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

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION  
REPORT**





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REPORT**

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## **Abstract**

*In January and February 2016, Britannia Archaeology Ltd (BA) undertook an archaeological excavation on Land Rear of 49-55 Schoolfield, Glemsford, Suffolk (NGR TL 825 485) in response to a design brief issued by Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service/Conservation Team (SCCAS/CT) (Abraham. R. 11th November 2015) requiring the controlled strip, map and excavation of a c.0.17ha area in the centre of the site.*

*A previous evaluation carried out by Britannia Archaeology Ltd (Brook. M, 2015. Report 1106) recorded a number of features of Roman date.*

*The results of the excavation show four phases of activity ranging in date from the late Bronze Age to the Roman period.*

*Phase I (1000BC – 400BC) was represented by three features dating from the Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age which were located in the north western area of the site. Sparse amounts of pottery recovered from this phase indicate the potential Bronze Age activity in the area preceding the further development of the site in the Iron Age.*

*Phase II (400BC – 43AD) comprised three features including two ditches forming part of a field system or enclosures, and potential drove way. The site was dominated by these two ditches. This system of land division is common in the Iron Age and indicates the likely sub division of the whole area in the wider historic landscape. The spacing between the boundary ditches, demarcating the enclosures, could have been used as a track way/drove way.*

*Phase III (Mid 1st C – Mid 2nd C) relates to a period of limited activity associated with three features dated to the Roman period. This shows an area of Roman activity on the site likely after the driveway has gone out of use with the focus of activity of the site moving away from agricultural activity to domestic waste and storage indicated by pits from the preceding evaluation and post-holes from the excavation.*

*Phase IV (undated) showed seven features. These were unable to be dated by material culture and have been assigned to this phase.*

*The excavation has allowed the opportunity to add to the relatively sparse pre historic record in the area, and potentially indicates the location of settlement towards the village core in the prehistoric period. Phase II shows a typical view of peripheral Iron Age activity associated with an agricultural community with potential animal paddocks evidenced by a drove way to allow movement from field to field. Phase III seems to indicate a change in use of the localised area, with a move from purely agricultural practices to storage and settlement.*



## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

In January and February 2016, Britannia Archaeology Ltd (BA) undertook an archaeological excavation on Land Rear of 49-55 Schoolfield, Glemsford, Suffolk (NGR TL 825 485) in response to a design brief issued by Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service/Conservation Team (SCCAS/CT) (Abraham. R. 11th November 2015) requiring the controlled strip, map and excavation of a c.0.17ha area in the centre of the site. A previous evaluation carried out by Britannia Archaeology Ltd (Brook. M, 2015. Report 1106) recorded a number of features of Roman date.

## **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, (Fig1). 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, 2016).

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, 2016).

### **2.1 Previous work**

From the 3rd to the 7th August 2015, Britannia Archaeology Ltd (BA) undertook an archaeological investigation by means of a trial trench evaluation on the site which totalled six trenches.

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 which 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 represented late medieval agricultural intervention on the site which continued through to the modern period.

The fourth and final phase of activity was represented by Roman features in trenches 4 and 6. All the features contained similar pottery of a contemporary date suggesting that these were in use at the same time. Three of the pits were likely to be of agricultural origin, possibly storage or rubbish pits. Two ditches ran parallel to each other on the same north-west to south-east alignment and contained significant quantities of Roman pottery. These ditches were suggested as a track way or drove way and extend to the Roman features in Trench 4, but possibly led to a field or enclosure not identified in the evaluation.



### 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 (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](http://www.pastscape.org.uk)), and the Archaeological Data Service ([www.ads.ahds.ac.uk](http://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 14<sup>th</sup> century which is the date of the west tower, nave arcade and clerestory. The aisle walls, chapels and the north and south porches are 15<sup>th</sup> century. The church also contains a 15<sup>th</sup> 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 19<sup>th</sup> 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 19<sup>th</sup> 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.

### *Previous Work*

From the 3<sup>rd</sup> to the 7<sup>th</sup> August 2015, Britannia Archaeology undertook an archaeological investigation by means of a trial trench evaluation at the site. A design brief issued by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Services/Conservation Team (SCCAS/CT) (Abraham, R. Dated 17<sup>th</sup> 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.

The evaluation revealed four phases of activity. The most recent phase was the topsoil layer which was the current topsoil layer covering the site. The second phase related to the subsoil layer. 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 16<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> centuries and sealed three of the features in trench 4. This layer represented late medieval agricultural intervention on the site which continued through to the modern period.

The fourth and final phase of activity on the site was represented by Roman features in trenches 4 and 6. All the features contained similar pottery of a contemporary date suggesting that these were in use at the same time. The nature of pits 1005, 1008 and 1009 was considered to be of agricultural origin, possibly storage or rubbish pits. Ditches 1014 and 1017 ran 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 suggested a contemporary date with ditch 1014. These ditches most were interpreted as most likely defining a track way or drove way, the orientation of which would eventually cause them to encounter the Roman features in Trench 4 where the ditches were no longer present.

Given the above records and the previous work at the site, there was a specific potential for **Roman** and **medieval** features and finds, relating to the medieval core of the village.

## 5.0 PROJECT AIMS

The broad aims laid out in the SCCAS/CT brief were to undertake a strip, map and record excavation on an area over the area of defined Roman archaeological features identified in the previous evaluation (Brief, 4.1).

The aims included, but were not be limited to the following:

- To excavate and provide a record of the archaeological remains on site in order to mitigate the impact of development;
- To characterise the development, phasing, spatial organisation, character, function, and the nature of social, economic and industrial activities of the site;
- Place the evidence for medieval activity at the site in context with known remains of the similar date round Glemsford and the wider region;
- Undertake a programme of post-excavation analysis leading to appropriate forms of public dissemination.

## 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).

## 7.0 FIELDWORK METHODOLOGY

A Leica GS08 differential global positioning system (DGPS) was used to accurately set-out the excavation area agreed with SCCAS/CT (Fig. 6).

The site was excavated using a 14 tonne 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket under the control of a qualified professional archaeologist. Topsoil and subsoil layers were removed carefully down to the first archaeological horizon, and all feature excavation was undertaken by hand. Further subsoil was removed by machine once



the initial features were suitably recorded, to expose additional underlying features. The process was repeated until the natural drift geology was exposed.

Topographic survey, limit of excavation, section locations and archaeological and natural feature survey points were accurately recorded using the DGPS to produce a pre- and post-excavation plan tied into the Ordnance Survey National Grid. The archaeological remains were recorded using pro-forma sheets, plan and section drawings and appropriate photographic records, as agreed in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Brook, 2015). All features, finds and samples were given unique context numbers assigned during the recording phases on site.

## 8.0 RESULTS (Figs. 4 - 22)

The results presented below are organised by phase (Fig. 5). This is based on finds recovered, stratigraphic relationship to other features, location and spatial relationship to dated features. A full context list and descriptions are presented at Appendix 1.

In this case, pottery spot dates and stratigraphic relationship form the primary means of dating.

*Phasing* (Fig. 5)

The following phases were identified during the excavation and post excavation analysis to date:

- I. Late Bronze Age – Early Iron Age (1000BC-400BC)
- II. Early Iron Age – Late Iron Age (400BC – 43AD)
- III. Roman (Mid 1<sup>st</sup>C – Mid 2<sup>nd</sup>C)
- IV. Undated

### 8.1 Phase I – Late Bronze Age – Early Iron Age (1000BC-400BC) (Figs. 7 & 8)

Three features (**2023**, **2025** and **2029**) dating to Phase I were recorded close together in the north western portion of the site.

Ditch **2023** measured 17.00m x 1.10m x 0.35m and is cut by Phase II ditch **2003** and tree throw **2027**. The ditch was excavated in three segments and contained a single fill, **2024**, of mid grey brown, compact, silty clay, with occasional sub angular flint pebbles. Two sherds of hand-made flint-tempered ware UNS FT (HMF) were recovered from the ditch. The sherds have been identified as representing a simple bead rimmed jar which has a patchily reduced surface and contains abundant ill-sorted flint dating the pottery to the late Bronze Age – early Iron Age, (Fawcett. 2016; this report). The ditch was sampled and processed. Analysis of the floatation revealed the presence of barley (*Hordeum vulgare* L.) grain, charcoal fragments, modern rootlets and snail shells. A small flint debitage fragment was present in



coarse fraction, (Small. 2016 This report). Ditch 2023 produced two flakes the first of which was an un-patinated non-corticated flake, with a large platform and distorted bulb and a hinge terminal at its dorsal end. Hard hammered, the flake is from the Late Mesolithic/Early Neolithic periods. The second flint flake is un-patinated, non-corticated with both the distal and proximal ends not present. The flake is curved, possibly a core rejuvenation flake and likely dates from the Early Neolithic period, (McConnell, 2016 This report). Both of these pieces are considered residual and relate to previous prehisotirc activity in the wider historic landscape.

Pit **2025** was located adjacent to ditch **2023** and south east of pit **2029**. The feature measured 0.82m x 0.46m x 0.21m and is cut by ditch **2003**. The pit contained a single fill, **2026**, comprising mid-grey brown, compact, silty clay, with occasional sub angular flint pebbles. A single small sherd of Southern-British grog tempered ware was recovered from the feature dating to the late 1st BC-AD60/70. This is believed to be intrusive and likely originated in Iron Age ditch **2003** which cuts pit **2025**. The pottery may have been redistributed through the soil by later agricultural intervention. Consequently this feature has been assigned to this phase based on its stratigraphic relationship to ditch **2003**.

Pit **2029** was also located adjacent to ditch **2023** and approximately 2.00m North West of pit **2025**. The pit was cut by ditch **2003** and measured 0.50m x 0.30m x 0.10m and contained a single fill (**2030**). The fill comprised mid-grey brown, compact, silty clay, with occasional sub angular flint pebbles. No finds were recovered from the feature. Similarly to pit **2025** this feature has been assigned to this phase due to its relationship with ditch **2003**.

These features add to the very sparse background level of activity noted in the historic background and suggest that further activity might be present to the north west of the site, although there is likely to have been some truncation from post medieval and modern agricultural activity.

## **8.2 Phase II – Early Iron Age – Late Iron Age (400BC – 43AD) (Figs. 8 - 16)**

Three features dated to this period (**2003**, **2006** and **2027**). The main features dating to this phase are ditches **2003** and **2006** which form a potential droveway bisecting the site.

### *The Drove Way*

The site contained two ditches (**2003** and **2006**) which were both of a similar profile and length. The closely spaced parallel positioning (2.50m on average) of the two sets of ditches is suggestive of a droveway or ditched track running on a north west to south east alignment across the site.

Ditch **2003** was 32.00m x 1.20m x 0.48m and cut features **2023**, **2025** and **2029**. The ditch was excavated in eight sections and it contained two fills (**2004** and **2005**). Primary



fill **2004** was mid-grey orange, compact, silty clay with moderate sub angular flint inclusions. A single sherd of hand-made sand and organic tempered ware belonging to a jar, was recovered from this layer. This jar displayed a thin flared rim in a reduced fabric containing abundant ill-sorted organics alongside sparse flint. Although the form is too small to be identified beyond its general vessel class, the rim style is typical of the early-middle Iron Age period and the presence of sparse flint within the fabric indicates that it is potentially dated to the earlier part of this date range, (Fawcett. 2016; this report). Secondary fill **2005** was comprised of mid grey brown, compact, silty clay with occasional sub angular flint inclusions. Two body sherds of hand-made flint-tempered ware present in this layer dated to the Early Iron –Age. The sample taken from this layer recovered indeterminate seeds, charcoal fragments and modern rootlets (Small. 2016 This report). The ditch also produced two pieces of flint which have both been dated to the Neolithic period and most likely represent residual evidence for possible prehistoric activity in the wider area, (McConnell, 2016 This report). Ditch **2003** aligns and is the same as ditch **1014** excavated in the preceding trial trench evaluation (Brook. 2015).

Ditch **2006** was 32.50m x 0.93m x 0.26m and was excavated in eight sections. The ditch contained a single fill (**2007**) which comprised mid-grey brown, compact, silty clay with occasional sub angular flint pebble inclusions. The ditch produced seven sherds of pottery which included hand-made sand tempered ware and black surfaced/Romanising grey ware. The Romanising grey ware was all part of a whole jar base, (Fawcett. 2016; this report). The sample taken from this ditch recovered indeterminate cereal grains, charcoal fragments rootlets present. A basic scraper with re-touch was present in coarse fraction, (Small. 2016 This report).

Ditch **2006** aligns and is the same as ditch **1014** excavated in the preceding trial trench evaluation (Brook. 2015).

Tree throw **2027** was 1.90m x 0.40m x 0.25 and cut ditch **2023**. The feature contained a single fill of mid grey brown, silt clay with infrequent sub angular flint inclusions. The feature produced a single sherd of hand-made sand and organic tempered ware dating to the early-mid / late Iron Age.

This phase of the site was dominated by the presence of the potential driveway demarcating the extent of two possible enclosures. It is clear that this land division would have continued beyond the limits of the excavation to the south east.

### **8.3 Phase III - Roman (Mid 1<sup>st</sup>C – Mid 2<sup>nd</sup>C) (Figs. 17 – 19)**

There were three features dating to this phase excavated on the site, (**2008, 2011** and **2033**). The trial trenching undertaken in the preceding evaluation indicated a good potential for further features dating to this phase. It should be noted that all of these features were located in the north western extent of the site near the Roman features excavated in the trial trenching (**1003, 1005, 1008** and **1010**).



Post-hole **2008** measured 0.54m x 0.42m x 0.33m and was sub oval in plan. The feature had steep almost vertical sides, a flat base and contained two fills. Primary fill **2009** was comprised of light grey brown, very compact, silty clay and contained 32 sherds of Black surfaced/Romanising grey ware. This was the largest group of pottery found on the site. The sherds from this context were all part of the same jar and date from the mid/late 1<sup>st</sup> to mid/late 2<sup>nd</sup> century. This fabric typically, has a sandy/soapy feel with a black surface, orange margins and a grey core, containing abundant ill-sorted quartz alongside sparse grog. A few small fragments of rim survive and depict a jar with a rolled/squared rim which is slightly undercut with a short neck, (Fawcett. 2016 This report). The secondary fill **2010** was a light grey orange, compact, silty clay which contained no finds.

Post-hole **2011** was the most southerly feature located on the site dated to this phase. The feature measured 0.45m x 0.43m x 0.12m and cut undated post-hole **2013**. The feature contained a single fill, **2012**, which comprised light grey brown, very compact, silty clay with infrequent sub angular flint inclusions. Two sherds of black surfaced/Romanising grey ware were recovered from the feature dating it to the mid-1<sup>st</sup> – 2<sup>nd</sup> century, (Fawcett. 2016 This report).

Spread **2033** was located adjacent to the north western boundary of the excavation area. The spread measured 3.70m + x 3.20m x 0.10m and spread was comprised of light grey brown, very compact, silty clay which contained 10 sherds of pottery. This pottery included examples of black surfaced/Romanising grey ware and micaceous black surfaced grey wares all dating to the Roman period, (Fawcett. 2016 This report). While this feature has been interpreted as a spread its location near the Roman features excavated in the trial trench evaluation means its origins as a pit cannot be discounted, perhaps indicating that this is the all that remains of the base of a large pit damaged through subsequent ploughing and other agricultural activity.

The preceding evaluation identified four Roman features in the northern area of the site it is therefore unsurprising that further evidence of Roman activity was encountered. The finds dated to this period again expand on those found in the evaluation indicating that while it is possible to surmise that there was a high status Roman building near the site they are far more likely to be indicative of the wider situation in the area of Glemsford at this period in history, (Brook. 2015).

#### **8.4 Phase IV – Undated (Figs. 20 – 21)**

Seven features (**2013, 2015, 2017, 2019, 2021, 2031** and a natural tree throw) were unable to be dated and have been assigned to this phase.

Post-hole **2013** was located adjacent to pit **2015** and was cut by Roman post-hole **2011**. The featured measured 0.31m x 0.35m x 0.14m and contained a single fill **2014**, which comprised mid-grey orange, compact silty clay with infrequent sub angular flint inclusions.



Pit **2015** was located in the northern area of the site adjacent to ditch **2003**. The feature measured 0.65m x 0.49m x 0.13m and contained a single fill, **2016** which was comprised of mid grey orange, compact silty clay.

Post-hole **2017** was located adjacent to tree throw **2031** and was cut by post-hole **2019** the feature measured 0.13m x 0.14m x 0.06m and contained a single fill, **2018**, of light grey brown, compact silty clay.

Post-hole **2019** was also located adjacent to tree throw **2031** in the northern portion of the site and cut post-hole **2017** the feature measured 0.20m x 0.19m x 0.12m and contained a single fill, **2020**, which comprised mid-grey brown, compact silty clay with infrequent sub angular flint inclusions.

Tree throw **2021** was located in the north of the site and its full length extended beyond the excavation boundary. The feature measured 1.34m x 0.48m + x 0.19m and contained a single fill **2022**, which comprised mid-grey brown, compact silty clay.

Tree throw **2031**, measured 4.30m x 2.40m x 0.60m and contained a single fill, **2032**, which comprised a light brown orange, compact silty clay with occasional sub angular flint inclusions. The feature produced a blade and flake from its single fill. A mid grey tertiary blade with a small bulb and platform with cortex along its right edge and signs of microwear along its left and is Neolithic in date. The flint flake from the same fill is a dark grey unpatinated tertiary flake broken along all edges and is of indeterminate age, however likely dates from within the Neolithic period as do the majority of the other flakes from the site, (McConnell, 2016 This report).

## 9.0 DEPOSIT MODEL

The site stratigraphy was simple and consistent across the site.

The existing topsoil layer **2000** was a plough soil and formed the upper most layer in all areas of the site. It was a dark grey brown, loose, sand silt and clay. It sealed subsoil layer **2001** which was in all likelihood a post-medieval plough soil.

The final layer in the stratigraphic sequence comprised the natural superficial geology **2003** which was an orange brown, firm, silty clay.

## 10.0 SPECIALIST ASSESSMENT REPORTS

The following is the initial assessment of the finds and environmental evidence recovered from site. The specialist catalogues of all material are at Appendix 3 and a full bibliography is at the end of this report.



## 10.1 The prehistoric and Roman pottery from Land rear of 49-55 Schoolfield, Glemsford, Suffolk (GFD 054): An assessment report (19/02/16)

Andy Fawcett (Independent)

A total of 58 sherds with a combined weight of 479g was recorded from the archaeological investigation at Schoolfield, Glemsford.

This report within the introduction, sets out the distribution of pottery by period and context type, and discusses its general condition and diagnostic element. This will be followed by a methodology of work, and then each time period represented shall be analysed individually, succeeded by a general overview and recommendations for further work.

As Table \*1 demonstrates, the larger part of the assemblage is dated to the Roman period, with the remainder classed as prehistoric.

Period	Sherd No	Weight/g
Prehistoric	10	42
LIA/early Roman	1	1
Roman	47	436
<b>Total</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>479</b>

Table \*1 Pottery by period

The larger part of the pottery assemblage was recovered from pit fills and thereafter pit and post-hole contexts, as can be clearly seen in Table \*2.

Context type	Sherd No	Weight/g
Ditch	12	165
Pit	11	27
Post hole	34	276
Natural	1	11
<b>Total</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>479</b>

Table \*2. Pottery by context type

As a whole the pottery assemblage has an average weight of just over eight grams. However, sherds dated to the prehistoric period are in a far more fragmentary state (4.20g) in comparison to the Roman assemblage (9.27g).

The overall condition of the pottery, in terms of abrasion, may be described as being between abraded and slightly abraded. However, the variable abrasion rates apply only to sherds within the prehistoric assemblage, the Roman group suffers from only slight abrasion.



The diagnostic component of the assemblage (rim and base sherds) may be described as low. Just two rim sherds of prehistoric and two of Roman were identified, as well as two Roman bases.

## **Methodology**

The pottery has been recorded by sherd count and weight. The fabrics in each context have been scanned (where required, fabric examination at x20 vision has also been undertaken). Fabric codes have been assigned using simple letter combinations based upon those developed by Tomber and Dore (1998), which have been supplemented (in brackets) by the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service reference system. Where present, form types have been allocated plain form descriptions such as jar, jug and so on, however, those dated to the Roman period have followed the system used at Chelmsford by Going (1987). A full breakdown of reference codes can be seen in Appendix \*1, and the entire recorded pottery assemblage can be viewed in Appendix \*2.

## **Late Bronze/early - mid/?late Iron Age**

The pottery assemblage dated to this period, with the exception of one natural fill (2028) was retrieved from ditch fills, mainly those associated with Features 2003 and 2006. However, all of the fills (six) contained only between one or two sherds whose condition is fragmentary and variable in terms of abrasion and therefore must be considered poorly dated.

Two hand-made fabrics represent this period, flint tempered (UNS FT) and sand based wares (UNS SO and UNS ST), the latter types containing sand/organics and sparse grog.

Two jar forms were recorded. The first was noted in Ditch fill 2024, the two joining sherds represent a simple bead rimmed jar which has a patchily reduced surface and contains abundant ill-sorted flint (UNS FT). The sherds however are too small to identify the form beyond its general vessel class of jar, thus dating falls back on to the fabric style (LBA/EIA).

The second form was retrieved from Ditch fill 2004 G. This jar displays a thin flared rim and is in a reduced fabric containing abundant ill-sorted organics alongside sparse flint (UNS SO). Although the form is too small to be identified beyond its general vessel class, the rim style is typical of the early-middle Iron Age period and the presence of sparse flint within the fabric indicates that it is potentially dated to the earlier part of this date range.

## **Late 1<sup>st</sup> century BC - c AD60/70**

A very small body sherd of grog-tempered pottery (weighing less than one gram) accounts for this period on the site. It is a wheel thrown fabric that contains characteristically, abundant ill-sorted black grog (SOB GT) and spans the conquest period. The sherd was recovered from Pit fill 2026.





## Roman

The Roman pottery was retrieved from one ditch (2007 F), two post-holes (2009 and 2012) and one pit fill (2034).

The largest group was noted in Post-hole fill 2009 (thirty-two sherds weighing 260g). The sherds from this context are all part of the same jar in fabric BSW. This is an early Romanising fabric that was, at its most popular from the mid/late 1<sup>st</sup> to mid/late 2<sup>nd</sup> century. This fabric typically, has a sandy/soapy feel with a black surface, orange margins and a grey core, containing abundant ill-sorted quartz alongside sparse grog. A few small fragments of rim survive and depict a jar with a rolled/squared rim which is slightly undercut with a short neck. It is similar in style to Going's G24 class which is dated from the 2<sup>nd</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> century (1987, 25).

