.	Average Depth (m)	
		NE End	SW End
Topsoil	(100)	0.32m	0.32m
Subsoil	(101)	0.14m	0.05m
Natural	(102)	0.48m	0.37m
Summary			

Trench 5 was located in the north-western part the site. Trench 5 was positioned in order to provide a representative sample of the development area.

The trench contained no archaeologically significant features or deposits.

6.7 Trench 6

6.7.1 Trench 6 was positioned in order to provide a representative sample of the development area. The trench contained two ditches, two pits, a natural feature and a modern ditch.

Ditch [152] (Figure 4) was located in the western part of the trench. It was linear in plan aligned N-S, measuring 0.91m in width and 0.16m in depth. It had steeply sloping sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill (151) of mid- yellowish-brown silty sand.

Pit [156] (Figure 9) was located in the western part of the trench. It was oval in plan, measuring 0.96m in length, 0.56m+ in width and 0.3m in depth. It had steeply sloping sides and a concave base. It contained two fills: a basal fill (169) of mid- greyish brown sandy silt which contained a single sherd of flint tempered Late Bronze Age pottery (1000-800BC; 2g) and an upper fill (155) of dark greyish brown/ black charcoal rich silty clay which contained 69 sherds of predominantly flint tempered Late Bronze Age pottery (1000-800BC; 849g) and two cattle maxillary teeth.

Ditch [175] (Figure 4) was located in the central part of the trench. It was linear in plan aligned NNW-SSE, measuring 0.97m in width and 0.3m in depth. It had steeply sloping sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill (174) of mid- greyish-brown silty sand.

Pit [191] (Figure 4) was located in the central part of the trench. It was oval in plan, measuring 0.4m in length, 0.27m+ in width and 0.11m in depth. It had steeply sloping sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill (190) of mid- greyish-brown silty sand.

TRENCH 6	Figure 3	Plate 8	
Trench Alignment: NE-SW	Length: 50m		
Deposit	Context No.	Average Depth (m)	
		NE End	SW End

Topsoil	(100)	0.32m	0.34m
Subsoil	(101)	0.02m	0.08m
Natural	(102)	0.38m	0.44m
Summary			
Trench 6 was located in the north-eastern part the site. Trench 6 was positioned in order to provide a representative sample of the development area.			
The trench contained two ditches, two pits, a natural feature and a modern ditch.			

6.8 Trench 7

6.8.1 Trench 7 was positioned in order to provide a representative sample of the development area. The trench contained one ditch, six post-holes and a modern pit.

Ditch [120] (Figure 5; Plate 10) was located in the central part of the trench. It was linear in plan aligned NNW-SSE, measuring 1.09m in width and 0.34m in depth. It had steeply sloping sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill (119) of mid-greyish-brown silty sand which contained one sherd of flint tempered Late Bronze Age pottery (1000-800BC; 26g).

Post-hole [124] (Figure 5) was located in the southern part of the trench. It was circular in plan, measuring 0.18m in diameter and 0.08m in depth. It had steeply sloping sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill (123) of mid- greyish-brown silty sand.

Post-hole [160] (Figure 5) was located in the southern part of the trench. It was circular in plan, measuring 0.31m in diameter and 0.11m in depth. It had steeply sloping sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill (159) of dark greyish brown/ black silty sand/ charcoal which contained a single sherd of flint tempered Late Bronze Age pottery (1000-800BC; 22g).

Post-hole [150] (Figure 5) was located in the southern part of the trench. It was circular in plan, measuring 0.21m in diameter and 0.11m in depth. It had steeply sloping sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill (149) of dark greyish brown/ black silty sand/ charcoal.

Post-hole [148] (Figure 5) was located in the southern part of the trench. It was circular in plan, measuring 0.19m in diameter and 0.05m in depth. It had steeply

sloping sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill (147) of mid- greyish-brown silty sand.

Post-hole [122] (Figure 5) was located in the southern part of the trench. It was circular in plan, measuring 0.22m in diameter and 0.08m in depth. It had steeply sloping sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill (121) of mid- greyish-brown silty sand.

TRENCH 7		Figure 5	
Trench Alignment: NE-SW		Length: 50m	
Deposit	Context No.	Average Depth (m)	
		NE End	SW End
Topsoil	(100)	0.34m	0.36m
Subsoil	(101)	0.1m	0.04m
Natural	(102)	0.44m	0.4m
Summary			
Trench 7 was located in the north-eastern part the site. Trench 7 was positioned in order to provide a representative sample of the development area.			
The trench contained one ditch, six post-holes and a modern pit.			

6.9 Trench 8

6.9.1 Trench 8 positioned in order to provide a representative sample of the development area. The trench contained one ditch, six post-holes, one pit and a natural feature.

Post-hole [146] (Figure 5) was located in the northern part of the trench. It was circular in plan, measuring 0.22m in diameter and 0.06m in depth. It had steeply sloping sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill (145) of mid- greyish-brown silty sand.

Post-hole [144] (Figure 5) was located in the northern part of the trench. It was circular in plan, measuring 0.29m in diameter and 0.15m in depth. It had steeply sloping sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill (143) of mid- greyish-brown silty sand.

Post-hole [164] (Figure 5) was located in the northern part of the trench. It was circular in plan, measuring 0.25m in diameter and 0.18m in depth. It had steeply sloping sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill (163) of dark greyish-brown silty sand.

Natural Feature [203] (Figure 5) was located in the northern part of the trench. It was irregular in plan merging imperceptibly with the natural geology, measuring 1.2m in diameter and 0.09m in depth. It had irregularly sloping sides and an undulating base. It contained a single fill (202) of leached pale greyish-brown silty sand.

Pit [142] (Figure 5) was located in the northern part of the trench. It was circular in plan, measuring 1.67m in diameter and 0.31m in depth. It had steeply sloping sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill (141) of mid- greyish-brown silty sand.

Post-hole [166] (Figure 5) was located in the northern part of the trench. It was circular in plan, measuring 0.3m in diameter and 0.45m in depth. It had steeply sloping sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill (165) of mid- greyish-brown silty sand which contained 18 sherds of predominantly flint tempered Late Bronze Age pottery (1000-800BC; 99g).

Post-hole [168] (Figure 5) was located in the northern part of the trench. It was circular in plan, measuring 0.2m in diameter and 0.1m in depth. It had steeply sloping sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill (167) of mid- greyish-brown silty sand.

Post-hole [171] (Figure 5) was located in the northern part of the trench. It was circular in plan, measuring 0.2m in diameter and 0.1m in depth. It had steeply sloping sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill (170) of mid- greyish-brown silty sand.

Ditch [140] (Figure 5) was located in the northern part of the trench. It was a linear terminus in plan, measuring 0.44m in width and 0.3m in depth. It had steeply sloping sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill (139) of dark greyish-brown silty sand.

Ditch [162] (Figure 5) was located in the northern part of the trench. It was linear in plan, measuring 1.01m in width and 0.34m in depth. It had steeply sloping sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill (161) of mid- greyish-brown silty sand.

TRENCH 8		Figure 5	
Trench Alignment: NW-SE		Length: 50m	
Deposit	Context No.	Average Depth (m)	
		NW End	SE End
Topsoil	(100)	0.32m	0.36m
Subsoil	(101)	0.06m	0.1m
Natural	(102)	0.38m	0.46m

Summary

Trench 8 was located in the eastern part the site. Trench 8 was positioned in order to provide a representative sample of the development area.

The trench contained one ditch, six post-holes one pit and a natural feature.

6.10 Trench 9

6.10.1 Trench 9 positioned in order to provide a representative sample of the development area. The trench contained one ditch and five post-holes.

Ditch [116] (Figure 5) was located in the western part of the trench. It was linear in plan, measuring 1.04m in width and 0.12m in depth. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill (115) of mid- greyish-brown silty sand.

Post-hole [106] (Figure 5; Plate 11) was located in the western part of the trench. It was circular in plan, measuring 0.33m in diameter and 0.17m in depth. It had steeply sloping sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill (105) of mid- yellowish-brown silty sand.

Post-hole [118] (Figure 5) was located in the western part of the trench. It was circular in plan, measuring 0.59m in diameter and 0.28m in depth. It had steeply sloping sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill (117) of mid- yellowish-brown silty sand which contained a single sherd of flint tempered Late Bronze Age pottery (1000-800BC; 2g).

Post-hole [199] (Figure 5) was located in the eastern part of the trench. It was circular in plan, measuring 0.32m in diameter and 0.14m in depth. It had steeply sloping sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill (198) of mid- yellowish-brown silty sand.

Post-hole [201] (Figure 5) was located in the eastern part of the trench. It was circular in plan, measuring 0.36m in diameter and 0.14m in depth. It had steeply sloping sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill (198) of mid- yellowish-brown silty sand.

Post-hole [104] (Figure 5) was located in the eastern part of the trench. It was circular in plan, measuring 0.24m in diameter and 0.12m in depth. It had steeply sloping sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill (103) of mid- yellowish-brown silty sand.

TRENCH 9

Figure 5

Trench Alignment: NW-SE		Length: 50m	
Deposit	Context No.	Average Depth (m)	
		NW End	SE End
Topsoil	(100)	0.34m	0.33m
Subsoil	(101)	0.04m	0.05m
Natural	(102)	0.39m	0.4m
<p>Summary</p> <p>Trench 9 was located in the western part the site. Trench 9 was positioned in order to provide a representative sample of the development area.</p> <p>The trench contained one ditch and five post-holes.</p>			

6.11 Trench 10

6.11.1 Trench 10 positioned in order to provide a representative sample of the development area. The trench contained four post-holes and a natural feature.

Post-hole [110] (Figure 5) was located in the western part of the trench. It was circular in plan, measuring 0.2m in diameter and 0.1m in depth. It had steeply sloping sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill (109) of mid- yellowish-brown silty sand.

Post-hole [108] (Figure 5) was located in the western part of the trench. It was circular in plan, measuring 0.18m in diameter and 0.11m in depth. It had steeply sloping sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill (107) of mid- yellowish-brown silty sand.

Post-hole [114] (Figure 5) was located in the western part of the trench. It was circular in plan, measuring 0.24m in diameter and 0.12m in depth. It had steeply sloping sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill (113) of mid- yellowish-brown silty sand.

Post-hole [112] (Figure 5) was located in the western part of the trench. It was circular in plan, measuring 0.17m in diameter and 0.08m in depth. It had steeply sloping sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill (111) of mid- yellowish-brown silty sand.

Natural Feature [205] (Figure 5) was located in the western part of the trench. It was irregular in plan merging imperceptibly with the natural geology, measuring 1.2m in width and 0.18m in depth. It had irregular sides and an undulating base. It contained a single fill (204) of mid- greyish-brown silty sand.

TRENCH 10	Figure 5	
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Trench Alignment: NE-SW		Length: 50m	
Deposit	Context No.	Average Depth (m)	
		NW End	SE End
Topsoil	(100)	0.38m	0.35m
Subsoil	(101)	0.29m	0.12m
Natural	(102)	0.58m	0.48m
Summary			
Trench 10 was located in the western part the site. Trench 10 was positioned in order to provide a representative sample of the development area.			
The trench contained four post-holes and a natural feature.			

6.12 Trench 11

6.12.1 Trench 11 positioned in order to provide a representative sample of the development area. The trench contained two post-holes.

Post-hole [179] (Figure 6; Plate 179) was located in the eastern part of the trench. It was circular in plan, measuring 0.27m in diameter and 0.09m in depth. It had steeply sloping sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill (178) of dark greyish-brown/ black silty sand/ charcoal.

Post-hole [181] (Figure 6) was located in the eastern part of the trench. It was circular in plan, measuring 0.12m in diameter and 0.06m in depth. It had steeply sloping sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill (180) of mid- greyish-brown silty sand.

TRENCH 11		Figure 6	
Trench Alignment: E-W		Length: 50m	
Deposit	Context No.	Average Depth (m)	
		E End	W End
Topsoil	(100)	0.38m	0.36m
Subsoil	(101)	0.04m	0.12m
Natural	(102)	0.42m	0.48m
Summary			
Trench 11 was located in the western part the site. Trench 11 was positioned in order to provide a representative sample of the development area.			
The trench contained two post-holes.			

6.13 Trench 12

6.13.1 Trench 12 was positioned in order to provide a representative sample of the development area. The trench contained no archaeologically significant features or deposits.

TRENCH 12		Figure 6	
Trench Alignment: NW-SE		Length: 50m	
Deposit	Context No.	Average Depth (m)	
		NW End	SE End
Topsoil	(100)	0.36m	0.32m
Subsoil	(101)	0.16m	0.16m
Natural	(102)	0.52m	0.48m
Summary			
Trench 12 was located in the western part the site. Trench 12 was positioned in order to provide a representative sample of the development area.			
The trench contained no archaeologically significant features or deposits.			

6.14 Trench 13

6.14.1 Trench 13 positioned in order to provide a representative sample of the development area. The trench contained two ditches and three pits.

Pit [132] (Figure 6) was located in the northern part of the trench and truncated Pit [130]. It was circular in plan, measuring 0.75m in length, 0.55m+ in width and 0.33m in depth. It had steeply sloping sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill (131) of mid- greyish-brown silty clay which contained a single sherd of flint tempered Late Bronze Age pottery (1000-800BC; 17g).

