



LAND REAR OF 49-55 SCHOOLFIELD, GLEMSFORD, SUFFOLK

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION





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GLEMSFORD, SUFFOLK**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

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August 2015

Site Code	GFD 054	NGR	TL 825 485
Event Number	ESF 23183		
Planning Ref.	B/14/01600/FUL	OASIS	britanni1-218605
Approved By:		Date	August 2015



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Abstract

From the 3rd to the 7th August 2015, Britannia Archaeology Ltd (BA) undertook an archaeological investigation by means of a trial trench evaluation on Land at Rear of 49 – 55 Schoolfield, Glemsford, Suffolk (TL 825 485), in advance of the construction of 15 dwellings and associated works. A design brief issued by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Services/Conservation Team (SCCAS/CT) (Abraham, R. Dated 17th June 2015) required a total of six trial trenches, four measuring 30.00m x 1.80m and two measuring 15.00 x 1.80m be excavated.

Background research for the project indicated that evidence for medieval and post-medieval activity was most likely to be encountered.

The evaluation revealed four phases of activity. The most recent phase was topsoil layer 1000 which was the current topsoil layer covering the site. The second phase relates to subsoil layer 1001. This layer sealed all features in Trench 6. The third phase was represented by plough soil layer 1007 which contained pottery ranging in date from the 16th to 20th centuries and sealed three of the features in trench 4. This layer represents late medieval agricultural intervention on the site which continued through to the modern period.

The fourth and final phase of activity on the site is represented by the Roman features in trenches 4 and 6. All the features contain similar pottery of a contemporary date suggesting that these were in use at the same time. The nature of pits 1005, 1008 and 1009 is likely to be of agricultural origin, possibly storage or rubbish pits. Ditches 1014 and 1017 run parallel to each other on the same north-west to south-east alignment and ditch 1014 contained significant quantities of Roman pottery. The similar alignment, profile and fill of Ditch 1017 suggest a contemporary date with ditch 1014. These ditches most likely define a track way or drove way and the orientation would eventually cause them to encounter the Roman features in Trench 4 where the ditches were not present, but possibly led to a field or enclosure not identified in the evaluation.



1.0 INTRODUCTION

From the 3rd to the 7th August 2015, Britannia Archaeology Ltd (BA) undertook an archaeological investigation by means of a trial trench evaluation on Land at Rear of 49 – 55 Schoolfield, Glemsford, Suffolk (TL 825 485), (Fig. 1) at in advance of the construction of 15 dwellings and associated works. A design brief issued by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Services/Conservation Team (SCCAS/CT) (Abraham, R. Dated 17th June 2015) required a total of six trial trenches, four measuring 30.00m x 1.80m and two measuring 15.00 x 1.80m (Fig. 3) be excavated.

2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION

The site is located in the village of Glemsford, Suffolk, which is located approximately 10.5 km north of the town of Sudbury. The site lies north west of the road known as Schoolfield on a single parcel of land which is currently under agricultural use, (Figure 1). The bedrock geology is described as Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation, Seaford Chalk Formation, Newhaven Chalk Formation and Culver Chalk Formation. This sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 71 to 94 million years ago in the Cretaceous Period when the local environment was previously dominated by warm chalk seas. (BGS, 2015).

Superficial deposits at the site are described as Lowestoft Formation - Diamicton. These superficial deposits formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period when the local environment was previously dominated by ice age conditions. (BGS, 2015).

3.0 PLANNING POLICIES

The archaeological investigation is to be carried out on the recommendation of the local planning authority, following guidance laid down by the National Planning and Policy Framework (NPPF, DCLD 2012) which replaced Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment (PPS5, DCLG 2010) in March 2012. The relevant local development framework is the The Babergh Development Framework Core Strategy (2011-2031).

4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND (Figures 2 & 3)

The following archaeological background utilises the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER) (1km search centred on the site), Historic England PastScape (www.pastscape.org.uk), and the Archaeological Data Service (www.ads.ahds.ac.uk) (ADS) (Fig. 2 & 3). There are 30 monument entries, 10 events and numerous confidential PAS (Portable Antiquity Scheme) records. 27 listed building entries were also returned within the 1km search area.

The site is located in the village of Glemsford, Suffolk, which is located approximately 10.5km north of the town of Sudbury.



The SHER search returned two entries dating to the prehistoric period. One of these entries, (GDF 007) located approximately 280m south-east of the site relates to the discovery of a flint tranchet axe in 1978. The find was discovered in spoil created from a telephone pole hole. The find was dated to the Mesolithic. The only other prehistoric record (GFD 032) is located on the periphery of the search area approximately 900m east of the site. This refers to the discovery of a thin scatter of later prehistoric worked flints during a fieldwalking survey.

The Romano-British period marked a significant change in development for the wider area with Camulodunum (Colchester) becoming the Roman Capital of Britannia. Glemsford is located approximately 34km north-west of Camulodunum. Only a single monument record was returned by the SHER search dating to the Roman period. GFD Misc relates to a scatter of worn and corroded Roman coins which were found 620m east of the site.

Similar to the Roman period, only one record relating to the Saxon period was returned from the SHER search. The record (GFD 020) refers to a corroded bronze disc brooch with a missing pin discovered approximately 800m east of the site.

The medieval period is represented by 12 records making it the best represented period in the 1km search area. The search also returned two listed building entries. The most significant record returned by the search (GFD 038) relates to the indicative area of the medieval historic settlement of Glemsford itself. The site is located just north of this and other medieval finds encountered in the search (GFD Misc and GFD Misc) show that there is an abundance of medieval activity in this area. The most significant listed building entry within the search area relating to the medieval period (277934) relates to the Church of St Mary. The church is located in the eastern area of the town approximately 850m east of the site and is Grade I listed. The origins of the church lie in the 14th century which is the date of the west tower, nave arcade and clerestory. The aisle walls, chapels and the north and south porches are 15th century. The church also contains a 15th century carved font. The building is listed due to its architectural, historic and topographical value.

The post-medieval period returned seven monument records from the SHER and 25 listed buildings. The closest post medieval monument record to the site (GFD 021) lies approximately 500m north east and relates to the location of a 19th century mill and mill house. The closest listed building record (277955), returned by the SHER search, to the site relates to the Glemsford County Primary School. A late 19th century red brick building with a clock tower and slate roof it is located 250m south of the site. An evaluation (ESF 20564) carried out by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service on land north of the school building discovered finds dating from the medieval to post-medieval periods.

The SHER search returned a large number of confidential PAS records the majority of which are located in the fields north of the site. However one single record dating to the medieval period is located on the site itself.

The SHER returned seven records that are undated within the search area.



Given the above records the site had a specific potential for medieval and post-medieval features and finds, relating to the medieval core of the village.

5.0 PROJECT AIMS

The SCCAS/CT brief states that an evaluation is required to enable archaeological resource, both in quality and extent, to be accurately quantified (Abraham, R. Brief, Section 4.1).

Section 4.2 of the brief states that the archaeological evaluation is required to:

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

6.0 PROJECT OBJECTIVES

Research objectives for the project are in line with those laid out in Research and Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the East of England, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 24 (Medlycott, 2011).

The brief also states that the project will need to consider the following objectives:

- To provide for the absolute dating of critical contacts.
- To make the results of the investigation available through suitable reportage.

8.0 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS (Figures 5 to 13)

The trenches were located on the area of the proposed developments (Fig. 4). Trench 1 was located in the north-east of the site. Trench 2 was located in the south-east. Both trenches measured 15.00 x 1.80m and were orientated north-west to south-east. Trench 3 was located in the centre of the site while trench 4 was located along the northern boundary of the site. Both these trenches measured 30.00 x 1.80m and were orientated north-east to south-west. Trench 5 was located along the western boundary of the site parallel to Shepard's Lane and was also 30.00 x 1.80m in length and orientated north-



west to south-east. The final trench (Trench 6) was located parallel to the southern boundary, was 30.00 x 1.80m in length and was orientated north-east to south-west.

8.1 Trench 1

Trench 1 was orientated north-west to south-east and was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.10m. No archaeological features or finds were present in the trench.

Topsoil layer 1000 was present to a depth of 0.12m. This layer overlay subsoil layer 1001 which was 0.28m thick to a depth of 0.49m.

8.2 Trench 2

Trench 2 was orientated north-west to south-east and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.67m. No archaeological features or finds were present in the trench.

Topsoil layer 1000 was present to a depth of 0.23m. This layer overlay subsoil layer 1001 which was 0.18 thick to a depth of 0.41m.

8.3 Trench 3

Trench 3 was orientated north-east to south-west and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.44m. No archaeological features or finds were present in the trench.

Topsoil layer 1000 was present to a depth of 0.23m. This layer overlay subsoil layer 1001 which was 0.21m thick to a depth of 0.44m.

8.4 Trench 4

Trench 4 was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.82m. The greater depth of this trench is due to the presence of plough soil 1007 in the centre of the trench. Topsoil layer 1000 was present to a depth of 0.29m. This layer overlay subsoil layer 1001 which was 0.32m thick to a depth of 0.61m. This in turn overlay the plough soil layer 1007 in the centre of the trench (Fig. 9) which was 0.25m thick and sealed three of the four archaeological features in trench 4. This layer filled a natural hollow into which three of the features (Pit 1005, Pit 1008 and pit 1010) were cut. Layer 1007 contained 23g of 16th – 20th century pottery and represents a plough soil which filled the hollow as the land was cultivated in the post medieval period and modern periods.

Pit 1003 was located at the north-east end of trench 4. It was sub circular in plan with sloping sides and an uneven base. The pit had a single fill, 1004, which contained 2 fragments of Roman *tegula* weighing 856g. The pit also contained 2 pieces of struck flint weighing 5g

A 10 litre sample was taken from 1004 and sent for processing. The results revealed that the sample contained charcoal, uncharred seeds, rootlets and coal fragments.



Pit 1005 was located in the centre of trench 4 cut into the natural hollow that was situated there. The feature was sealed by plough soil layer 1007. The feature was an irregular oval in plan with moderate to steep sloping sides and a concave base and appeared to be on a north-west to south-east alignment. The pit fill, 1006, contained 13 sherds of pottery weighing 90g. The pottery from this feature is likely from a single a vessel, probably a jar or bowl, and is dated broadly to the Roman period.

A 10 litre sample was taken from ditch fill 1010 and the results revealed that the sample contained charcoal, uncharred seeds, rootlets and stem fragments.

Pit 1008 was located 1.00m south-west of Pit / Gully 1005 and was also cut into the natural hollow. The feature was sealed by plough soil layer 1007. The feature was an irregular oval in plan with moderate sloping sides and a concave base and appeared to be on a north-east to south-west alignment. The fill, 1009, contained 3 sherds of pottery weighing 7g. The pottery from this feature is dated to the Roman period and was likely from a small jar or beaker.

A 10 litre sample was taken from ditch fill 1009 and the results revealed that the sample contained charred cereal grains, charcoal, rootlets and stem fragments.

The final feature in trench 4 was Pit 1010 located at the south-west edge of the natural hollow filled with layer 1007. The feature was an irregular oval in plan with shallow sloping sides and an uneven base. The feature was on a north-south alignment. The fill, 1011, contained 2 sherds of pottery weighing 6g. one sherd of pot from this feature has been dated to the mid to late Iron Age while the second was also dated to the Roman period as were the other features in Trench 4. The sherd of Iron Age pottery is likely residual.

A 10 litre sample was also taken from fill 1011 and the results revealed charred cereal grains, charcoal, uncharred seeds, rootlet and stem fragments and snails.

8.5 Trench 5

Trench 5 was orientated north-west to south-east and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.49m. No archaeological features or finds were present in the trench.

Topsoil layer 1000 was present to a depth of 0.25m. This layer overlay subsoil layer 1001 which was 0.24m thick to a depth of 0.49m.

8.6 Trench 6

Trench 6 was orientated north-east to south-west and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.50m. Topsoil layer 1000 was present to a depth of 0.25m. This layer overlay subsoil layer 1001 which was 0.25m thick to a depth of 0.50m. The trench contained 3 archaeological features.



Posthole 1012 was located in southern half of the trench 3.75m south-east of Ditch 1014. It was sub circular in plan with vertical sides and an rounded concave base. The posthole had a single fill, 1013 which contained no finds.

Ditches 1014 and 1017 were located in the centre of trench 6. 1014 was linear in plan with steep sloping sides and a sharply concave base. The ditch was on a north-west to south-east alignment. The ditch contained two fills the upper of which, 1016, contained a single sherd of pottery weighing 16g. The sherd from this feature is dated to the Roman period and is likely part of a jar or bowl.

Ditch 1017 was located 2.10m north-west of ditch 1014 and was also linear in plan on the same alignment as Ditch 1014 (north-west to south-east). The ditch had moderate sloping sides and a rounded concave base. Ditch 1017 only had a single fill but no finds were recovered. It is likely that these two ditches form part of a droveway orientated north-west to south-east. It is interesting to note that the orientation of this droveway would eventually cause it to either cross or connect with the hollow natural hollow in Trench 4 which contains three more Roman features, (Pit 1005, Pit/Gully1008 and Pit 1010).

9.0 DEPOSIT MODEL (Figure 4, 5, 6 and 7)

The deposit model was broadly consistent across all the trenches.

In all trenches at the top of the stratigraphic sequence was topsoil layer 1000, comprising dark grey brown, loose, sand, silt and clay to a maximum thickness of 0.29m in Sample Section 4.

Beneath Topsoil 1000 was subsoil layer 1001, comprising light yellow orange, firm, silty clay with occasional sub angular flint pebbles. This layer was present to a maximum depth of 0.61m in sample section 4.

In trench 4 in the northern area of the site the next layer in the stratigraphic sequence was plough soil layer 1007. This layer comprised a dark grey brown, firm, clayey silt with infrequent sub angular flint inclusions. The layer was present to a maximum depth of 0.82m. Layer 1007 contained 23g of 16th – 20th century pottery showing the continual period of agricultural cultivation sustained on the site. This layer filled a natural hollow in trench 4 and sealed three of the features which were cut into the hollow. This layer represents a late medieval – post medieval plough soil.