The same style of fabric was also recorded in Ditch fill 2007 F, in which all of the sherds were part of a whole jar base (134g). A body sherd and base fragment in the same fabric were also noted in Post-hole 2012 (16g).

Pit fill 2034 contained nine fragmentary sherds of Roman pottery (26g). These were made up of a small BSW dish fragment in Going's B2/4 style (1987, 14-15) dated from the early/mid-2<sup>nd</sup>-mid 3<sup>rd</sup> century as well as nine GRS body sherds. These latter sherds contain black iron ore as well as common silver mica; this fabric style is habitually encountered on Roman sites across Suffolk and its production spans the entire Roman period.

## Conclusion

Although the prehistoric assemblage is fragmentary and occurs in limited numbers per context, it nevertheless is consistently present, and is particularly associated with Ditch features 2003 and 2007. This hints that the lower fills of these features may have had their origins in the late Bronze/early Iron Age.

The presence of the flared jar rim provides the latest date and the combination of flint tempered as well as sand based fabrics, suggests the possibility that the assemblage might be contemporary and dated to around the early Iron Age (rather than representing two distinct phases).

Later prehistoric activity of a similar date has been previously noted to the south-east of the current site at Lions Road (Fawcett 2011), therefore this small group adds further information about the extent of rural land use during this period at Glemsford.

The single extremely small sherd of SOB GT does not provide definitive evidence of a continuation of land use from the Iron Age into the Roman period.



The current Roman assemblage is of a similar date to that recovered at the evaluation stage of the project (Adams per.com) and indeed the assemblage too from nearby Lion Road, Glemsford, was also mostly dated to around the 2<sup>nd</sup> century (Fawcett 2011).

Archaeological evidence for Roman activity in Glemsford is fairly limited therefore this small group is of some importance as it provides further data from a different location within the modern village. At this present time, it is difficult to ascertain the nature, status and extent of Roman land use at Schoolfield (and beyond) however this current assemblage seems highly likely to be the remains of some form of Roman agricultural activity.

## **Recommendations**

### **Prehistoric**

Due to the size and nature of the prehistoric assemblage a further detailed analysis of the group would yield no additional, useful information, therefore no further work on the assemblage is recommended.

### **Roman**

The Roman assemblage is made up of long-lived coarsewares and only two fragmentary forms have been identified. It is therefore considered that a further detailed examination of the pottery would provide no new constructive information, and thus no further work on the assemblage is recommended.

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- Tomber, R and Dore, J., 1998, *The national Roman fabric reference collection: A handbook*, MoLAS Monograph 2, London: Museum Archaeology Service



## Appendix \*1

### Fabric, form and abrasion codes

#### Prehistoric

UNS SO (HMSO)	Hand-made sand and organic tempered ware
UNS ST (HMS)	Hand-made sand tempered ware
UNS FT (HMF)	Hand-made flint-tempered ware

#### Roman

BSW (BSW)	Black surfaced/Romanising grey ware
GRS (GMB)	Micaceous black surfaced grey wares
GRS (GMG)	Micaceous grey wares
SOB GT (GROG)	Southern-British grog tempered wares

**Form codes;** B = dish, G = jar

**Abrasion;** Abr = abraded, sli = Slightly abraded

## 10.2 Flint

*Dan McConnell (Britannia Archaeology Ltd)*

### Introduction

The assemblage submitted for Schoolfield Road, Glemsford comprised 6 struck lithics. This report describes the assessment of the assemblage and appraises its chronological and technological traits.

All the flint recovered from the site was un-patinated and fresh bar a single blade with slight patination, ranging in colour from mid to dark grey, and where present two distinct thin cortexes (light grey and light brown-white) and a single thick white cortex; this is suggestive of the predominant flint source being secondary/tertiary geological deposits of local gravels, and a single primary chalk (thick white cortex) source, possibly from the underlying Lewes chalk geology.

### Methodology

The flint was quantified by weight and count and included in the concordance of finds table as part of the site report.



The flint was categorised in accordance with Andrefsky (2005) and Healy (1988); patination, colour and flake/implement type are recorded below. Cortex is categorised throughout the report after Andrefsky (2005), with primary flake referring to 100% dorsal cortex, secondary to 50-99% dorsal cortex and tertiary to 1-49% dorsal cortex. Non-corticated refers to flint without no dorsal cortex. Blades are defined as an elongated flake with a length at least twice that of its width. Measurements are taken as length x width x thickness.

## Discussion

Ditch 2003 produced two pieces of flint, both from the same fill. The flint from Slot C (fill 2005) was a dark grey un-patinated non-corticated flake (5g: max dimensions 33x19x7mm), oblique in shape tapering at its distal edge. Its broad striking platform shows some sign of preparation, with a thick triangular section with a large distorted bulb of percussion and was hard hammered. A small amount of microwear was present along one edge suggestive of discard after use. This flake probably dates from the earlier Neolithic period. The second piece of flint from ditch 2003 originated from slot G (Fill 2005) and was a mid-grey un-patinated tertiary squat flake with an irregular profile (6g: 25x32x5mm). The cortex present at its distal end is a thick white cortex; the flint used probably has its origin from the local underlying Lewes Chalk formation. The flake has a large striking platform and distorted bulb and is hard hammered. It is debitage and is typical of the squat broad flake type of the Neolithic period.

Ditch 2023 produced two flakes from the same Slot C from within Fill 2024. The first flake (8g: 43x28x6mm) is a dark grey un-patinated non-corticated flake, with a large platform and distorted bulb and a hinge terminal at its dorsal end. Hard hammered, the flake is from the Late Mesolithic/Early Neolithic periods. The second flint flake (12g: 47x25x9mm) from fill 2024 is dark grey un-patinated, non-corticated with both the distal and proximal ends not present. The flake is curved, possibly a core rejuvenation flake and likely dates from the Early Neolithic period.

Tree throw 2031 produced a blade and flake from its single fill 2032. A mid grey tertiary blade (4g: 37x18x6mm) has a small bulb and platform with cortex along its right edge and signs of microwear along its left and is Neolithic in date. The flint flake from the same fill is a dark grey un-patinated tertiary flake broken along all edges and is of indeterminate age, however likely dates from within the Neolithic period as do the majority of the other flakes from the site.

Given the above and the relationships noted on site it is highly likely that all the flint is residual in nature.

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### **10.3 The charred plant remains from land at the rear of 49-55 Schoolfield, Glemsford, Suffolk**

*Rachel Small ULAS (University of Leicester Archaeology Service).*

#### **Introduction**

Three samples were taken during excavation from the ditches of a drove way which dated from the late Bronze Age to Iron Age. The flots were sorted for plant remains, including cereal grains, chaff, and weed seeds, which provide evidence for past food production, consumption, agricultural practice and environment.

#### **Methods**

Approximately ten litres of each sample were processed in a York tank using a 0.5mm mesh with flotation into a 0.3mm mesh sieve. The flotation fractions (flots) were transferred into plastic boxes and left to air dry and they were then sorted for plant remains using a x10-40 stereo microscope. The residues were also air dried and the fractions over 4mm (coarse fraction) sorted for all finds. The fractions under 4mm (fine fraction) were examined for plant remains and small bones. Plant remains were identified by comparison to modern reference material available at ULAS and names follow Stace (1991).

#### **Results**

Fine roots were present in all of the flots and snail shells in sample 1; however, the quantities were low suggesting little disturbance to the contexts. Fragments of charred plant remains were present in the samples but in very small quantities (table 1). Two grains were identified, one barley (*Hordeum vulgare* L.) and the other indeterminate. A seed was also found but it was damaged and therefore it was not possible to identify to species. In the coarse fractions a fragment of flint debitage and a possible scraper with re-touch were identified.

#### **Discussion**

The remains probably represent domestic consumption refuse. In the Bronze Age and Iron Age small amounts of grain, such as barley, would have been taken out of storage on a day-to-day basis and prepared. Waste products would have been thrown on the fire acting as good tinder and food spilled during cooking would also have burned (Monckton and Hill 2011: 130). A general scatter of ash would have formed across the site accumulating on surfaces, such as the drove way.



Table 1: remains recovered from the samples.

Sample	Context	Date	Litres	Notes
1	2024	LBA - EIA	10	1 x barley ( <i>Hordeum vulgare L.</i> ) grain. Charcoal fragments over 2mm rare. Modern rootlets and snail shells present. Flint debitage fragment present in coarse fraction.
2	2005	LBA - EIA	10	1 x indeterminate seed. Charcoal fragments over 2mm rare. Modern rootlets present.
3	2007	E-M/LIA	10	1 x indeterminate cereal grain. Charcoal fragments over 2mm rare. Modern rootlets present. Basic scrapper with re-touch present in coarse fraction.

### Recommendations for further work

No further work is required on these samples. If further work is carried out at the site or in the vicinity the implementation of a suitable sampling strategy is recommended.

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## 11.0 DISCUSSION

The results of the excavation show four phases of activity ranging in date from the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age to the Roman period.

The most significant phases are Phases I (1000BC - 400BC and II (400BC - 43AD) relating to activity associated with the initial land division of the site to the later Iron Age agricultural function of the area.

### *Phase I (1000BC - 400BC)*

Phase I was represented by three features dating from the Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age which were located in the north western area of the site. Sparse amounts of pottery recovered from this phase indicate the potential Bronze Age activity in the area preceding the further development of the site in the Iron Age. These pottery levels may be indicative



of contemporary settlement nearby as opposed to adjacent to the current excavation area. The location of the features at the north western end of the site with ditch **2023** leaving the excavation area suggests further activity in the vicinity of the site. It is important to note that ditch **2023** was not present in Trial Trench 4 from the previous evaluation so likely terminated just beyond the limit of excavation.

#### *Phase II (400BC – 43AD)*

Phase II comprised three features including two ditches forming part of a field system or enclosures, and potential drove way. The site was dominated by these two ditches one of which (**2003**) cut Phase I linear **2023**. This system of land division is common in the Iron Age and indicates the likely sub division of the whole area in the wider historic landscape. Evidence from excavations in Mildenhall, Suffolk would support the view that the area between the boundary ditches, demarcating the enclosures, could be used as a track way/drove way, (Woolhouse. 2013). The majority of the pottery dating to this period was recovered from the primary fills of the ditches with the pottery forms being common for the Iron Age, (Fawcett. 2016 This report).

The function of the field systems is not clear from the results of the excavation. While the drove way hints at the movement and management of livestock no faunal remains were recovered from the site. This could be due to bone preservation and the effects of the local geology, however more plausibly the lack of faunal remains in this small excavation area indicates that the centre for later prehistoric settlement was located beyond the limits of the site. Further work in the area located 250m south west of the site at Land North of Lion Road encountered a group of small pits which together with a moderately-sized assemblage of residual and unstratified pottery suggesting a settlement site of an Early Iron Age date, (Picard. 2015). Iron Age settlements are often confined to areas with ease of access to water and favourable soils; most lie within a distance of 1.6km of a water source (Martin. 1999). The site at Rear of 49–55 Schoolfield lies 1.5km from west of the River Glem suggesting that the archaeology encountered in the excavation is peripheral agricultural activity associated with an Iron Age settlement located further to the East.

As indicated the purpose of the enclosures as animal paddocks or fields is circumspect. However it should be noted that similar activity recorded in the wider Iron Age landscape shows that the periphery area of a settlement often includes features of this type where no contemporary features are identified within the enclosed area indicating an agricultural origin, (Woolhouse. 2013). It should be noted that Ditch **2006** also contained two sherds of Mid-1<sup>st</sup>-2<sup>nd</sup> Century pottery, suggesting that this feature at least as still partially open in Phase III. While this does not necessarily suggest that the ditch was still in use it would have still been a feature in the landscape and would possibly still denote a boundary between separate plots of land.

The environmental evidence provided from the samples taken on the site probably represents domestic consumption refuse, (Small. 2016 This report). A general scatter of ash would have formed across the site accumulating on surfaces, such as the drove way.



Through the preparation of grain on a day to day basis, the associated waste would have been thrown onto a fire to act as good tinder scattering a layer of ash across surfaces in the vicinity such as the drove way, (Small. 2016 This report).

### *Phase III (Mid 1<sup>st</sup> C – Mid 2<sup>nd</sup> C)*

Phase III relates to a period of limited activity associated with three features dated to the Roman period. It is important to note that the features encountered in Trial trench 4 to the North West in the evaluation also dated to this period. This shows an area of Roman activity on the site likely after the driveway has gone out of use and the focus of activity of the site has moved away from agricultural activity to domestic waste and storage indicated by pits (**1003**, **1005**, **1008** and **1010** (Brook. 2015)) and post-holes, (**2008** and **2011**).

Further Roman activity was recorded at the excavation to the south west at Land North of Lion Road dating to the mid- 2nd century AD. The site produced a large assemblage of finds including pottery, items of personal adornment and building material. These features are indicative of a structured settlement. The presence of flue tiles and tufa stone suggested a high status building, with a hypocaust, within the immediate vicinity but no buildings were recorded on that site, (Picard. 2015). Similarly to the Phase III archaeology the Roman features on site suggest peripheral activity associated with a nearby community for the disposal of waste.

### *Phase IV (Undated)*

Seven features were unable to be dated by material culture and have been assigned to this phase. It may be possible to assign these features to a phase given their location and potential relationship to other features; however three of the seven are natural tree throws with the remainder being recorded as post holes and a single pit. The lack of material culture and the relative short time period represented on the site makes assigning these to a phase difficult and potentially misleading.

## **12. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

The excavation revealed four phases of activity the most significant of which were the remains of a Late Bronze Age boundary (Phase I) and later Iron Age field system with an associated drove way (Phases II).

The excavation has allowed the opportunity to add to the relatively sparse pre historic record in the area potentially indicating the location of settlement towards the village core in the prehistoric period. Phase II shows a typical view of peripheral Iron Age activity associated with an agricultural community with potential animal paddocks evidenced by a drove way to allow movement from field to field.





The site also helps contribute to the known Iron Age/Roman transition in this area, (a priority for the period in the regional Research Agenda). The establishment of the field systems in the late Iron Age period with their probable continued use in the early Roman period. This suggests a certain amount of assimilation of the native culture into the Roman agricultural way of life, if only by the use of existing field systems before a re consolidation of the land took place.

The results of the excavation have afforded a view into the development of Glemsford in the later prehistoric and Roman periods, however given the information gained from the features and finds and based on the recommendations of the specialists; it is unlikely that any further analysis would yield more in depth results.

### 12.1 Publication

A short summary will be prepared and published in the Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History.

## 13 PROJECT ARCHIVE AND DEPOSITION

A full archive was 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 of the documentary archive will be with the Suffolk County Council Archaeology HER Store. All archives will be prepared in accordance with *Deposition of Archaeological Archives in the Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeology Store, 2004* and *Suffolk County Council Archaeological Archives in accordance with the Archives in Suffolk: Guidelines for Preparation and Deposition 2015*. With agreement of Suffolk County council and the legal landowner, the finds archive will be deposited with the Glemsford History Society to be put on permanent display in Glemsford Primary Academy. The finds will also be used in talks, open days and as teaching aids in planned classes.

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).

## 14 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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English Heritage PastScape [www.pastscape.org.uk](http://www.pastscape.org.uk)

Archaeological Data Service (ADS) [www.ads.ahds.ac.uk](http://www.ads.ahds.ac.uk)

English Heritage National List for England



[www.english-heritage.org.uk/professional/protection/process/national-heritage-list-for-england](http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/professional/protection/process/national-heritage-list-for-england)

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



## APPENDIX 1 CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Context	Type	Associated Feature	Description (L x W x D m)	Relationships	Notes
<b>2000</b>	Topsoil	-	Dark grey brown, loose, sand, silt and clay		Modern topsoil
<b>2001</b>	Subsoil	-	Light yellow orange, firm, silty clay with occasional sub angular flint pebbles		Post med Sub soil
<b>2002</b>	Natural	-	Orange brown, firm, silty clay		Natural silty clay
<b>2003 A</b>	Ditch	-	(1.00 x 0.93 x 0.45m) Linear in plan, step sloping sides, concave base, aligned NW-SE		Boundary / enclosure ditch
<b>2003 B</b>	Ditch	-	(1.00 x 1.25 x 0.37m) Linear in plan, step sloping sides, concave base, aligned NW-SE		Boundary / enclosure ditch
<b>2003 C</b>	Ditch	-	(1.00 x 1.10 x 0.37m) Linear in plan, step sloping sides, concave base, aligned NW-SE		Boundary / enclosure ditch
<b>2003 D</b>	Ditch	-	(1.00 x 1.20 x 0.51m) Linear in plan, step sloping sides, concave base, aligned NW-SE		Boundary / enclosure ditch
<b>2003 E</b>	Ditch	-	(1.00 x 1.19 x 0.48m) Linear in plan, step sloping sides, concave base, aligned NW-SE		Boundary / enclosure ditch
<b>2003 F</b>	Ditch	-	(1.00 x 1.78 x 0.46m) Linear in plan, step sloping sides, concave base, aligned NW-SE	Cuts 2023 A	Boundary / enclosure ditch
<b>2003 G</b>	Ditch	-	(1.00 x 1.39 x 0.45m) Linear in plan, step sloping sides, concave base, aligned NW-SE	Cuts 2025 & 2023 B	Boundary / enclosure ditch



<b>2003 H</b>	Ditch	-	(1.00 x 1.20 x 0.12m) Linear in plan, step sloping sides, concave base, aligned NW-SE	Cuts 2023 C & 2029	Boundary / enclosure ditch
<b>2004 A</b>	Primary Ditch Fill	2003 A	Mid grey orange – brown, compact, silty clay, moderate sub angular flint inclusions		
<b>2004 B</b>	Primary Ditch Fill	2003 B	Mid grey orange – brown, compact, silty clay, moderate sub angular flint inclusions		
<b>2004 C</b>	Primary Ditch Fill	2003 C	Mid grey orange – brown, compact, silty clay, moderate sub angular flint inclusions		
<b>2004 D</b>	Primary Ditch Fill	2003 D	Mid grey orange – brown, compact, silty clay, moderate sub angular flint inclusions		
<b>2004 E</b>	Primary Ditch Fill	2003 E	Mid grey orange – brown, compact, silty clay, moderate sub angular flint inclusions		
<b>2004 F</b>	Primary Ditch Fill	2003 F	Mid grey orange – brown, compact, silty clay, moderate sub angular flint inclusions		
<b>2004 G</b>	Primary Ditch Fill	2003 G	Mid grey orange – brown, compact, silty clay, moderate sub angular flint inclusions		
<b>2004 H</b>	Primary Ditch Fill	2003 H	Mid grey orange – brown, compact, silty clay, moderate sub angular flint inclusions		
<b>2005 A</b>	Secondary Ditch Fill	2003 A	Mid grey brown, compact, silty clay, occasional sub angular flint inclusions		
<b>2005 B</b>	Secondary Ditch Fill	2003 B	Mid grey brown, compact, silty clay, occasional sub angular flint inclusions		
<b>2005 C</b>	Secondary Ditch Fill	2003 C	Mid grey brown, compact, silty clay, occasional sub angular flint inclusions		



<b>2005 D</b>	Secondary Ditch Fill	2003 D	Mid grey brown, compact, silty clay, occasional sub angular flint inclusions		
<b>2005 E</b>	Secondary Ditch Fill	2003 E	Mid grey brown, compact, silty clay, occasional sub angular flint inclusions		
<b>2005 F</b>	Secondary Ditch Fill	2003 F	Mid grey brown, compact, silty clay, occasional sub angular flint inclusions		
<b>2005 G</b>	Secondary Ditch Fill	2003 G	Mid grey brown, compact, silty clay, occasional sub angular flint inclusions		
<b>2005 H</b>	Secondary Ditch Fill	2003 H	Mid grey brown, compact, silty clay, occasional sub angular flint inclusions		
<b>2006 A</b>	Ditch	-	(1.00 x 1.32 x 0.18) Linear in plan, gently sloping sides, concave base, aligned NW-SE		Boundary / enclosure ditch
<b>2006 B</b>	Ditch	-	(1.00 x 0.93 x 0.26m) Linear in plan, gently sloping sides, concave base, aligned NW-SE		Boundary / enclosure ditch
<b>2006 C</b>	Ditch	-	(1.00 x 0.50 x 0.21m) Linear in plan, gently sloping sides, concave base, aligned NW-SE		Boundary / enclosure ditch
<b>2006 D</b>	Ditch	-	(1.00 x 0.83 x 0.2m) Linear in plan, gently sloping sides, concave base, aligned NW-SE		Boundary / enclosure ditch
<b>2006 E</b>	Ditch	-	(1.00 x 1.00 x 0.17m) Linear in plan, gently sloping sides, concave base, aligned NW-SE		Boundary / enclosure ditch
<b>2006 F</b>	Ditch	-	(1.00 x 0.84 x 0.16m) Linear in plan, gently sloping sides, concave base, aligned NW-SE		Boundary / enclosure ditch
<b>2006 G</b>	Ditch	-	(1.00 x 0.68 x 0.15m) Linear in plan, gently sloping sides, concave base, aligned NW-SE		Boundary / enclosure ditch





<b>2006 H</b>	Ditch	-	(1.00 x 0.65 x 0.10m) Linear in plan, gently sloping sides, concave base, aligned NW-SE		Boundary / enclosure ditch
<b>2007 A</b>	Primary Ditch Fill	2006 A	Mid grey brown, compact, silty clay, occasional sub angular flint pebbles		
<b>2007 B</b>	Primary Ditch Fill	2006 B	Mid grey brown, compact, silty clay, occasional sub angular flint pebbles		
<b>2007 C</b>	Primary Ditch Fill	2006 C	Mid grey brown, compact, silty clay, occasional sub angular flint pebbles		
<b>2007 D</b>	Primary Ditch Fill	2006 D	Mid grey brown, compact, silty clay, occasional sub angular flint pebbles		
<b>2007 E</b>	Primary Ditch Fill	2006 E	Mid grey brown, compact, silty clay, occasional sub angular flint pebbles		
<b>2007 F</b>	Primary Ditch Fill	2006 F	Mid grey brown, compact, silty clay, occasional sub angular flint pebbles		
<b>2007 G</b>	Primary Ditch Fill	2006 G	Mid grey brown, compact, silty clay, occasional sub angular flint pebbles		
<b>2007 H</b>	Primary Ditch Fill	2006 H	Mid grey brown, compact, silty clay, occasional sub angular flint pebbles		
<b>2008</b>	Post-hole	-	(0.54 x 0.42 x 0.33m) Sub oval in plan, steep almost vertical sides, flat base.		
<b>2009</b>	Primary Post-hole Fill	2008	Light grey brown, very compact, silty clay		
<b>2010</b>	Secondary Post-hole Fill	2008	Light grey orange, compact silty clay		
<b>2011</b>	Post-hole	-	(0.45 x 0.43 x 0.12m) Circular in plan, steep sloping sides with a concave base.	Cuts 2013	
<b>2012</b>	Primary Post-hole Fill	2011	Light grey brown, very compact, silty clay, infrequent sub angular flint inclusions.		