Pit [130] (Figure 6) was located in the northern part of the trench and was truncated by Pit [132]. It was circular in plan, measuring 0.5m in diameter and 0.27m in depth. It had steeply sloping sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill (129) of mid-dark greyish-brown silty clay.

Ditch [134] (Figure 6) was located in the northern part of the trench. It was linear in plan, measuring 0.93m in width and 0.25m in depth. It had steeply sloping sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill (133) of mid- greyish-brown silty clay.

Pit [136] (Figure 6; Plate 12) was located in the northern part of the trench. It was

circular in plan, measuring 0.58m in diameter and 0.4m in depth. It had steeply sloping sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill (135) of mid- greyish-brown silty clay.

Ditch [138] (Figure 6; Plate 13) was located in the northern part of the trench. It was a linear terminus in plan, measuring 0.78m in width and 0.3m in depth. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill (137) of mid- greyish-brown silty clay.

TRENCH 13		Figure 6	
Trench Alignment: N-S		Length: 50m	
Deposit	Context No.	Average Depth (m)	
		N End	S End
Topsoil	(100)	0.29m	0.32m
Subsoil	(101)	0.17m	0.27m
Natural	(102)	0.46m	0.59m
Summary			
Trench 13 was located in the eastern part the site. Trench 13 was positioned in order to provide a representative sample of the development area.			
The trench contained two ditches and three pits.			

6.15 Trench 14

6.15.1 Trench 14 positioned in order to provide a representative sample of the development area. The trench contained one pit.

Pit [183] (Figure 6; Plate 183) was located in the eastern part of the trench. It was circular in plan, measuring 0.57m in diameter and 0.17m in depth. It had steeply sloping sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill (182) of dark greyish brown/ black charcoal rich silty clay.

TRENCH 14		Figure 6	
Trench Alignment: NE-SW		Length: 50m	
Deposit	Context No.	Average Depth (m)	
		NE End	SW End
Topsoil	(100)	0.38m	0.36m
Subsoil	(101)	0.16m	0.12m
Natural	(102)	0.54m	0.48m

Summary

Trench 14 was located in the southern part the site. Trench 14 was positioned in order to provide a representative sample of the development area.

The trench contained one pit.

6.16 Trench 15

6.16.1 Trench 15 was positioned in order to provide a representative sample of the development area. The trench contained no archaeologically significant features or deposits.

TRENCH 15	Figure 3		
Trench Alignment: NE-SW	Length: 50m		
Deposit	Context No.	Average Depth (m)	
		NE End	SW End
Topsoil	(100)	0.34m	0.34m
Subsoil	(101)	0.1m	0.04m
Natural	(102)	0.44m	0.38m
Summary			
Trench 15 was located in the south-western part the site. Trench 15 was positioned in order to provide a representative sample of the development area.			
The trench contained no archaeologically significant features or deposits.			

6.17 Trench 16

6.17.1 Trench 16 was positioned in order to provide a representative sample of the development area. The trench contained no archaeologically significant features or deposits.

TRENCH 16	Figure 3		
Trench Alignment: N-S	Length: 50m		
Deposit	Context No.	Average Depth (m)	
		N End	S End
Topsoil	(100)	0.32m	0.34m
Subsoil	(101)	0.06m	0.04m
Natural	(102)	0.42m	0.38m

Summary

Trench 16 was located in the south-western part the site. Trench 16 was positioned in order to provide a representative sample of the development area.

The trench contained no archaeologically significant features or deposits.

6.18 Trench 17

6.18.1 Trench 17 was positioned in order to provide a representative sample of the development area. The trench contained no archaeologically significant features or deposits.

TRENCH 17	Figure 3		
Trench Alignment: NW-SE	Length: 50m		
Deposit	Context No.	Average Depth (m)	
		NW End	SE End
Topsoil	(100)	0.32m	0.32m
Subsoil	(101)	n/a	0.08m
Natural	(102)	0.32m	0.42m
Summary			
Trench 17 was located in the south-western part the site. Trench 16 was positioned in order to provide a representative sample of the development area.			
The trench contained no archaeologically significant features or deposits.			

6.19 Trench 18

6.19.1 Trench 18 was positioned in order to provide a representative sample of the development area. The trench contained one ditch and two post-holes.

Post-hole [189] (Figure 7; Plate 16) was located in the eastern part of the trench. It was circular in plan, measuring 0.3m in diameter and 0.1m in depth. It had steeply sloping sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill (188) of mid- greyish-brown silty sand.

Ditch [187] (Figure 7; Plate 16) was located in the eastern part of the trench. It was linear in plan, measuring 0.9m in diameter and 0.35m in depth. It had steeply sloping sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill (186) of mid- greyish-brown silty clay which contained a cattle-sized skull fragment.

Post-hole [177] (Figure 7) was located in the eastern part of the trench. It was circular in plan, measuring 0.22m in diameter and 0.16m in depth. It had steeply sloping sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill (176) of mid- greyish-brown silty sand.

TRENCH 18		Figure 7	
Trench Alignment: E-W		Length: 50m	
Deposit	Context No.	Average Depth (m)	
		E End	W End
Topsoil	(100)	0.3m	0.21m
Subsoil	(101)	0.15m	0.34m
Natural	(102)	0.48m	0.56m
Summary			
Trench 18 was located in the southern part the site. Trench 18 was positioned in order to provide a representative sample of the development area.			
The trench contained one ditch and two post-holes.			

6.20 Trench 19

6.20.1 Trench 19 was positioned in order to provide a representative sample of the development area. The trench contained two ditches (one unexcavated due to being fully excavated and recorded in Trench 18) and three pits.

Ditch [154] (Figure 7) was located in the northern part of the trench. It was linear in plan, measuring 0.51m in width and 0.35m in depth. It had steeply sloping sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill (153) of mid- to dark greyish-brown silty clay.

Pit [185] (Figure 7) was located in the central part of the trench. It was circular in plan, measuring 0.34m in diameter and 0.37m in depth. It had steeply sloping sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill (184) of mid- greyish-brown silty sand.

Pit [193] (Figure 7) was located in the southern part of the trench. It was circular in plan, measuring 0.18m in diameter and 0.12m in depth. It had steeply sloping sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill (192) of mid- greyish-brown silty sand.

Pit [195] (Figure 7; Plate 18) was located in the southern part of the trench. It was circular in plan, measuring 0.42m in diameter and 0.39m in depth. It had steeply sloping sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill (194) of mid- greyish-brown silty sand.

TRENCH 19	Figure 7	Plate 17	
Trench Alignment: NE-SW	Length: 50m		
Deposit	Context No.	Average Depth (m)	
		NE End	SW End
Topsoil	(100)	0.34m	0.3m
Subsoil	(101)	0.08m	0.24m
Natural	(102)	0.44m	0.54m
Summary			
<p>Trench 19 was located in the southern part the site. Trench 19 was positioned in order to provide a representative sample of the development area.</p> <p>The trench contained two ditches (one unexcavated due to being fully excavated and recorded in Trench 18) and three pits.</p>			

6.21 Trench 20

6.21.1 Trench 20 was positioned in order to provide a representative sample of the development area. The trench contained no archaeologically significant features or deposits.

TRENCH 20	Figure 3		
Trench Alignment: NW-SE	Length: 50m		
Deposit	Context No.	Average Depth (m)	
		NW End	SE End
Topsoil	(100)	0.34m	0.34m
Subsoil	(101)	0.08m	0.14m
Natural	(102)	0.44m	0.48m
Summary			
<p>Trench 20 was located in the south-western part the site. Trench 20 was positioned in order to provide a representative sample of the development area.</p> <p>The trench contained no archaeologically significant features or deposits.</p>			

7 THE FINDS

7.1 Lithics

By Barry Bishop

- 7.1.1 The struck flint assemblage is not large but given the scale of the investigations indicates that fairly intensive flintworking occurred at the site. It is likely that the assemblage as a whole is chronologically mixed but by far the majority of pieces can be dated to the later prehistoric period, particularly the later second or first millennium cal BC.
- 7.1.2 These consist mostly of crudely produced flakes but include several interesting retouched implements. Most of these are in a good condition and are likely to be at least broadly contemporary with the features within which they were contained.
- 7.1.3 Significantly, some feature assemblages, such as those from Pit [156] in Trench 6, contain refittable pieces or other pieces that were likely to have been struck from the same cores, indicating in-situ or close-by and contemporary flintworking.
- 7.1.4 Other notable feature assemblages include that from Posthole [164] in Trench 8 which produced two burnt and fragmented retouched flakes. Both are relatively large, made from similar good knapping quality flint and appear to comprise scrapers of comparable form, although one also displays bifacial working at its proximal end. They are likely to be related and have been burnt to the same extent, perhaps deliberately.
- 7.1.5 A full lithics catalogue is presented in Appendix 3.

7.2 Prehistoric pottery

By Lawrence Morgan-Shelbourne

Introduction

- 7.2.1 An assemblage comprising 100 sherds (1069g) of handmade prehistoric pottery was recovered from the evaluation. The pottery derived from ten

contexts, relating to ditches, pits and post-holes. The assemblage can be assigned to a single period; The Late Bronze Age likely being 'best-fitted' into the latter half of that period c.1000-800BC (Brudenell's Mature Plainwares (2012)).

7.2.2 A total of 63g of crumbs (<1g) were also recovered during the course of the evaluation; these were recorded by fabric and weight in the catalogue but do not form a further part of this analysis.

7.2.3 No other archaeological works have been undertaken on the site and as such the evaluation assemblage forms the totality of the site assemblage. The ceramics are in a stable condition. This report provides a quantified description of the assemblage with a brief discussion.

Context	Cut	Feature type	Sherd no.	Wt (g)	Overall spot date	Fabrics (sherd no/ weight (g))	Reason for date
100	0	Unstrat	1	10	IA	QU-rs-f	Fabric
117	118	Post-hole	1	2	LBA	FL-rs-fc	Fabric
119	120	Ditch	1	26	LBA	FL-mc-fc	Fabric
127	128	Pit	6	39	LBA	FL-rs-fcQU-r-f (1/3); FL-rs-fmQU-r-f (2/9); FL-sm-fc (1/19); FL-sm-fm (1/5); QU-rs-fFL-r-fm (1/3)	Fabric
131	132	Pit	1	17	LBA	FL-rs-fvc	Fabric
155	156	Pit	69	849	LBA	FL-ca-fc (4/32); FL-ca-fcQU-rs-f (1/11); FL-ca-fvc (13/188); FL-mc-fc (18/194); FL-mc-fcQU-rs-f (1/4); FL-mc-fvc (6/44); FL-rs-f (2/7); FL-rs-fc (7/34); FL-rs-fcQU-r-f	Fabric, form

Context	Cut	Feature type	Sherd no.	Wt (g)	Overall spot date	Fabrics (sherd no/weight (g))	Reason for date
						(3/181); FL-rs-fcQU-rs-f (1/10); FL-rs-fm (3/11); FL-rs-fmQU-r-f (2/16); FL-rs-fvcQU-r-f (1/41);FL-sm-fc (1/9); FL-sm-fcQU-rs-f (1/6); FL-sm-fm (1/6); FL-sm-fvc (2/22); FL-sm-fvcQU-r-f	
169	156	Pit	1	2	LBA	FL-mc-fvc	Fabric
157	158	Ditch	1	3	LBA	FL-rs-fm	Fabric
159	160	Post-hole	1	22	LBA	FL-rs-fcQU-r-f	Fabric
165	166	Post-hole	18	99	LBA	FL-ca-fvcQU-rs-f (1/24); FL-mc-fvcQU-rs-f (4/26); FL-rs-f (3/6); FL-rs-fc (1/2); FL-rs-fcQU-r-f (1/6); FL-rs-fvcQU-r-f (2/20); FL-sm-fc (3/7); FL-sm-fm (2/6); FL-sm-fQU-r-f (1/2)	Fabric

Methodology

7.2.4 All the pottery has been fully recorded following the recommendations laid out by the Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group (2009). After a full inspection of the assemblage, fabric groups were devised on the basis of dominant inclusion types, their density and modal size. Fabric groups are designated based on abbreviated codes, recorded as INCLUSIONTYPE-frequency-size.

- 7.2.5 Sherds from all contexts were counted, weighed (to the nearest whole gram) and assigned to a fabric group (sherds broken in excavation were refitted and counted as single entities).
- 7.2.6 Sherd type was recorded, along with technology (all sherds in the assemblage were handmade), evidence for surface treatment, decoration, and the presence of soot and/or residue. Rim and base forms were described using a codified system recorded in the catalogue (Appendix 1) and were assigned vessel numbers. Where possible, rim and base diameters were measured, and surviving percentages noted.
- 7.2.7 In cases where a sherd or groups of refitting sherds retained portions of the rim and shoulder, the vessel was also classified using a series devised by M. Brudenell (Brudenell 2012) for Post Deverel Rimbury (PDR) ceramics.
- 7.2.8 The class scheme created by John Barrett (1980) for PDR ceramics was also utilized when required, with designations of 'fine' or 'coarse' wares being assigned based on the presence or absence of smoothed or burnished sherd surface treatments.
- 7.2.9 All pottery recovered in the excavation was subject to sherd size analysis. Sherds less than 4cm in diameter were classified as 'small' (77 sherds, 77% by sherd count (SC)): sherds measuring 4-8cm were classified as 'medium' (17 sherds, 17% by SC), and sherds over 8cm in diameter were classified as 'large' (8 sherds, 8% by SC), giving a Mean Sherd Weight (MSW) of 10.69g. This relatively high MSW is likely to be a reflection of the large proportion of the assemblage that was recovered from discrete features such as pits that are likely to have had a more limited active period of use.
- 7.2.10 Within the excavation assemblage as a whole, 33 sherds (33% by SC) were either lightly or heavily abraded; a relatively high amount which contrasts slightly with the high MSW. However, within the abraded assemblage 24 sherds were recovered from a single feature, Pit [156], indicating that the high level of abrasion in the assemblage may be skewed due to condition specific to this feature. The evaluation assemblage contained a minimum of fourteen

vessels, based on the number of rim and base sherds recovered (9 rims, 5 bases). Of these, two could be assigned to form.