At the base of the stratigraphic sequence in both trenches, was natural geology 1002, comprising orange brown, firm, silty clay.

10.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION



The archaeological background search suggested that the site had a specific potential for medieval and post-medieval features and finds relating to the medieval core of the village. However, the evidence from the features encountered relates almost entirely to the Roman period with the only exceptions being a single residual sherd of pottery dating to the mid to late Iron Age and pottery from plough soil layer 1007 which had a wide date range of 16th – 20th century.

The evaluation revealed four phases of activity. The most recent phase of activity on site was topsoil Layer 1000. This was formed as the current layer covering the site. Until recently the land had been cultivated with wheat before being sold and partly turned into allotments.

The second phase of activity relates to subsoil layer 1001, which sealed all features in trench 6. This is most likely a recent plough soil or accumulation layer. The presence of plough soil layer 1007 beneath this layer in trench 4, sealing Roman features with a date range of 16th to 20th century suggests that layer 1001 is later and has been produced by agricultural intervention.

The third phase is represented by plough soil layer 1007. Six sherds of pottery were recovered from this layer. Five of the six sherds are from the rim of a pot, possibly a jar, in Glazed red earthenware dating to the 16th-18th century. The remaining sherd is in a late English stoneware fabric which is dated to the 19th or 20th century, (Benfield, S. 2015). This layer represents successive ploughing from late medieval through to later periods in the Northern part of the site. This plough soil accumulated in the natural hollow in Trench 4 sealing the features that were cut into it. This layer was below subsoil 1001 in the stratigraphic sequence.

The fourth and final phase of activity on the site is represented by the Roman features in trenches 4 and 6. All the features contain similar pottery of a contemporary date suggesting that these were in use at the same time. The nature of pits 1005, 1008 and 1009 is likely to be of agricultural origin, possibly rubbish pits. Their placement within a natural hollow is interesting and could indicate further use beyond agricultural as the hollow would have provided a small amount of shelter.

Ditches 1014 and 1017 run parallel to each other on the same north-west to south-east alignment and ditch 1014 contained significant quantities of Roman pottery (a fragment of pottery from a jar or bowl). The similar alignment, profile and fill of Ditch 1017 suggests a contemporary date with ditch 2014.. They could define a track way or drove way, the orientation would eventually cause them to encounter the natural hollow in Trench 4 into which further Roman features were cut. This could be the trackways purpose, potentially demarcating a route to the pits located in Trench 4 either for storage or disposal.

The finds assemblage shows the Roman features contained courseware body sherds and base fragments. This makes dating the assemblage within the Roman period difficult as this form of production was commonplace throughout the period of early Roman occupation. Two pieces of Roman *tegula* were recovered from Pit 1003. The pieces are



from the front right side of the tile (as viewed from the tile front) and preserve part of a lower cut-away of Type C5, a type that extends through the top of the flange. The cut-away was initially formed placing a block in the corner of the tile mould with the lower angled part made later by a knife cut, (Benfield, S. 2015). While it would be possible to surmise that there is a high status Roman building on the site, the small amount of pottery and *tegula* recovered is more indicative of the situation in the wider area of Glemsford in the Roman period. Showing increased agricultural activity as well as evidence for limited occupation.

Unfortunately the environmental data was sparse. All of the samples collected from the features contained charred cereal grains, charcoal, snails, rootlet and stem fragments, uncharred seeds and coal fragments which can represent the later stages of cereal processing.

11.0 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Britannia Archaeology would like to thank Mr Mark Watts and Mr Errol Dickens of Oxbury Chartered Surveyors for commissioning the project.

We would also like to thank Rachael Abrahams at Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service / Conservation Team for her advice and assistance throughout the project.

The site was excavated by Martin Brook, Matt Adams and Daniel McConnell of Britannia Archaeology Ltd.



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www.english-heritage.org.uk/professional/protection/process/national-heritage-list-for-england

DEFRA Magic <http://magic.defra.gov.uk/website/magic>



APPENDIX 1 – DEPOSIT TABLES AND FEATURE DESCRIPTIONS

Deposit Tables

TRENCH 1

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
1	NW - SE	74.71m	Sample Section 1
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
1	SW Side NW End	NE Facing	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00 – 0.21m	Topsoil: Dark grey brown, loose, sand, silt and clay.	
1001	0.21 – 0.49m	Subsoil: Light yellow orange, firm, silty clay with occasional sub angular flint pebbles.	
1002	0.49m +	Natural. Orange brown, firm, silty clay.	

TRENCH 2

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
2	NW - SE	74.57m	Sample Section 2
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
2	SW Side NW End	NE Facing	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00 – 0.23m	Topsoil: Dark grey brown, loose, sand, silt and clay.	
1001	0.23 – 0.41m	Subsoil: Light yellow orange, firm, silty clay with occasional sub angular flint pebbles.	
1002	0.41m +	Natural. Orange brown, firm, silty clay.	

TRENCH 3

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
3	NE - SW	74.41m	Sample Section 3
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
3	NW Side SW End	SE Facing	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00 – 0.23m	Topsoil: Dark grey brown, loose, sand, silt and clay.	
1001	0.23 – 0.44m	Subsoil: Light yellow orange, firm, silty clay with occasional sub angular flint pebbles.	
1002	0.44m +	Natural. Orange brown, firm, silty clay.	

TRENCH 4

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
4	NE - SW	75.98m	Sample Section 4
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
4	NW Side NE End	SE Facing	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00 – 0.29m	Topsoil: Dark grey brown, loose, sand, silt and clay.	
1001	0.29 – 0.61m	Subsoil: Light yellow orange, firm, silty clay with occasional sub angular flint pebbles.	
1002	0.61m +	Natural. Orange brown, firm, silty clay.	



Context Descriptions

Feature Context	Feature Type & Description (m)	Layer/Fill Context	Layer/Fill Description	Spot Date	Finds /g (sherds or number)	Other
1003	Pit (1.20+ x 1.57+ x 0.19m) Sub circular in plan, sloping sides with an uneven base.	1004	Dark brown orange, firm, clayey silt with occasional sub-angular flint inclusions.	Roman	856 (2) CBM 5 (2) Struck Flint	
1005	Pit (1.00+ x 1.11+ x 0.22m) Irregular oval in plan, steep sloping sides with a concave base.	1006	Dark brown orange, firm, clayey silt.	Roman	90 (13) Pottery	
1008	Pit/Gully (1.00+ x 0.78 x 0.13m) Irregular Oval in plan, shallow sloping sides with an uneven base.	1009	Dark brown orange, firm, clayey silt.	Roman	7 (3) Pottery	
1010	Pit (1.30+ x 0.97 x 0.22m) Irregular oval in plan, shallow sloping sides with an uneven base.	1011	Light brown orange, firm, clayey silt with occasional sub angular flint inclusions.	Roman	6 (2) Pottery	

TRENCH 5

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
5	NW - SE	74.80m	Sample Section 5
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
5	NE Side NW End	SE Facing	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00 – 0.20m	Topsoil: Dark grey brown, loose, sand, silt and clay.	
1001	0.20 – 0.41m	Subsoil: Light yellow orange, firm, silty clay with occasional sub angular flint pebbles.	
1002	0.41m +	Natural. Orange brown, firm, silty clay.	

TRENCH 6

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
6	NW - SW	77.59m	Sample Section 6
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
6	NE Side NE End	SE Facing	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00 – 0.25m	Topsoil: Dark grey brown, loose, sand, silt and clay.	
1001	0.25 – 0.49m	Subsoil: Light yellow orange, firm, silty clay with occasional sub angular flint pebbles.	
1002	0.49m +	Natural. Orange brown, firm, silty clay.	

Context Descriptions

Feature Context	Feature Type & Description (m)	Layer/Fill Context	Layer/Fill Description	Spot Date	Finds /q (sherds or number)	Other
1012	Posthole	1013	Mid grey brown, firm, silty clay.		None	



1014	<p>(0.29 x 0.16 x 0.19m) Sub Circular in plan, vertical sides with a rounded concave base.</p> <p>Liner Ditch (1.80+ x 0.87 x 0.50m) Linear in plan, steep sloping sides with a sharply concave base. On a north-west to south-east alignment.</p>	1015	<p>Primary fill. Mid grey orange brown, firm, silty clay with occasional sub angular flint pebble inclusions.</p>		None
		1016	<p>Secondary fill. Mid grey brown, firm, silty clay with occasional sub angular flint pebble inclusions.</p>	Roman	16 (1) Pottery
1017	<p>Linear ditch (1.80+ x 0.70 x 0.23m) Linear in plan, moderate sloping sides with a rounded base.</p>	1018	<p>Mid orange brown, firm, silty clay with occasional sub angular flint pebble inclusions.</p>		None



APPENDIX 2 – SPECIALIST REPORTS

Finds and environmental evidence

Stephen Benfield

Introduction

The majority of the small quantity of finds recovered consists of pottery which can be closely dated to the Roman period. There is also part of a broken Roman *tegula* roof tile. Two flints and one small sherd of pottery are probably of Iron Age date. A few sherds of post-medieval pottery were recovered from a soil layer. The types of finds material and the quantities are listed in Table *1.

Finds type	No	Wt/g
Pottery	25	128
Ceramic building material (CBM)	2	820
Struck flint	2	-

Table *1. Bulk finds types and quantities

6.2 The Pottery

Prehistoric

A single, small abraded pottery sherd (weight 1g) from fill 1011 of pit 1010 appears to be of prehistoric date; although the small size of the sherd makes close identification difficult. The fabric is a medium-coarse sand, with some voids from burnt-out vegetable-temper and the nature of the sherd suggests it is probably from a hand-formed pot (Fabric HMS). A later Iron Age date appears most probable.

Roman

Introduction

In total there are eighteen sherds of Roman pottery with a combined weight of 106g. The average sherd weight is 9.1g. The pottery was recorded using the Suffolk Roman pottery fabric series (unpublished). The fabric types and the quantity of pottery by fabric is listed in Table *2.

Fabric name	Fabric	No	Wt/g
Black-surfaced wares	BSW	2	7
Grey micaceous wares (black surfaced)	GMB	2	7
Grey micaceous wares (grey-surfaced)	GMG	1	1
Miscellaneous sandy grey wares	GX	12	68
Romanising coarseware	RCW	1	23
<i>Total</i>		<i>18</i>	<i>106</i>

Table *2. Roman fabric quantities



Discussion

Almost all of the small quantity of Roman pottery was recovered from pit fills, with one sherd (1016) coming from a ditch. The small quantity and the nature of the pottery, consisting of coarseware (greyware) body sherds and base fragments, makes closer dating with the Roman period and discussion of the assemblage difficult.

Most of the sherds show some abrasion that may indicate that they have some depositional history prior to arriving in the contexts from which they were recovered. However, much of this might result from the nature of the soil on the site and a group of sherds (1006) from pit 1005 appear to be part of one pot, which could suggest that they were deposited together soon or not too long after breakage.

The pottery consists almost entirely of plain greyware body sherds together with a few pieces from vessel bases. The pots represented are most probably jars, or possibly deep bowls, with one small sherd from a small jar or a beaker (1009). The absence of any rims or other diagnostic pieces makes close dating within the Roman period difficult and relies on the nature of the fabrics, which can only be confidently dated as Roman. However, one jar base (1006) is possibly in a Romanising greyware (RGW) current in the early Roman period and a group of sherds from the same context (probably all part of one pot) also contain some sparse grog and an early Roman date might also be appropriate for these. It can also be noted that there are several sherds of Black surface ware (BSW) and micaceous Black surfaced pottery (GMB) which generally form a larger part of early-mid Roman assemblages than late Roman ones. The absence of any definite late Roman pottery fabrics may also be significant, but not necessarily so given the small size of the assemblage.

The small quantity of pottery suggests that it represents material on the periphery of the Roman settlement area or dispersed away from it, possibly during agricultural activity. Such material could have formed parts of a midden prior to its dispersal onto the land.

Post-medieval

A few sherds of post-medieval pottery were recovered from layer 1007. In total there are six sherds with a combined weight of 21g. The pottery fabrics refer to the Suffolk post-Roman pottery fabric series.

Five of the six sherds are from the rim of a pot, possibly a jar, in Glazed red earthenware (GRE) dating to the 16th-18th century. The glaze is restricted to the interior of the pot and the rim area. The remaining sherd is in a late English stoneware fabric (ESW) which is dated to the 19th or 20th century.



Ceramic building material (CBM)

Two joining pieces from a Roman *tegula* roof tile (weight 820g) were recovered from fill 1004 of pit 1003. The tile is orange-red in colour with a fabric fine-medium sand fabric containing occasional small quartz and flint stones and some small pieces of buff clay. The thickness of the tile base is 22mm. The edges of the pieces have some light abrasion.

The pieces are from the front right side of the tile (as viewed from the tile front) and preserve part of a lower cut-away of Type C5 (Warry 2006, fig. 1.3), a type that extends through the top of the flange. The cut-away was initially formed placing a block in the corner of the tile mould with the lower angled part made later by a knife cut. The length of the cut-away is 55mm-60mm. Warry suggests that this type of cut-away (Type C) dates to after the mid-2nd century. This dating is not accepted as reliable, but overall might indicate that it is more likely to date to the mid-late Roman period rather than earlier.

Flint

Michael Green

Introduction and methodology

Each piece of flint was examined and recorded in the table below (Table *3). The material was classified by type with numbers of pieces and corticated and patinated fragments being recorded. The condition of the flint was noted in the discussion.