<b>2013</b>	Post-hole	-	(0.31 x 0.35 x 0.14) circular in plan, moderate sloping sides, concave base.	Cut by 2011	
<b>2014</b>	Primary Post-hole Fill	2013	Mid grey brown, compact, silty clay.		
<b>2015</b>	Pit	-	(0.65 x 0.49 x 0.13m) Sub circular in plan, steep sloping sides, concave base.		
<b>2016</b>	Primary Pit Fill	2015	Mid grey orange, compact, silty clay.		
<b>2017</b>	Post-hole	-	(0.13 x 0.14 x 0.06m) Sub circular in plan, moderate sloping sides, concave base.	Cut by 2019	
<b>2018</b>	Primary Post-hole Fill	2017	Light grey brown, compact, silty clay		
<b>2019</b>	Post-hole	-	(0.20 x 0.19 x 0.12m) Sub circular in moderate sloping sides, concave base	Cuts 2017	
<b>2020</b>	Primary Post-hole Fill	2019	Mid grey brown, compact, silty clay, infrequent sub angular flint inclusions.		
<b>2021</b>	Tree Throw	-	(1.34 x 0.48 x 0.19m) sub rectangular in plan, moderate sloping sides, concave base		
<b>2022</b>	Tree Throw Fill	2021	Mid grey brown, compact, silty clay		
<b>2023 A</b>	Ditch	-	(1.00 x 0.63 x 0.22m) linear in plan, moderate sloping sides, concave base	Cut by 2003 F	
<b>2023 B</b>	Ditch	-	(1.00 x 0.42 x 0.0.35m) linear in plan, moderate sloping sides, concave base	Cut by 2003 G	
<b>2023 C</b>	Ditch	-	(1.00 x 0.60 x 0.12m) linear in plan, moderate sloping sides, concave base	Cut by 2003 H	
<b>2024 A</b>	Primary Ditch Fill	2023 A	Mid grey brown, compact, silty clay, occasional sub angular flint inclusions		
<b>2024 B</b>	Primary Ditch Fill	2023 B	Mid grey brown, compact, silty clay, occasional sub angular flint inclusions		



<b>2024 C</b>	Primary Ditch Fill	2023 C	Mid grey brown, compact, silty clay, occasional sub angular flint inclusions		
<b>2025</b>	Pit	-	(0.82 x 0.46 x 0.21m) circular in plan, moderate sloping sides, concave base	Cut by 2003 G	
<b>2026</b>	Primary Pit Fill	2025	Mid grey brown, compact, silty clay, occasional sub angular flint inclusions.		
<b>2027</b>	Tree Throw	-	(1.90 x 0.40 x 0.25) amorphous in plan, shallow sloping sides, concave uneven base.	Cuts 2023 B	
<b>2028</b>	Tree Throw Fill	2027	Mid grey brown, compact, silty clay, infrequent sub angular flint inclusions.		
<b>2029</b>	Pit	-	(0.50 x 0.30 x 0.10m) sub circular in plan, moderate sloping sides, concave base.	Cut by 2003 H	
<b>2030</b>	Primary Pit Fill	2029	Mid grey brown, compact, silty clay, occasional sub angular flint inclusions.		
<b>2031</b>	Tree Throw	-	(4.30 x 2.40 x 0.60m) amorphous in plan, moderate sloping sides, concave base.		
<b>2032</b>	Tree Throw Fill	2031	Light brown orange, compact silty clay, occasional sub angular flint inclusions.		
<b>2033</b>	Spread (pit) Cut	-	(3.70+ x 3.20 x 0.10m) amorphous in plan, extremely shallow sides, flat base.		
<b>2034</b>	Spread (pit) fill	2033	Light grey brown, very compact, silty clay		



## APPENDIX 2 SPECIALIST CATALOGUE TABLES

### Pottery

Context	Cut	Type	Fabric	Form	No	Weight/g	Abrasion	Decoration	Comments
2004 G	2003 G	Ditch	UNS SO	G tsm	1	11	Sli		Primary fill. HM Reduced with sparse flint. Thin flared rim
2005 B	2003 B	Ditch	UNS FT	Body	1	4	Abr/sli		Upper fill. HM with abundant ill sorted flint
2005 E	2003 E	Ditch	UNS FT	Body	1	3	Abr		HM oxidised also with sparse organics and red iron ore
2007 C	2006 C	Ditch	Stone		1	5	Abr		Natural stone
2007 E	2006 E	Ditch	UNS ST	Body	2	4	Abr		HM reduced with rare grog and sparse organics
2007 F	2006 F	Ditch	BSW	Base	3	134	Sli		WT. Whole lower portion of base, join
2007 H	2006 H	Ditch	UNS FT	Body	2	3	Abr/sli		HM with very coarse flint but not dominant
2009	2008	P/hole	BSW	G 24 style	32	260	Sli	?Bulge	WT All same vessel, some joins. Surfaces badly degraded, black surface, or
2012	2011	P/hole	BSW	Base+body	2	16	Sli		WT similar to above but more micaceous
2024 C	2023 C	Ditch	UNS FT	G tsm	2	6	Sli		HM join, patchily reduced with abundant ill sorted flint
2026	2025	Pit	SOB GT	Body	1	1	Sli		WT less than one gram. With abundant ill sorted black grog
2028	2027	Natural	UNS SO	Body	1	11	Sli		HM reduced with abundant organics



2034	2033	Pit	BSW	B 2/4	1	9	Sli	
2034	2033	Pit	GRS	Body	7	12	Sli	Micaceous with black iron ore
2034	2033	Pit	GRS	Body	2	5	Sli	As above but with black surface
					<b>59</b>	<b>484</b>		

### Fabric, form and abrasion codes

#### Prehistoric

UNS SO (HMSO)	Hand-made sand and organic tempered ware
UNS ST (HMS)	Hand-made sand tempered ware
UNS FT (HMF)	Hand-made flint-tempered ware

#### Roman

BSW (BSW)	Black surfaced/Romanising grey ware
GRS (GMB)	Micaceous black surfaced grey wares
GRS (GMG)	Micaceous grey wares
SOB GT (GROG)	Southern-British grog tempered wares

**Form codes;** B = dish, G =  
jar



### APPENDIX 3 CONCORDANCE OF FINDS

FEATURE CONTEXT	FEATURE TYPE	LAYER/FILL CONTEXT	LAYER/FILL DESCRIPTION	SPOT DATE	POTTERY /g(sherds)	STRUCK FLINT /g(number)
2003B	Ditch	2005B	Upper Fill	LBA-EIA	5g (1)	
2003C	Ditch	2005C	Upper Fill			5g (1)
2003D	Ditch	2005D	Upper Fill			
2003E	Ditch	2005E	Upper Fill	LBA-EIA	3g (1)	
2003G	Ditch	2004G 2005G	Primary Fill Upper Fill	E-M/LIA	11g (1)	6g (1)
2006E	Ditch	2007E	Fill	E-M/LIA	2g (2)	
2006F	Ditch	2007F	Fill	Mid 1st-2nd C	135g (2)	
2006H	Ditch	2007H	Fill	LBA-EIA	4g (2)	
2008	Posthole	2009	Fill	2nd C	261g (31)	
2011	Posthole	2012	Fill	M1st-2nd	17g (2)	
2023C	Ditch	2024C	Fill	LBA-EIA	6g (2)	20g (2)
2025	Pit	2026	Fill	L1st BC-AD60/70	1g (1)	
2027	Natural	2028	Fill	E-M/LIA	12g (1)	
2031	Natural	2032	Fill			4g (1)
2033	Pit	2034	Fill	Roman	24g (10)	



## APPENDIX 4 OASIS SHEET (Copied from OASIS page)

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OASIS ID: **britannia1-234226**

### Project details

Project name	LAND REAR OF 49-55 SCHOOLFIELD, GLEMSFORD, SUFFOLK
Short description of the project	In January and February 2016, Britannia Archaeology Ltd (BA) undertook an archaeological excavation on Land Rear of 49-55 Schoolfield, Glemsford, Suffolk. The results of the excavation show four phases of activity ranging in date from the late Bronze Age to the Roman period. The main phase of activity related to Phase II (400BC - 43AD) which comprised three features including two ditches forming part of a field system or enclosures, and potential drove way. The site was dominated by these two ditches. This system of land division is common in the Iron Age and indicates the likely sub division of the whole area in the wider historic landscape. The spacing between the boundary ditches, demarcating the enclosures, could have been used as a track way/drove way. The excavation has allowed the opportunity to add to the relatively sparse pre historic record in the area, and potentially indicates the location of settlement towards the village core in the prehistoric period. Phase II shows a typical view of peripheral Iron Age activity associated with an agricultural community with potential animal paddocks evidenced by a drove way to allow movement from field to field. Phase III seems to indicate a change in use of the localised area, with a move from purely agricultural practices to storage and settlement.
Project dates	Start: 11-01-2016 End: 04-02-2016
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	GFD054 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 1 - Allotment
Monument type	PITS Roman
Monument type	DITCHES Late Iron Age
Significant Finds	POTTERY Late Iron Age
Investigation type	"Open-area excavation"
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16



### Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK BABERGH GLEMSFORD LAND REAR OF 49-55 SCHOOLFIELD, GLEMSFORD, SUFFOLK
Postcode	CO10 7SU
Study area	0.17 Hectares
Site coordinates	TL 825 485 52.104204507303 0.665079078534 52 06 15 N 000 39 54 E Point
Lat/Long Datum	Unknown

### 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	Babergh District Council

### Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Glemsford Primary Academy
Physical Archive ID	GFD054
Physical Contents	"Ceramics","Environmental"
Digital Archive recipient	Glemsford Primary Academy
Digital Archive ID	GFD054
Digital Contents	"Ceramics","Environmental"
Digital Media available	"Database","GIS","Images raster / digital photography","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Glemsford Primary Academy
Paper Archive ID	GFD054
Paper Contents	"Ceramics","Environmental"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Correspondence","Drawing","Photograph","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)	M. Brook
Other bibliographic details	R1136
Date	2017
Issuer or publisher	Britannia Archaeology Ltd
Place of issue or publication	Bury St Edmunds
Description	A4 Bound Report with A3 pull-out figures
URL	<a href="http://www.britannia-archaeology.com">www.britannia-archaeology.com</a>
Entered by	Martin Brook ( <a href="mailto:martin@brit-arch.com">martin@brit-arch.com</a> )
Entered on	23 January 2017

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## **APPENDIX 5 APPROVED WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION**

### **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 excavation and reporting on Land Rear of 49 – 55 Schoolfield, Glemsford, Suffolk (580000 266300) (Fig. 1). It is prepared in response to a design brief issued by Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service/Conservation Team (SCCAS/CT) (Abraham. R. 11<sup>th</sup> November 2015) requiring the controlled strip, map and excavation of a c.0.17ha area in the centre of the site. A previous evaluation carried out by Britannia Archaeology Ltd (Brook. M, 2015. Report 1106) recorded a number of features of Roman date.

### **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).

### **2.1 Previous work**

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.

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.

### **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](http://www.pastscape.org.uk)), and the Archaeological Data Service ([www.ads.ahds.ac.uk](http://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 14<sup>th</sup> century which is the date of the west tower, nave arcade and clerestory. The aisle walls, chapels and the north and south porches are 15<sup>th</sup> century. The church also contains a 15<sup>th</sup> 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 19<sup>th</sup> 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 19<sup>th</sup> 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 and the previous work at the site, there is a specific potential for **Roman** and **medieval** features and finds, relating to the medieval core of the village.

## 5.0 PROJECT AIMS

The broad aims laid out in the SCCAS/CT brief are to undertake a strip, map and record excavation on an area over the area of defined medieval archaeological features identified in the previous evaluation (Brief, 4.1).

The aims will include, but not be limited to the following:

- To excavate and provide a record of the archaeological remains on site in order to mitigate the impact of development;
- To characterise the development, phasing, spatial organisation, character, function, and the nature of social, economic and industrial activities of the site;
- Place the evidence for medieval activity at the site in context with known remains of the similar date round Risby and the wider region;
- Undertake a programme of post-excavation analysis leading to appropriate forms of public dissemination.



## 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).

## 7.0 FIELDWORK METHODOLOGY (Fig.5)

The SCCAS/CT brief requires the excavation of a c.0.17ha area to preserve by record any archaeological features or deposits. The excavation area has been placed to target the features identified in trenches 4 and 6 of the evaluation, (Fig.4).

The work will be undertaken in accordance with the *Standard and Guidance For Archaeological Excavation* (December 2014), issued by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists and *Requirements For Archaeological Excavation* (2012) published by the Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service Conservation Team

### *Excavation (Strip, Map & Record)*

A 360° excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket will be employed to machine down to the first archaeological horizon; thereafter all excavation work will be undertaken by hand.

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 Mastermap 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 Differential Global Positioning System (DGPS). 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 *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.

Hand excavation of stratified layers will be undertaken where machine removal will result in the loss of evidence. Provision is also made for hand excavation of important layers (such as dark earth) using a systematic grid and allowing spatial distribution modelling of finds and artefacts.

### 7.5 *Excavation of Buildings*

All building structures and associated features (e.g. stakeholes, postholes, sill-beams, gullies, masonry walls, possible floors, etc.) will be excavated or exposed in stratigraphic sequence. All associated features will be half-sectioned or excavated in quadrants providing an initial 50% sample. The remaining 50% will be excavated following recording, where appropriate. All structural remains will be left *in situ*, fully exposed and cleaned.

### 7.6 *Ditches*

Ditch segments will be positioned to provide a total coverage of 25% and to ascertain relationship information. All excavated slots will be 1.00m in length (where possible).



### 7.7 *Discrete Features*

All discrete features will be half-sectioned or excavated in quadrants providing an initial 50% sample. The remaining 50% will be excavated following recording and if agreed with SCCAS/CT.

### 7.8 *Full Excavation*

Industrial remains and intrinsically interesting features e.g. hearths, kilns etc. will be fully excavated where practicable and in consultation with the SCCAS/CT planning archaeologist and relevant specialists.

### 7.9 *Burials (Human Remains)*

Any articulated or cremated human remains will be fully excavated, recorded *in situ* and removed for further analysis. 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) and the Institute for Archaeologists *Technical Paper 13: Excavation and post-excavation treatment of Cremated and Inhumed Human Remains*, by McKinley & Roberts.

### 7.10 *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.

### 7.11 *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 will comprise high resolution (11MP) digital photography using an SLR camera and saved in JPEG and RAW formats.

In certain circumstances and where features of exceptional interest are encountered, this record may also include black and white (35mm) and colour slides (35mm) photography. 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 and reported on by specialists at SCCAS. Important, rare or unusual finds will also be assigned a small finds number and sent away for specialist analysis and conservation where necessary (see appendix 2 for specialists).

Where a well preserved and suitable stratigraphic sequence is observed (e.g. peat sequences), monolith/column samples will be taken for further micromorphological and other pedological/sedimentological analyses to be assessed by Dr Steve Boreham (see appendix 2).

Bulk environmental samples will be taken for retrieving artefacts and biological remains (for palaeoenvironmental and palaeoeconomic investigations) to be processed and analysed. These samples will be taken from well-stratified datable deposits and specifically targeted areas of interest (e.g. sealed primary ditch fills) and recover 40lt per context. The suitability of deposits for analysis will be discussed with SCCAS/CT, Dr Boreham and Dr Mark Ruddy where appropriate.

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

Samples for absolute dating via the AMS Radiocarbon C14 method will be taken if appropriate. Suitability for sampling will be discussed with SCCAS/CT, Dr Boreham and Dr Zoe Outram.

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 timetable for post-excavation assessment will be compiled within four weeks of the end of the fieldwork.



The form of reporting to be undertaken and necessity for an excavation/project report, post excavation assessment (PXA) and updated project design (UPD) report and publication, will be agreed with SCCAS/CT.

If an excavation/project report is required, the results will be presented commensurate with the results of the fieldwork, and will be consistent with the principles of *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)* (*English Heritage 2006*) 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 phasing, 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 and recommendations for further analysis and conservation;
- *Discussion and Conclusions.* A synopsis interpreting the archaeological deposits and artefacts, including phasing, specialist results, spatial organisation, character, function, status, significance and the nature of social, economic and industrial activities on the site. The condition and relative importance of the site and its component parts in local, regional and national context will also be considered;
- *Bibliography;*
- *Appendices.* Context Descriptions, Finds Concordance, Project Archive Contents and Archive Deposition, HER/OASIS Summary Sheet;
- Illustrative material including maps, plans, drawings and photographs.

If the excavation results warrant a full PXA and UPD report, this will also be prepared in accordance with *MoRPHE* and act as a critically assessed audit of the archaeological evidence and provide a basis for measurable standards for monitoring the work. In addition to the above contents, it will also include:

- A clear and concise assessment of the archaeological value and significance of the results;
- Identification of the research potential;
- A timetable for analysis, dissemination and archive deposition;
- A statement of significance for retention of finds and a discard policy where appropriate;



A draft unbound hardcopy of the PXA and UPD or excavation report will be presented to SCCAS/CT within six months of the end of the fieldwork, unless other arrangements are agreed.

Once the above report has been approved, a single bound paper copy and digital (.pdf) copy will be presented to the Suffolk HER. 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.

## **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.

Any items requiring treatment will be conserved. Arrangements will be made for the archive to be deposited with Suffolk County Council Store, 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 operate 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 have 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 First Aider will be present on every site.



## 10.2 Site Security

The site lies in the of the village of Glemsford. BA will provide Heras fencing to secure the site from accidental ingress and potential injury to the public and damage to the archaeology.

## 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 Project 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 SCCAS/CT immediately.

## 12.0 TIMETABLE AND PROGRAMME OF WORK

The fieldwork is likely to begin on the 11<sup>th</sup> January 2016 and should take a maximum of 15 days to complete including all site recording. Provision has been made in the tender should the level of work exceed this.

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

A timetable for post-excavation assessment will be compiled within four weeks of the end of the fieldwork.

The form of reporting to be undertaken and necessity for an excavation/project report, post excavation assessment (PXA) and updated project design (UPD) report and publication, will be agreed with SCCAS/CT.

The production of the required report will take a maximum of 6 months from the end of fieldwork. Resourcing of the post-excavation phase is dependent on findings. Where further publication is required a detailed publication programme will be provided within the timeframe agreed 4 weeks of completion of fieldwork.



### **13.0 MONITORING**

Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service/Conservation Team 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 undertaken. The monitoring officer will be kept informed of progress throughout the project.



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Suffolk Historic Environment Record Office

Tipper, J. 2014. *Brief for Archaeological Excavation at Land South of School Road, Risby, Suffolk*. SCCAS/CT

**Websites:**

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English Heritage PastScape [www.pastscape.org.uk](http://www.pastscape.org.uk)

Archaeological Data Service (ADS) [www.ads.ahds.ac.uk](http://www.ads.ahds.ac.uk)

English Heritage National List for England

[www.english-heritage.org.uk/professional/protection/process/national-heritage-list-for-england](http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/professional/protection/process/national-heritage-list-for-england)

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







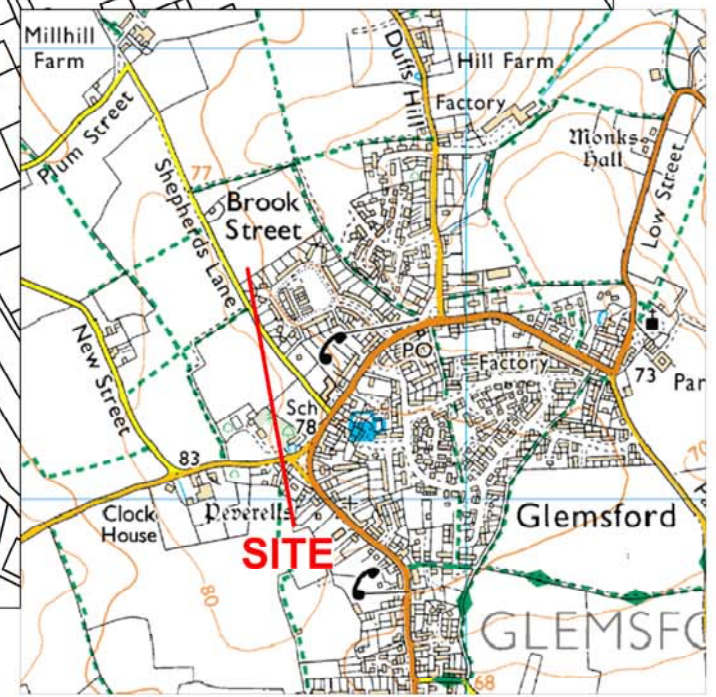
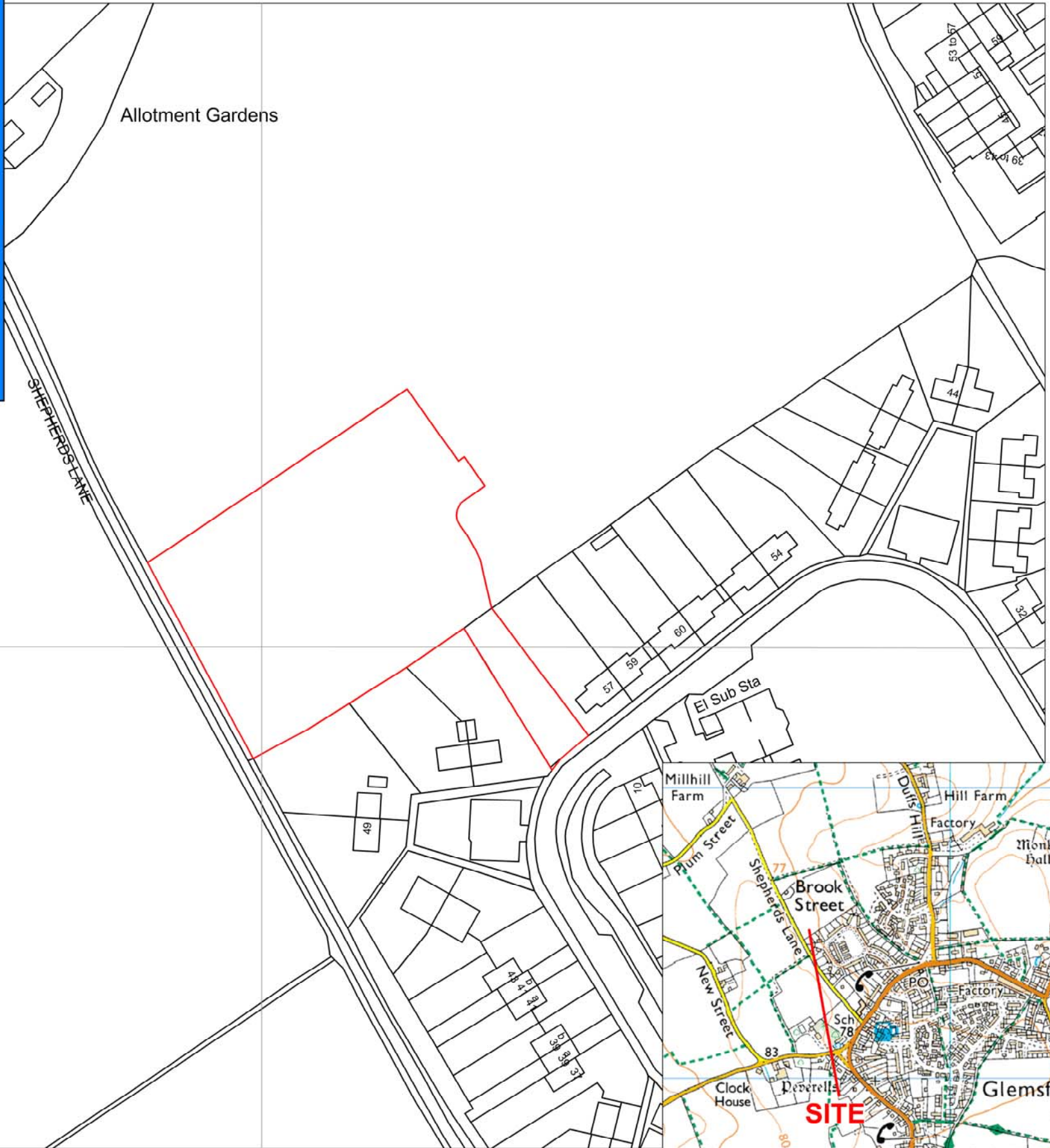