Late Bronze Age assemblage

- 7.2.11 The assemblage of this period formed the whole of the site assemblage. Due to the gradual, piecemeal process of ceramic change within the Post-Deverel-Rimbury tradition, the periods represented by the tradition have substantial degrees of chronological 'overlap', in terms of fabric recipes and forms used. Generally, although overall trends of fabric recipes and decorative techniques can be used to suggest date ranges, more precise and definitive dating hinges on the presence or absence of certain diagnostic forms. Due to the small size of the assemblage date ranges assigned cannot be completely conclusive, especially for feature assemblages which only contained a few sherds.
- 7.2.12 The site assemblage was relatively undiagnostic, meaning fabric compositions were the principal dating tool. The assemblage mainly consisted of calcined flint fabric recipes (73 sherds, 642g), with the remainder consisting of mixed calcined flint and sand (26 sherds, 417g) and solely sand recipes (1 sherd, 10g). The dominance of calcined flint suggests the site assemblage dates to the earlier half of the Post-Deverel-Rimbury tradition, the Late Bronze Age, where this fabric recipe was predominant (75% of site assemblages in the region (Brudenell 2012, 203)).
- 7.2.13 The rim sherds are mainly simple rounded or flat types (Types 1 and 2; 7 examples), with two everted forms (Types 11 and 12). All of the bases within the assemblage were also of simple or stepped forms (Types 1 and 2). The base rim and base sherds in this assemblage are relatively undiagnostic.
- 7.2.14 Of the two sherds that were able to be assigned to form, both were bowls (one K1 and one J2; both round bellied vessels with short upright necks). As with many other aspects of the assemblage these forms are not of themselves conclusively chronologically diagnostic. However, their rounded forms could be more comfortably accommodated in the latter halves of the Post-Deverel-Rimbury Plainware or Decorated Ware currency.

Discussion

7.2.15 The assemblage can be assigned to a single period; The Late Bronze Age. Within this range, aspects of the assemblage when looked at as a whole indicates the site assemblage could be best-fitted into the latter half of this period (Brudenell's Mature Plainwares 1000-800BC). The relatively rich ceramic assemblages recovered from some of the discrete features indicates a proximity to direct settlement, most plausibly around Trenches 6-7.

7.3 Animal Bone By Kevin Rielly

Introduction

7.3.1 The animal bone assemblage was limited to Trenches 6 and 18, these provided by both hand collection and recovered from bulk sampling.

Methodology

7.3.2 The bone was recorded to species/taxonomic category where possible and to size class in the case of unidentifiable bones such as ribs, fragments of longbone shaft and the majority of vertebra fragments. Recording follows the established techniques whereby details of the element, species, bone portion, state of fusion, wear of the dentition, anatomical measurements and taphonomic including natural and anthropogenic modifications to the bone were registered. The sample collections were washed through a modified Siraf tank using a 1mm mesh and the subsequent residues were air dried and sorted.

Description of faunal assemblage

7.3.3 The hand recovered collection amounted to 13 bone fragments with a further 36 taken from two samples, these reducing to 3 and 2 bones respectively following refitting, as follows: Trench 6 fill (155) Pit [156] – the remains of two cattle maxillary teeth with possibly of another tooth from the sample; and Trench 18 fill (186) Ditch [187] – a cattle-size indeterminate fragment by hand collection and a cattle-size skull fragment from the sample. All these bones were in poor condition and the teeth were very fragmented.

Conclusions

- 7.3.4 This is a very small quantity of bones considering the number of trenches excavated, these undoubtedly underrepresented due to soil conditions detrimental to bone survival. Notably the few bones in this collection are all cattle-size, most probably cattle, this no doubt indicative of a survival bias rather than a farming community reliant more on cattle than the other domesticates. It can be assumed that further excavation will provide further fragments but that these will be few and undoubtedly biased towards the larger animals. It is highly unlikely that this site will provide any meaningful data regarding animal usage in this area.

7.4 Small Finds

By Ruth Beveridge

Introduction

- 7.4.1 A total of 131 artefacts were collected during the metal detecting survey and evaluation at Fornham Park, Fornham St. Genevieve; 80 of iron; 28 of copper alloy; 12 of lead; 3 of silver; 5 of other metals such as tin and zinc and 3 pieces of slag. These finds have been fully recorded and a complete listing is provided in the catalogue. They have been examined with low level magnification, but without the aid of radiographs. They are summarised below by period. Only two artefacts were collected from features: a small piece of iron slag from fill 174 in ditch [175]; and a strip of lead waste, possibly window came, from fill 186 of ditch [187].
- 7.4.2 A full catalogue is provided in Appendix 4.

Roman

- 7.4.3 Two copper alloy objects were collected of Roman date that attest to activity on or within the vicinity of the site during this period; one is a coin, recovered from Trench 5, the other a bell.

SF214 is a nummus in poor condition minted for the House of Valentinian. The reverse depicts the emperor with standard going right and dragging captive. No legend survives. The coin dates to the late 4th century, AD364-378.

SF210 is a small sheet clapper bell that would originally have been conical but is now squashed. The suspension loop at the apex is truncated and the clapper missing. Similar bells have been used on jewellery such as an example recovered from Colchester in Crummy, 1983, 39, fig. 41, no. 1808 of late 4th to mid- 5th century date.

Medieval

- 7.4.4 Amongst the metal detected assemblage, three artefacts have been assigned a medieval date.

SF104 is six teeth from an iron heckle, weaving comb.

SF129, found in Trench 18, is a cast, single loop D-shaped buckle frame that dates to c.1250 - 1500 AD. It compares well to an example illustrated in Whitehead, 1985, 19, no. 53. Its small size and neatness suggest it was utilised on personal dress.

SF110, the earliest medieval artefact in the assemblage and perhaps the only one that might relate to the period of the Battle of Fornham. SF110 is a deliberately folded silver, long cross penny. The coin has been folded in half with the obverse hidden and the reverse revealed, though worn. In recent research, Kelleher, 2011, 1495 has discussed the folding of silver pennies, and with the assistance of literary sources, demonstrated that this late 12th to 13th century practice, which became known as the 'English Custom', was often related to pilgrims making vows or prayers at shrines. Kelleher, *ibid*, adds that folded examples which survive in the archaeological record may do so because the coin was lost or stolen before the destination was reached and the ritual process completed. In this instance the destination may have been the Norman church close to the site dedicated to St Genevieve.

Post-medieval to Modern

- 7.4.5 Forty-eight artefacts are of post-medieval date or later, with many of the finds relating to the period when the site was used as a military base and firing range during the Second World War.

SF123, a military buckle plate for webbing

SF203, a cap badge for The Prince of Wales' Own Civil Service Rifles which was an infantry regiment of the Volunteer Force and Territorial Force of the British Army from 1798 to 1921; it saw active service in the Boer War and World War I as part of the London Regiment.

SF130 a section from a German ID disc for a prisoner of war from the camp STALAG IV D. On the front of the tag is the inscription Stalag IV D/ 30133. This camp was located in Torgau, Saxony, approximately 31 miles NE of Leipzig; it was in use between 1942 and 1945.

- 7.4.6 The post-medieval finds include many that are commonly found in topsoil across East Anglia.

SF150 a 15th century coin weight, and a lead palm guard found in Trench 12.

Undated

- 7.4.7 Seventy-eight objects are of uncertain date; these include iron nails, pieces of lead waste and iron objects that are unidentifiable in their present condition.

Discussion

- 7.4.8 It is apparent that the majority of the assemblage relates to the later history of Fornham Hall and Park, particularly after it was requisitioned in 1940 for use by the military.
- 7.4.9 There is nothing conclusive to associate any of the metal work assemblage with the Battle of Fornham of 1173.
- 7.4.10 It is recommended that many of the post-medieval and modern artefacts are not retained for the archive; these have been noted in the catalogue. However, some of the military insignia could be donated to interested repositories.

8 DISCUSSION

8.1 Overview

8.1.1 The metal detecting survey and evaluation were undertaken in order to assess whether there was any evidence for the Battle of Fornham which was reputed to have taken place on or near to Fornham Park. No evidence for the medieval battlefield was identified with relatively little medieval material recovered in general.

8.1.2 Archaeological features were identified in 11 trenches (Trenches 2, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 18 and 19). These features appeared to form three rough clusters or zones of activity: one in the north of the site (Trench 2), one in the centre of the site (Trenches 6-10) and the last in the south (Trenches 11, 13, 14, 18 & 19).

8.1.3 The only available dating recovered from these features dated to the Bronze Age, with activity potentially continuing into the Early Iron Age. The recovered metal finds suggest there may then have been a hiatus in activity until the medieval period. However, given the small quantities of medieval finds encountered these may represent finds deposited during manuring.

8.2 Late Bronze Age

8.2.1 The main period represented on the site dated to the Late Bronze Age. The bulk of this evidence consisted of ditches, pits and post-holes with some of these almost certainly relating to settlement. Three clusters of features were identified forming fairly defined zones, with different zones also appearing to be used for different functions.

8.2.2 The northern zone of activity was focused around Trench 2 with this Trench containing two parallel ditches, which may be a trackway and a perpendicular ditch suggesting the presence of field systems or enclosures. One charcoal-rich pit was excavated with this containing a significant dump of domestic waste material (charcoal and pottery) which suggests contemporary settlement is present in the vicinity.

- 8.2.3 The central zone consisted of Trenches 6-10 with this zone having the highest concentration of features on the site consisting of ditches, post-holes and pits. This zone two clusters of post-holes (one in the south of Trench 7/ north of Trench 8 and one in Trench 10) which may define post-built roundhouses and therefore indicate that the central part of the site was the focus of the Late Bronze Age settlement.
- 8.2.4 The southern zone consisted mainly of ditches and pits, identified in Trenches 18 and 19, with the potential that this area was more agricultural in nature, i.e. being within field systems. However, similar to both the northern and central zones, a number of pits were identified which appeared to have been used for the deposition of domestic waste, or on one occasion, for the deposition of flint knapping waste. This may indicate that there was fairly widespread settlement across the site.
- 8.2.5 The post-holes identified in Trenches 7, 8 and 10 may relate to roundhouses, but given the limited window provided by evaluation trenching any potential outlines in plan are difficult to assess. It is possible the post-holes relate to multiple buildings or be part of wider post alignments or fences. However, given the presence of finds rich features and the deposition of domestic waste material it is likely that these post-holes are related to domestic dwellings.
- 8.2.6 The Late Bronze Age pottery assemblage was largely recovered from features in the central zone which suggests settlement is likely present in close proximity to this area, especially when viewed alongside structural remains (in the form of post-holes) and areas of pitting (for deposition of waste material). The clustering of these features and the recovery of the main bulk of pottery from Trench 6 suggests that this is the likely focus for Bronze Age settlement. This being said the recovery of assemblages from both Trench 2 and Trenches 18-19 suggest that there may well be further evidence for settlement elsewhere on the site.
- 8.2.7 Flint knapping appears to have been undertaken fairly intensively on the site, with the presence of a number of retouched implements as well as some crudely produced flakes (see Bishop, Section 7.1). Some of the flint

assemblages (such as Pit [156]), contained refittable pieces as well as pieces which were clearly struck from the same cores. This is further evidence for settlement with the presence of in-situ or flintworking being undertaken close-by to these features.

- 8.2.8 One flint assemblage worthy of note was the recovery of the two retouched flakes (from Posthole [164]) which are relatively large, made from similar good knapping quality flint and appear to comprise scrapers of comparable form. These were largely burnt to and roughly to the same extent, perhaps deliberately. It is possible that these flints were deliberately being placed into the post-holes following the disuse of the structure as part of some symbolic act. This type of deposition is widely recorded in the Bronze Age with placed deposits, or the deposition of deliberately chosen items (as seen at FSG036) identified at sites such as North Buntingford (Jones 2016) and March Road, Wimblington (Jones 2018).
- 8.2.9 The ditches identified across the site plausibly relate to field systems which were established in the Bronze Age and are likely related to the settlement. However, given the difficulties in general for establishing dates for Bronze Age field systems (Yates 2007; Woolhouse 2016; Jones 2015) it is hard to assess which came first (in terms of settlement vs field system) although the most feasible would be that they were established concurrently.
- 8.2.10 This evidence uncovered on the current site is does not tally precisely in terms of dating with the results of other nearby excavations including Ingham Quarry (Anderson and Caruth 1998/ Newton and Mustchin 2015), Marham Park (Green 2018), Hollow Road Farm (Douglas and Schofield 2018) and the excavation within the northern Fornham Park (Hickling 2016). These sites identified fairly dispersed evidence for Bronze Age features, likely on the peripheries of settlement or in advance of more intensive Iron Age activity. Ingham Quarry identified significant pitting dating to the Neolithic/ Early Bronze Age and Iron Age periods. Marham Park had evidence spanning the prehistoric period but was mainly Iron Age in date with a few pits dating to the Late Bronze Age/ Early Iron Age. Fornham Park identified some Iron Age pits

and a few ditches. Potentially the current site relates to the shifting cores of settlement with the current part of Fornham Park being the focus of settlement within the Late Bronze Age, before it shifted northwards again by the Iron Age.