Context Number	Type	Patination	Number
1004	Squat flake	None	1
1004	Flake	None	1
	Total		2

Table *3. Flint summarised by type

The assemblage

A total of two flakes were recovered from fill 1004 of pit 1003, one of which was a light grey cherty flint whilst the second one was a dark blue black glassy flint. One flint was a medium sized squat flake and the other was an irregular small flake. Neither flakes showed signs of patination but the larger squat flake had 2% cortex present.

Discussion

Struck flint was recovered from one pit fill 1004. The flint was very fresh with pronounced bulbs struck by hard hammer with angular shatter scars on both distal and proximal ends and due to the size, shape and technique used to create the flakes they are most likely Iron Age in date. Slight edge damage was present on the larger squat flake making it likely that the struck flint is residual.



Plant macrofossils and other remains

Anna West

Introduction and methods

Four 10 litre bulk samples were taken from pits and a ditch during the evaluation, all of which were Roman or mid to late Iron Age in date. The samples were processed in order to assess the quality of preservation of plant remains and their potential to provide useful data as part of further archaeological investigations.

The samples were processed using manual water flotation/washover and the flots were collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. The dried flots were scanned using a binocular microscope at x16 magnification and the presence of any plant remains or artefacts are noted on Table *4. Identification of plant remains is with reference to *New Flora of the British Isles*, (Stace 1997).

The non-floating residues were collected in a 1mm mesh and sorted when dry. All artefacts/ecofacts were retained for inclusion in the finds total.

Quantification

For the purpose of this initial assessment, items such as seeds, cereal grains and small animal bones have been scanned and recorded quantitatively according to the following categories

= 1-10, ## = 11-50, ### = 51+ specimens

Items that cannot be easily quantified such as charcoal, magnetic residues and fragmented bone have been scored for abundance

+ = *rare*, ++ = *moderate*, +++ = *abundant*

Results

The table below shows a summary of the plant macrofossils and other remains that were identified from the four samples.

SS no	Context no	Feature / cut no	Feature type	Approx date of deposit	Flot contents
1	1016	1014	Ditch	Roman	charcoal +++, uncharred seeds #, rootlets +, coal fragments +
2	1006	1005	Pit	Roman	charcoal +++, uncharred seeds #, rootlet and stem fragments ++
3	1009	1008	Pit	Roman	charred cereal grains #, charcoal +++, rootlet and stem fragments +



4	1011	1010	Pit	Roman/IA	charred cereal grains #, charcoal +++, uncharred seeds #, rootlet and stem fragments +, snails +
---	------	------	-----	----------	---

Table *4. Plant macrofossils and other remains

All the samples produced small flots of between 5 and 10 ml in volume. Plant macrofossils were very scarce within this material with wood charcoal being the most common. Preservation was through charring and was generally poor. Fibrous rootlet and grass stem fragments were common within all the flots and are considered to be modern and intrusive.

Sample 3, fill 1009 of pit 1008 and Sample 4, fill 1011 of pit 1010 both contained charred cereal grains, either as a single specimen in the case of Sample 3 or in very low numbers in the case of Sample 4. All caryopses were identified as Wheat (*Triticum* sp.). No chaff elements were present but as the cereal grains had been exposed to heat it is possible that they could represent chance loss through charring either during the final stages of processing, when cereals are often exposed to heat before being pounded to release them from their spikelets, or through further domestic activities carried out on or near a hearth or fire.

Uncharred weed seeds of grasses (Poaceae) and Aster family (Asteraceae) were present in small numbers but as they were uncharred and unabraded they are likely to be modern and therefore intrusive within the archaeological deposits.

Small coal fragments were present within Sample 1, fill 1016 of ditch 1014; these are most likely contaminants from steam powered agricultural machinery which through the action of bioturbation and weathering have become incorporated into the fill of this archaeological feature.

Conclusions and recommendations for further work

In general the samples were very poor in terms of identifiable material. The plant macrofossils present, although scarce, could possibly represent domestic activities taking place within the vicinity. However the sparse and fragmented nature of the material also suggests that it may have been subject to trampling or been windblown across the site before becoming incorporated into the archaeological deposits.

No further work is recommended on the material from these samples at this stage, however if further interventions are planned on this site it is suggested that further bulk sampling of well-sealed and well dated contexts should be carried out in order to further investigate the nature of the cereal waste.

Discussion of material evidence

Small quantities of flint and pottery indicate some activity here in the later prehistoric period, probably in the Iron Age with one sherd of probable later Iron Age pottery.



The majority of the finds consist of a small assemblage of Roman pottery, which is primarily associated with several pits on the site. The pottery is unfortunately made up of undiagnostic sherds from greyware jars or deep bowls and is not closely dated, although there are indications from the fabric that some sherds might date to the early-mid Roman period rather than later. It is noticeable that there is no pottery which could definitely be identified as late Roman. The small quantity of pottery and abrasion on sherds suggest they may have arrived in this area as part of agricultural manuring practices, possibly coming from middens around the settlement located elsewhere. This is probably also the case for the fragment of a *tegula*. The lower cut-away on the tile suggests it might be more likely to date to the mid-late Roman date rather than earlier. Very small quantities of plant macrofossils were identified, mainly in the form of charred cereal grains, and these may represent evidence of domestic activity in the vicinity. The site lies to the north of the excavation of Land North of Lion Road which also recorded Iron Age and Roman finds (Picard 2014).

A small quantity of post-medieval and modern pottery was recovered from a soil layer but does not suggest any significant activity or intensive use of the site in the post-Roman period.

Bibliography

Picard, S., 2014, *Land north of Lion Road, Glemsford GDF 044, Post-excavation Assessment report*, SCCAS Report No. 2014/009

Stace, C., 1997, *New Flora of the British Isles*. Second edition. Cambridge University Press

Warry, P., 2006, *Tegulae, Manufacture, typology and use in Roman Britain*, BAR British Series 417



APPENDIX 3 – CONCORDANCE OF FINDS

FEATURE CONTEXT	FEATURE TYPE	LAYER/FILL CONTEXT	LAYER/FILL DESCRIPTION	SPOT DATE	POTTERY /q(sherds)	CBM /q(number)	STRUCK FLINT /q(number)
1003	Pit	1004	Primary Fill	Roman		856 (2)	5 (2)
1005	Pit	1006	Primary Fill	Roman	90 (13)		
1007	Layer		Layer	16 th – 20 th Century	23 (6)		
1008	Pit	1009	Primary Fill	Roman	7 (3)		
1010	Pit	1011	Primary Fill	Roman	6 (2)		
1014	Ditch	1016	Ditch Upper Fill	Roman	16 (1)		



APPENDIX 4 – OASIS SHEET

OASIS FORM - Print view

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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

Printable version

OASIS ID: britanni1-218605

Project details

Project name	Land Rear of 49 - 55 Schoolfield, Glemsford, Suffolk
Short description of the project	From the 3rd to the 7th August 2015, Britannia Archaeology Ltd (BA) undertook an archaeological investigation by means of a trial trench evaluation on Land at Rear of 49 - 55 Schoolfield, Glemsford, Suffolk (TL 825 485), in advance of the construction of 15 dwellings and associated works. The evaluation revealed four phases of activity. The most recent phase was topsoil layer 1000 which was the current topsoil layer covering the site. The second phase relates to subsoil layer 1001. This layer sealed all features in Trench 6. The third phase was represented by plough soil layer 1007 which contained pottery ranging in date from the 16th to 20th centuries and sealed three of the features in trench 4. The fourth and final phase of activity on the site is represented by the Roman features in trenches 4 and 6. The nature of pits 1005, 1008 and 1009 is likely to be of agricultural origin, possibly storage or rubbish pits. Ditches 1014 and 1017 run parallel to each other on the same north-west to south-east alignment and ditch 1014 contained significant quantities of Roman pottery. The similar alignment, profile and fill of Ditch 1017 suggest a contemporary date with ditch 1014. These ditches most likely define a track way or drove way and the orientation would eventually cause them to encounter the Roman features in Trench 4 where the ditches were not present, but possibly led to a field or enclosure not identified in the evaluation.
Project dates	Start: 03-08-2015 End: 07-08-2015
Previous/future work	No / Yes
Any associated project reference codes	GFD 054 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 3 - Operations to a depth more than 0.25m
Monument type	DITCHES Roman
Monument type	PITS Roman
Significant Finds	CERAMICS Roman
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Housing estate
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16
Position in the	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

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planning process

Project location

Country England
Site location SUFFOLK BABERGH GLEMSFORD Land Rear of 49 – 55 Schoolfield, Glemsford, Suffolk
Postcode CO10 7SU
Study area 0.52 Hectares
Site coordinates TL 825 485 52.104204507303 0.665079078534 52 06 15 N 000 39 54 E Point
Height OD / Depth Min: 74.41m Max: 77.59m

Project creators

Name of Organisation Britannia Archaeology Ltd
Project brief originator Local Planning Authority (with/without advice from County/District Archaeologist)
Project design originator Martin Brook
Project director/manager Martin Brook
Project supervisor Martin Brook
Type of sponsor/funding body Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body Mid Suffolk District Council

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient Suffolk HER
Physical Archive ID GFD 054
Physical Contents "Ceramics", "Environmental"
Digital Archive recipient Suffolk HER
Digital Archive ID GFD 054
Digital Contents "Ceramics", "Environmental", "Stratigraphic", "Survey"
Digital Media available "Database", "GIS", "Spreadsheets", "Survey", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient Suffolk HER
Paper Archive ID GFD 054
Paper Contents "none"

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Paper Media available "Context sheet", "Correspondence", "Drawing", "Photograph", "Plan", "Report", "Section", "Survey"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title Land Rear of 49 - 55 Schoolfield, Glemsford, Suffolk
Author(s)/Editor(s) Brook, M.
Other bibliographic details R1106
Date 2015
Issuer or publisher Britannia Archaeology Ltd
Place of issue or publication Bury St Edmunds
Description A4 Report with A3 pull out Figures
URL www.britannia-archaeology.com

Entered by Martin Brook (martin@britannia-archaeology.com)
Entered on 26 October 2015

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



APPENDIX 5 – Written Scheme of Investigation

**LAND REAR OF 49-55 SCHOOLFIELD,
GLEMSFORD, SUFFOLK**

**WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

Prepared on behalf of:
Oxbury Chartered Surveyors
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14 Central Avenue
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By:
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Registered in England and Wales: 7874460

July 2015

Site Code	GFD 054	NGR	TL 825 485
Event Number	ESF 23183		
Planning Ref.	B/14/01600/FUL	OASIS	britanni1-218605
Approved By:	Dan McConnell	Date	July 2015



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1.0 INTRODUCTION

This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) has been prepared by Britannia Archaeology Ltd (BA) on behalf of Oxbury Chartered Surveyors, St.Thomas House, 14 Central Avenue, St. Andrews Business Park, Norwich, NR7 0HR as part of a planning application reference B/14/01600/FUL, in advance of the construction of 15 dwellings and associated works on Land Rear of 49 – 55 Schoolfield, Glemsford, Suffolk, (TL 825 485). (Fig. 1).

This WSI presents a programme of archaeological investigation by means of a trial trench evaluation to assess the nature and potential of the site, and to determine the need for any future site investigation. A design brief issued by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Services/Conservation Team (SCCAS/CT) (Abraham, R. Dated 17th June 2015) requires an archaeological evaluation. There will be six trial trenches, four measuring 30.00m x 1.80m and two measuring 15.00 x 1.80m (Fig. 3) which will be excavated using a 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket.

2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION (Fig. 1)

The site is located in the village of Glemsford, Suffolk, which is located approximately 10.5 km north of the town of Sudbury. The site lies north west of the road known as Schoolfield on a single parcel of land which is currently under agricultural use, (Figure 1). The bedrock geology is described as Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation, Seaford Chalk Formation, Newhaven Chalk Formation and Culver Chalk Formation. This sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 71 to 94 million years ago in the Cretaceous Period when the local environment was previously dominated by warm chalk seas. (BGS, 2015).

Superficial deposits at the site are described as Lowestoft Formation - Diamicton. These superficial deposits formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period when the local environment was previously dominated by ice age conditions. (BGS, 2015).

3.0 PLANNING POLICIES

The archaeological investigation is to be carried out on the recommendation of the local planning authority, following guidance laid down by the *National Planning and Policy Framework* (NPPF, DCLD 2012) which replaced *Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment* (PPS5, DCLG 2010) in March 2012. The relevant local development framework is the *The Babergh Development Framework Core Strategy (2011-2031)*.

3.1 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF, DCLG March 2012)



The NPPF recognises that 'heritage assets' are an irreplaceable resource and planning authorities should conserve them in a manner appropriate to their significance when considering development. It requires developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible. The key areas for consideration are:

- The significance of the heritage asset and its setting in relation to the proposed development;
- The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance;
- Significance (of the heritage asset) can be harmed or lost through alteration or destruction, or development within its setting. As heritage assets are irreplaceable, any harm or loss should require clear and convincing justification;
- Local planning authorities should not permit loss of the whole or part of a heritage asset without taking all reasonable steps to ensure the new development will proceed after the loss has occurred;
- Non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest that are demonstrably of equivalent significance to scheduled monuments, should be considered subject to the policies for designated heritage assets.

3.2 Babergh Development Framework Core Strategy (2011-2031) Submission Draft

The local development framework for Babergh states the following:

- Provide support and guidance to ensure that development which may affect historic assets and ensure new development makes a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness (section 3.3.6).

4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND (Fig. 2 & 3)

The following archaeological background utilises the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER) (1km search centred on the site), Historic England PastScape (www.pastscape.org.uk), and the Archaeological Data Service (www.ads.ahds.ac.uk) (ADS) (Fig. 2, 3 & 4). There are 30 monument entries, 10 events and numerous confidential PAS (Portable Antiquity Scheme) records. 27 listed building entries were also returned within the 1km search area.

The site is located in the village of Glemsford, Suffolk, which is located approximately 10.5km north of the town of Sudbury.