## APPENDIX 2 - SPECIALISTS

Prehistoric Pottery:	Ms Sarah Percival
Roman Pottery:	Ms Cathy Tester Mr Andrew Fawcett
Saxon and Medieval Pottery:	Ms Richenda Goffin Mrs Sue Anderson
Post Medieval Pottery:	Ms Richenda Goffin Mrs Sur Anderson
Flint:	Suffolk Archaeology Britannia Archaeology
Animal Bone:	Dr Jim Morris Dr Julia Cussans Ms Julie Curl
Human Bone:	Dr Steph Leach
Environmental:	Suffolk Archaeology University of Leicester Archaeological Service (ULAS)
Pollen and Seeds:	Dr Steve Boreham
Charcoal and Wood:	Dr Roderick Bale, Mr Mike Bamforth
Soil Micromorphology:	Dr Steve Boreham
Carbon-14 Dating:	Beta Analytic
Conservation:	University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS)
Metalwork and Leather:	Martin Brook (BA Ltd) 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 Mr Jon Cane
Slag:	Ms Jane Cowgill
Geophysical Consultant:	Dr Dave Bescoby
Air Photographic Assessments:	Alison Deegan
Topographic Survey:	Matt Adams (BA Ltd)
CAD:	Matt Adams & Dan McConnell (BA Ltd)
GIS Specialist	Matt Adams (BA Ltd)
Coins & Medals:	British Museum, Department of Coins & Medals ULAS



Site Boundary

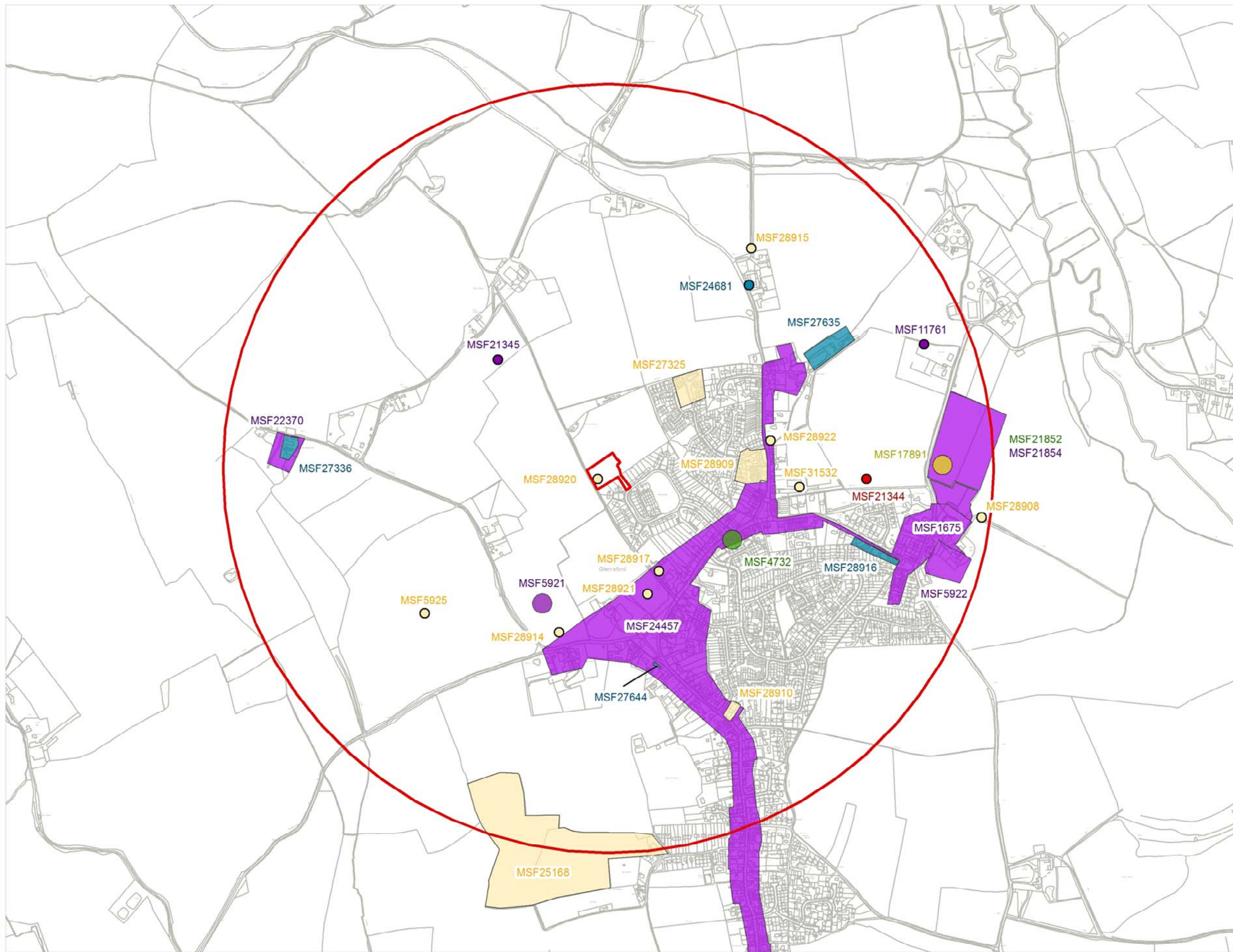
248500

582500



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PROJECT:	19 - 55 SCHOOLFIELD, GLEMSFORD, SUFFOLK - EXCAVATION		
DESCRIPTION:	GENERAL LOCATION PLAN		
CLIENT:			
<b>BRITANNIA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD</b> 			
UNIT 2 THE OLD WOOL WAREHOUSE ST ANDREWS STREET SOUTH BURY ST EDMUNDS SUFFOLK IP33 3PH T: 01449 763034 E: info@britannia-archaeology.com W: www.britannia-archaeology.com © Copyright Britannia Archaeology Ltd 2016			
DATE:	JULY 2016	PLOT:	A3
AUTHOR:	DPM	VERSION:	1
APPROVED:	MB	FIGURE:	1

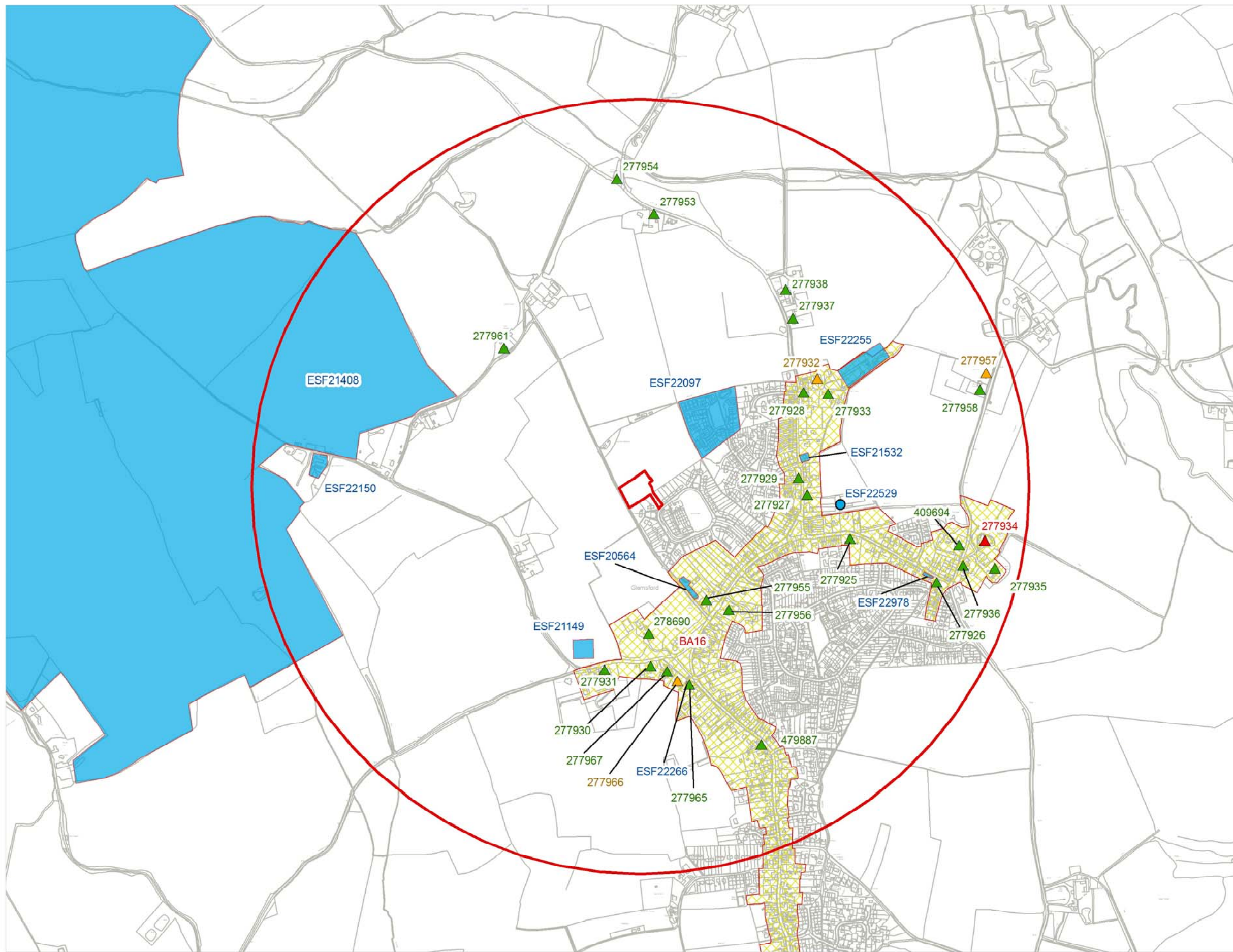











- HER Search Area
- Undated Record
- Multiperiod Record
- Modern Record
- Post-medieval Record
- Medieval Record
- Anglo Saxon Record
- Roman Record
- Iron Age Record
- Bronze Age Record
- Neolithic Record
- Mesolithic Record
- Palaeolithic Record
- Site Boundary

1:10000 0 500m

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(NGR): 582500 248500	(REF): R1133	
PROJECT: 19 - 55 SCHOOLFIELD, GLEMSFORD, SUFFOLK - EXCAVATION		
DESCRIPTION: HER DATA - MONUMENT RECORDS		
CLIENT:		
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AUTHOR: DPM	FIGURE: 2	
APPROVED: MB		



-  HER Search Area
-  Grade I
-  Grade II\*
-  Grade II
-  Archaeological Event
-  Conservation Area
-  Scheduled Monuments
-  Registered Parks & Gardens
-  Site Boundary

NGR: 582500 248500 REF: R1133

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

DESCRIPTION: HER DATA - LISTED BUILDINGS & EVENTS RECORDS

CLIENT: 

**BRITANNIA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD**

 UNIT 2  
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ST ANDREWS STREET SOUTH  
BURY ST EDMUNDS  
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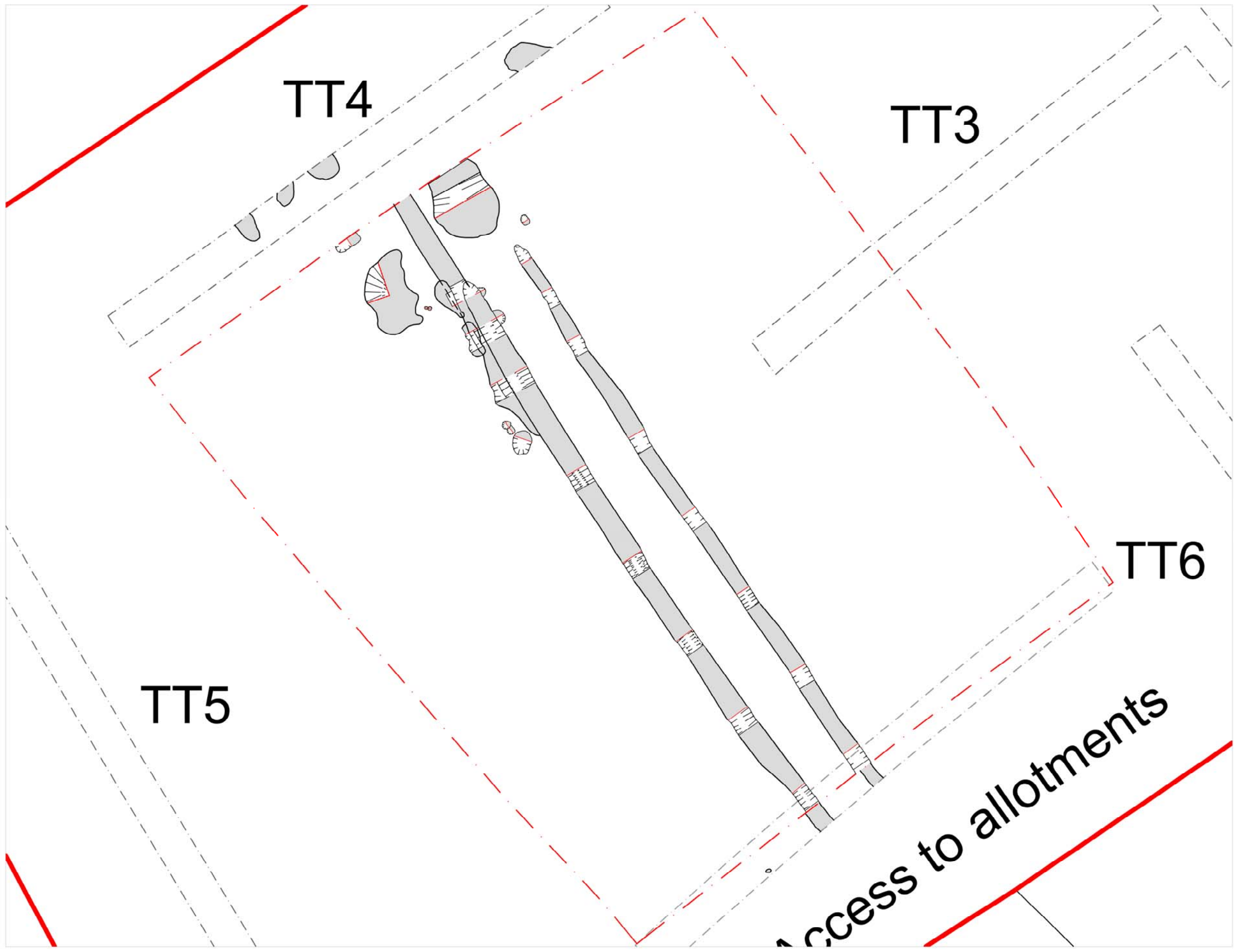
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AUTHOR: DPM  
APPROVED: MB

FIGURE: 3

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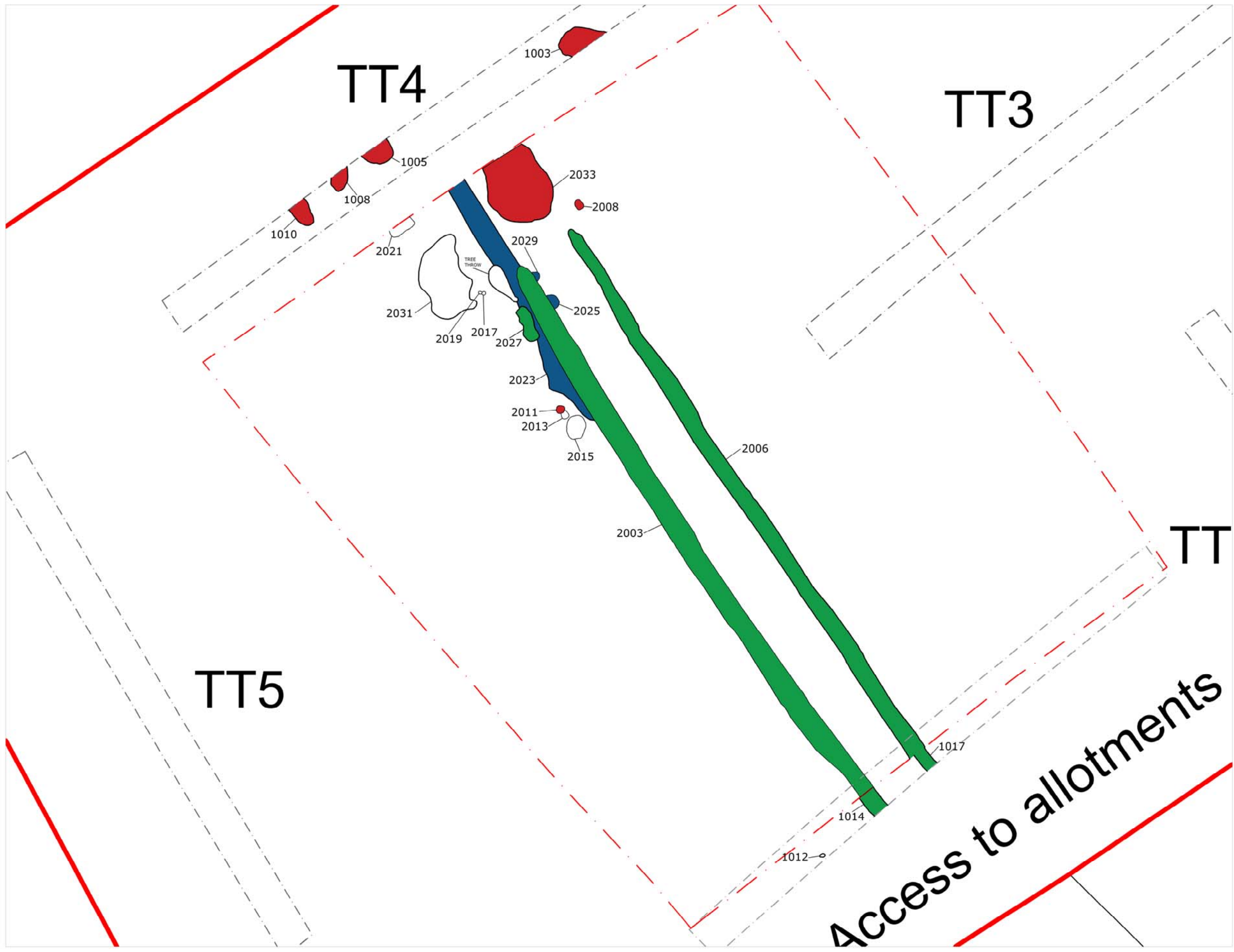
-  Excavated Feature
-  Evaluation Trenching
-  Archaeological Feature
-  Limit of Excavation
-  Site Boundary