8.3 World War I and II

8.3.1 Aside from the Late Bronze Age evidence there was little evidence for activity until the modern period and specifically the reuse of the site during the First and Second World Wars. Evidence for these periods consisted of the recovery of metal finds which related to the military use of the site during the First and Second World Wars mainly as a training camp. Fornham Park was first requisitioned by the war office in 1914 for the Royal Engineers. Following the First World War the house and grounds were never really occupied. The park was then requisitioned again in 1940 for the Royal Engineers (248th Field Company). A number of the small finds recovered during metal detecting related to this phase of the sites use with tent pegs, irons and other personal items recovered. A military cap badge relating to the Prince of Wales' Own Civil Service Rifles (SF203) was also recovered which may indicate that this company was housed on the site during WWI (St Edmundsbury Chronicle; Website 4).

8.3.2 Following the end of WWII, the camp was used to house German prisoners of war whom were awaiting repatriation to Germany, with the camp gaining the designation as Camp 186 in 1947. This tallies with the recovery of SF130 which was part of a German prisoner of war ID disc.

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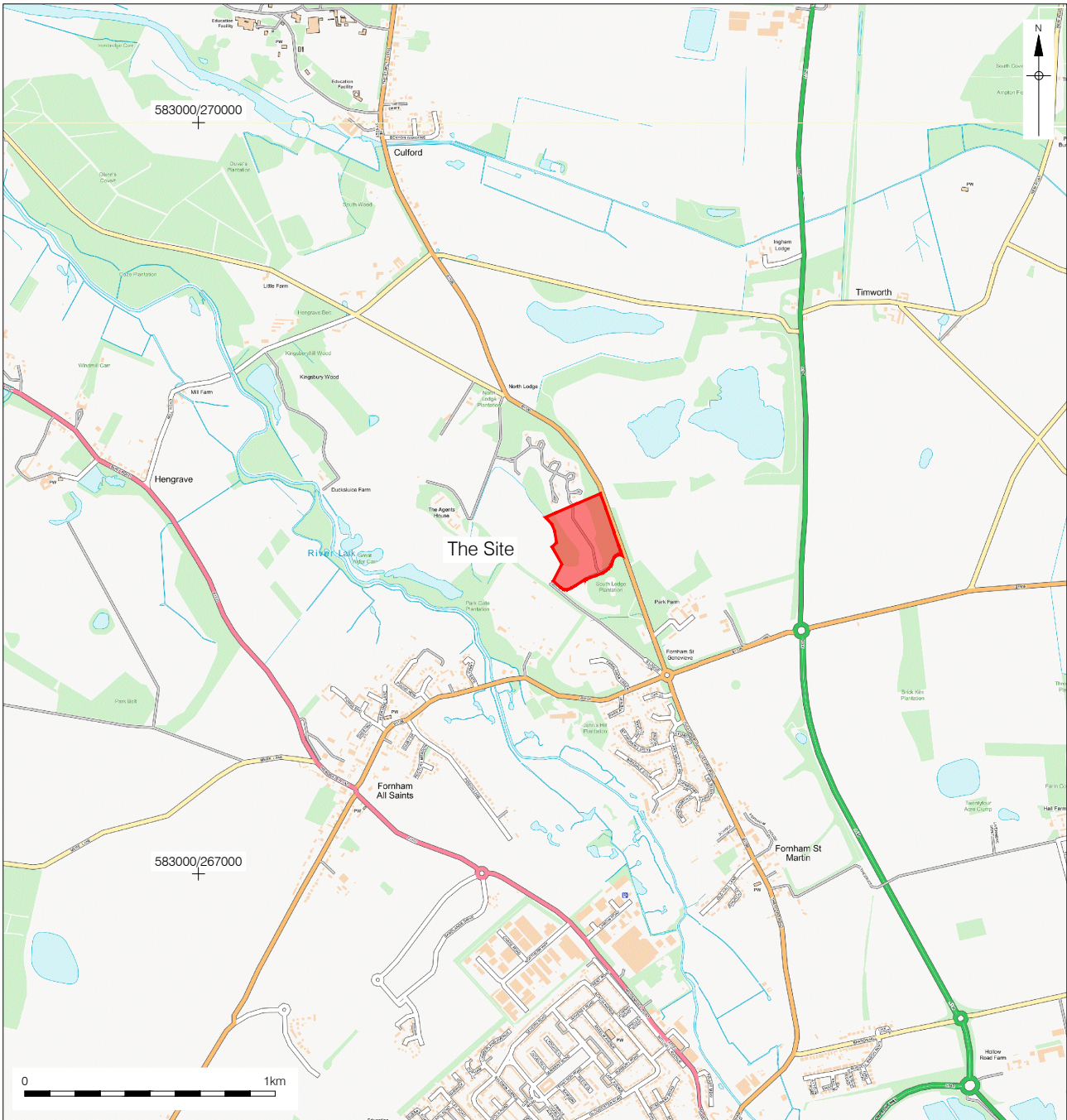
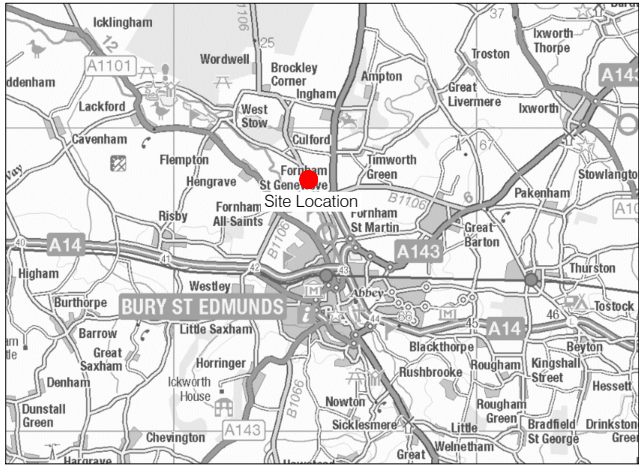
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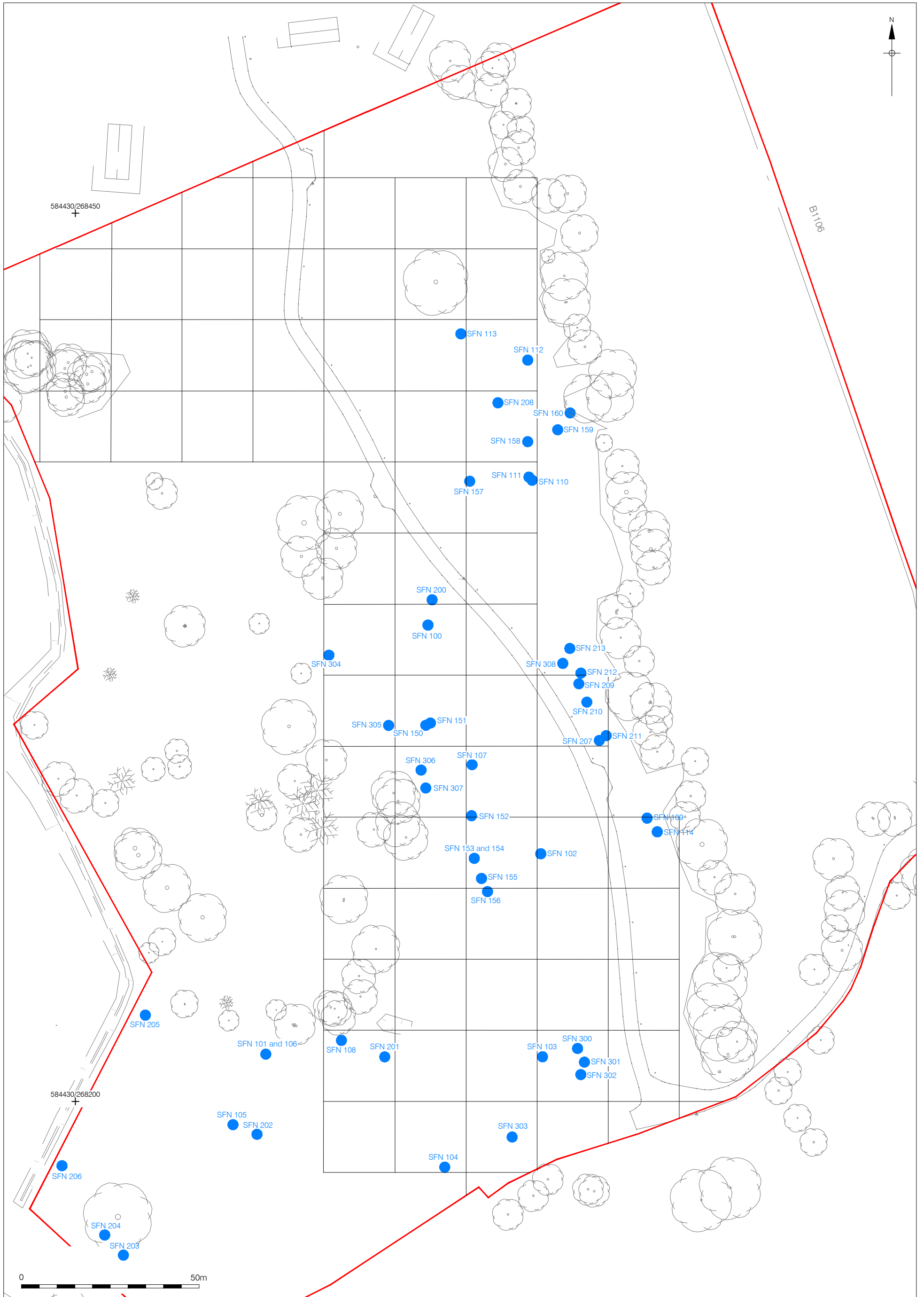
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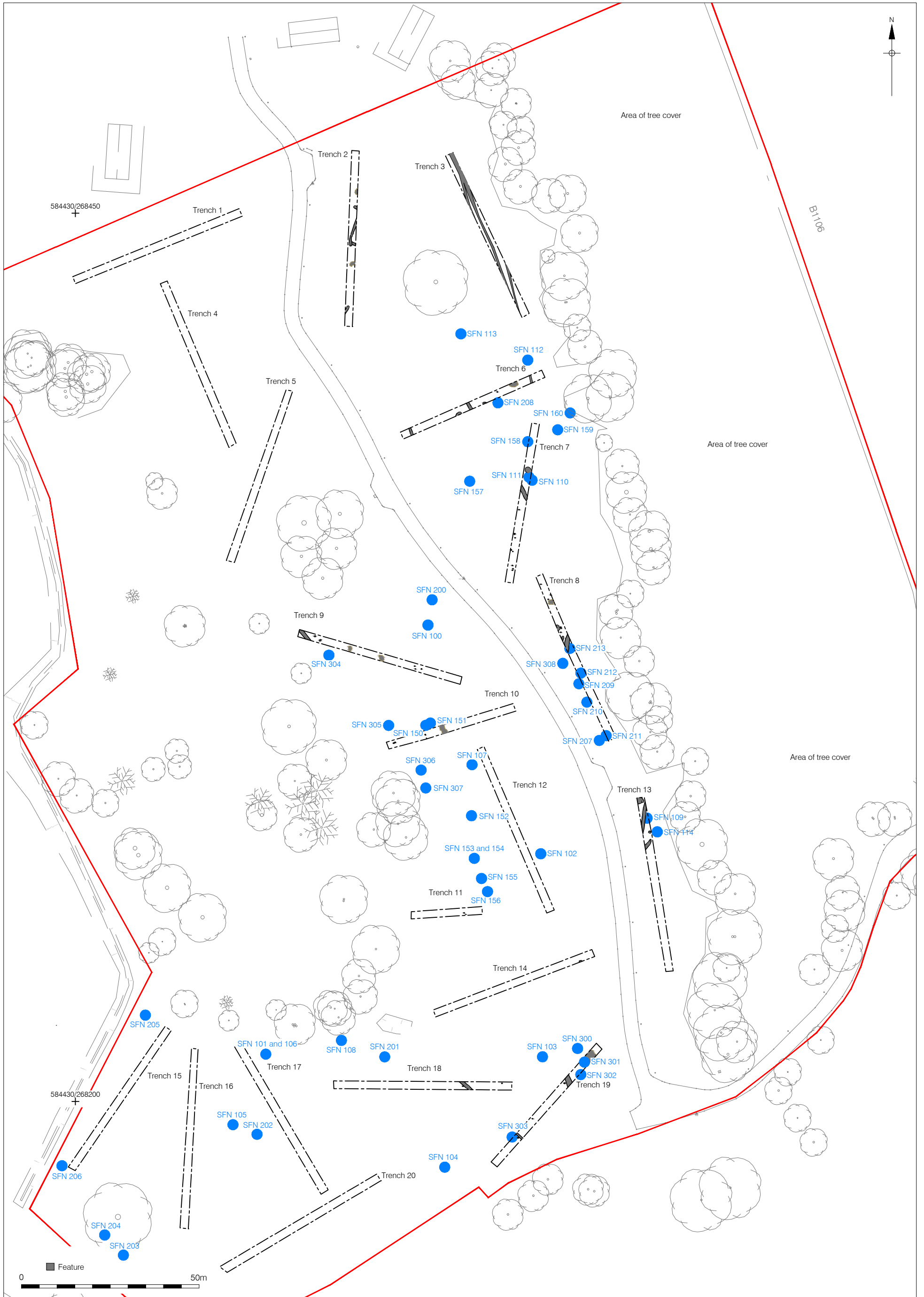
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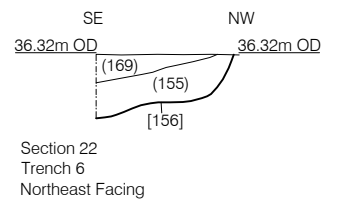
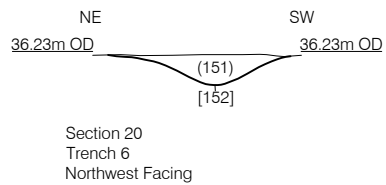
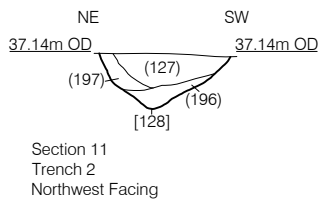
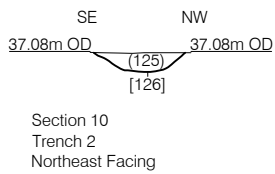
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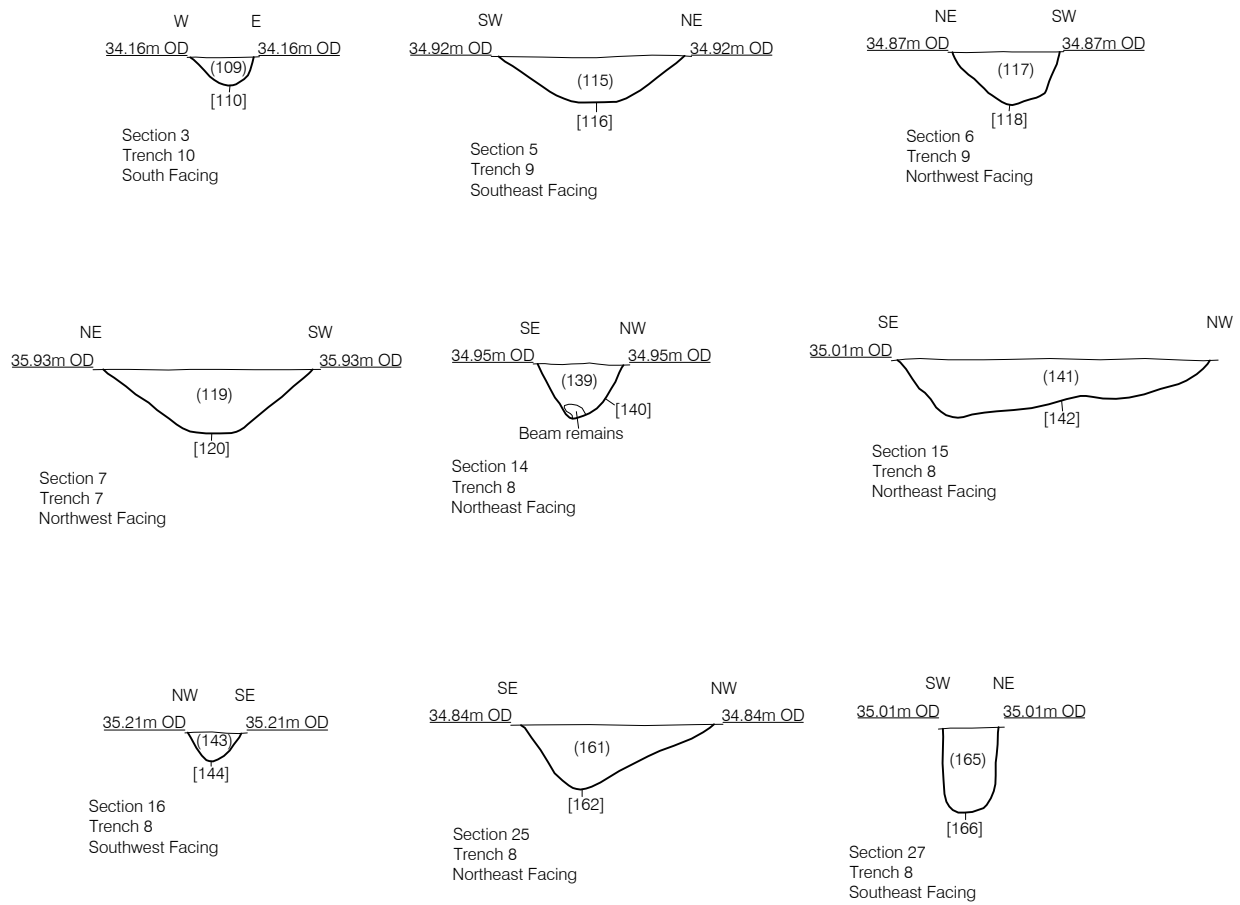
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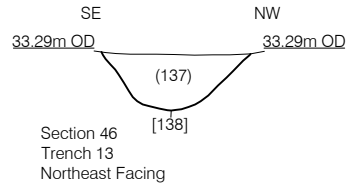
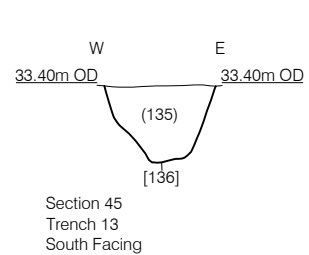
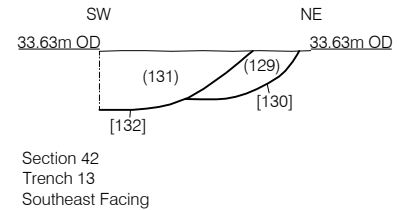
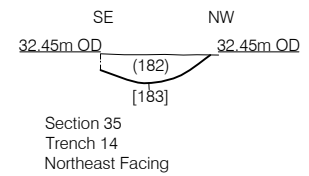
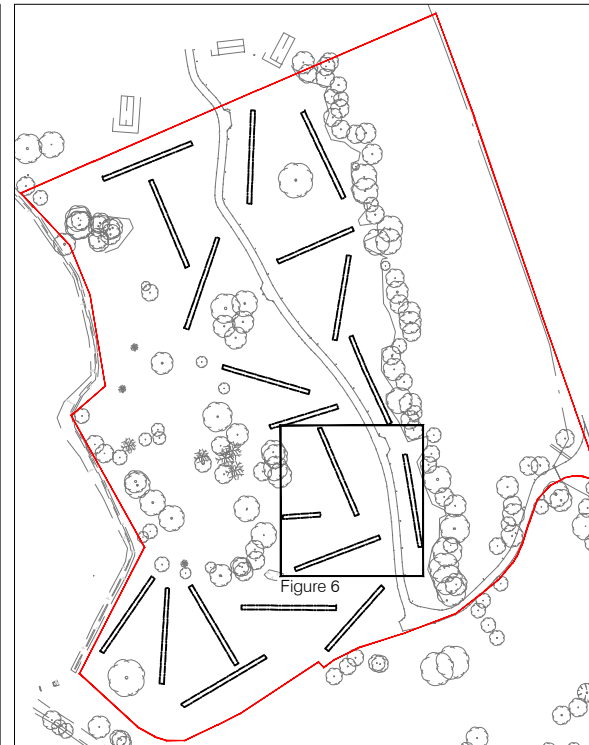
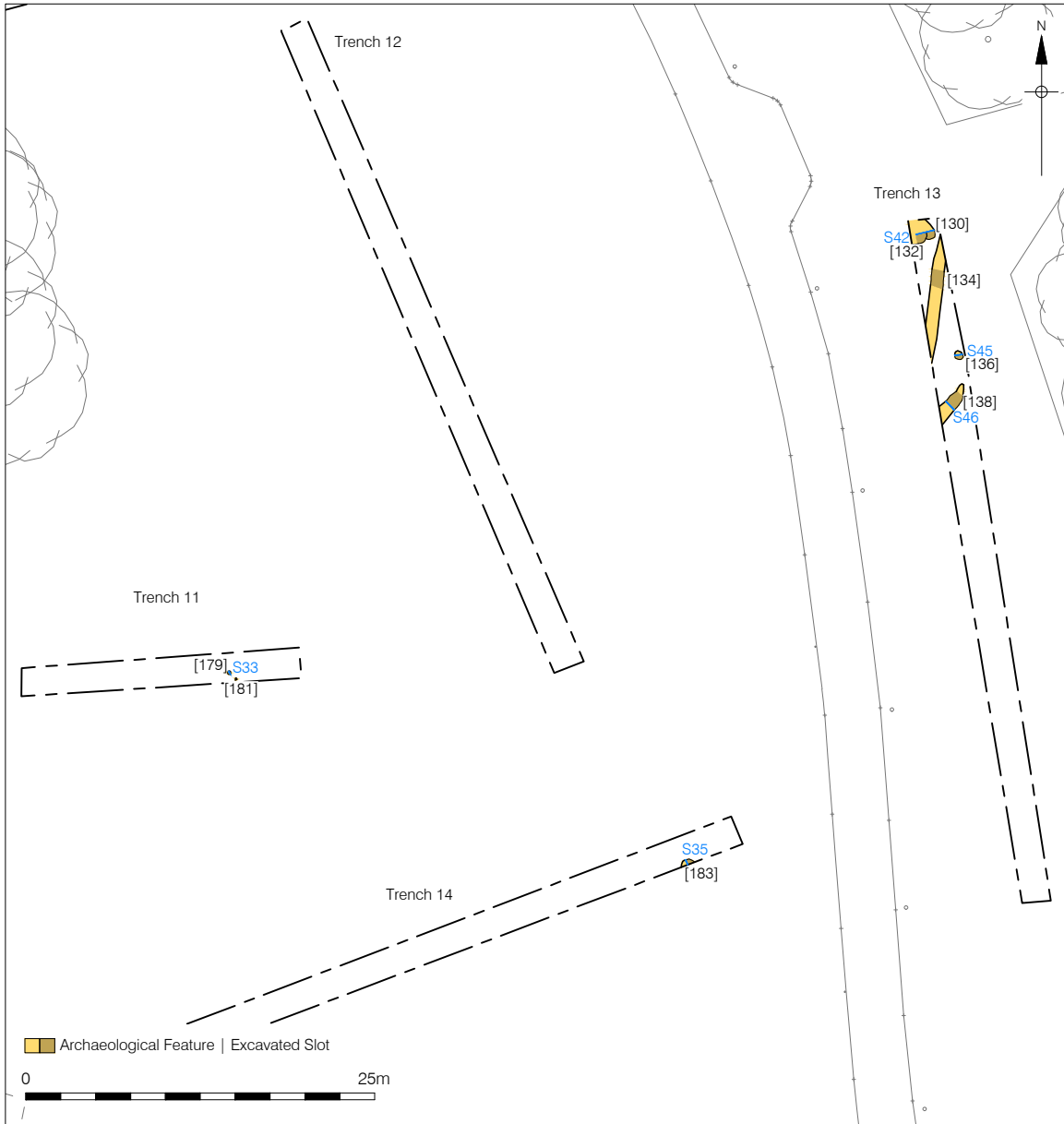


Figure 6
Plan and Sections of Trenches 11, 12, 13 and 14
Inset 1:2500, Plan 1:500, Sections 1:40 at A4