The SHER search returned two entries dating to the prehistoric period. One of these entries, (MSF 4732) located approximately 280m south-east of the site relates to the



discovery of a flint tranchet axe in 1978. The find was discovered in spoil created from a telephone pole hole. The find was dated to the Mesolithic. The only other prehistoric record (MSF 21852) is located on the periphery of the search area approximately 900m east of the site. This refers to the discovery of a thin scatter of later prehistoric worked flints during a fieldwalking survey.

The Romano-British period marked a significant change in development for the wider area with Camulodunum (Colchester) becoming the Roman Capital of Britannia. Glemsford is located approximately 34km north-west of Camulodunum. Only a single monument record was returned by the SHER search dating to the Roman period. MSF 21344 relates to a scatter of worn and corroded Roman coins which were found 620m east of the site.

Similar to the Roman period, only one record relating to the Saxon period was returned from the SHER search. The record (MSF 178) refers to a corroded bronze disc brooch with a missing pin discovered approximately 800m east of the site.

The medieval period is represented by monument 12 records returned by the SHER search making it the best represented period in the 1km search area. The search also returned two listed building entries. The most significant record returned by the search (MSF 24457) relates to the indicative area of the medieval historic settlement of Glemsford itself. The site is located just north of this and other medieval finds encountered in the search area (MSF 21345 and MSF 11761) show that there is an abundance of medieval activity in this area. The most significant listed building entry within the search area relating to the medieval period (277934) relates to the Church of St Mary. The church is located in the eastern area of the town approximately 850m east of the site and is Grade I listed. The origins of the church lie in the 14th century which is the date of the west tower, nave arcade and clerestory. The aisle walls, chapels and the north and south porches are 15th century. The church also contains a 15th century carved font. The building is listed due to its architectural, historic and topographical value.

The post-medieval period returned seven monument records from the SHER and 25 listed buildings. The closest post medieval monument record to the site (MSF 27635) lies approximately 500m north east and relates to the location of a 19th century mill and mill house. The closest listed building record (277955), returned by the SHER search, to the site relates to the Glemsford County Primary School. A late 19th century red brick building with a clock tower and slate roof it is located 250m south of the site. An evaluation (ESF 20564) carried out by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service on land north of the school building discovered finds dating from the medieval to post-medieval periods.

The SHER search returned a large number of confidential PAS records the majority of which are located in the fields directly north of the site. However one single record dating to the medieval period is located on the site itself.

The SHER returned seven records that are undated within the search area.



Given the above records the site has a specific potential for **medieval and post-medieval** features and finds, relating to the medieval core of the village.

5.0 PROJECT AIMS

The SCCAS/CT brief states that an evaluation is required to enable archaeological resource, both in quality and extent, to be accurately quantified (Abraham, R. Brief, Section 4.1).

Section 4.2 of the brief states that the archaeological evaluation is required to:

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

6.0 PROJECT OBJECTIVES

Research objectives for the project are in line with those laid out in *Research and Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 24 (Medlycott, 2011).

The brief also states that the project will need to consider the following objectives:

- To provide for the absolute dating of critical contacts.
- To make the results of the investigation available through suitable reportage.

7.0 FIELDWORK METHODOLOGY

The SCCAS/CT brief requires the excavation of 145.00 meters of trial trenching in advance of the construction 15 dwellings and associated works. The trenching is to cover 5% of the



site area with the trenches arranged in a systematic grid array. This will comprise six trenches, four measuring 30.00m x 1.80m and two measuring 15.00 x 1.80m.

A 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket will be used to machine down to the first archaeological horizon, thereafter all excavation work will be undertaken by hand (Fig. 4).

The archaeology will be recorded using pro-forma record sheets, drawn plans and section drawings and appropriate photographs will also be taken. In the event that important archaeological remains are identified, a site meeting will be held with the client and the SCCAS/CT planning archaeologist to discuss the significance of the remains and decide on the scope of further excavation and recording. **The client is aware of the need for contingency funding to cover additional works if necessary.**

7.1 Site Plans

A site location plan based on the current Ordnance Survey 1:25000 map and indicating site north will be prepared. This will be supplemented by a site plan showing the area of investigation in relation to the proposed development.

A pre-excavation base plan accurately plotting all features will be produced using a Total Station (TS) or Real Time Kinetic Global Positioning System (RTK). The final post-excavation plan will be based on this. All drawings will be tied into the Ordnance Survey National Grid.

7.2 Mechanical Excavation

The location of electricity, gas, water, sewage and telephone services will be identified from information supplied by the client or relevant authorities prior to machining. Care will be taken when operating machinery in the vicinity of overhead services. All staff are trained in the use of CAT scanners that will be employed before the bucket breaks the ground.

Topsoil and any sterile subsoil layers shall be removed by mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket under the supervision of a professional archaeologist. The exposed archaeological horizon will be cleaned by hand and any archaeological deposits or negative features planned.

No excavators or dumpers will be driven over the excavated surface. Topsoil and subsoil will be stored separately to aid the reinstatement of agricultural land.

The machine operator will have the relevant experience and appropriate documentation; will maintain the appropriate inspection register, Form F91 Part 1, Section C, either on the machine or at the depot. The operator must produce a clean, flat surface at precisely the correct level.



7.3 *Hand Excavation*

All archaeological features will be excavated by hand, in the appropriate way detailed below, where it is safe to do so.

7.4 *Metal Detector*

A professional metal detector will be used to scan spoil heaps, exposed surfaces and any features. The finds will be recovered and recorded in the proper way. The machined spoil heaps will also be scanned, however demonstrably modern finds will not be retained.

7.5 *Excavation of Stratified Sequences*

All archaeological remains will be excavated by phase, from the most recent to the earliest, excluding those of obvious 20th century origin. The phasing of the features will be distinguished by their stratigraphic relationships, fills and finds.

7.6 *Excavation of Buildings*

Following assessment of any structural remains encountered, a strategy for recording these will be implemented, and it may be that further mitigation will be required to allow the full recording of these remains. It may also be the case that any remains may best be left *in situ*. Any excavated building structures and associated features (e.g. stakeholes, postholes, sill-beams, gullies, masonry walls, possible floors) will be excavated in stratigraphic sequence.

7.7 *Ditches*

Ditch segments will be positioned to provide a total coverage of 25% and to ascertain relationship information and will be a minimum of 1.00m in length (dependant on the total length of ditch visible).

7.8 *Discrete Features*

All discrete features will be half-sectioned or excavated in quadrants providing for a minimum 50% sample.

7.9 *Full Excavation*

Industrial remains and intrinsically interesting features e.g. hearths, kilns etc. may merit full excavation in agreement with the SCCAS/CT planning archaeologist.

7.10 *Burials*



Any articulated human remains shall receive minimal excavation to define the extent and quality of their preservation. A decision will then be made on their future treatment in consultation with the client and the SCCAS/CT planning archaeologist. The coroner and the Ministry of Justice will be informed. Any removal of human remains will be carried out under a licence issued by the Ministry of Justice under section 25 of the Burials Act 1857 and in accordance with *Guidance for best practice for treatment of human remains excavated from Christian burial grounds in England* (English Heritage & the Church of England 2005).

7.11 *Written Record*

All archaeological deposits and artefacts encountered will be fully recorded on *pro forma* context, finds and sample forms, using a single context recording system.

7.12 *Photographic Record*

All features will be photographed as appropriate. This record will comprise high quality digital photographs (jpg). Where appropriate black and white prints (35mm) and colour slides (35mm) will be utilised. All photographs will be listed, indexed and archived.

7.13 *Drawn Record*

All drawings will be tied into the Ordnance Survey National Grid, plans will be initially hand drawn at a scale of 1:20 and the sections at 1:10 on drafting film (permatrace). The height AOD of all features and principal strata will be written on the appropriate plans and sections.

7.14 *Finds and Environmental Remains*

All finds recovered from sealed contexts will be retained. A sample of those found in the topsoil and subsoil will be taken to characterise the assemblage. Finds will be identified, by a unique site code and context number.

All finds will be processed according to BA standards and to the *IfA Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials*, 2008. Important, rare or unusual finds will also be assigned a small finds number and sent away for specialist analysis.

Bulk samples will also be taken for retrieving artefacts and biological remains (for palaeoenvironmental and palaeoeconomic investigations) to be processed and analysed by Anna West (SCCAS). These samples will be taken from well-stratified datable deposits and specifically targeted areas of interest (e.g. undated sealed primary ditch fills) and will be a minimum of 40 litres where appropriate. The suitability of deposits for analysis will be discussed with SCCAS/CT, Dr Boreham and Dr Zoe Outram where appropriate.



Preserved wood will be sampled for potential dating via dendrochronology and Carbon 14 methods and will be assessed by Dr Roderick Bale (University of Wales Trinity St David). Prior to recovering timbers, suitability for dating will be assessed in conjunction with Dr Bale, SCCAS/CT and Dr Outram where appropriate.

Each deposit retained will be identified by context and a unique sample or timber number. For a full list of specialists see Appendix 2.

8.0 PRESENTATION OF RESULTS

A report will be prepared on the conclusion of the evaluation and will be completed 4 weeks after the field work ends (no further work required) or a maximum of 6 months from the end of fieldwork (further fieldwork is required). Resourcing of the post-excavation phase is dependent on findings. Where further publication is required a detailed publication programme will be provided within 4 weeks of completion of fieldwork, and a publication report will be programmed for completion within 6 months. The prepared client/archive report will be commensurate with the results of the fieldwork, and will be consistent with the principles of *Management of Archaeological Projects (MAP2)*, English Heritage, Gill Andrews, 1991 and contain the following:

- *Summary.* A concise summary of the work undertaken and the results;
- *Introduction.* Introduction to the project including the reasons for work, funding, planning background;
- *Background.* The history, layout and development of the site;
- *Aims and Objectives;*
- *Methodology.* Strategy and technique for site excavation;
- *Results.* Detailed description of findings outlining the nature, location, extent, date of any archaeological material;
- *Deposit Model.* Description of events behind the archaeological stratigraphy and geological deposition;
- *Specialist Reports.* Description of the artefactual and ecofactual remains recovered;
- *Discussion and Conclusions.* A synopsis interpreting the archaeological deposits and artefacts, including details of preservation, impact assessment, wider



survival, condition and relative importance of the site and its component parts in local, regional and national context;

- *Bibliography;*
- *Appendices.* Context Descriptions, Finds Concordance, Project Archive Contents and Archive Deposition, HER/OASIS Summary Sheet;
- Illustrative material including maps, plans, drawings and photographs.

Digital and paper report copies will be supplied to the client, SCCAS/CT (one copy and a .pdf copy on CD) and the Regional Advisor for Archaeological Science at English Heritage (one copy). An OASIS entry will be completed and a summary included with the report. A .pdf file of the report will be uploaded to the ADS.

It is understood that, if substantial archaeological remains are recorded during the project, it will be necessary to undertake a full programme of analysis and publication in accordance with the guidelines of MAP2. The project report will contain recommendations as to whether this will be appropriate.

9.0 PROJECT ARCHIVE AND DEPOSITION

A full archive will be prepared for all work undertaken in accordance with guidance from the *Selection, Retention and Dispersion of Archaeological Collections*, Archaeological Society for Museum Archaeologists, 1993. Deposition will be with Suffolk County Council HER Store.

Any items requiring treatment will be conserved. Arrangements will be made for the archive to be deposited with the relevant museum, subject to agreement with the legal landowner where finds are concerned.

The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross-referenced and checked for internal consistency. The material will be catalogued, labelled and packaged for transfer and storage in accordance with the guidelines set out in the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation's *Conservation Guidelines No.2* and the Archaeological Archives Forum's *Archaeological Archives, A guide to best practice, compilation, transfer and curation* (Brown, 2007).

10.0 HEALTH AND SAFETY

BA operates a comprehensive Health and Safety Policy in accordance with the Health and Safety Executive. BA operates under the Federation of Archaeological Managers and



Employers (FAME) *Health and Safety Field Manual*, which is regularly updated by supplements.

BA holds employer's liability; public liability and professional indemnity insurance arranged through Towergate Insurance (see Appendix 3).

10.1 Code of Practice, Risk Assessment and Site Induction

BA's Code of Practice covers all aspects of excavation work and ensures all risks are adequately controlled. A site visit has been undertaken and an assessment of the potential risks has been highlighted. A full site risk assessment will be produced using this information. The assessment of risk is an on-going process and this document can be updated if any change in risk occurs on site. A copy of the Risk Assessment is kept on site, read and countersigned by all staff and visitors during the BA site induction.

BA will liaise with the contractor or client on arrival and will follow any additional Health and Safety instructions given. A qualified First Aider will be present on every site. All BA staff are CSCS registered.

11.0 RESOURCES

The archaeological works are undertaken by a team of professional archaeologists, qualified to undertake this type of work (Appendix 1). Full CV's are available on request.

All site work will be undertaken by a Projects Officer (with a field team if required) in close communication with a Project Manager. This project officer will also be responsible for post-excavation and publication in liaison with the relevant specialists (Appendix 2).

Other specialists may be consulted and will be made known to the SCCAS/CT planning archaeologist for approval prior to the commencement of fieldwork. Any changes to the specialists documented in Appendix 2 will be made known to the SCCAS/CT immediately.

12.0 TIMETABLE AND PROGRAMME OF WORK

The evaluation fieldwork is likely to begin on 3rd August 2015 pending approval of this written scheme of investigation by SCCAS/CT.

The client is aware of the working methods and provision has been made to allow access to undertake trenching as required by the design brief.



The production of the report will take either a maximum of 4 weeks from the end of fieldwork (no further fieldwork required) or a maximum of 6 months from the end of fieldwork (further fieldwork is required). Resourcing of the post-excavation phase is dependent on findings. Where further publication is required a detailed publication programme will be provided within 4 weeks of completion of fieldwork, and a publication report will be programmed for completion within 6 months.