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DATE:	JULY 2016	FIGURE:	4
AUTHOR:	DPM	FIGURE:	4
APPROVED:	MB		



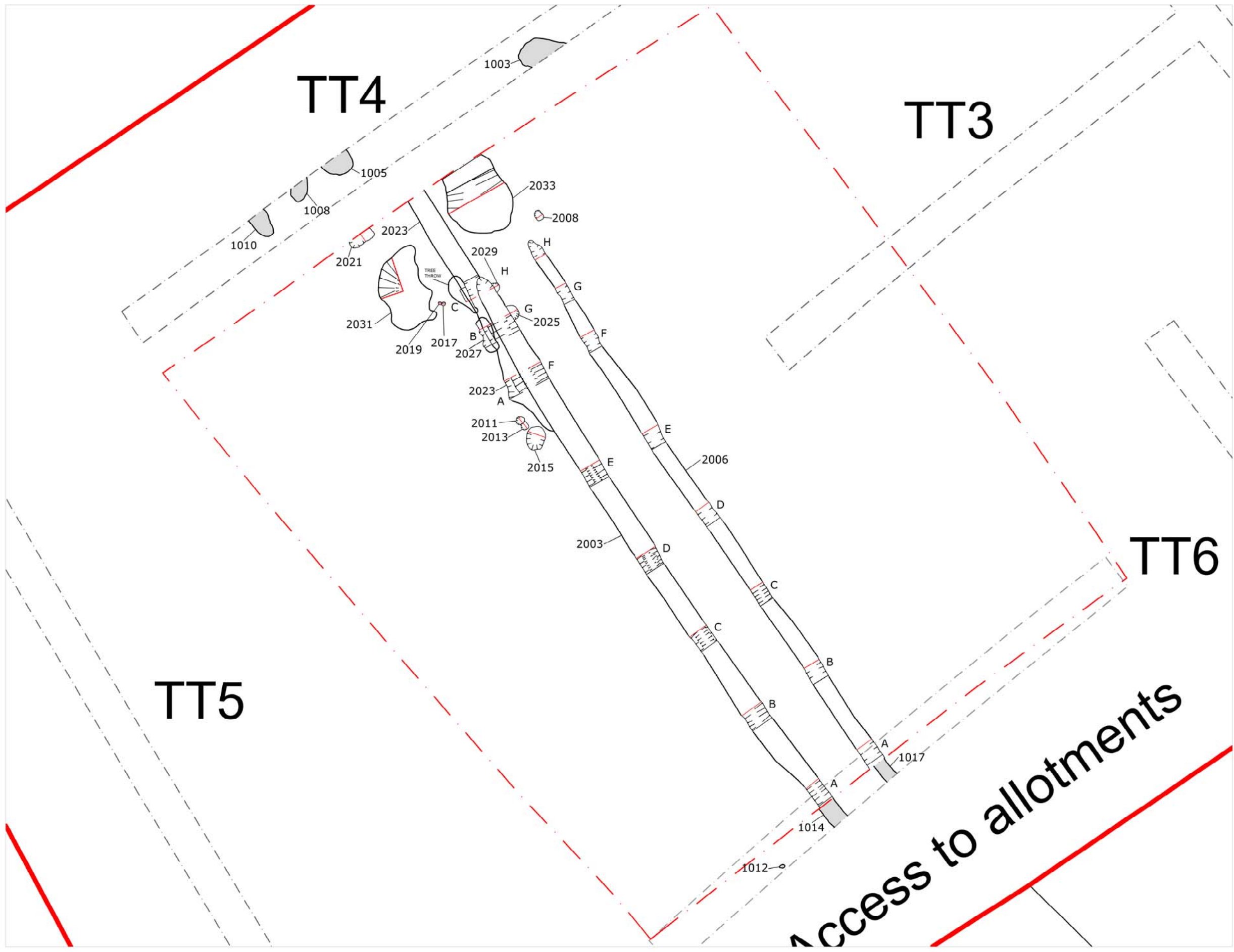
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-  Undated
-  Mid 1st - Mid 2nd Roman
-  Iron Age
-  Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age
-  Evaluation Trenching
-  Limit of Excavation
-  Site Boundary

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VERSION:	1	AUTHOR:	DPM
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- Section Line
- 2090 A Excavated Segment (+Slot No.)
- Excavated Feature
- Evaluation Trenching
- Archaeological Feature Within Evaluation
- Limit of Excavation
- Site Boundary

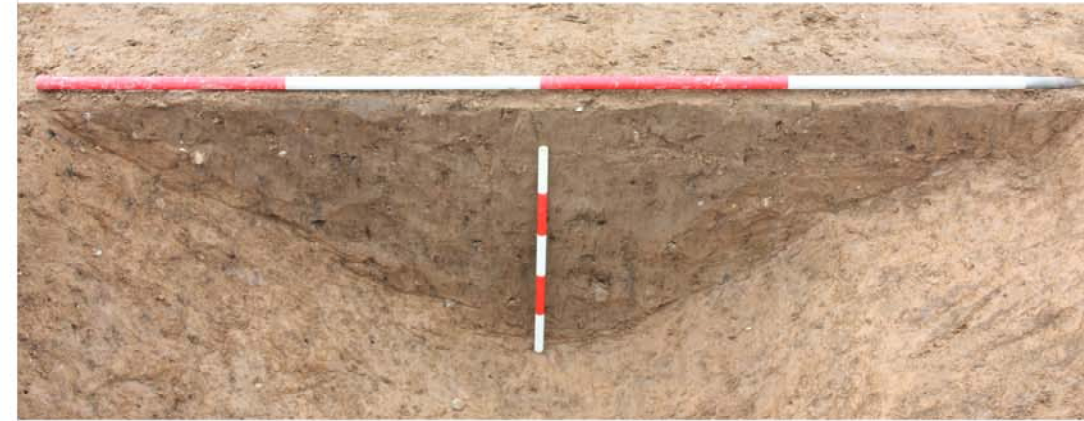
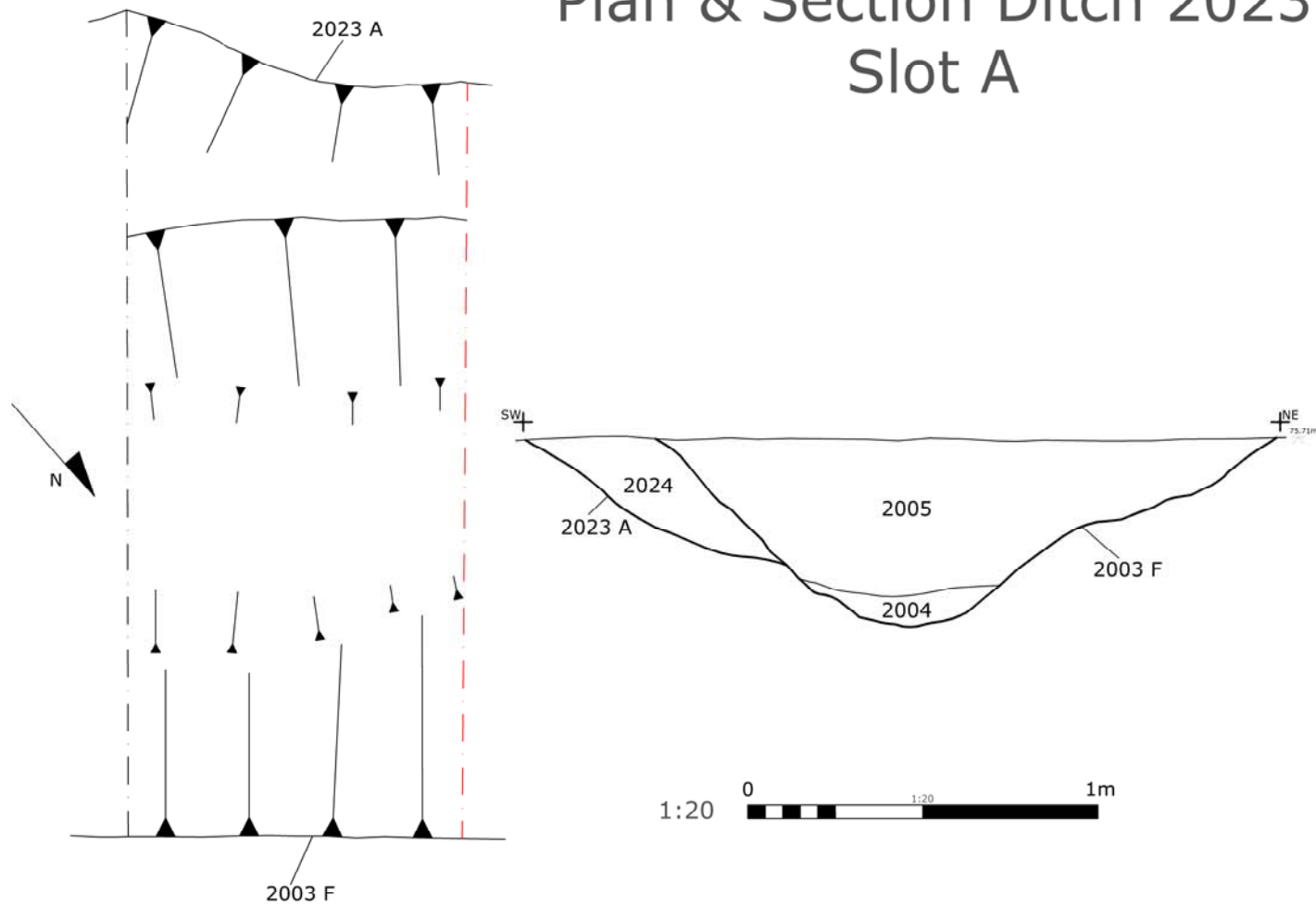


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Access to allotments

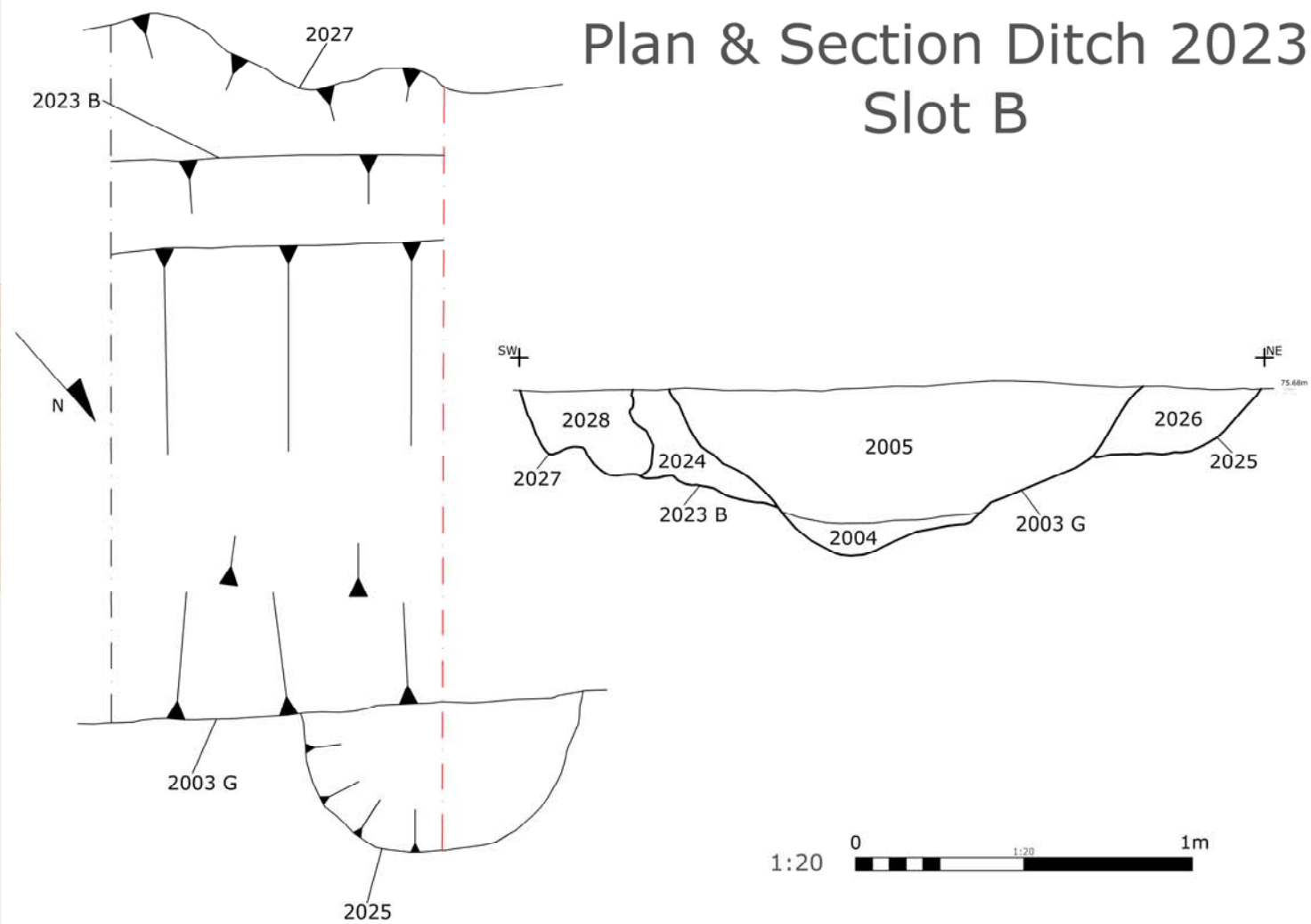
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DATE:	JULY 2016	FLUT:	A3
VERSION:	1		
AUTHOR:	DPM	FIGURE:	6
APPROVED:	MB		

# Plan & Section Ditch 2023 Slot A



DP1 - Ditch 2023 Slot A

# Plan & Section Ditch 2023 Slot B

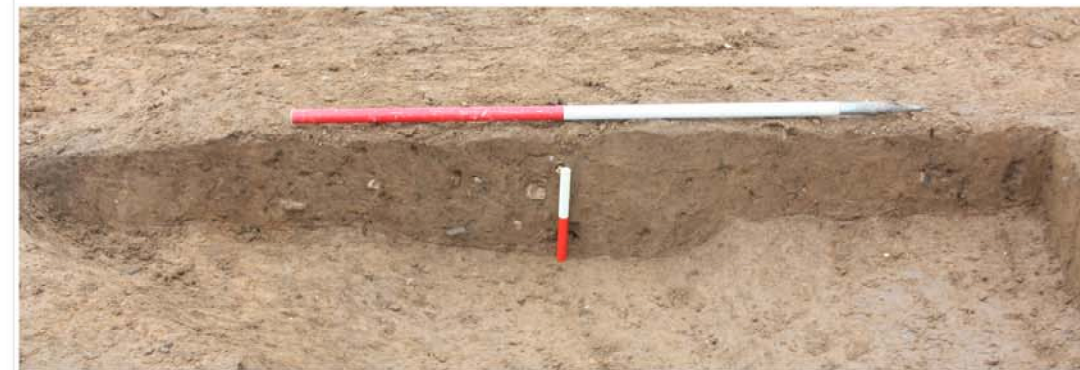
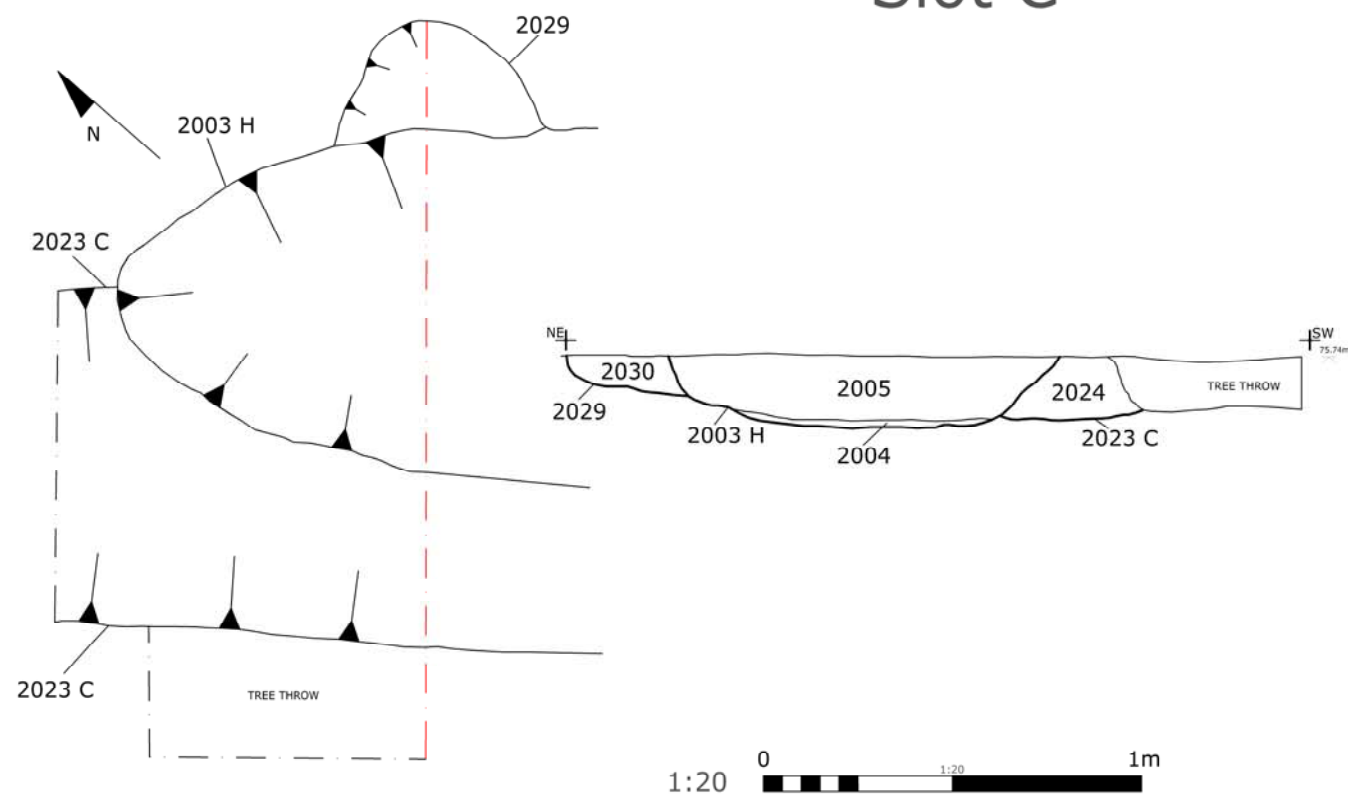


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-  Excavated Feature

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DESCRIPTION:	PHASE 1: PLANS, SECTIONS & PHOTOGRAPHS		
CLIENT:			
<b>BRITANNIA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD</b> 			
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AUTHOR:	DPM	VERSION:	1
APPROVED:	MB	FIGURE:	7

## Plan & Section Ditch 2023 Slot C

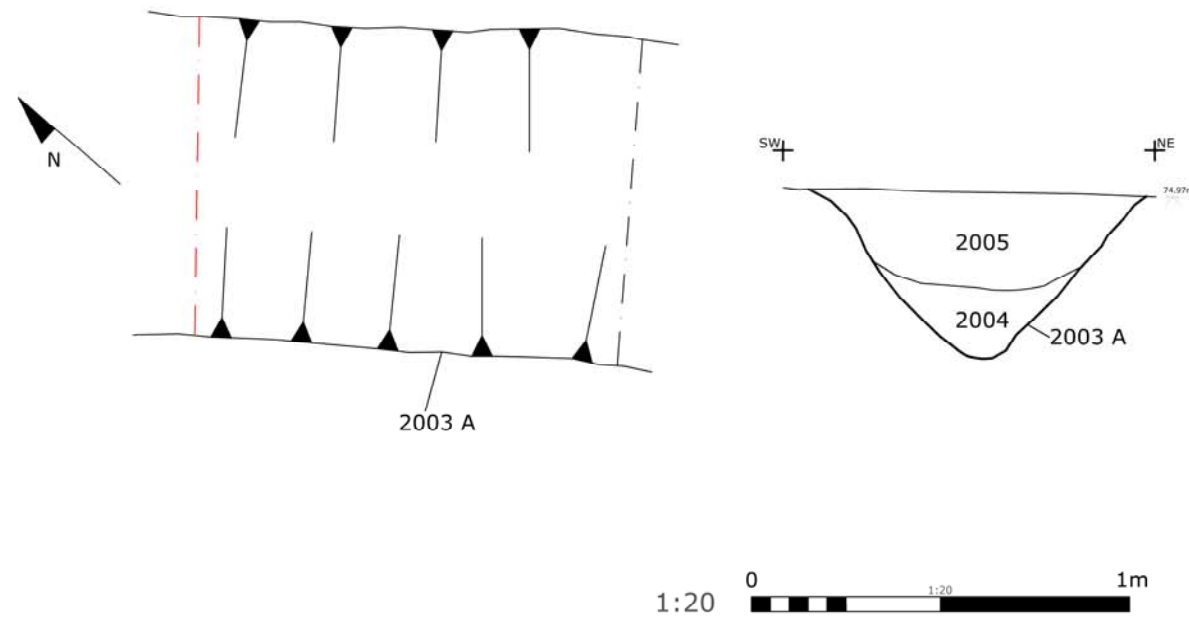


DP3 - Ditch 2023 Slot C

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-  Excavated Feature

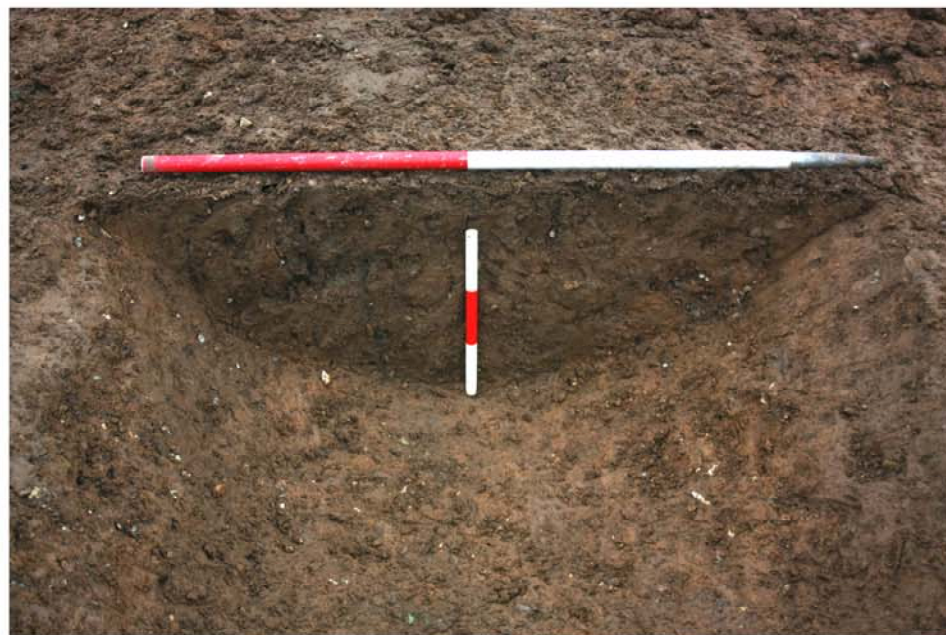
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APPROVED:	MB	FIGURE:	8