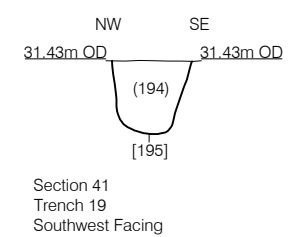
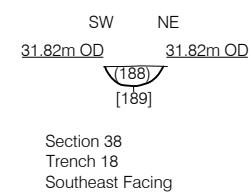
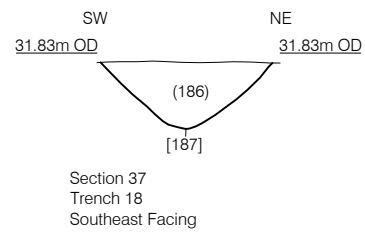
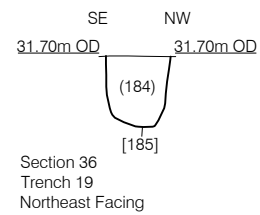
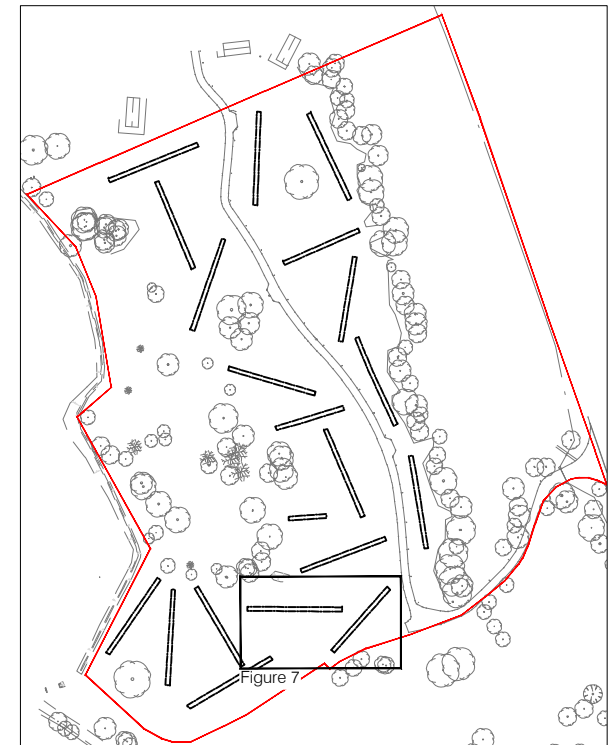
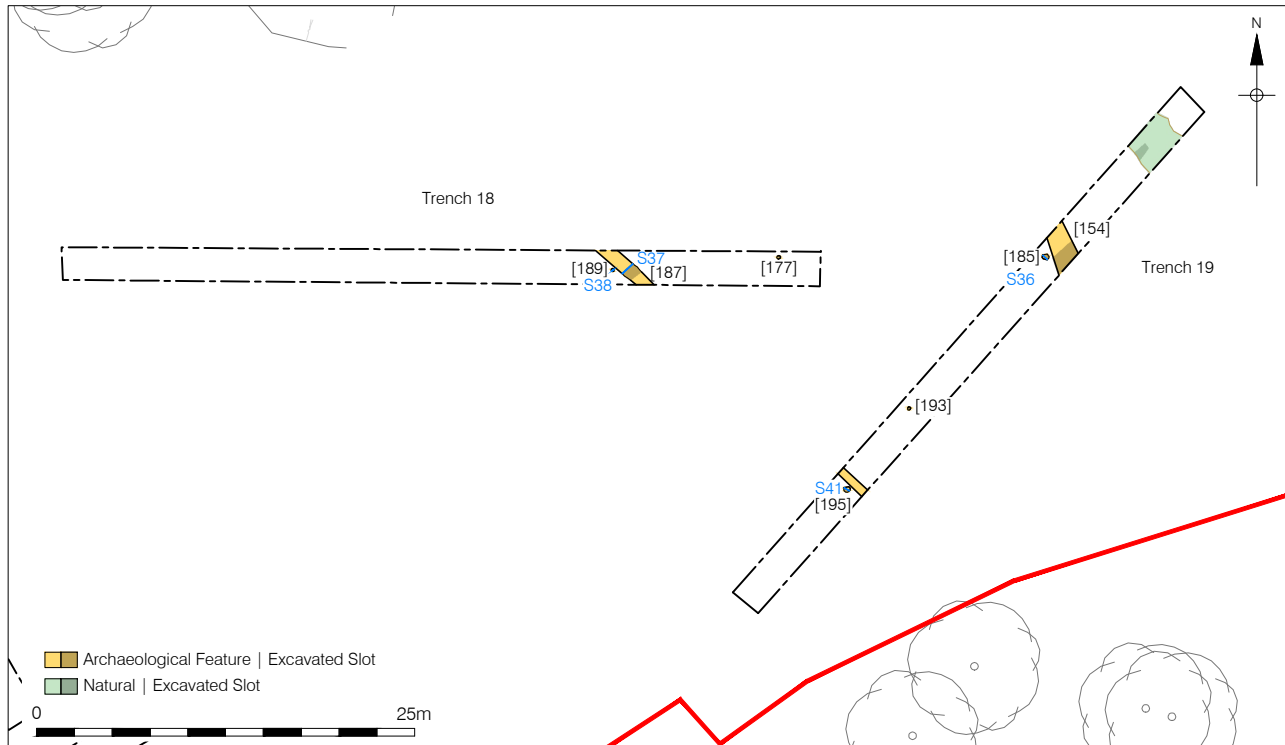


Figure 7
Plan and Sections of Trenches 18 and 19
Inset 1:2500, Plan 1:500, Sections 1:40 at A4

11 APPENDIX 1: PLATES



Plate 1: Site, view south



Plate 2: Metal detecting survey in progress



Plate 3: Recovering metal finds



Plate 4: Trench 1, view east



Plate 5: Trench 2, view north



Plate 6: Trench 2 Pit [128], view south-east



Plate 7: Trench 2 Ditch [126], view south-west



Plate 8: Trench 6, view east



Plate 9: Trench 6 Pit [156], view west



Plate 10: Trench 7 Ditch [120], view south-east



Plate 11: Trench 9 Post-hole [106], view south-east



Plate 12: Trench 13 Pit [136], view north



Plate 13: Trench 13 Ditch [138], view south-west



Plate 14: Trench 11 Post-hole [179]



Plate 15: Trench 14 Pit [183], view south-west



Plate 16: Trench 18 Post-hole [189] and Ditch [187]



Plate 17: Trench 19, view north-east



Plate 18: Trench 19 Pit [195], view north-east

12 APPENDIX 2: CONTEXT INDEX

Context No	Cut	Trench	Type	Category
100	0	0	Layer	Topsoil
101	0	0	Layer	Subsoil
102	0	0	Layer	Natural
103	104	9	Fill	Posthole
104	104	9	Cut	Posthole
105	106	9	Fill	Posthole
106	106	9	Cut	Posthole
107	108	10	Fill	Posthole
108	108	10	Cut	Posthole
109	110	10	Fill	Posthole
110	110	10	Cut	Posthole
111	112	10	Fill	Posthole
112	112	10	Cut	Posthole
113	114	10	Fill	Posthole
114	114	10	Cut	Posthole
115	116	9	Fill	Ditch
116	116	9	Cut	Ditch
117	118	9	Fill	Pit
118	118	9	Cut	Pit
119	120	7	Fill	Ditch
120	120	7	Cut	Ditch
121	122	7	Fill	Posthole
122	122	7	Cut	Posthole
123	124	7	Fill	Posthole
124	124	7	Cut	Posthole
125	126	2	Fill	Ditch
126	126	2	Cut	Ditch
127	128	2	Fill	Pit
128	128	2	Cut	Pit
129	130	13	Fill	Pit
130	130	13	Cut	Pit
131	132	13	Fill	Pit
132	132	13	Cut	Pit
133	134	13	Fill	Ditch
134	134	13	Cut	Ditch
135	136	13	Fill	Pit

Context No	Cut	Trench	Type	Category
136	136	13	Cut	Pit
137	138	13	Fill	Ditch
138	138	13	Cut	Ditch
139	140	8	Fill	Ditch
140	140	8	Cut	Ditch
141	142	8	Fill	Pit
142	142	8	Cut	Pit
143	144	8	Fill	Posthole
144	144	8	Cut	Posthole
145	146	8	Fill	Posthole
146	146	8	Cut	Posthole
147	148	7	Fill	Posthole
148	148	7	Cut	Posthole
149	150	7	Fill	Posthole
150	150	7	Cut	Posthole
151	152	6	Fill	Ditch
152	152	6	Cut	Ditch
153	154	19	Fill	Ditch
154	154	19	Cut	Ditch
155	156	6	Fill	Pit
156	156	6	Cut	Pit
157	158	2	Fill	Ditch
158	158	2	Cut	Ditch
159	160	7	Fill	Posthole
160	160	7	Cut	Posthole
161	162	8	Fill	Ditch
162	162	8	Cut	Ditch
163	164	8	Fill	Posthole
164	164	8	Cut	Posthole
165	166	8	Fill	Posthole
166	166	8	Cut	Posthole
167	168	8	Fill	Posthole
168	168	8	Cut	Posthole
169	156	6	Fill	Pit
170	171	8	Fill	Posthole
171	171	8	Cut	Posthole
172	173	5	Fill	Posthole

Context No	Cut	Trench	Type	Category
173	173	5	Cut	Posthole
174	175	6	Fill	Ditch
175	175	6	Cut	Ditch
176	177	18	Fill	Posthole
177	177	18	Cut	Posthole
178	179	11	Fill	Posthole
179	179	11	Cut	Posthole
180	181	11	Fill	Posthole
181	181	11	Cut	Posthole
182	183	14	Fill	Pit
183	183	14	Cut	Pit
184	185	19	Fill	Posthole
185	185	19	Cut	Posthole
186	187	18	Fill	Ditch
187	187	18	Cut	Ditch
188	189	18	Fill	Posthole
189	189	18	Cut	Posthole
190	191	6	Fill	Pit
191	191	6	Cut	Pit
192	193	19	Fill	Posthole
193	193	19	Cut	Posthole
194	195	19	Fill	Posthole
195	195	19	Cut	Posthole
196	128	2	Fill	Pit
197	128	2	Fill	Pit
198	199	9	Fill	Posthole
199	199	9	Cut	Posthole
200	201	9	Fill	Posthole
201	201	9	Cut	Posthole
202	203	8	Fill	Natural Feature
203	203	8	Cut	Natural Feature
204	205	10	Fill	Natural Feature
205	205	10	Cut	Natural Feature

13 APPENDIX 3: FLINT CATALOGUE

Context	Cut	Trench	Decortication flake	Decortication blade	Flake	Chip	Blade: non-prismatic	Flake fragment	Core	Retouched	Burnt stone (no.)	Burnt stone (wt:g)	Colour	Cortex	Condition	Suggested date range	Comments
127	128	2			1								Translucent black	Thick, rough	Good	BA	Typical 'squat' flake
127	128	2								1			Translucent black	None	Good	BA	Edge trimmed typical 'squat' flake with fine retouch along its striking platform / old core face. Possibly struck from a flake. Moderate wear. 12x24x6mm
127	128	2		1									Translucent black	Thermal scar	Slightly chipped	BA	Thick, possibly utilized
155	156	6			1								Translucent black	None	Good	Neo/BA	Small, thin
169	156	6			1								Translucent black	Thick, rough	Slightly chipped	BA	Typical 'squat' flake, broken laterally
155	156	6			1								Translucent black	Thick, rough	Good	BA	Large, 'squat' flake
155	156	6			1								Translucent black	Thick, rough	Good	BA	Poorly detached
155	156	6	1										Translucent	Thick,	Good	BA	Narrow but not particularly well

Context	Cut	Trench	Decorification flake	Decorification blade	Flake	Chip	Blade: non-prismatic	Flake fragment	Core	Retouched	Burnt stone (no.)	Burnt stone (wt:g)	Colour	Cortex	Condition	Suggested date range	Comments
													black	rough			struck
169	156	6			1					1			Translucent black	None	Good	BA	Edge trimmed 'squat' flake with fine, inverse, moderately shallow retouch around convex right margin. Distal end missing. Moderate wear. >40x42x15mm
155	156	6			1								Mottled light / dark grey	None	Good	BA	Small, quite 'squat'
155	156	6			1								Translucent black	None	Good	BA	Small, poorly detached
155	156	6			1								Translucent black	Thick, rough/ thermal scars	Good	BA	Very thick and 'squat'
155	156	6								1			Translucent black	Thick, rough and thermal scars	Good	BA	Minimally worked employing a large flake with a few wide flakes removed from along one side. 48g Flake from same context REFITS

Context	Cut	Trench	Decoratification flake	Decoratification blade	Flake	Chip	Blade: non-prismatic	Flake fragment	Core	Retouched	Burnt stone (no.)	Burnt stone (wt:g)	Colour	Cortex	Condition	Suggested date range	Comments
155	156	6			1								Translucent black	Thin, rough	Good	BA	Quite 'squat'- REFITS to core from same context
119	120	7			1								Translucent black	Thick, rough	Chipped	Neo/BA	Small, undiagnostic
119	120	7			1								Translucent black	None	Slightly chipped	BA	Typical 'squat' flake
119	120	7			1								Translucent black	Thermal scar	Slightly chipped	BA	Typical 'squat' flake, numerous undeveloped Hertzian cones on dorsal. Possibly utilized
119	120	7				1							Mottled light / dark grey	Thermal scar	Slightly chipped	PH	Knapping debris
147	148	7	1										Translucent black	Thick, rough	Slightly chipped	Neo/BA	Small, possible small notch cut into right margin.
143	144	8			1								Translucent black / dark brown	Thermal scar	Slightly chipped	Neo/BA	Wide but reasonably well struck
143	144	8					1						Translucent black	Thin, rough	Good	Neo/BA	Not particularly well struck, could be later prehistoric
143	144	8	1										Translucent	Thick,	Slightly	BA	Quite 'squat'