13.0 MONITORING

SCCAS/CT will be responsible for monitoring progress and standards throughout the project. Any variations to the specification will be agreed with the SCCAS/CT monitoring officer prior to work being carried out. The monitoring officer will be kept informed of progress throughout the project.



BIBLIOGRAPHY

Brown, D.H. 2007. *Archaeological Archives. A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation*; Archaeological Archives Forum.

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Gurney, D. 2003. *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*; East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 14.

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Medlycott. 2011. *Research and Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the East of England*; East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 24.

Mills. A. D, 2003. *Oxford Dictionary of British Place Names*. Oxford University Press.

United Kingdom Institute for Conservation, 1983. *Packaging and Storage of Freshly-Excavated Artefacts from Archaeological Sites*; Conservation Guidelines No. 2.

Websites:

The British Geological Survey (Natural Environment Research Council) – Geology of Britain Viewer - www.bgs.ac.uk/opengeoscience/home.html?Accordion2=1#maps

English Heritage PastScape www.pastscape.org.uk

Archaeological Data Service (ADS) www.ads.ahds.ac.uk

English Heritage National List for England
www.english-heritage.org.uk/professional/protection/process/national-heritage-list-for-england

DEFRA Magic <http://magic.defra.gov.uk/website/magic>



Experience: Martin is a Senior Project Manager at Britannia Archaeology and has ten years commercial archaeological experience. He specialises in logistical project management, archiving and fieldwork. He has carried out numerous excavations and evaluations throughout East Anglia and the Midlands, and works closely with local and national museums when archiving sites. His research interests are focused on the British Iron age specifically funerary traditions in the south of England and in East Yorkshire. Martin specialises in metalwork finds from the period, specifically those associated with grave goods and personal adornment.

Director **Timothy Schofield HND BSc PCIfA**

Qualifications: University of Bournemouth, BSc Archaeological Studies (1999-2000)
Yeovil College, HND Practical Archaeology, (1997-1999)

Experience: Tim is the Co-Director of Britannia Archaeology and has twelve years post-graduation archaeological experience. He specialises in geophysical survey, topographic survey, computer aided design and archaeological excavation. He has carried out numerous surveys and excavations across the UK. His research interests focus mainly on prehistoric and post-Roman archaeology and in the use and application of modern technological advances in archaeology.

Director **Matthew Adams BA (Hons) ACIfA**

Qualifications: University of Durham, BA (Hons) Classical Studies (1997- 2000)

Experience: Matt is the Co-Director of Britannia Archaeology and has ten years commercial archaeology experience. He was involved in several archaeological projects in the midlands from the mid 1990's onwards and in the North East of England as an undergraduate. Since 2007 he has been based in East Anglia where he has specialised in all areas of practical field work, running numerous projects both large and small. He is also an experienced surveyor, GIS and AutoCAD operator. Matt was an occasional contributor to the popular TV series Time Team and is experienced at presenting talks and seminars to interested organisations. His main research interests focus on transitional periods and include the late Iron Age and early Romano-British period, and the late Roman and early Anglo-Saxon period in Britain and the late Aegean Bronze Age in Crete.



APPENDIX 2 - SPECIALISTS

Prehistoric Pottery:	Ms Sarah Percival
Roman Pottery:	Ms Cathy Tester
Saxon and Medieval Pottery:	Ms Richenda Goffin
Post Medieval Pottery:	Ms Richenda Goffin
Flint:	Miss Justine Biddle
Animal Bone:	Dr Jim Morris and Dr Julia Cussans
Human Bone:	Dr Steph Leach
Environmental:	Ms Anne West
Pollen and Seeds:	Dr Steve Boreham
Charcoal and Wood:	Dr Roderick Bale
Soil Micromorphology:	Dr Steve Boreham
Carbon-14 Dating:	Archaeological Research Services Ltd
Conservation:	University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS)
Metalwork and Leather:	University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS)
Glass:	University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS)
Small Finds:	University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS)
Illustration:	Mr Dave Watt, Miss Charlotte Davies
Slag:	Ms Jane Cowgill
Geophysical Surveyors:	Mr Tim Schofield (BA)
Air Photographic Assessments:	Alison Deegan (BSc)
Topographic Survey:	Mr Tim Schofield (BA)
CAD:	Mr Tim Schofield (BA)
Coins & Medals:	British Museum, Department of Coins & Medals or Norfolk Museum Identification and Recording Service for Archaeological Finds



APPENDIX 3 – INSURANCE DETAILS

	Employers Liability Insurance	Public Liability	Professional Indemnity
Insurer	Towergate Insurance	Towergate Insurance	Towergate Insurance
Extent of Cover	£10,000,000	£2,000,000	£2,000,000
Policy Number	000436	000436	201101352/1236



NGR: 582500 248500 REPORT NUMBER: 1106

PROJECT:
19 - 55 SCHOOLFIELD, GLEMSFORD,
SUFFOLK - EVALUATION

CLIENT:
OXBURY
Chartered Surveyors

DESCRIPTION:
GENERAL LOCATION PLAN

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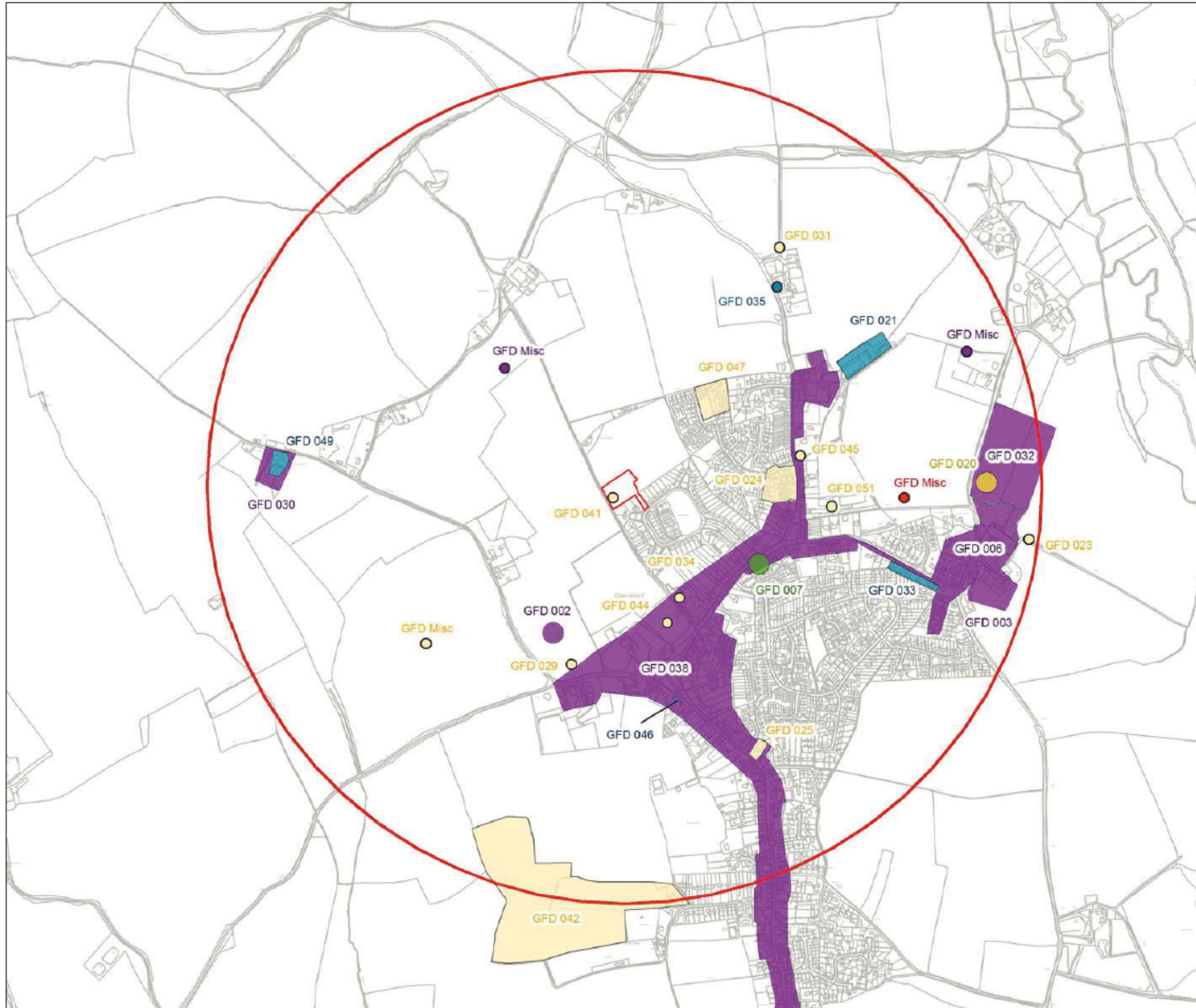
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PLOT: A3 APPROVED: MB VERSION: 01

DATE: JULY 2015 AUTHOR: MCA FIGURE: 01

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	HER Search Area
	Unknown Monument Record
	Post-medieval Monument Record
	Medieval Monument Record
	Anglo-Saxon Monument Record
	Roman Monument Record
	Late Prehistoric Monument Record
	Site Boundary

NGR: 582500 248500 PROJECT NUMBER: 1110

PROJECT:
19 - 55 SCHOOLFIELD, GLEMSFORD,
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CLIENT:

DESCRIPTION:
HER DATA - MONUMENT RECORDS

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SCALE: 0 500m
1:10000

PLOT: A3	APPROVED: MB	VERSION: 01
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DATE: JULY 2015	AUTHOR: MCA	FIGURE: 02
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	HER Search Area
	Archaeological Event
	Archaeological Event Area
	Historic Park or Garden
	Grade I
	Grade II*
	Grade II
	Site Boundary

NGR: 582500 248500 PROJECT NUMBER: 1110

PROJECT:
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SHEPHERDS LANE

Access Tracks



	Archaeological Feature
	Trench Location
	Site Boundary

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PROJECT:
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Chartered Surveyors

DESCRIPTION:
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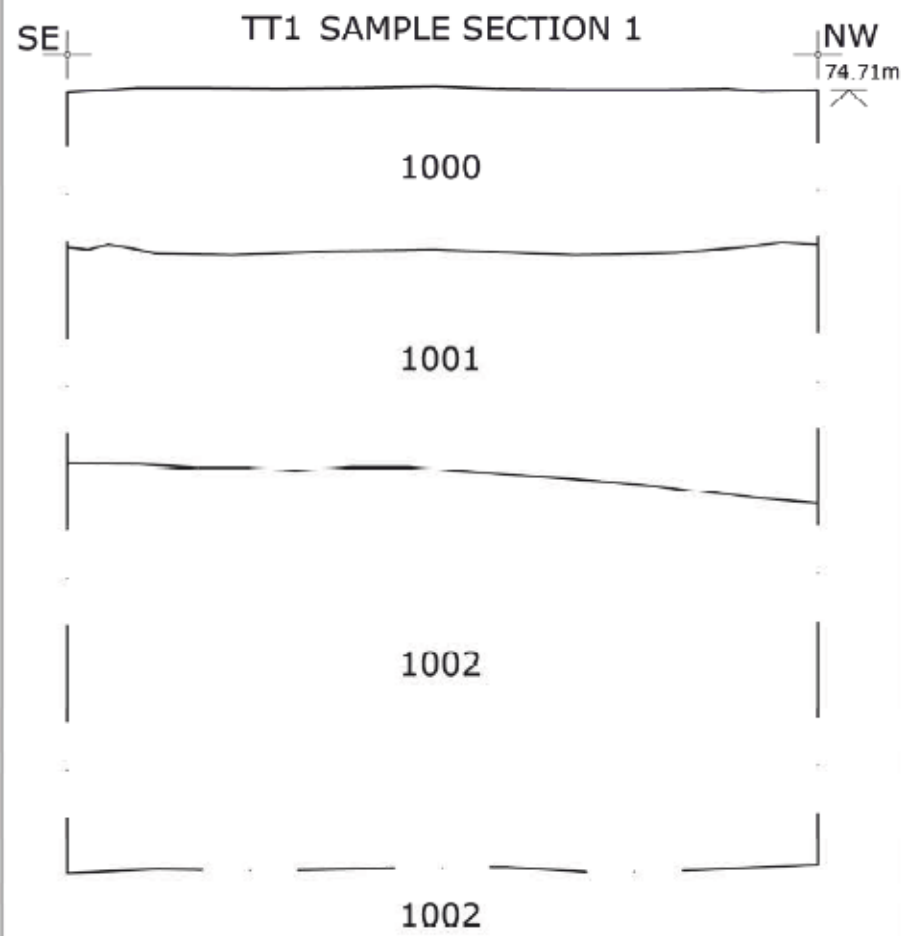
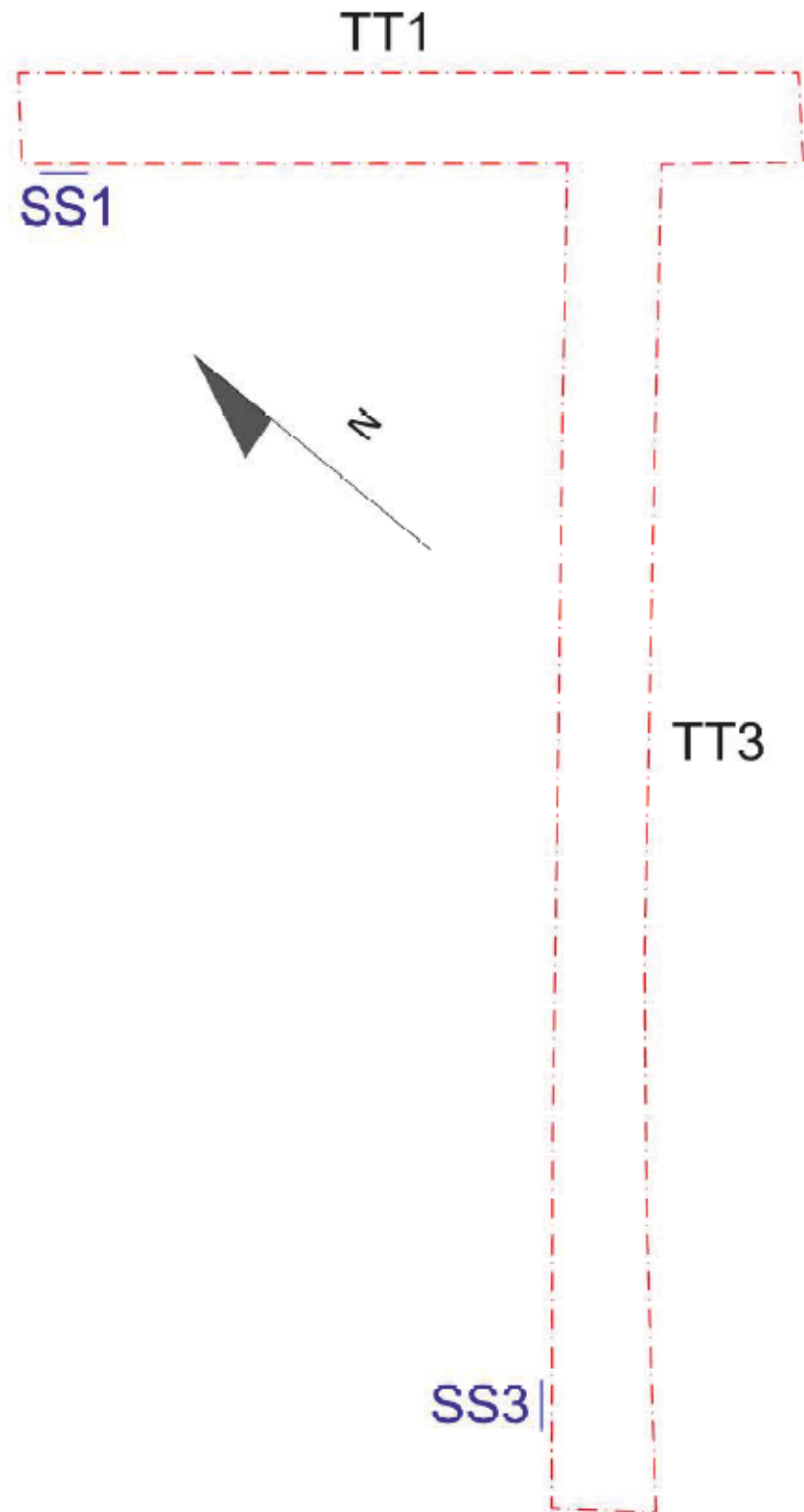
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SAMPLE SECTION 1 - VIEW SW