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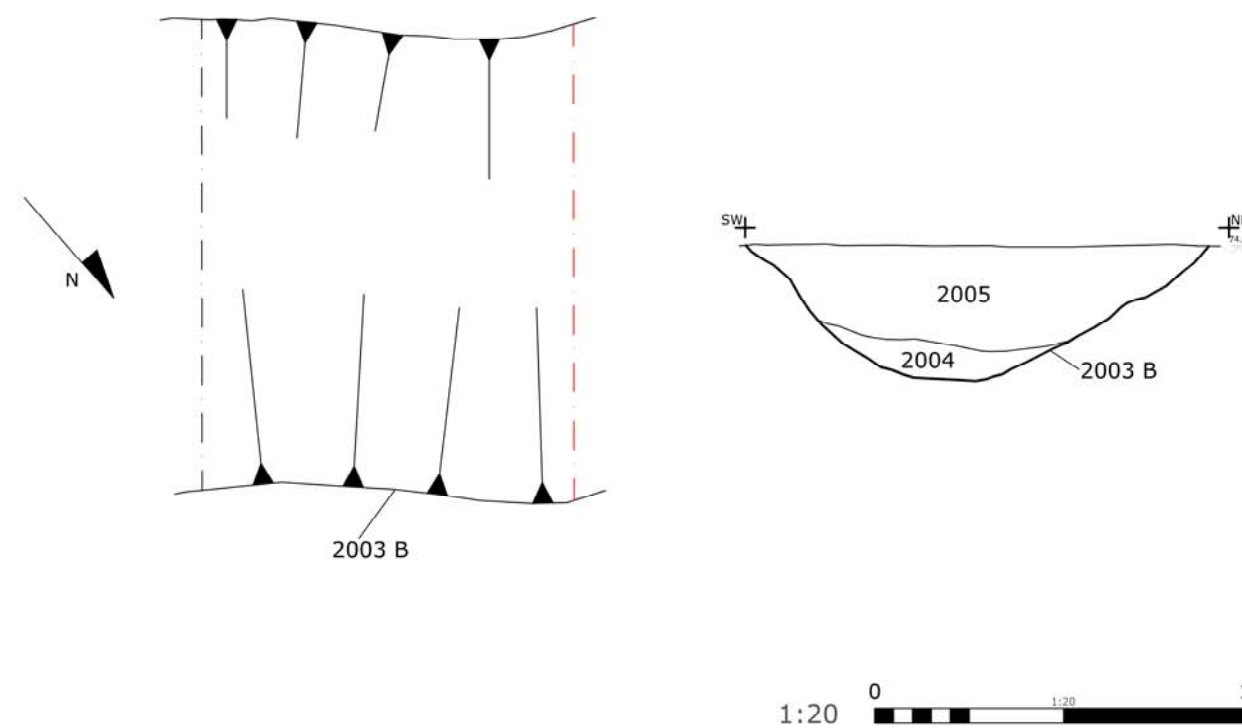





DP4 - Ditch 2003 Slot A

# Plan & Section Ditch 2003 Slot B



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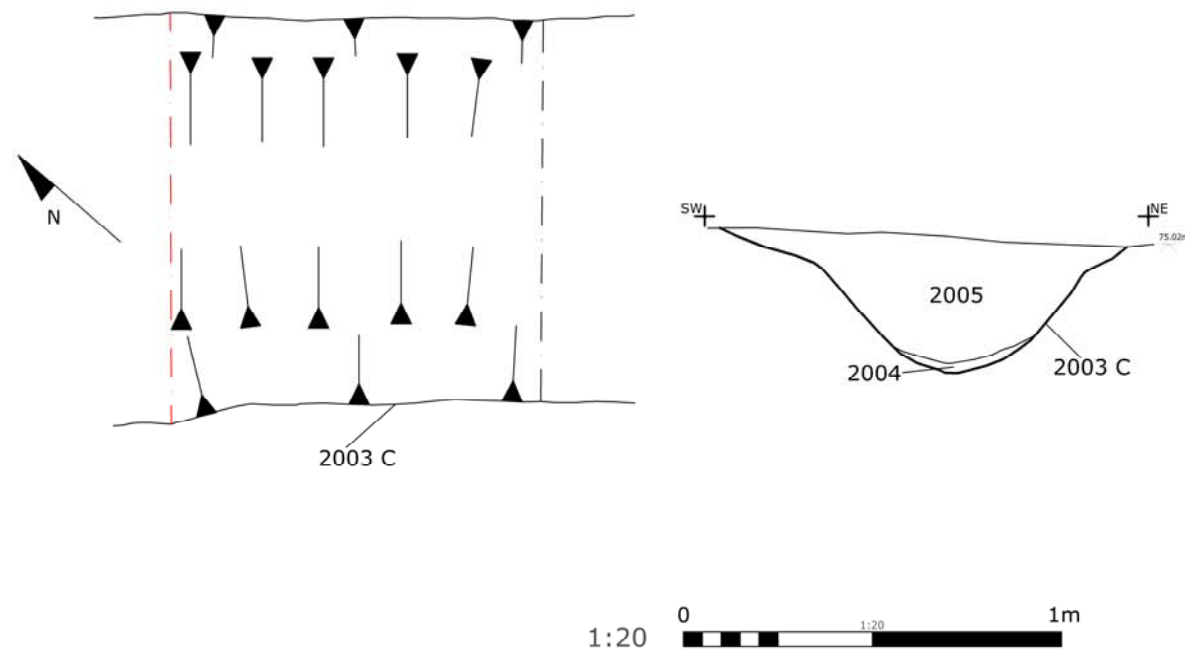


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AUTHOR: DPM	FIGURE: 9	
APPROVED: MB		



## Plan & Section Ditch 2003 Slot C

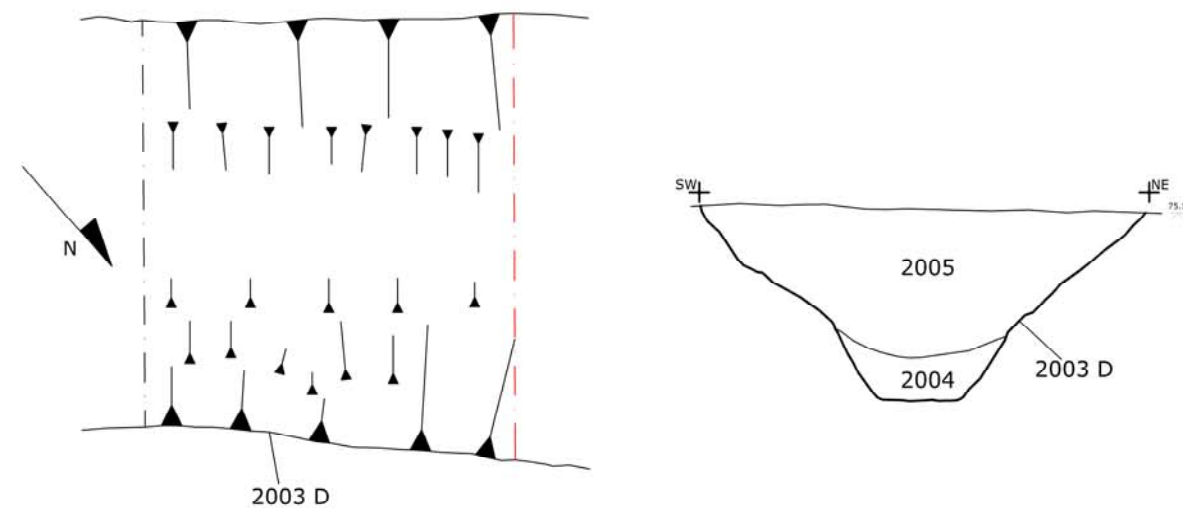





DP6 - Ditch 2003 Slot C

## Plan & Section Ditch 2003 Slot D



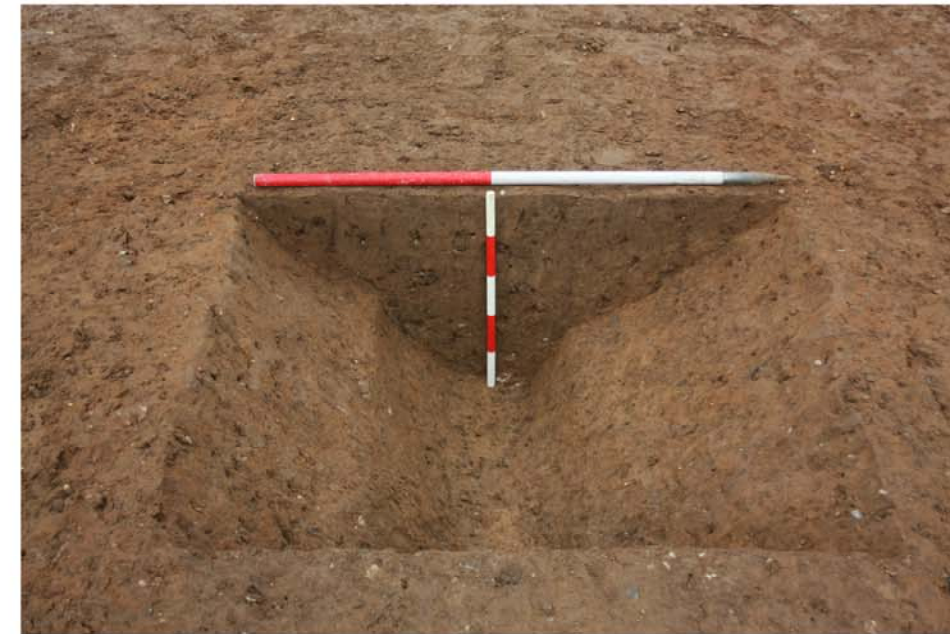
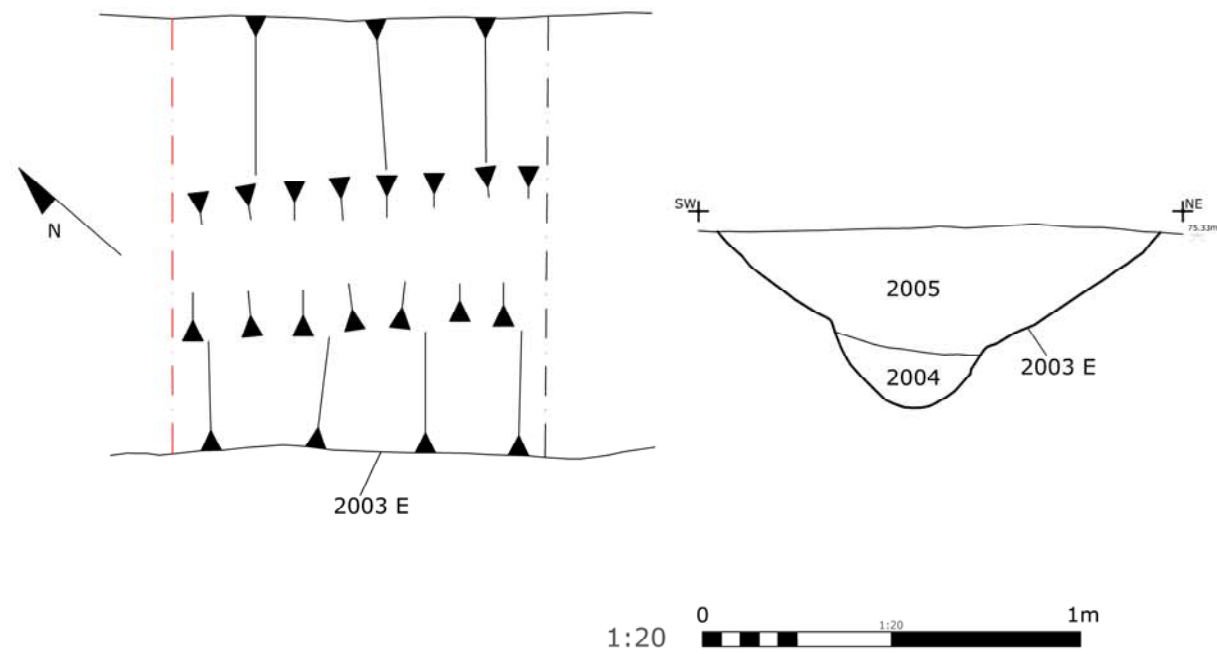
DP7 - Ditch 2003 Slot D



-  Section Line
-  2090 A Excavated Segment (+Slot No.)
-  Excavated Feature

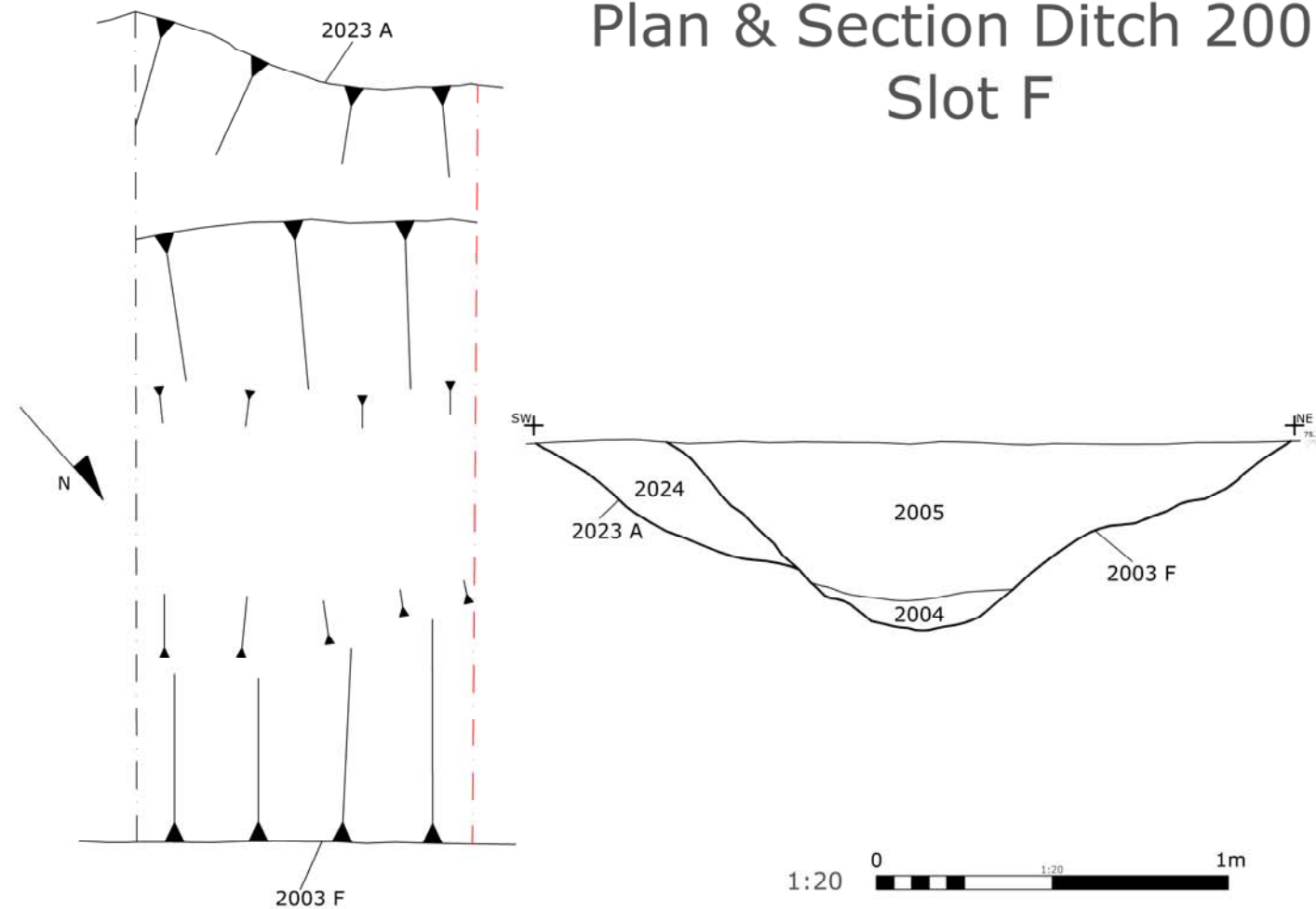
NGR: 582500 248500	REF: R1133	
PROJECT: 19 - 55 SCHOOLFIELD, GLEMSFORD, SUFFOLK - EXCAVATION		
DESCRIPTION: PHASE 2: PLANS, SECTIONS & PHOTOGRAPHS		
CLIENT: 		
 <b>BRITANNIA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD</b> UNIT 2 THE OLD WOOL WAREHOUSE ST ANDREWS STREET SOUTH BURY ST EDMUNDS SUFFOLK IP33 3PH T: 01449 763034 E: info@britannia-archaeology.com W: www.britannia-archaeology.com © Copyright Britannia Archaeology Ltd 2016		
DATE: JULY 2016	FLOT: A3	VERSION: 1
AUTHOR: DPM	FIGURE: 10	
APPROVED: MB		

# Plan & Section Ditch 2003 Slot E



DP8 - Ditch 2003 Slot E

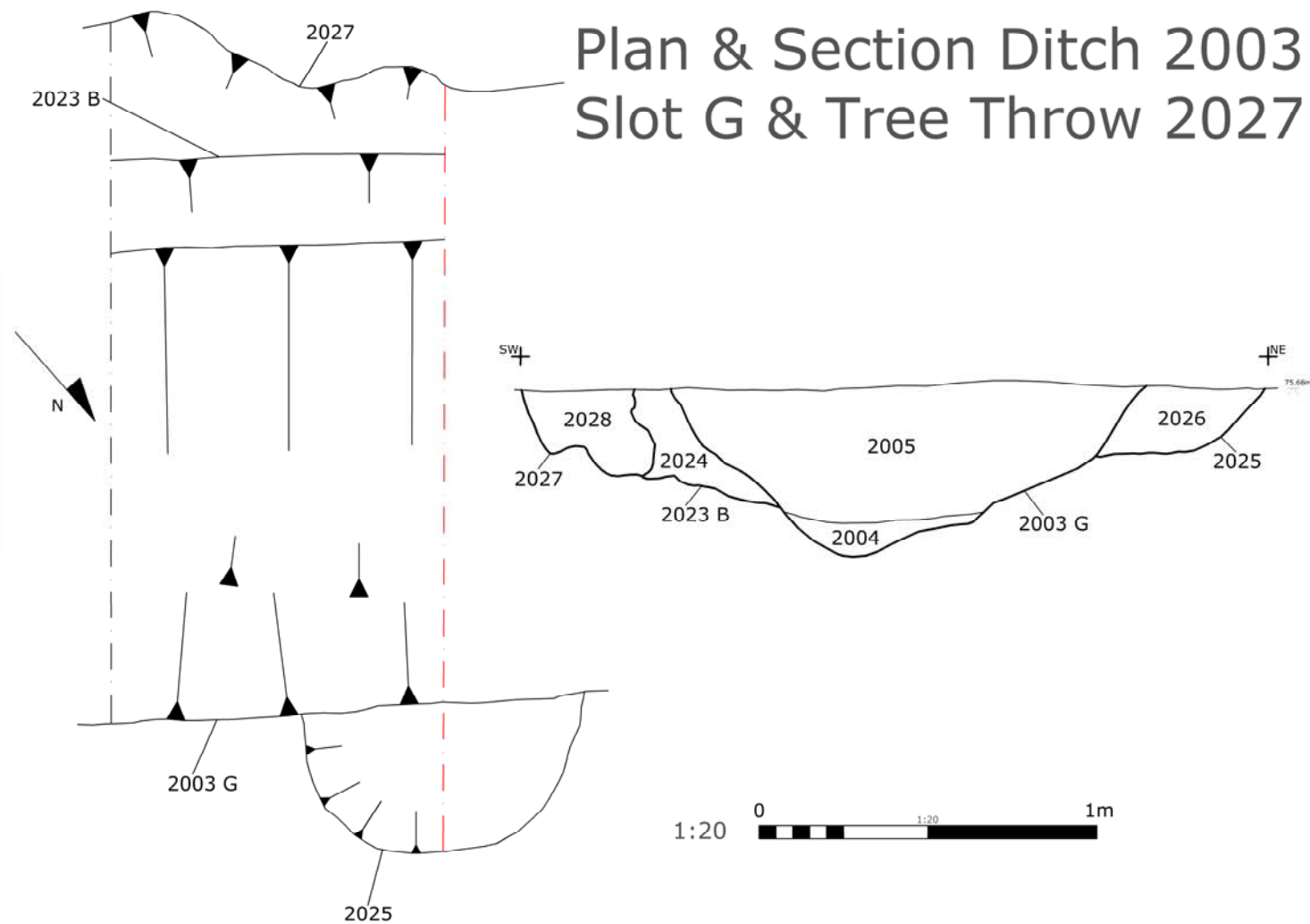
# Plan & Section Ditch 2003 Slot F



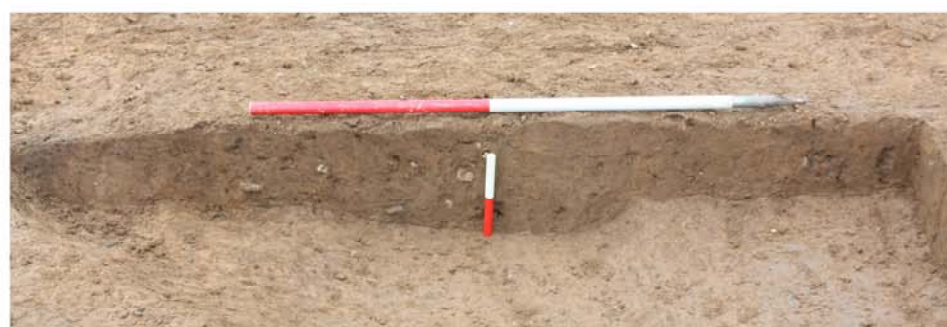
DP9 - Ditch 2003 Slot F

-  Section Line
-  2090 A Excavated Segment (+Slot No.)
-  Excavated Feature

NGR: 582500 248500	REF: R1133	
PROJECT: 19 - 55 SCHOOLFIELD, GLEMSFORD, SUFFOLK - EXCAVATION		
DESCRIPTION: PHASE 2: PLANS, SECTIONS & PHOTOGRAPHS		
CLIENT: 		
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DATE: JULY 2016	FLOT: A3	VERSION: 1
AUTHOR: DPM	FIGURE: 11	
APPROVED: MB		