Context	Cut	Trench	Decoratification flake	Decoratification blade	Flake	Chip	Blade: non-prismatic	Flake fragment	Core	Retouched	Burnt stone (no.)	Burnt stone (wt:g)	Colour	Cortex	Condition	Suggested date range	Comments
													black	rough	chipped		
143	144	8			1								Translucent black	Thick, rough	Good	BA	Quite 'squat'
143	144	8			1								Translucent black	Thick, rough	Slightly chipped	BA	Quite 'squat'
143	144	8	1										Translucent black	Thermal scar	Good	BA	Poorly detached.
143	144	8								1			Mottled light / dark grey	Thin, rough	Chipped	BA	Thick flake with coarse, inverse semi-invasive retouch along slightly concave right margin and medium, steep, irregular scalar retouch along distal end. Moderate wear. 46x55x17mm
143	144	8						1					Translucent black	None	Good	PH	Distal end
163	164	8								1			Translucent black / dark brown	None	Moderately burnt	Neo	End scraper? Fragmentary partial remains of a large flake with coarse, semi-invasive bifacial flaking towards its

Context	Cut	Trench	Decorification flake	Decorification blade	Flake	Chip	Blade: non-prismatic	Flake fragment	Core	Retouched	Burnt stone (no.)	Burnt stone (wt:g)	Colour	Cortex	Condition	Suggested date range	Comments
																	proximal end and finely executed, medium, moderately steep scalar retouch around its extant distal end. Moderate wear >54x>48x15mm
163	164	8								1			Translucent black / dark brown	Thin, rough	Moderately burnt	Neo	Short end scraper? Fragmentary remains of a large flake with fine to medium, moderately steep scalar retouch around its extant distal end. Moderate wear 46x>52x19mm
133	134	13			1								Translucent black / dark brown	Thin, rough	Good	PH	Small, wide primary flake
182	183	14			1								Translucent black / dark brown	Hard worn	Chipped	Neo/ BA	Narrow, reasonably well struck
182	183	14						1					Translucent black	None	Good	Neo/ BA	Proximal end

Context	Cut	Trench	Decoratification flake	Decoratification blade	Flake	Chip	Blade: non-prismatic	Flake fragment	Core	Retouched	Burnt stone (no.)	Burnt stone (wt:g)	Colour	Cortex	Condition	Suggested date range	Comments
182	183	14			1								Mottled light / dark grey	None	Good	Neo/ BA	Narrow but not particularly well struck
182	183	14					1						Semi-opaque light grey	None	Chipped	?Meso/ ENeo	Fragment of a possible prismatic blade
182	183	14							1				Translucent black	Thin, rough and also thermal scar	Good	BA	Notched thick flake with crude bifacial retouch forming notch 15mm wide by 4mm deep at proximal end and further flaking on ventral face. Notch has crushed edge. 37x35x19mm
182	183	14									1	1	N/A	N/A	Burnt	U/d	Burnt sandstone fragment
186	187	18			1								Semi-opaque light grey	None	Chipped	?Meso/ ENeo	Narrow, almost blade-like but thick
186	187	18	1										Translucent black	Thermal scar	Chipped	PH	Poorly detached. Possibly natural
186	187	18									1	74	Unknown	Thin, rough	Burnt	U/d	Heavily burnt flint fragment

14 APPENDIX 4: SMALL FINDS CATALOGUE

Small finds No.	Trench No.	Material	Object	Description	Date	Width (mm)	Length (mm)	Depth (mm)	Diameter (mm)	Weight (g)	Extent
100		Iron	Tent peg?	Elongate strip of iron with central longitudinal groove. One end bent forward.	Modern?	23.3	114.9	6.4		41.5	Incomplete
101		Copper alloy	Button	Stamped button with central sunken section containing 4 attachment holes. Hume Type 32	19th century			2.7	17.5	1.2	Incomplete
102		Copper alloy	Coin	Half penny of Edward VII, clear detail on obverse and reverse; though masked by dirt. Rev: Britannia seated right and 1907 in exergue.	1907			1.2	25.3	4.8	Complete
103		Copper alloy	Buckle slide	Rectangular buckle frame with three strap bars. Two of the outer edges of frame are concave. Likely to be an adjuster slide buckle for straps/webbing.	Modern	26.8	37	2.2		8.3	Complete
104		Iron	Heckle	Six elongate teeth, square in section and truncated at different lengths, set within an incomplete rectangular	Medieval	42.2	59	11.6		34.9	Incomplete

Small finds No.	Trench No.	Material	Object	Description	Date	Width (mm)	Length (mm)	Depth (mm)	Diameter (mm)	Weight (g)	Extent
				plate. Possibly part of a heckle/weaving comb.							
105	18	Lead	Waste	Offcut from a cast lead sheet. Sub-rectangular in plan with twisted and irregular edges. Possibly from roofing flashing or binding.		52.8	69.5	4.9		98.9	Incomplete
106		Copper alloy	Coin	Victorian one penny - 'bun head' issue. Both faces worn. Obv: young portrait facing left. Rev: seated Britannia with date in exergue - unclear.	1860 - 95			1.5	25.3	5.1	Complete
107		Iron	Object	Truncated, elongate, flat object; rectangular in plan, tapering to a point at one end.		32.4	116.2	8.9		106.6	Incomplete
108		Copper alloy	Buckle slide	Rectangular buckle frame with central strap bar and open frame along one edge; frame rectangular in cross-	Modern	30.5	61.2	3.2		16.5	Incomplete

Small finds No.	Trench No.	Material	Object	Description	Date	Width (mm)	Length (mm)	Depth (mm)	Diameter (mm)	Weight (g)	Extent
				section. Likely to be an adjuster slide buckle for straps/webbing.							
109		Copper alloy	Button	Cast, discoidal button, conical in profile. Front decorated with central plain boss surrounded by twisted cabling. Around the edges are circular, raised collets. May originally have been tinned/silvered. On back is a central slot with remains of separate attachment wire loop.	Post-medieval, c. 17th - 18th century			7.4	20.1	3.9	Incomplete
110		Silver	Coin	Deliberately folded long cross penny. The coin has been folded in half with the obverse hidden and the reverse revealed, though worn. The legend reads CIVI/TAS/ ---/---.	Medieval	8.7	18.4	3.3		1.3	Complete
111		Copper alloy	Button	Discoidal, flat button; corroded surfaces. Scar on	Modern			1.9	18.3	2.5	Incomplete

Small finds No.	Trench No.	Material	Object	Description	Date	Width (mm)	Length (mm)	Depth (mm)	Diameter (mm)	Weight (g)	Extent
				back where attachment wire broken and now missing.							
112		Lead	Disc/ weight?	Cast disc, oval in plan and rectangular in cross section. Edges are irregular.		22.8	28.3	4.9		21	Complete
113		Lead	Weight	Cast weight, circular in plan; dome shaped in profile. Has a central, circular perforation running from base to apex. At base the perforation measures 11.2 mm; narrows to 7.3mm at apex. Slight groove on base.	Medieval to post-medieval			17.5	21.5	43.2	Complete
114		Iron	Bar?	Bar or ingot, rectangular in plan and trapezoidal in cross section. One end truncated.		41.3	59.6	27.2		294	Incomplete
115		Lead	Bag seal	Cast disc with a slot in one edge and a bifurcated slot opposite, to serve as a drawstring bag closure. Each face has a series of ridges on them, possibly in the shape of a pyramid. A	Modern: 19th - 20th century			3.6	15.5	4.3	Complete

Small finds No.	Trench No.	Material	Object	Description	Date	Width (mm)	Length (mm)	Depth (mm)	Diameter (mm)	Weight (g)	Extent
				pyramid was the logo on Cement Seals, Portland, Knight, Bevan & Sturge.							
116	1	Iron	Strip	Strip of forged iron, sub-rectangular in plan. Both ends truncated - one vertically; the other angled. Strip is slightly curved in profile.		31.4	77.2	8.5		56.7	Incomplete
117	4	Copper alloy	Strop	Rectangular strip of metal, slightly curved in profile. Truncated at both ends. Remains of a rivet hole at one of the ends.		13.3	33.2	1.8		4.5	Incomplete
118	4	Copper alloy	Button	Stamped button with central sunken section containing 4 attachment holes. Hume Type 32	19th century			2.7	16.9	1.1	Complete
119	4	Lead	Waste	Fragment of cast lead sheet waste; folded.		14.4	21.9	8.4		5.4	Incomplete
120	4	Iron	Nut	Hexagonal shaped nut for bolt; central circular perforation measuring 12.4	Modern	39.9	45.3	12.8		47.7	Incomplete

Small finds No.	Trench No.	Material	Object	Description	Date	Width (mm)	Length (mm)	Depth (mm)	Diameter (mm)	Weight (g)	Extent
				mm diameter. Corroded.							
121		Copper alloy	Coin	Coin with worn surfaces, little detail visible. Possibly a George VI one penny.	1936-52			1.98	27.5	8.5	Complete
122		Copper alloy	Coin	Complete milled half penny for George VI. Surfaces corroded obscuring detail though some of legend survives. On reverse date of 1952 in exergue.	1952			1.6	25.4	5.4	Complete
123		Copper alloy	Buckle plate	WW2 webbing buckle and plate. Folded plate is rectangular in plan with scalloped edges; 3 perforation holes in each scalloped section. Remains of single wire loop in the fold.	Modern: c. 1930s/40s	25.2	50	4.9		11.1	Incomplete
124		Copper alloy	Tack/ stud	Cast stud or tack with dome shaped head, hollow on reverse. Has tapering shank, square in section.				16.5	12.4	1.7	Incomplete

Small finds No.	Trench No.	Material	Object	Description	Date	Width (mm)	Length (mm)	Depth (mm)	Diameter (mm)	Weight (g)	Extent
125	19	Copper alloy	Mount	Cast circular mount decorated with a large openwork cross formed by the removal of four quadrants. Both front and back are flat. On the back are two integral circular studs - one missing and represented by a scar.	Post-medieval?			2.4	35.3	5.2	Incomplete
126	19	Steel	Bottle cap	Fluted bottle cap with Classic Coca-cola logo in white against a red background.	Modern			6.4	28.3	1.7	Complete
127	19	Copper alloy	Bell	Small fragment from the body of a cast rumbler bell; sub-square in plan and curved in profile.	Post-medieval	12.1	10.4	2		1.2	Incomplete
128	19	Copper alloy	Button	Stamped button with central sunken section containing 4 attachment holes. Hume Type 32	19th century			2.8	17.2	1.3	Complete

Small finds No.	Trench No.	Material	Object	Description	Date	Width (mm)	Length (mm)	Depth (mm)	Diameter (mm)	Weight (g)	Extent
129	18	Copper alloy	Buckle	Cast, single loop D-shaped buckle frame with narrowed and offset strap bar and remains of pin around strap bar. Remains of white metal on the surfaces suggest the frame was originally tinned. Compares well to Whitehead, 1985, 19, no. 53. Small size and neatness suggests use on personal dress.	Medieval: c. 1250 - 1500.	13.7	10.9	2.8		1	Incomplete
130	18	Zinc	POW tag	Section from a German ID disc for prisoner of war from camp STALAG IV D. It is rectangular in plan with one circular perforation in the corner. The back is blank; on the front is the inscription Stalag IV D/ 30133. This camp was located in Torgau, Saxony, approx 31 miles NE of Leipzig.	Modern: 1942 - 1945	20.3	38.8	1.3		3.9	Incomplete

Small finds No.	Trench No.	Material	Object	Description	Date	Width (mm)	Length (mm)	Depth (mm)	Diameter (mm)	Weight (g)	Extent
131	16	Copper alloy	Padlock	Square body and remains of a locking arm from a brass snaplocking, cylinder padlock. Keyhole on base. On one side are etched the words Made in England and a central pentagram device within two circles.	Modern - mid 20th century	31.4	45.7	14.2		81.9	Incomplete
132	16	Copper alloy	Hook	Brass hook with screw thread and circular plate between hook and thread.	Modern	10.8	60.2	4.3		8	Complete
133	6	Lead	Waste	Fragment of sheet lead waste with one edge folded rearwards and the outer surface decorated with four parallel ribs.		13.2	15.3	1.8		2	Incomplete
150		Copper alloy	Coin weight	Cast, sub-circular, uniface coin weight. One side is plain; the other has the remains of a decorative motif in the form of three curving ribs - possibly to represent the ocean. May originally	Medieval			3.9	17.3	7.1	Complete

Small finds No.	Trench No.	Material	Object	Description	Date	Width (mm)	Length (mm)	Depth (mm)	Diameter (mm)	Weight (g)	Extent
				have been a ship on the waves. Withers and Withers (1995:19) describe such weights as British and dates them to the 15th or 16th centuries. Its weight suggests it may have been for a full noble of the 15th-century, produced at 108 grains from 1412 to 1464.							
151		Iron	Object	Strip of forged iron, sub-triangular in plan. Rectangular in cross-section and plano-convex in profile longitudinally. (lower section of a key?). Joins with SF153.		10.9 to 20.4	31.3	7.9		11.8	Incomplete
152		Iron	Sheet	Sub-rectangular section of forged sheet iron.		43	54.4	10.6		40	Incomplete
153		Iron	Object	Shank of an object, rectangular in plan and in cross section - is from same object as SF151 as the two objects co-join.		9.6	27.3	4.9		3	Incomplete