TRIAL TRENCH 1 - VIEW SE

 SS1	Site Section
	Trial Trench

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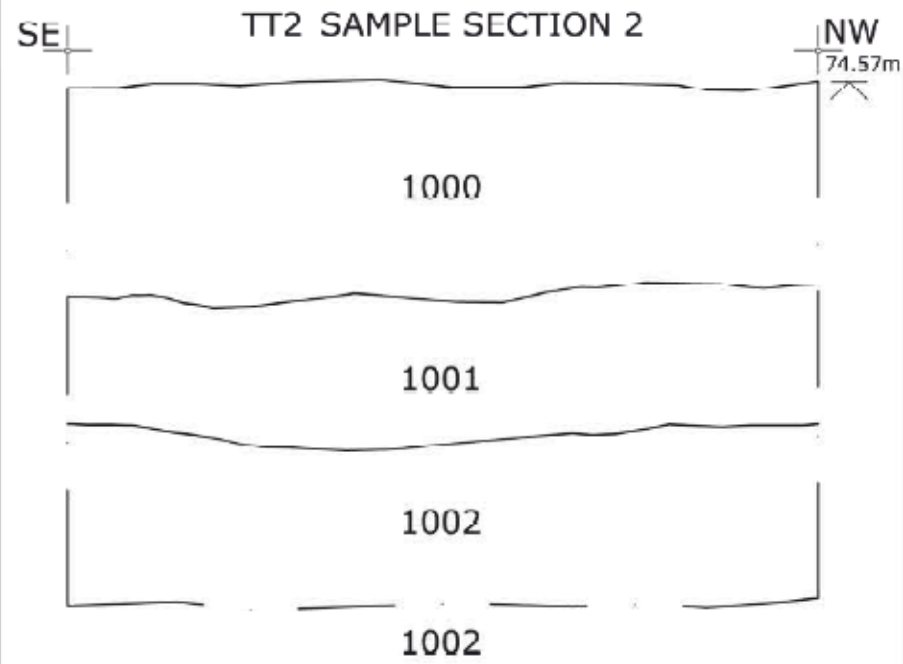
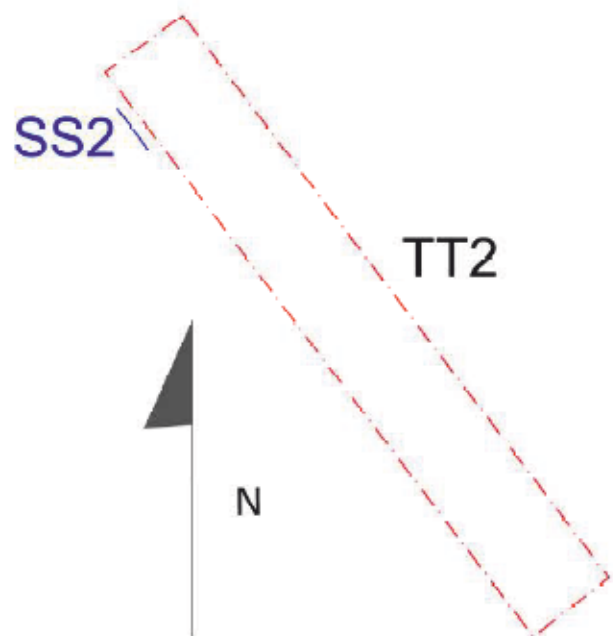
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PLANS: 0 8m
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SAMPLE SECTION 2 - VIEW SW



TRIAL TRENCH 2 - VIEW SE

<u>SS1</u>	Site Section
	Trial Trench

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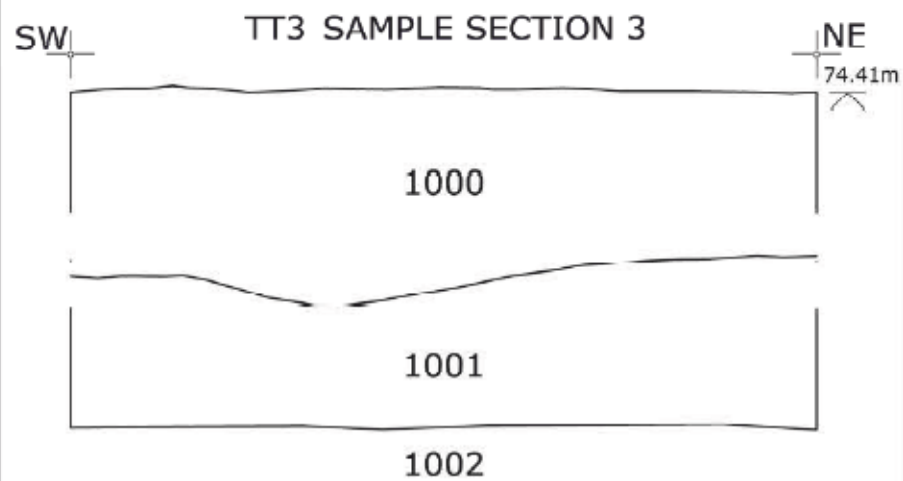
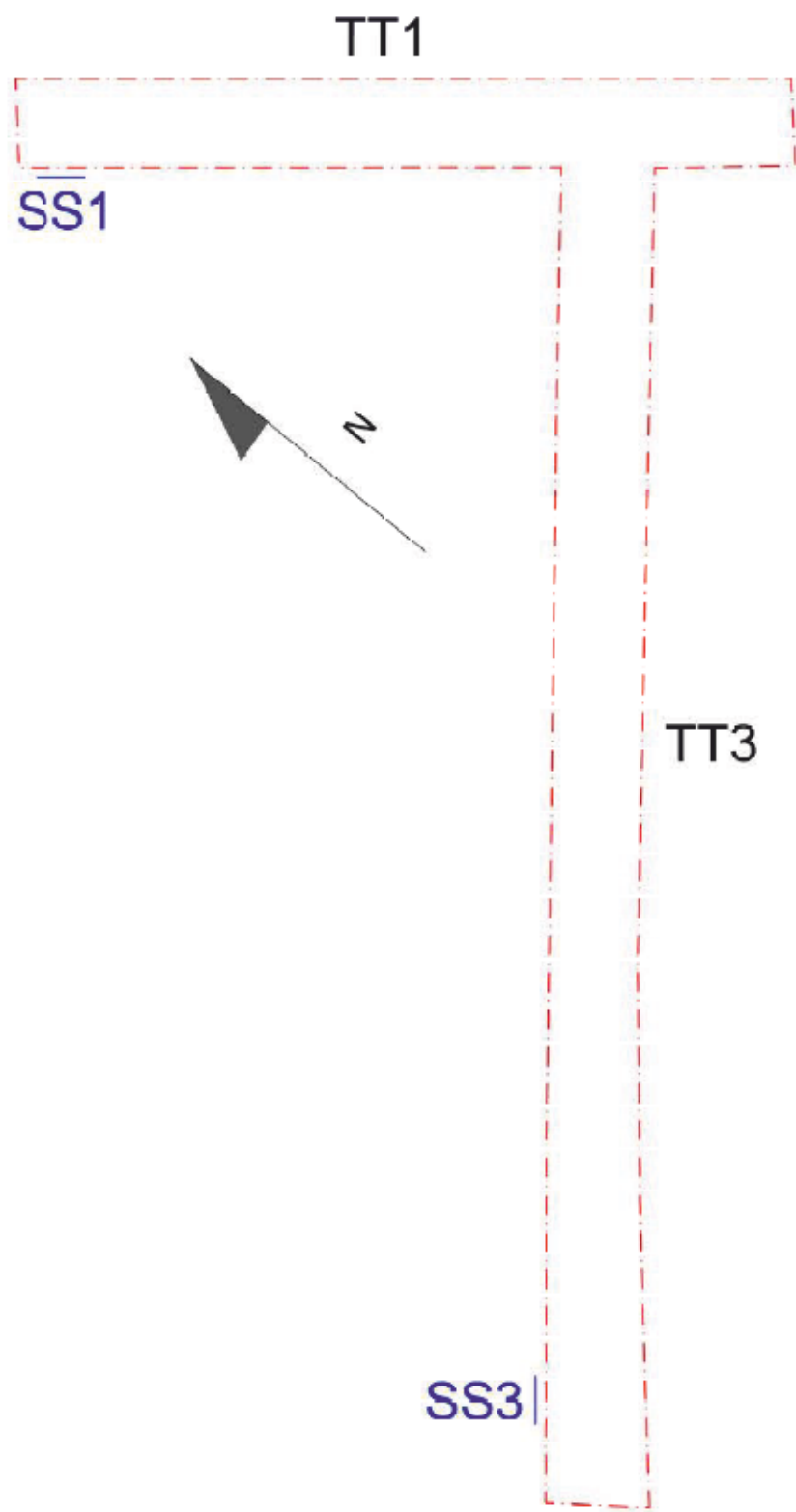
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PLANS: 0 8m
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SAMPLE SECTION 3 - VIEW NW