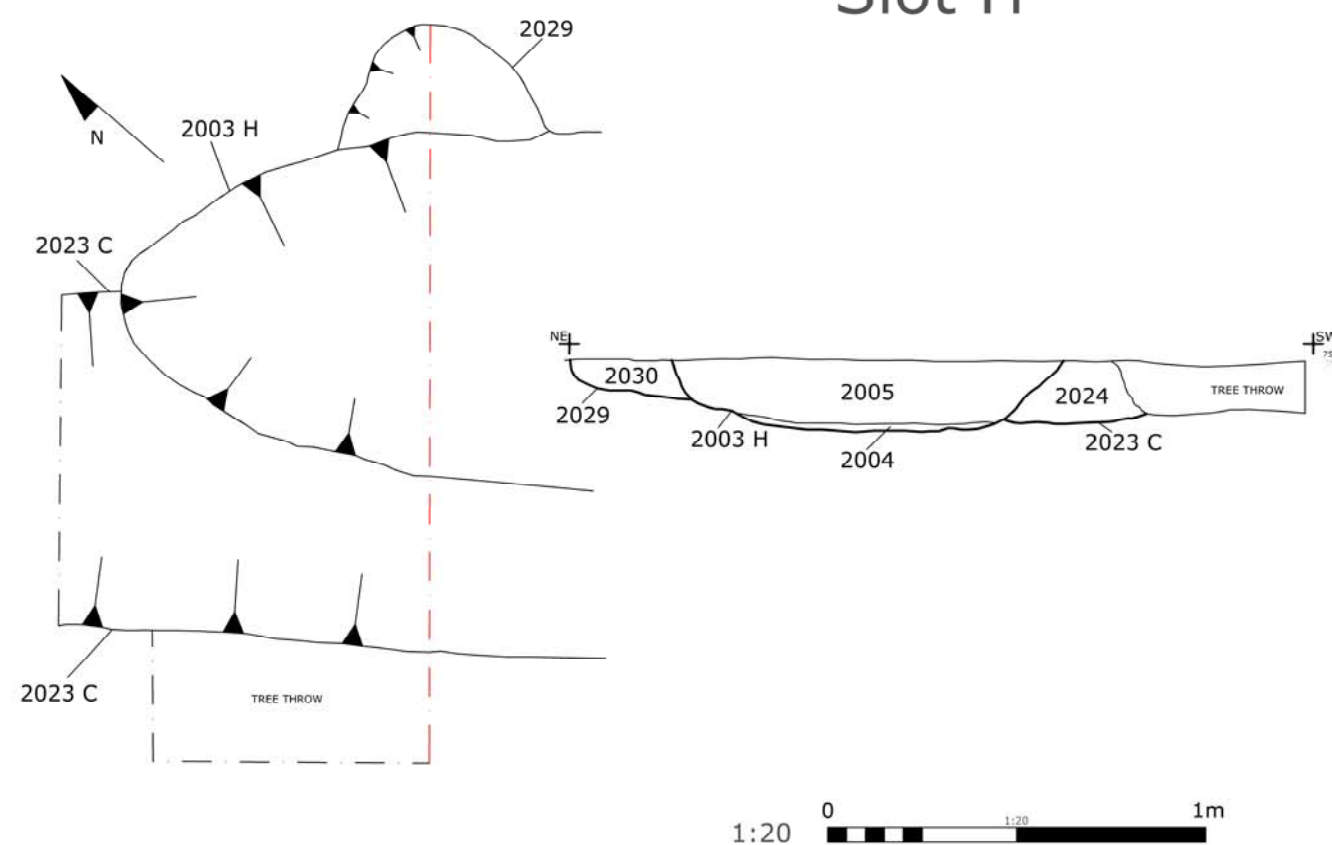





DP10 - Ditch 2003 Slot G & Tree Throw 2027



DP11 - Ditch 2003 Slot H

### Plan & Section Ditch 2003 Slot H



-  Section Line
-  2090 A Excavated Segment (+Slot No.)
-  Excavated Feature

NGR: 582500 248500 REF: R1133

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

DESCRIPTION: PHASE 2: PLANS, SECTIONS & PHOTOGRAPHS

CLIENT: 

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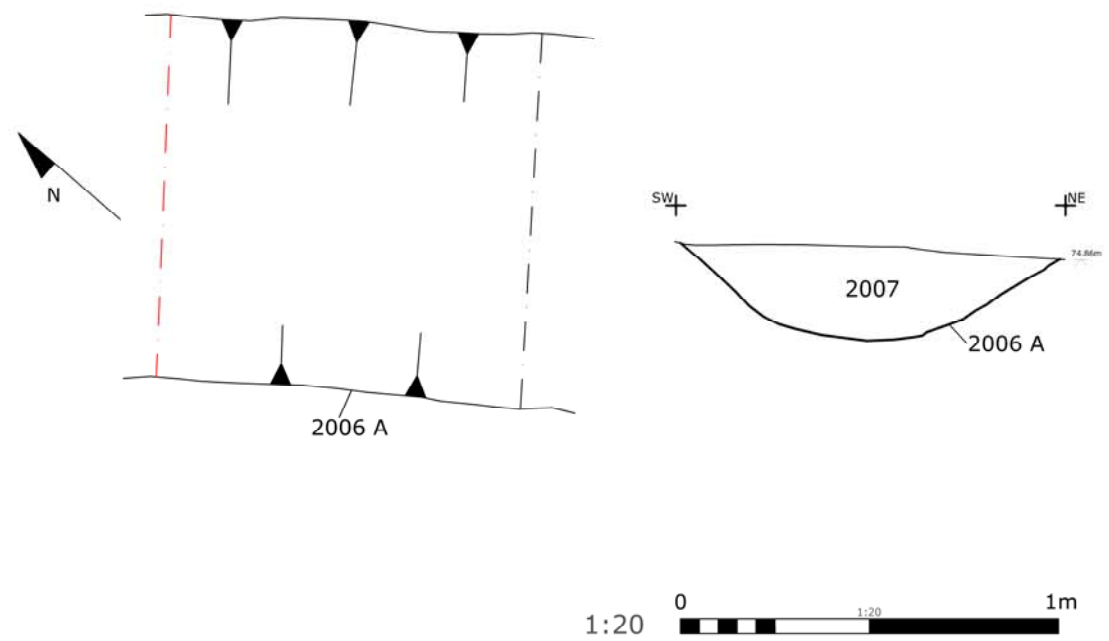
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DATE: JULY 2016 FLOT: A3 VERSION: 1

AUTHOR: DPM FIGURE: 12

APPROVED: MB

# Plan & Section Ditch 2006 Slot A

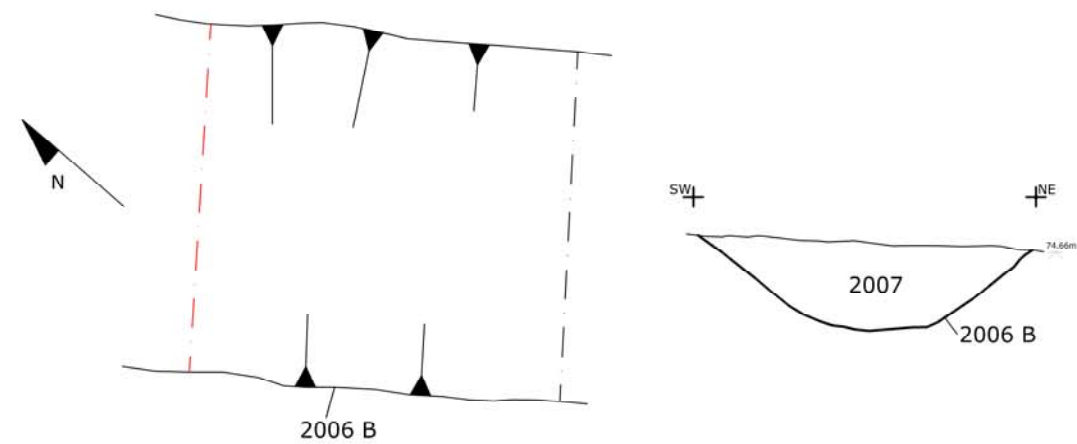


DP12 - Ditch 2006 Slot A

# Plan & Section Ditch 2006 Slot B



DP13 - Ditch 2006 Slot B



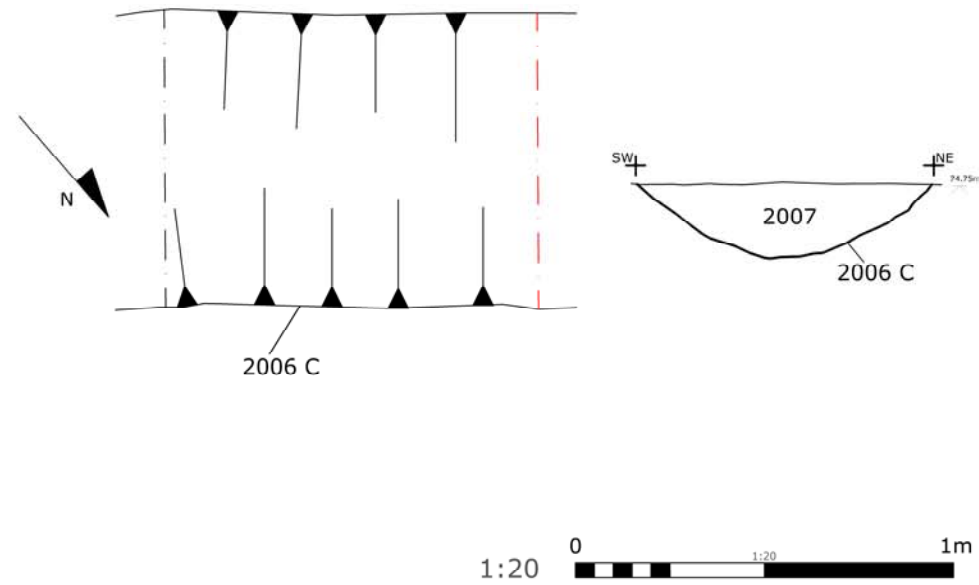
- Section Line
- Excavated Segment (+Slot No.)
- Excavated Feature

NGR: 582500 248500	REF: R1133
PROJECT: 19 - 55 SCHOOLFIELD, GLEMSFORD, SUFFOLK - EXCAVATION	
DESCRIPTION: PHASE 2: PLANS, SECTIONS & PHOTOGRAPHS	
CLIENT:	
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DATE: JULY 2016	FLOT: A3	VERSION: 1
AUTHOR: DPM	FIGURE: 13	
APPROVED: MB		



## Plan & Section Ditch 2006 Slot C

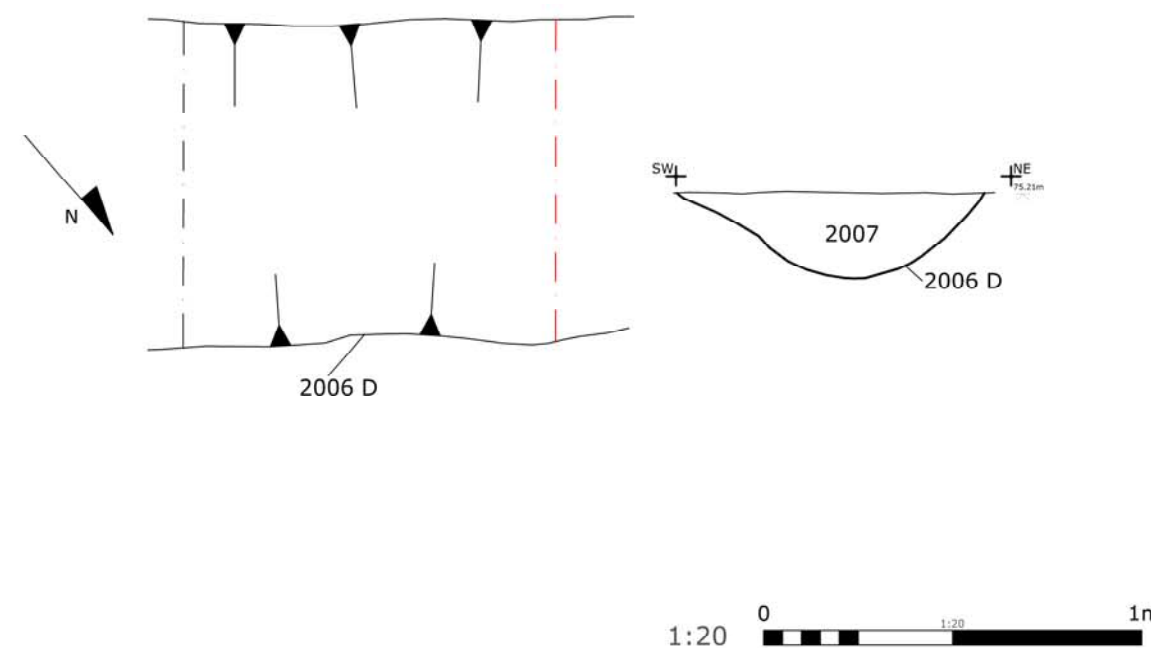





DP14 - Ditch 2006 Slot C

## Plan & Section Ditch 2006 Slot D



DP15 - Ditch 2006 Slot D

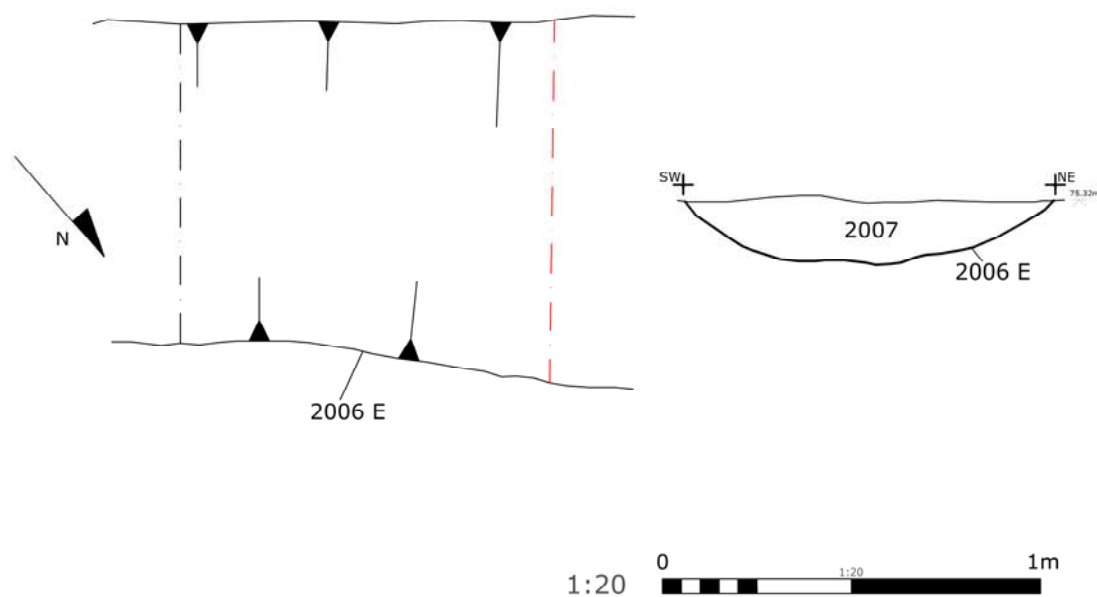


-  Section Line
-  2090 A Excavated Segment (+Slot No.)
-  Excavated Feature

NGR:	582500 248500	REF:	R1133
PROJECT:	19 - 55 SCHOOLFIELD, GLEMSFORD, SUFFOLK - EXCAVATION		
DESCRIPTION:	PHASE 2: PLANS, SECTIONS & PHOTOGRAPHS		
CLIENT:			
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DATE:	JULY 2016	FLOT:	A3	VERSION:	1
AUTHOR:	DPM	FIGURE:			
APPROVED:	MB	14			

# Plan & Section Ditch 2006 Slot E

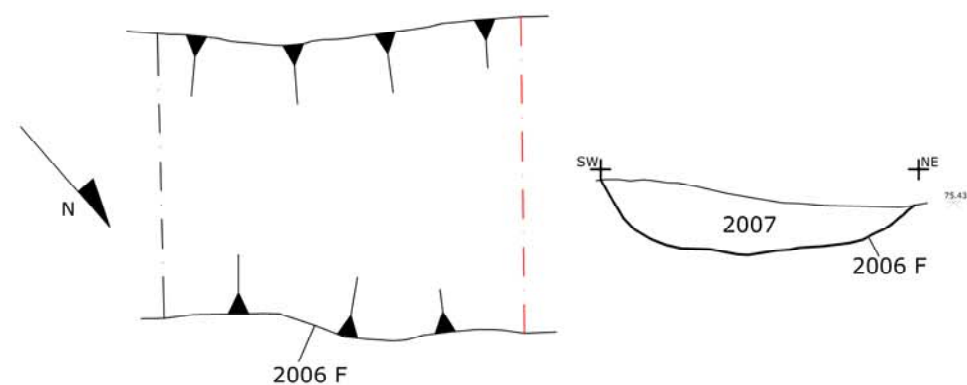





DP16 - Ditch 2006 Slot E

# Plan & Section Ditch 2006 Slot F



DP17 - Ditch 2006 Slot F

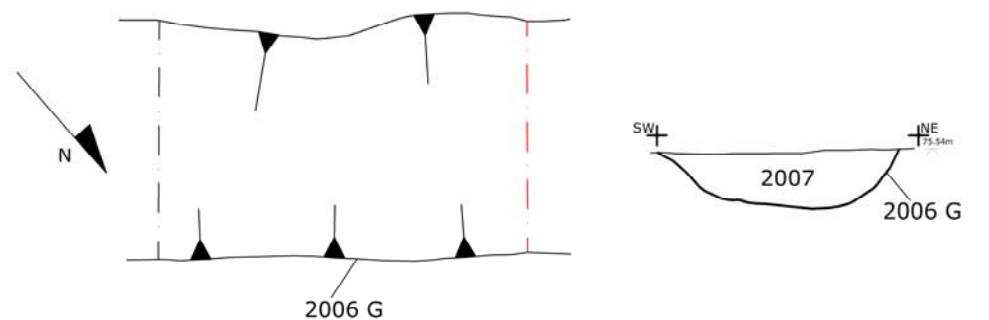


-  Section Line
-  2090 A Excavated Segment (+Slot No.)
-  Excavated Feature

NGR: 582500 248500	REF: R1133
PROJECT: 19 - 55 SCHOOLFIELD, GLEMSFORD, SUFFOLK - EXCAVATION	
DESCRIPTION: PHASE 2: PLANS, SECTIONS & PHOTOGRAPHS	
CLIENT: 	
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DATE: JULY 2016	FLOT: A3	VERSION: 1
AUTHOR: DPM	FIGURE: 15	
APPROVED: MB		

## Plan & Section Ditch 2006 Slot G



1:20 0 1:20 1m

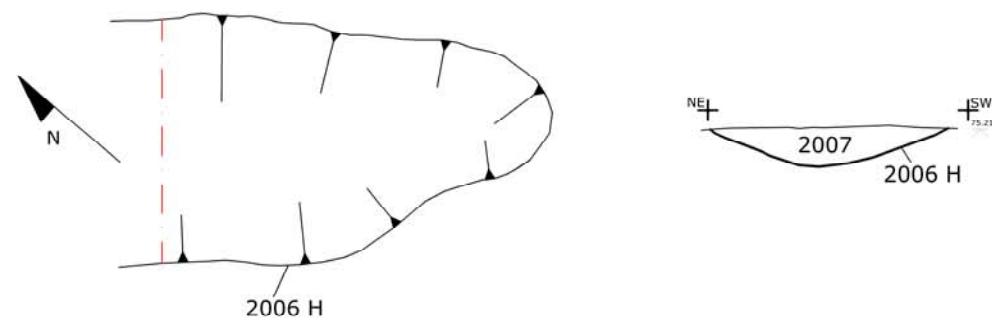


DP18 - Ditch 2006 Slot G

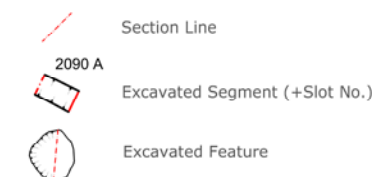
## Plan & Section Ditch 2006 Slot H



DP19 - Ditch 2006 Slot H



1:20 0 1:20 1m



NGR: 582500 248500 REF: R1133

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

DESCRIPTION: PHASE 2: PLANS, SECTIONS & PHOTOGRAPHS

CLIENT: OXBURY

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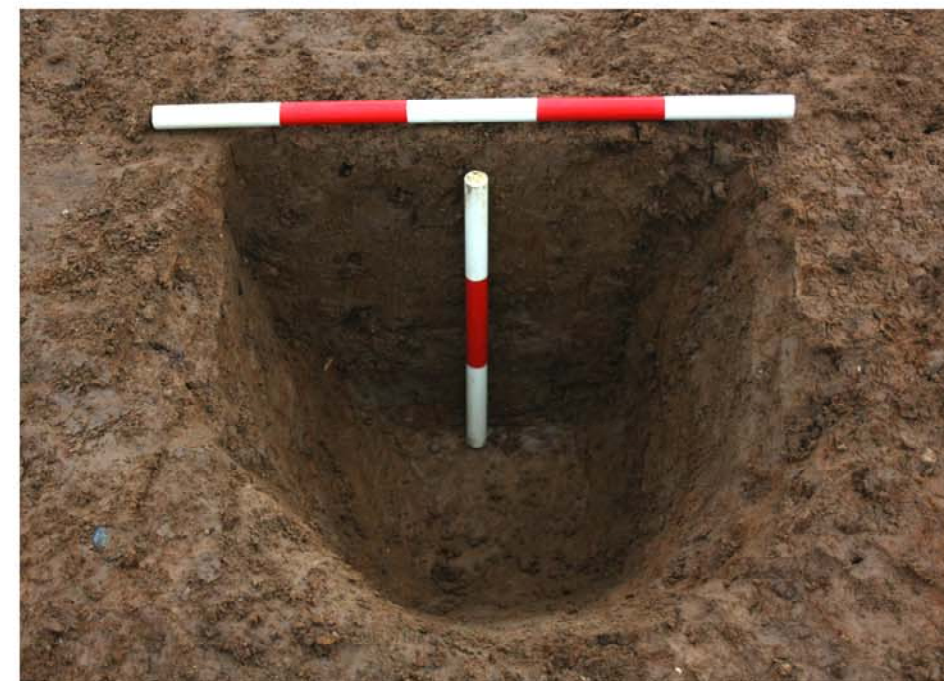
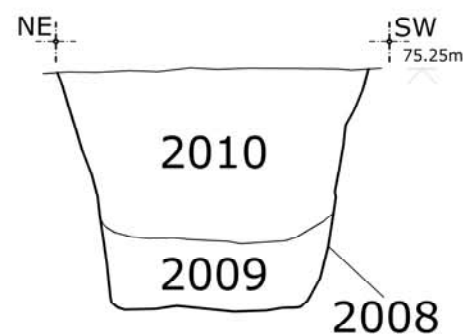
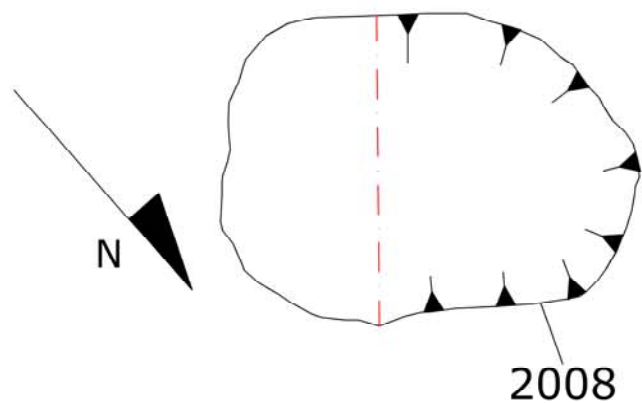
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DATE: JULY 2016 FLOT: A3 VERSION: 1