Small finds No.	Trench No.	Material	Object	Description	Date	Width (mm)	Length (mm)	Depth (mm)	Diameter (mm)	Weight (g)	Extent
154		Iron	Stud	Large stud with square head, slightly convex and tapering shank, rectangular in cross section; truncated at tip. Could have been structural or for decorating wooden doors.	Medieval to Post-medieval	29.4	80.1	14.9		70.2	Incomplete
155		Copper alloy	Button	Cast button - discoidal, flat front. On back has separate wire attachment cast in place - casting spur evident. Hume Type 7	Post-medieval: 18th to early 19th century			7.1	22.2	4.5	Complete
156		Copper alloy	Bell	Cast, one piece spherical crotal bell - magnetic; possibly due to iron staining from the pellet. The lower hemisphere is decorated with the fishscale pattern and has a sound slot ending in two sound holes ; the upper hemisphere is decorated with the sunburst pattern and has two sound	c. 17th century due to style of suspension loop and scale pattern			38.3	30.7	39.9	Complete

Small finds No.	Trench No.	Material	Object	Description	Date	Width (mm)	Length (mm)	Depth (mm)	Diameter (mm)	Weight (g)	Extent
				holes. The rectangular suspension loop at the apex has a circular perforation. Within the bell is the original iron pellet. There is remains of gilding on the fishscale pattern.							
157		Iron	Object	Elongate object with globular head, roughly spherical and tapering shank, sub-oval in section. Truncated at end which slightly turns outwards. Shank curves.		19.8	84	8.7		37.8	Incomplete
158		Lead	Sheet	Corner fragment of cast lead sheet; remains of a rivet hole close to the corner. The piece is sub-square in plan and was likely a piece of binding.		17.4	21.1	1.6		<0.1	Incomplete
159		Lead	Waste	Piece of solidified molton casting waste, sub-rectangular in plan with uneven surfaces.		20.2	35.7	7.9		21.3	Incomplete

Small finds No.	Trench No.	Material	Object	Description	Date	Width (mm)	Length (mm)	Depth (mm)	Diameter (mm)	Weight (g)	Extent
160		Iron	Fitting?	Section from a mount or fitting from agricultural machinery?; sub-rectangular in plan; U-shaped in cross-section with hollow underside. Possible nail in one corner.	Modern?	45.4	57.3	19.7		139.5	Incomplete
200		Iron	Fitting	Truncated strip of forged iron, rectangular in plan and cross-section; two rivet holes centrally placed along length.		25	74.4	10.2		51.9	Incomplete
201		Iron	Link?	Rod of iron, square in section, forged into a U-shaped hook that may originally have been a large link or loop.		49.3	99.6	9.2		50.2	Incomplete
202		Iron	Object	Fragment of an object; semi-circular in plan and rectangular in cross section.		25.3	21.2	8.1		16.3	Incomplete

Small finds No.	Trench No.	Material	Object	Description	Date	Width (mm)	Length (mm)	Depth (mm)	Diameter (mm)	Weight (g)	Extent
203		Copper alloy	Cap badge	Brass uniform adornment of Prince of Wales feathers above scrolled legend ICH DIEN. It is the cap badge for The Prince of Wales' Own Civil Service Rifles which was an infantry regiment of the Volunteer Force and Territorial Force of the British Army from 1798 to 1921; it saw active service in the Boer War and World War I as part of the London Regiment.	Modern	34	31.1	3.4		7.2	Incomplete
204		Tin and lead?	Tube	Truncated tube of cream/paste with screw top nozzle. The sides appear to have a green and yellow logo but are masked by dirt.	Modern: pre 1950s	16.8	39.7	13.2		10.9	Incomplete
206		Iron	Nut	Truncated hexagonal nut for bolt. Central circular perforation measures 36.5mm diameter.	Modern	41.7	59	12.9		56.1	Incomplete

Small finds No.	Trench No.	Material	Object	Description	Date	Width (mm)	Length (mm)	Depth (mm)	Diameter (mm)	Weight (g)	Extent
207		Iron	Hoop	Fragment of a hoop frame - sub-rectangular in plan and rectangular in cross-section. Possibly a retaining loop from a belt.	Modern	6.5	33.6	4.2		4.1	Incomplete
208		Iron	Object	Rectangular block of iron with remains of a shank/arm projecting from one corner.		21	30.4	15.4		48.7	Incomplete
209		Slag	Waste	Irregular piece of slag.		8.6	13.6	7.6		1.9	Incomplete
210		Copper alloy	Bell	Small sheet clapper bell; would originally have been conical but is now squashed. The suspension loop at the apex is truncated and clapper missing. Similar bells could have been used on jewellery	Roman			9.1	12.9	<0.1	Incomplete
211		Composite	Object	Section of a cylindrical object of light-weight stone material? With iron rivet through base.	Modern	31.5	50.2	18.8		14.7	Incomplete
212		Iron	Knife	Blade section of a knife. The back is horizontal with the		22.7	68.8	6		24.2	Incomplete

Small finds No.	Trench No.	Material	Object	Description	Date	Width (mm)	Length (mm)	Depth (mm)	Diameter (mm)	Weight (g)	Extent
				cutting edge parallel except at the tip where it angles upwards towards the tip. Tang missing.							
213		Iron	Ploughshare?	Cast blade for a plough share; open socketed end, rectangular in cross-section, expanding into a rectangular blade that tapers to a rounded tip. In profile the blade is curved.	Post-medieval to modern?	82	260	42		772	Complete
214	5	Copper alloy	Coin	Oval shaped 4th century nummus in poor condition for House of Valentinian-corroded with worn surfaces. Obv: bust facing right; inscription [] VA []. Rev: emperor with standard going right dragging captive. No inscription remains.	Roman: AD364 - 378	15.3	18.3	1.6		1.7	Incomplete
300		Iron	Fitting?	Elongate strip of iron that curves at one end. Possible toe heel for horseshoe?.	Modern	41.7	143.9	33.5		234.7	Incomplete

Small finds No.	Trench No.	Material	Object	Description	Date	Width (mm)	Length (mm)	Depth (mm)	Diameter (mm)	Weight (g)	Extent
				Corrosion marks detail							
301		Slag?	Waste	Small piece of amorphous slag with protruding iron wire.		10.4	17.2	8.5		2.4	Incomplete
302		Silver	Coin	George VI sixpence with GRI crowned on reverse and date either side	1939			1.3	19.3	2.6	Complete
303		Iron	Sheet	Fragment of wrought iron sheet, square in plan.		38.7	38.1	5.6		20.9	Complete
304		Iron	Object	Oval shaped loop comprising a U-shaped bar, circular in cross section. The end of each bar expands into a U-shaped flattened strip. Possible in situ rivet through the flat part of the loop.		56	108.4	31.5		266	Complete
305		Lead	Waste	Oval shaped piece of lead sheet waste - possibly from flashing or binding.		23	30.9	7.3		27.9	Incomplete
306		Copper alloy	Coin	Milled George V half penny of 1920. Obv: bust facing left and clear inscription. Rev: masked by dirt except for	1920			1.7	25.3	5.4	Complete

Small finds No.	Trench No.	Material	Object	Description	Date	Width (mm)	Length (mm)	Depth (mm)	Diameter (mm)	Weight (g)	Extent
				date in exergue.							
307		Iron	Iron	Base plate for a cast, solid flat(sad) iron. Triangular in plan; with two rectangular plates on upper surface where handle attached - now missing. Victorian in date.	Modern: c. 1890s - 1910.	97	132	40		1664	Incomplete
308		Copper alloy	Buckle	Cast, double loop oval buckle - spectacle buckle; the frame is D shaped in section with the reverse of the buckle being flat and the front convex. Frame bevelled inside and out. A separately cast copper alloy pin is folded around the central strap bar. Compare to Whitehead, 53, no. 293.	Post-medieval: c. 1350 - 1650	21	32.7	5.4		3.2	Complete
309	18	Silver?	Coin?	Circular disc with worn surfaces - no detail visible. Possibly a post-medieval coin.	Post-medieval			0.8	20.5	1.7	Complete

Small finds No.	Trench No.	Material	Object	Description	Date	Width (mm)	Length (mm)	Depth (mm)	Diameter (mm)	Weight (g)	Extent
	12	Iron	BULK	3 x nails; 1 x horseshoe nail; 1 x hook terminal	Post-medieval - modern					50.5 (total weight)	Incomplete
	17	Iron	BULK	1 x horseshoe arm; 2 x strips; 1 x thin sheet; 1 x nail; 1 x chain link; 1 x pipe terminal; 1 x clipboard fitting	Post-medieval - modern					262	Incomplete
	9	Iron and aluminium	Nails	Six elongate objects: four are iron nails, one of which could be from a horseshoe. One is a curved iron rod. The sixth is a bent rod of aluminium?	Post-medieval to modern					51.8 (total weight)	Incomplete
		Iron	Horseshoe	Fragment from the arm of a horseshoe; the web is wide; narrowing to a calkin at the heel.	Post-medieval to modern?	28.5	54	11.5		34.6	Incomplete
	5	Copper alloy	Button	Cast button - discoidal, flat front. On back has separate wire attachment cast in place. Hume Type 7	Post-medieval: 18th to early 19th century			6.9	17.8	2.9	Complete

Small finds No.	Trench No.	Material	Object	Description	Date	Width (mm)	Length (mm)	Depth (mm)	Diameter (mm)	Weight (g)	Extent
	12	Lead	Palm guard	Cast, irregular oval shaped object; irregular plano-convex in section. Palm guards were used by leather workers to protect the palm whilst stitching.	Post-medieval: c.1500 - 1700	67.1	77.8	14.6		381.1	Complete
	5	Lead	Waste	Sub-rectangular piece of cast sheet, edges irregular.		20.3	31.6	2.6		9.9	Incomplete
		Iron	Hook	Elongate rod of iron, circular in section; hooked at both terminals.		12.9	167	14.1		123	Incomplete
		Iron	Nails	Eleven forged nails or fragments of. Include heads that are round and square in plan. Most complete measured.		12	75	6.2		89 (total weight)	Incomplete
		Iron	BULK	4 x shanks of elongate objects; 2 x thin curved strips; 1 x hooked object; 1 x sheet; 1 x block; 1 x wire fragment						132.2 (total weight)	Incomplete
	5	Iron	Nails	Five wrought nails or fragments of. Round or						36.5 (total)	Incomplete

Small finds No.	Trench No.	Material	Object	Description	Date	Width (mm)	Length (mm)	Depth (mm)	Diameter (mm)	Weight (g)	Extent
				square heads; truncated shanks.						weight)	
	18	Iron	Fitting?	Sub-rectangular wrought iron plate with incomplete rivet hole in one edge.		20.3	40	4.2		9.6	Incomplete
	18	Iron	Nails?	1 x modern screw; 1 x nail shank; 1 x amorphous lump						11	Incomplete
	15	Iron	Wire?	Elongate length of wrought iron, circular in section. Truncated at both ends; slightly curving each end.		5.1	80.2	6.7		9.1	Incomplete
		Slag	Waste	Amourphous lump of iron slag with irregular surfaces		14	21.4	10.2		3.7	Incomplete
	18	Lead	Waste	Strip of lead waste; possibly squashed window cames		5.5	30.3	3.6		2.5	Incomplete
	5	Iron	Nail	Nail with square head and tapering shank, square in section; truncated.		9	25.2	6		2.4	Incomplete
	12	Iron	Nails	Two truncated nails with sub-square heads and tapering shanks, square in section.		10.8	49	6.5		10.6 (total weight)	Incomplete

Small finds No.	Trench No.	Material	Object	Description	Date	Width (mm)	Length (mm)	Depth (mm)	Diameter (mm)	Weight (g)	Extent
		Iron	Strip	Two pieces of a strip of iron - rectangular in plan, truncated at both ends. Possibly from a strap fitting or binding.		28	95.3	3.4		23.2	Incomplete

15 APPENDIX 5: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-357922	
Project details	
Project name	Fornham Park
Short description of the project	Metal detecting survey and trenched Archaeological Evaluation
Project dates	Start: 01-08-2019 End: 20-08-2019
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	FSG036 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	FSG036 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Grassland Heathland 3 - Disturbed
Monument type	DITCH Bronze Age
Monument type	PIT Bronze Age
Monument type	POST-HOLE Bronze Age
Monument type	DITCH Modern
Monument type	PIT Modern
Significant Finds	POT Bronze Age
Significant Finds	BONE Bronze Age
Significant Finds	FLINT Bronze Age
Significant Finds	POT Modern
Significant Finds	CBM Modern
Methods & techniques	"Metal Detectors", "Sample Trenches"
Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	Not known / Not recorded
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK ST EDMUNDSBURY FORNHAM ST GENEVIEVE Fornham Park

Postcode	IP28 6BY
Study area	6.7 Hectares
Site coordinates	TL 845 682 52.280471846097 0.704976115274 52 16 49 N 000 42 17 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 31.1m Max: 37.9m
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Project brief originator	SCC Archaeological Service
Project design originator	Peter Crawley
Project director/manager	Peter Crawley
Project supervisor	Matthew Jones
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Project archives	
Physical Archive ID	FSG036
Physical Contents	"Ceramics","Environmental","Worked stone/lithics","Animal Bones"
Digital Archive ID	FSG036
Digital Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Media available	"Database","Images raster / digital photography","Spreadsheets","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive ID	FSG036
Paper Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Survey","Worked stone/lithics"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Correspondence","Diary","Drawing","Notebook - Excavation',' Research',' General Notes","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Survey ","Unpublished Text"
Project bibliography 1	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Land at Fornham Park, Fornham St. Genevieve, Suffolk: Metal Detecting Survey and Archaeological Evaluation
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Jones, M
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