TRIAL TRENCH 3 - VIEW SW

SS1	Site Section
	Trial Trench

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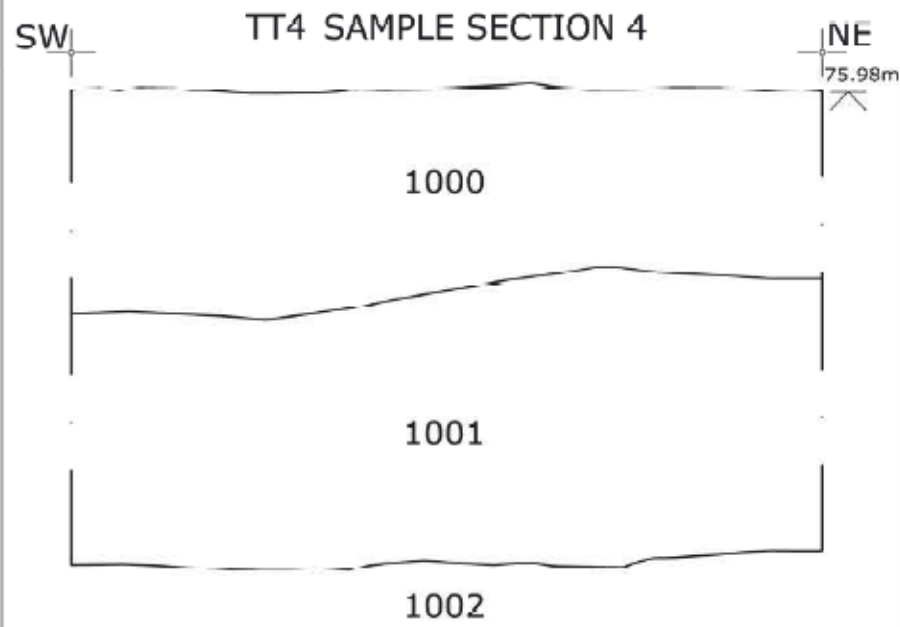
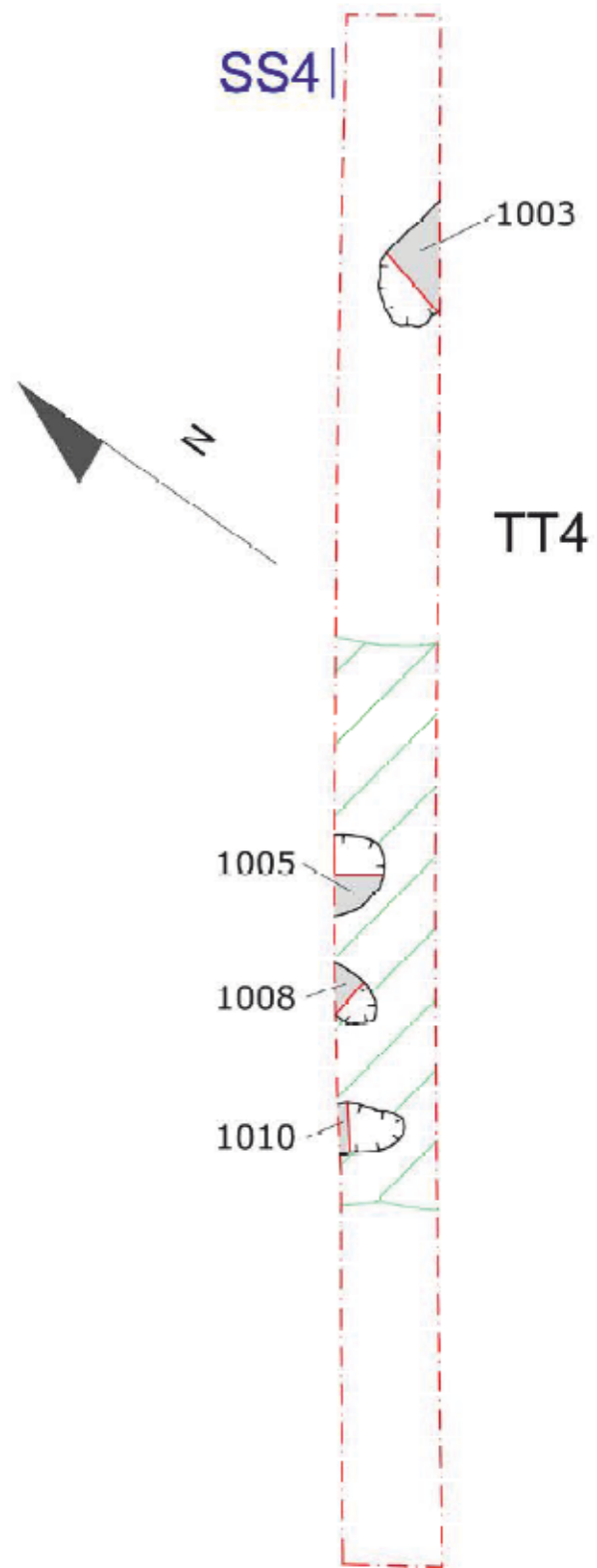
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SCALE:		
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PLOT:	APPROVED:	VERSION:
A3	MB	01
DATE:	AUTHOR:	FIGURE:
AUG 2015	DPM	07



SAMPLE SECTION 4 - VIEW NW



TRIAL TRENCH 4 - VIEW NE

	Archaeological Feature
	Extent of Layer 1007
	Site Section
	Trial Trench

NGR: 582500 248500 REPORT NUMBER: 1106

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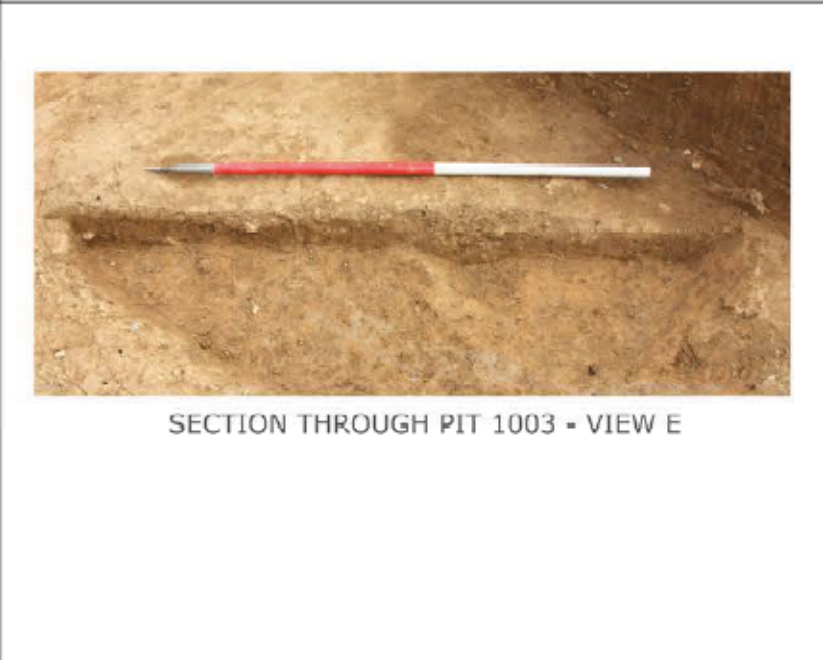
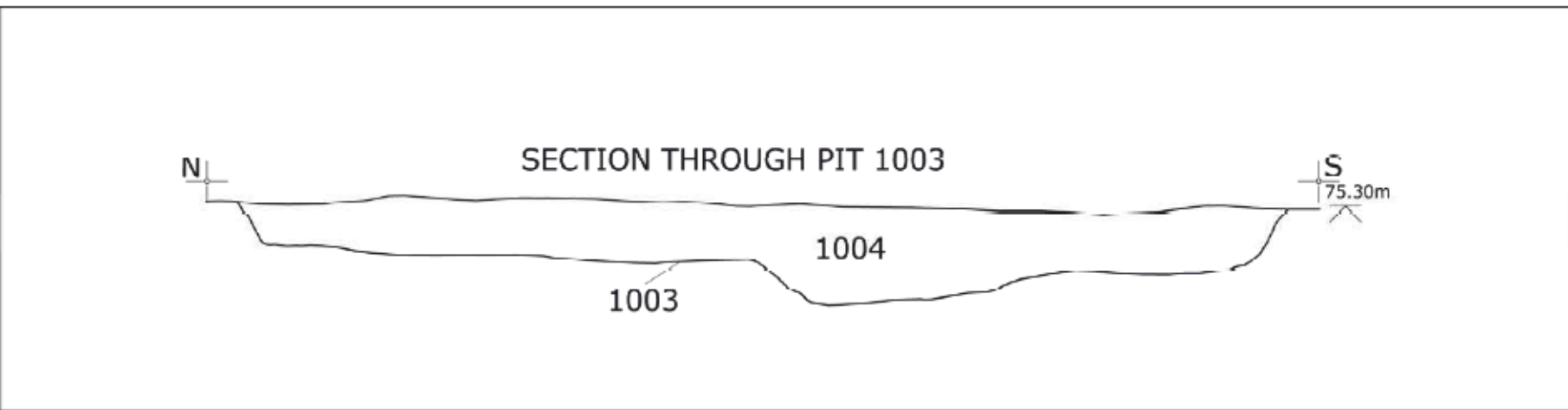
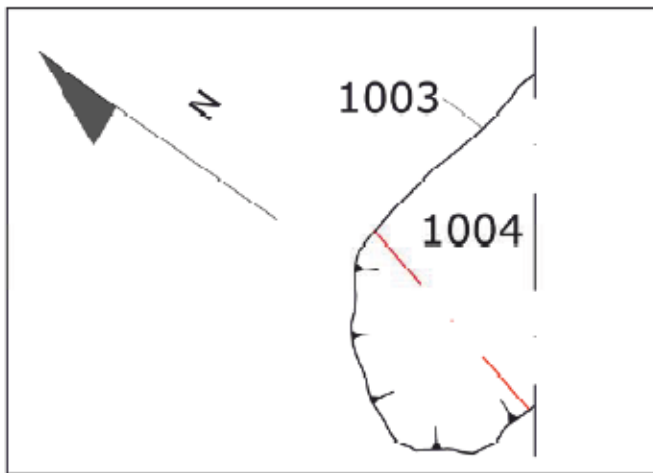
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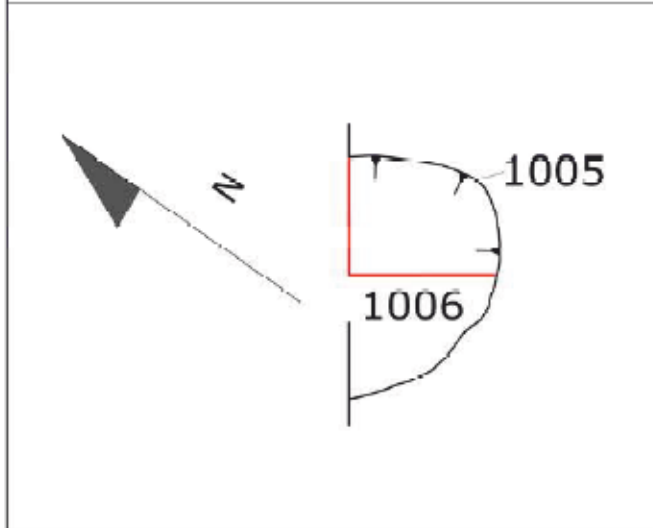
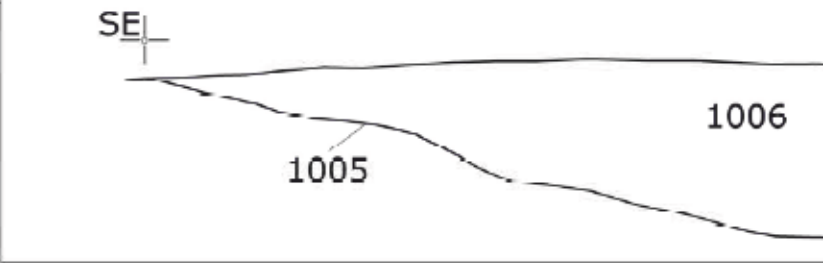
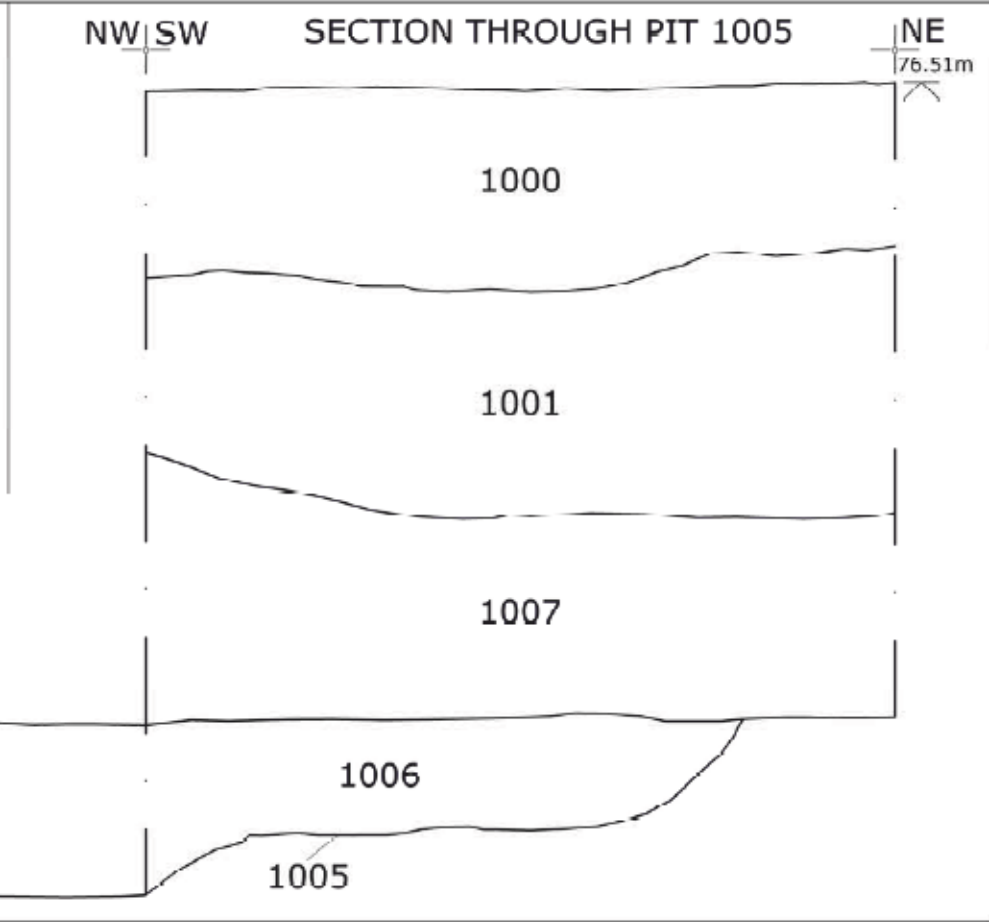
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PLANS: 0 8m
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SECTION THROUGH PIT 1003 - VIEW E

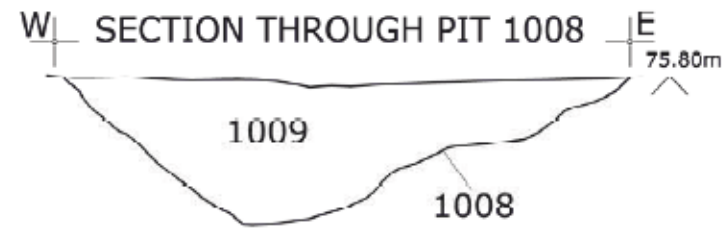
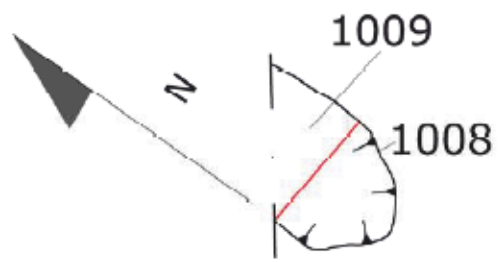