AUTHOR: DPM FIGURE: 16

APPROVED: MB

## Plan & Section Post-hole 2008



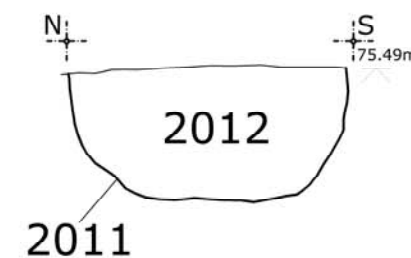
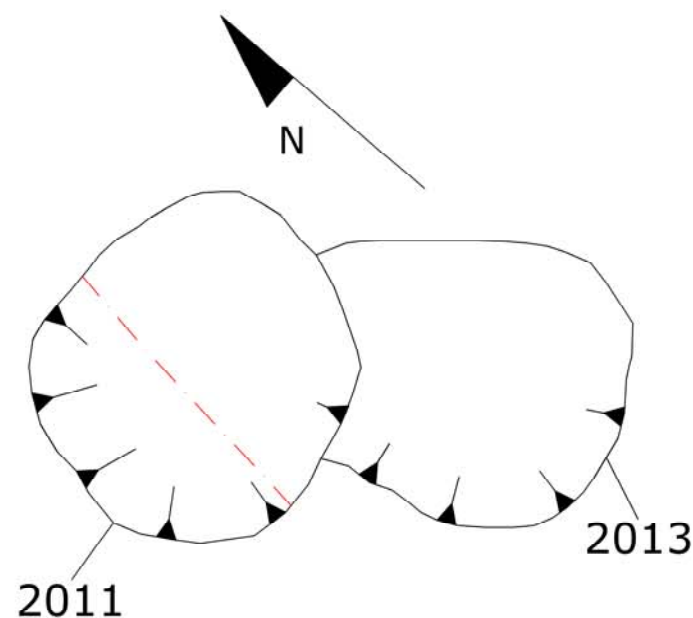
DP20 - Post-hole 2008



## Plan & Section Post-hole 2011



DP21 - Post-hole 2011



- Section Line
- 2090 A Excavated Segment (+Slot No.)
- Excavated Feature

NGR: 582500 248500 REF: R1133

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

DESCRIPTION: PHASE 3: PLANS, SECTIONS & PHOTOGRAPHS

CLIENT: **OXBURY**

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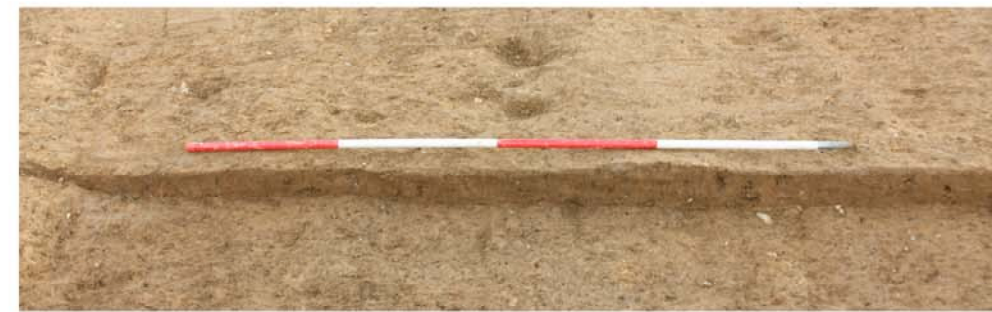
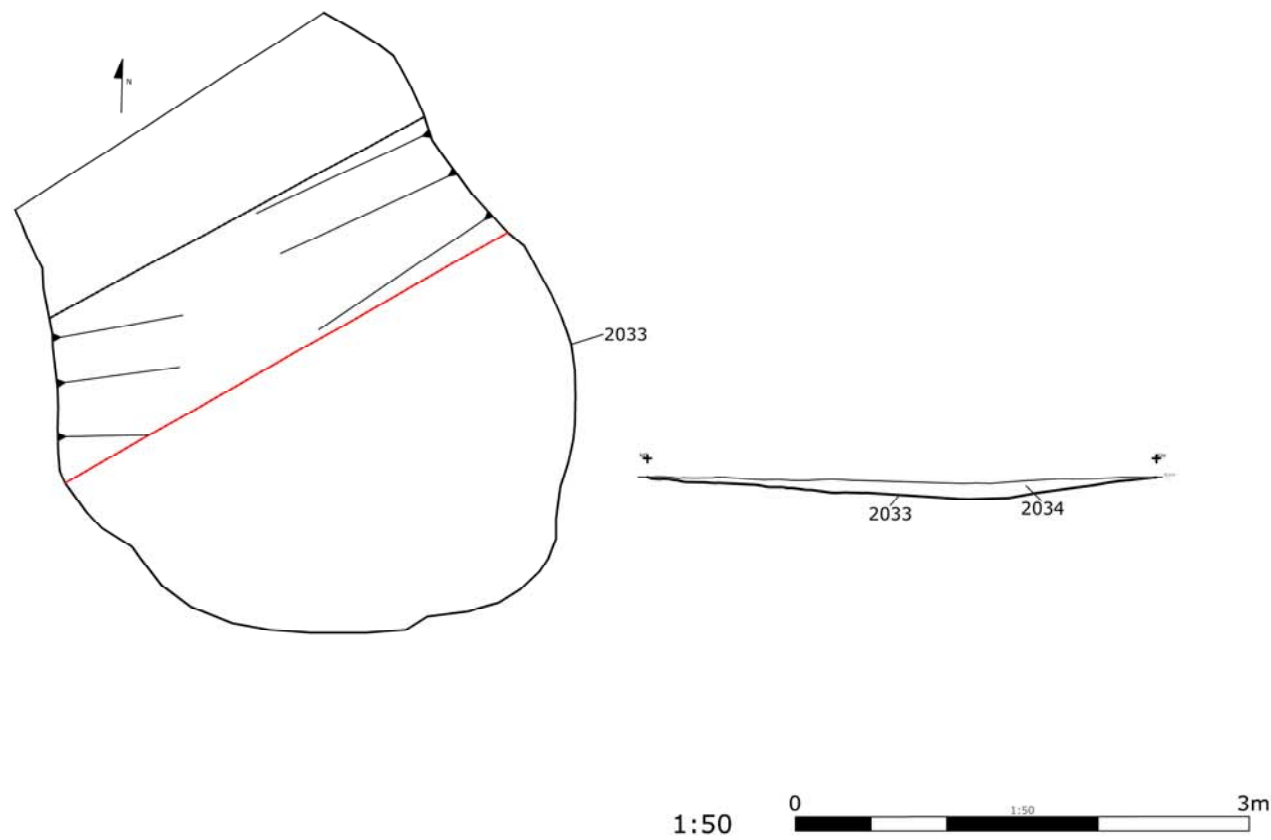
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DATE: JULY 2016 FLOT: A3 VERSION: 1




AUTHOR: DPM FIGURE: 17

APPROVED: MB

## Plan & Section Spread 2033

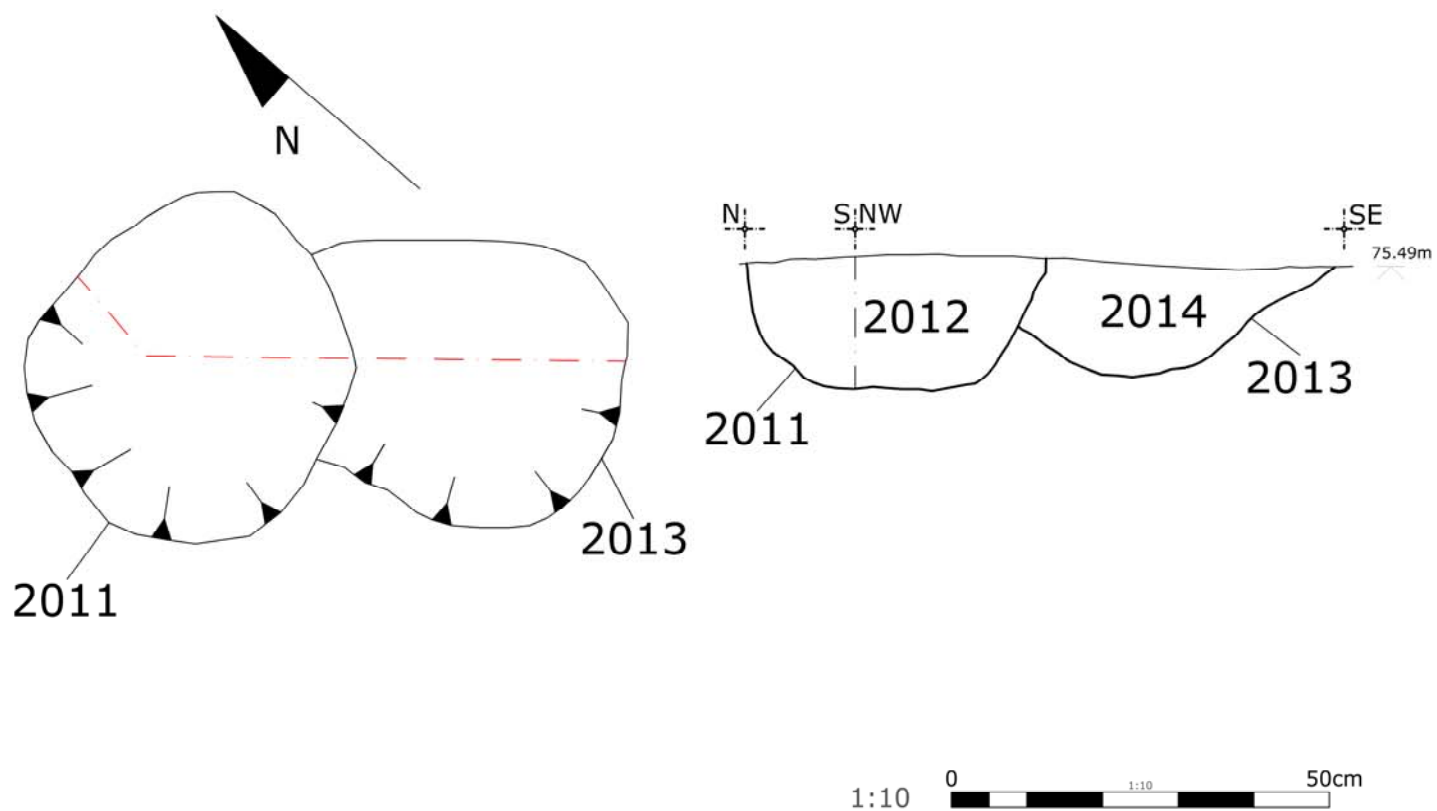


## DP22 - Spread 2033

-  Section Line
-  2090 A Excavated Segment (+Slot No.)
-  Excavated Feature

NGR:	582500 248500	REF:	R1133
PROJECT:	19 - 55 SCHOOLFIELD, GLEMSFORD, SUFFOLK - EXCAVATION		
DESCRIPTION:	PHASE 3: PLANS, SECTIONS & PHOTOGRAPHS		
CLIENT:			
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DATE:	JULY 2016	FLOT:	A3
VERSION:	1		
AUTHOR:	DPM	FIGURE:	18
APPROVED:	MB		

## Plan & Section Post-hole 2013

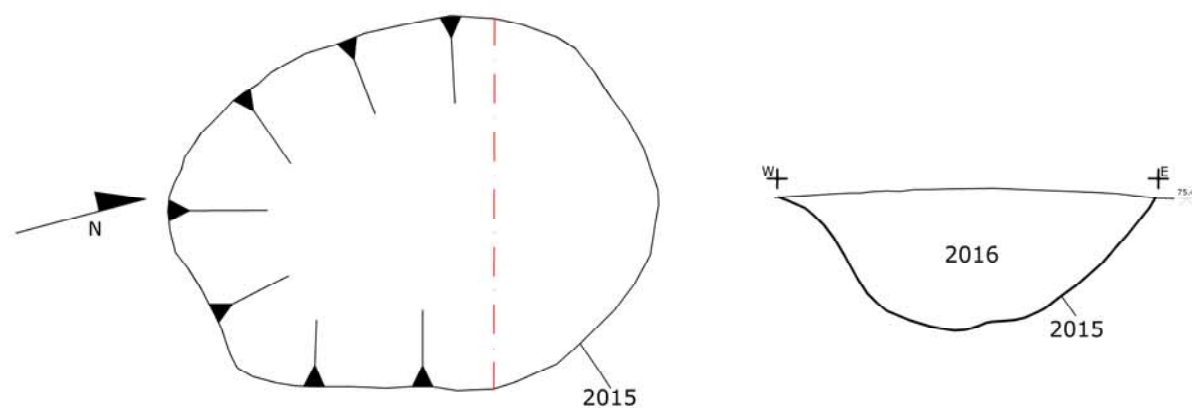





DP23 - Post-hole 2013

## Plan & Section Pit 2015



DP24 - Pit 2015



-  Section Line
-  2090 A Excavated Segment (+Slot No.)
-  Excavated Feature

NGR: 582500 248500 REF: R1133

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

DESCRIPTION: PHASE 4 (Undated): PLANS, SECTIONS & PHOTOGRAPHS

CLIENT: 

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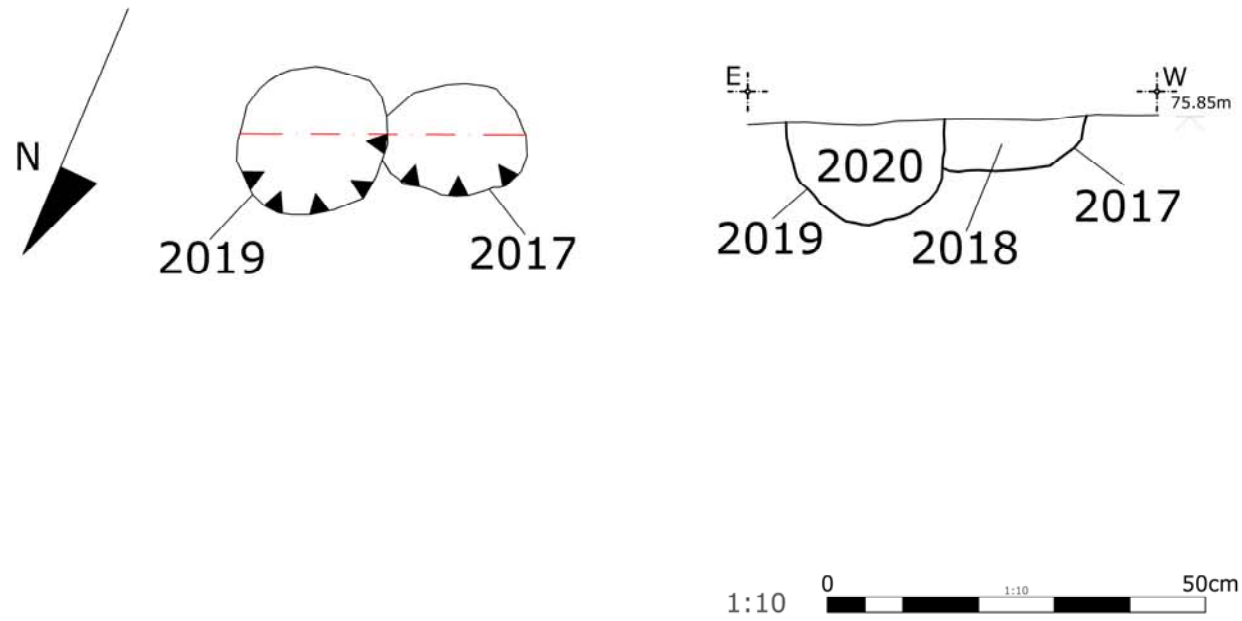
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DATE: JULY 2016 PLOT: A3 VERSION: 1

AUTHOR: DPM  
APPROVED: MB

FIGURE: 19

# Plan & Section Post-holes 2017 & 2019

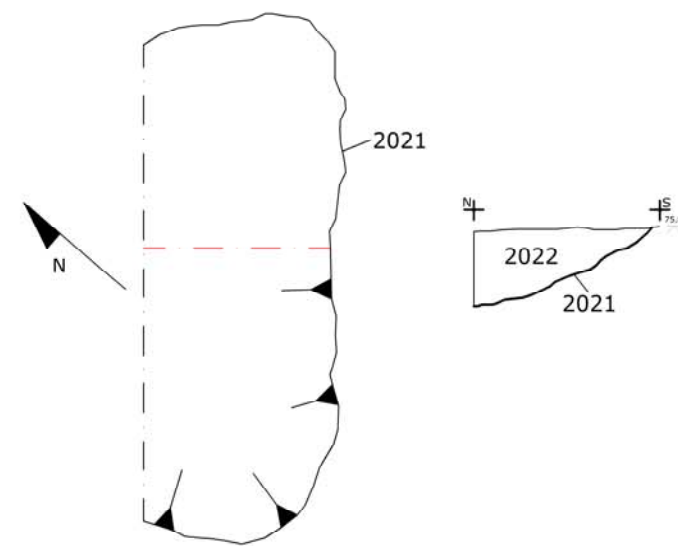


DP25 - Post-holes 2017 & 2019

# Plan & Section Tree Throw 2021



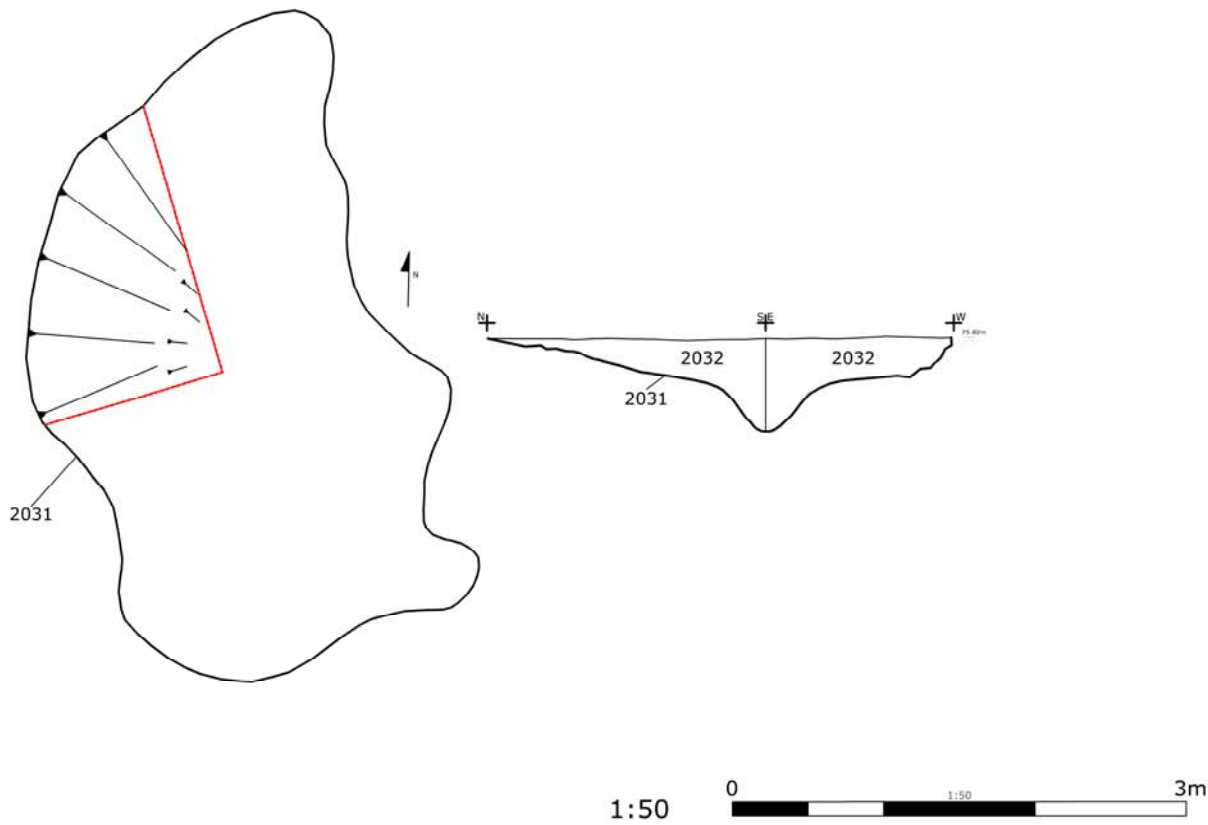
DP26 - Tree Throw 2021






- Section Line
- Excavated Segment (+Slot No.)
- Excavated Feature

NGR: 582500 248500	REF: R1133	
PROJECT: 19 - 55 SCHOOLFIELD, GLEMSFORD, SUFFOLK - EXCAVATION		
DESCRIPTION: PHASE 4 (Undated): PLANS, SECTIONS & PHOTOGRAPHS		
CLIENT:		
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DATE: JULY 2016	FLUT: A3	VERSION: 1
AUTHOR: DPM	FIGURE: 20	
APPROVED: MB		

# Plan & Section Tree Throw 2031



DP27 - Tree Throw 2031

-  Section Line
-  2090 A Excavated Segment (+Slot No.)
-  Excavated Feature

NGR:	582500 248500	REF:	R1133
PROJECT:	19 - 55 SCHOOLFIELD, GLEMSFORD, SUFFOLK - EXCAVATION		
DESCRIPTION:	PHASE 4 (Undated): PLANS, SECTIONS & PHOTOGRAPHS		
CLIENT:			
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DATE:	JULY 2016	FLOT:	A3
VERSION:	1		
AUTHOR:	DPM	FIGURE:	21
APPROVED:	MB		





DP 28 - Overall Site Shot -  
View NW



DP 29 - Overall Site Shot -  
View SE

NGR:	582500 248500	REF:	R1133
PROJECT:	19 - 55 SCHOOLFIELD, GLEMSFORD, SUFFOLK - EXCAVATION		
DESCRIPTION:	GENERAL SITE PHOTOGRAPHS		
CLIENT:			
<b>BRITANNIA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD</b> 			
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DATE:	JULY 2016	FLOT:	A3
		VERSION:	1
AUTHOR:	DPM	FIGURE:	22
APPROVED:	MB		