SECTION THROUGH PIT 1005 - VIEW SW



SECTION THROUGH PIT 1005 - VIEW NW

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CLIENT: 	
DESCRIPTION: FEATURE PLANS, SECTIONS & PHOTOGRAPHS: TRENCH 4	
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SCALE:	
SECTIONS: 1:10	0 0.5m
PLANS: 1:50	0 2m
PLOT: A3	APPROVED: MB
DATE: AUG 2015	AUTHOR: DPM
VERSION: 01	FIGURE: 09



SECTION THROUGH PIT 1008 - VIEW N



NGR: 582500 248500 REPORT NUMBER: 1106

PROJECT:
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SUFFOLK - EVALUATION

CLIENT:
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Chartered Surveyors

DESCRIPTION:
FEATURE PLANS, SECTIONS &
PHOTOGRAPHS: TRENCH 4

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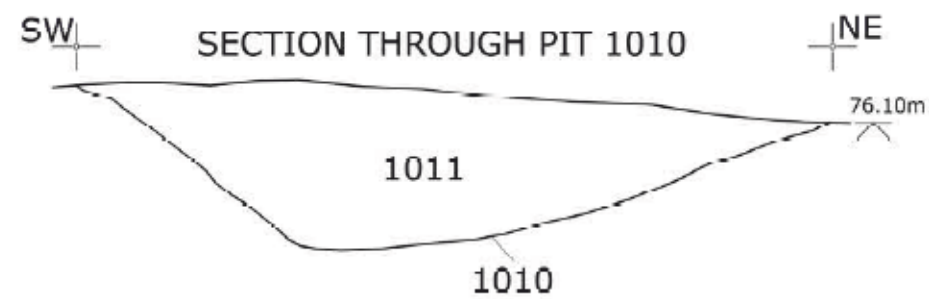
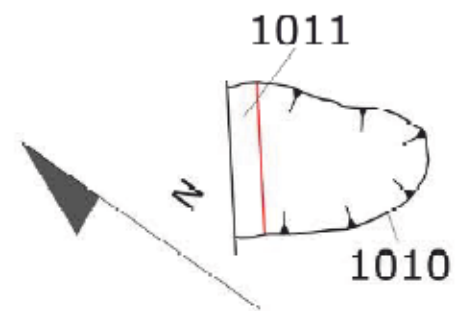
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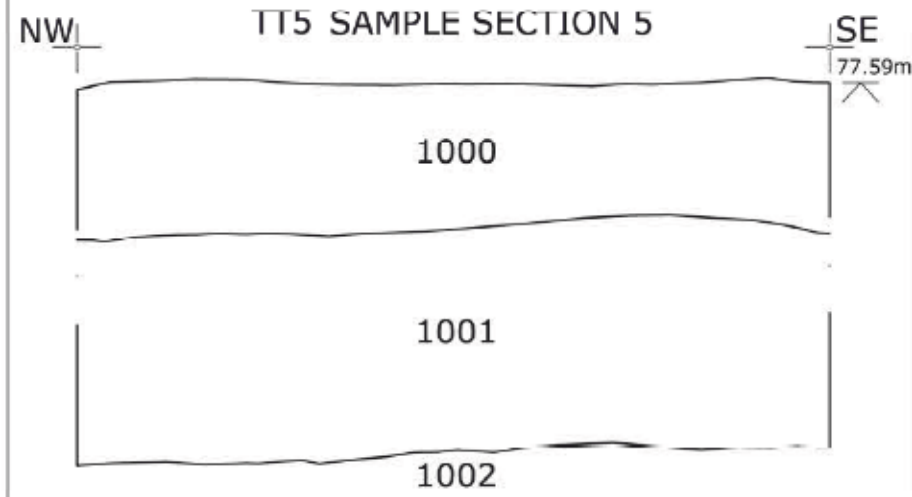
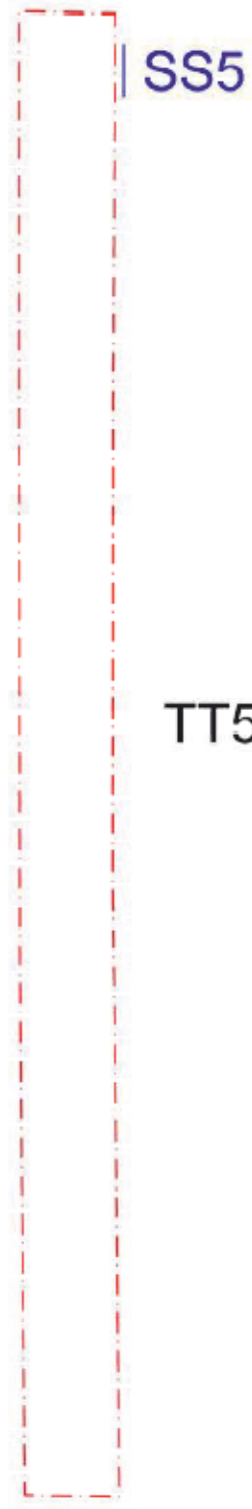
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PLANS: 0 2m
1:50

PLOT: A3 APPROVED: MB VERSION: 01

DATE: AUG 2015 AUTHOR: DPM FIGURE: 10



SECTION THROUGH PIT 1010 - VIEW NW



SAMPLE SECTION 5 - VIEW NE



TRIAL TRENCH 5 - VIEW SE

 SS1	Site Section
	Trial Trench

NGR: 582500 248500 REPORT NUMBER: 1106

PROJECT:
19 - 55 SCHOOLFIELD, GLEMSFORD,
SUFFOLK - EVALUATION

CLIENT:
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DESCRIPTION:
TRENCH PLANS, SECTIONS &
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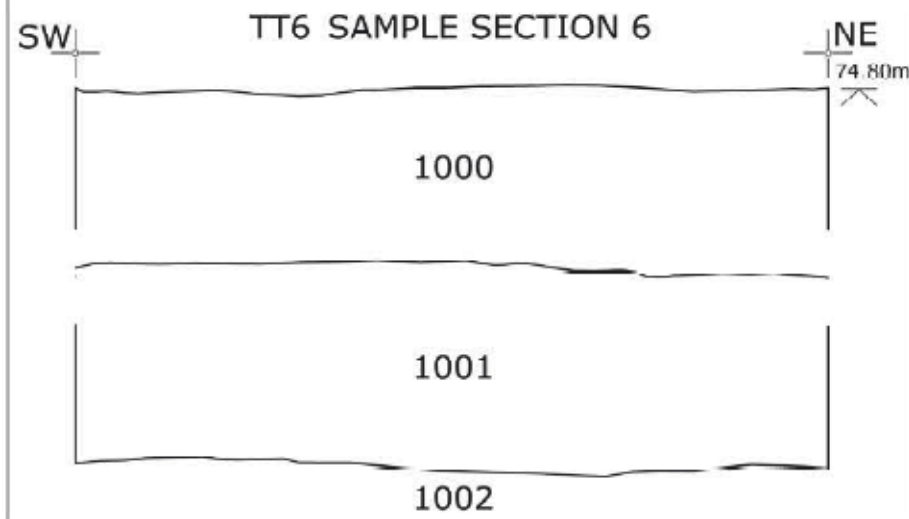
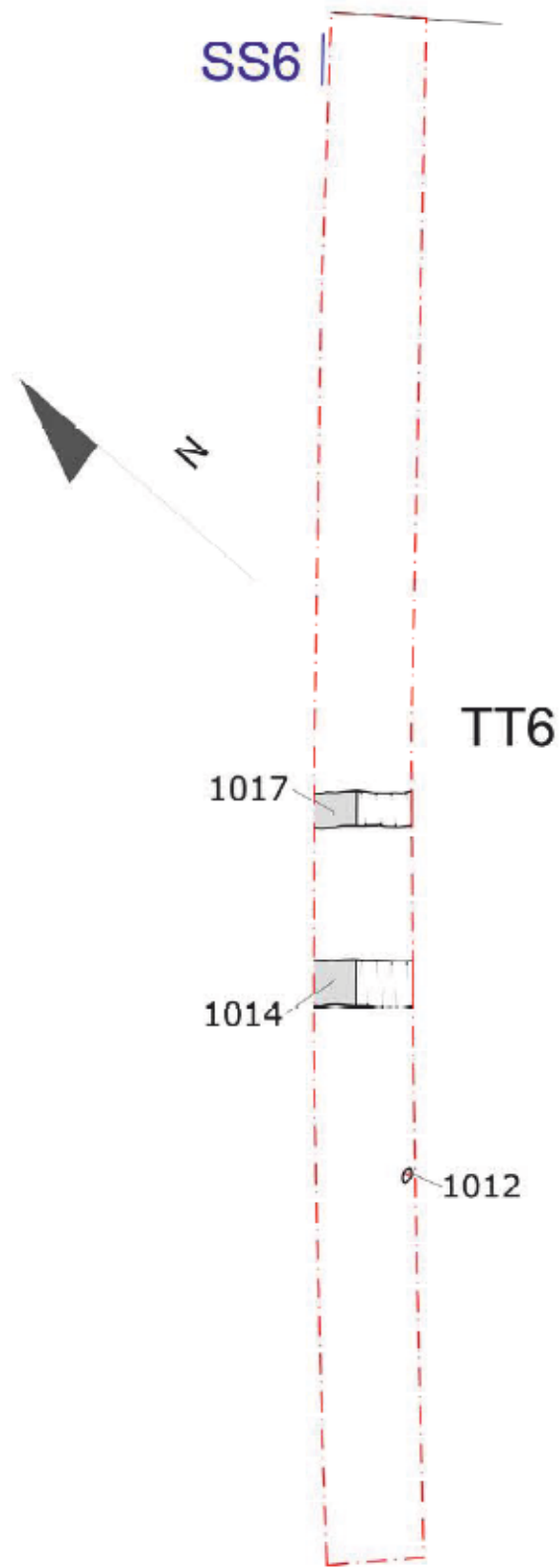
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IP14 5UX

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SCALE:
SECTIONS: 0 0.5m
1:10 
PLANS: 0 8m
1:150 

PLOT: A3	APPROVED: MB	VERSION: 01
DATE: AUG 2015	AUTHOR: DPM	FIGURE: 11



SAMPLE SECTION 6 - VIEW NW



TRIAL TRENCH 6 - VIEW NE

 SS1	Site Section
	Trial Trench

NGR: 582500 248500 REPORT NUMBER: 1106

PROJECT:
19 - 55 SCHOOLFIELD, GLEMSFORD,
SUFFOLK - EVALUATION

CLIENT:

Chartered Surveyors

DESCRIPTION:
TRENCH PLANS, SECTIONS &
PHOTOGRAPHS

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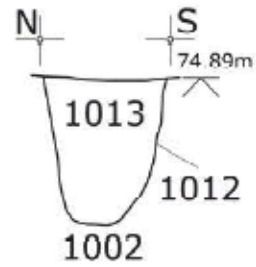
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SCALE:
SECTIONS: 0 0.5m
1:10 
PLANS: 0 8m
1:150 

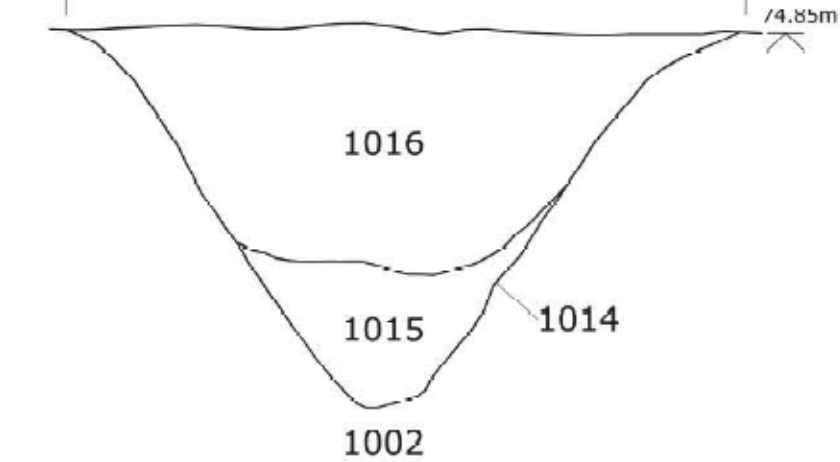
PLOT: A3	APPROVED: MB	VERSION: 01
DATE: AUG 2015	AUTHOR: DPM	FIGURE: 12

SECTION THROUGH PH 1012



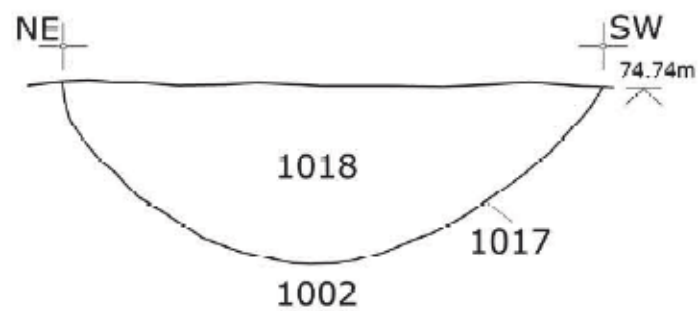
SECTION THROUGH POST HOLE 1012 - VIEW E

SECTION THROUGH DITCH 1014



SECTION THROUGH DITCH 1014 - VIEW SE

SECTION THROUGH DITCH 1017



SECTION THROUGH DITCH 1017 - VIEW SE

NGR: 582500 248500 REPORT NUMBER: 1106

PROJECT: 19 - 55 SCHOOLFIELD, GLEMSFORD, SUFFOLK - EVALUATION

CLIENT: **OXBURY**
Chartered Surveyors

DESCRIPTION: FEATURE SECTIONS & PHOTOGRAPHS: TRENCH 6

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SCALE: 1:10
SECTIONS: 0 0.5m

PLOT: A3	APPROVED: MB	VERSION: 01
DATE: AUG 2015	AUTHOR: DPM	FIGURE: 13