

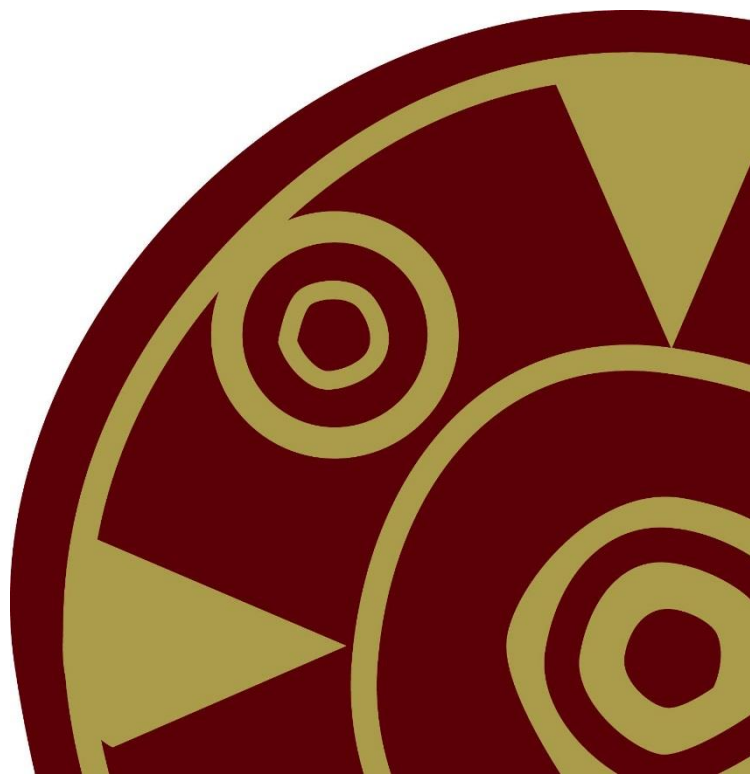


## **Great Gilbert Farm** Capel St Mary, Suffolk

**Client:**  
Events Under Canvas Ltd

**Date:**  
June 2018

CSM 050  
Archaeological Monitoring Report  
SACIC Report No. 2018/057  
Author: Michael Green  
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# Great Gilbert Farm, Capel St Mary CSM 050

Archaeological Monitoring Report

SACIC Report No. 2018/057

Author: Michael Green

Illustrator: Ryan Wilson

Editor: Stuart Boulter

Report Date: June/2018



## HER Information

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**Site Code:** CSM 050  
**Site Name:** Great Gilbet Farm, Capel St Mary  
**Report Number** 2018/057  
**Planning Application No:** DC/17/05722  
**Date of Fieldwork:** 30<sup>th</sup> May 2018  
**Grid Reference:** TM 092 373  
**Oasis Reference:** suffolka1-309670  
**Curatorial Officer:** Dr Hannah Cutler  
**Project Officer:** Michael Green  
**Client/Funding Body:** Events Under Canvas Ltd  
**Client Reference:** N/A

Digital report submitted to Archaeological Data Service:

<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/greylit>

### Disclaimer

Any opinions expressed in this report about the need for further archaeological work are those of Suffolk Archaeology CIC. Ultimately the need for further work will be determined by the Local Planning Authority and its Archaeological Advisors when a planning application is registered. Suffolk Archaeology CIC cannot accept responsibility for inconvenience caused to the clients should the Planning Authority take a different view to that expressed in the report.

Prepared By: Michael Green

Date: 20/06/2018

Approved By: Stuart Boulter

Position: Senior Project Officer/ Project Manager

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## **Summary**










Monitoring works, required as a condition on planning permission DC/17/05722 was conducted by Suffolk Archaeology CIC on the site of a new warehouse store at Great Gilberts Farm, Capel St Mary, Suffolk.

Monitoring of the seventeen foundation holes and a minimal impact site strip was conducted over a single day and no archaeological features or finds were discovered. On site observations showed that the area had been heavily truncated by modern activity and the current topsoil and a made ground layer had been re-instated directly over natural yellow clay deposits.











**Drawing Conventions**

Plans

- Limit of Excavation 
- Features 
- Break of Slope 
- Features - Conjectured 
- Natural Features 
- Sondages/Machine Strip 
- Intrusion/Truncation 
- Illustrated Section  S.14
- Cut Number **0008**
- Archaeological Feature 

Sections

- Limit of Excavation 
- Cut 
- Modern Cut 
- Cut - Uncertain 
- Deposit Horizon 
- Deposit Horizon - Uncertain 
- Intrusion/Truncation 
- Break in Section 
- Cut Number **0088**
- Deposit Number 0089
- Ordnance Datum 

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55.27	
⋈	⋈

## **1. Introduction**

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Suffolk Archaeology Community Interest Company were commissioned by Events Under Canvas Ltd to undertake Archaeological Monitoring works for a new storage warehouse. The monitored area measured 19m by 21m and was undertaken as part of a condition on planning application DC/17/05722, in accordance with paragraph 141 of the National Planning Policy Framework.

The work was outlined in a Brief prepared by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Officer Dr Hannah Cutler, dated 26<sup>th</sup> of January 2018 (Appendix 1).

## **2. Geology and topography**

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The site was located on a level plane at 46m (AOD), 160m south of the A12 and north of Bluegate Lane in Capel St Mary, Suffolk. The ground gently sloped away from the development area for 1.2km to the south-east to 21m (AOD), towards Stutton Brook.

The recorded geology on site was Red Crag formation sand, a Sedimentary Bedrock with overlying Lowestoft Formation Superficial Deposits (British Geological Survey 2018). The geology observed on site was a light orange yellow firm clay.

### 3. Archaeology and historical background

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The development area 'lies in an area of archaeological potential...[and] occupies a topographically favourable position for human occupation, overlooking Stutton Brook' (Cutler, 2018).

Over 30 known sites are within 1km of the development area (Suffolk Heritage Explorer) with the largest proportion being medieval or Roman in date.

Six areas of archaeological interest are located within 300m of the site and are shown in the table below (Fig. 1).

HER Code	Period	Description
CSM 003	Roman	Location of Roman cemetery Lattinford Bridge
CSM 006	Roman	Pottery sherds found in association with the Roman cemetery Lattinford Bridge
CSM 014	Roman	Length of Roman road (London Road) excising under the current A12
CSM 018	Roman	Metal detector finds spot of a miniature bronze anvil
CSM 019	Medieval	Finds and possible sites found during rapid field walking surveys
CSM Misc	Mixed	Field walking finds of prehistoric flint and Roman and medieval pottery.

Table 1. HER entries within a 300m radius of site

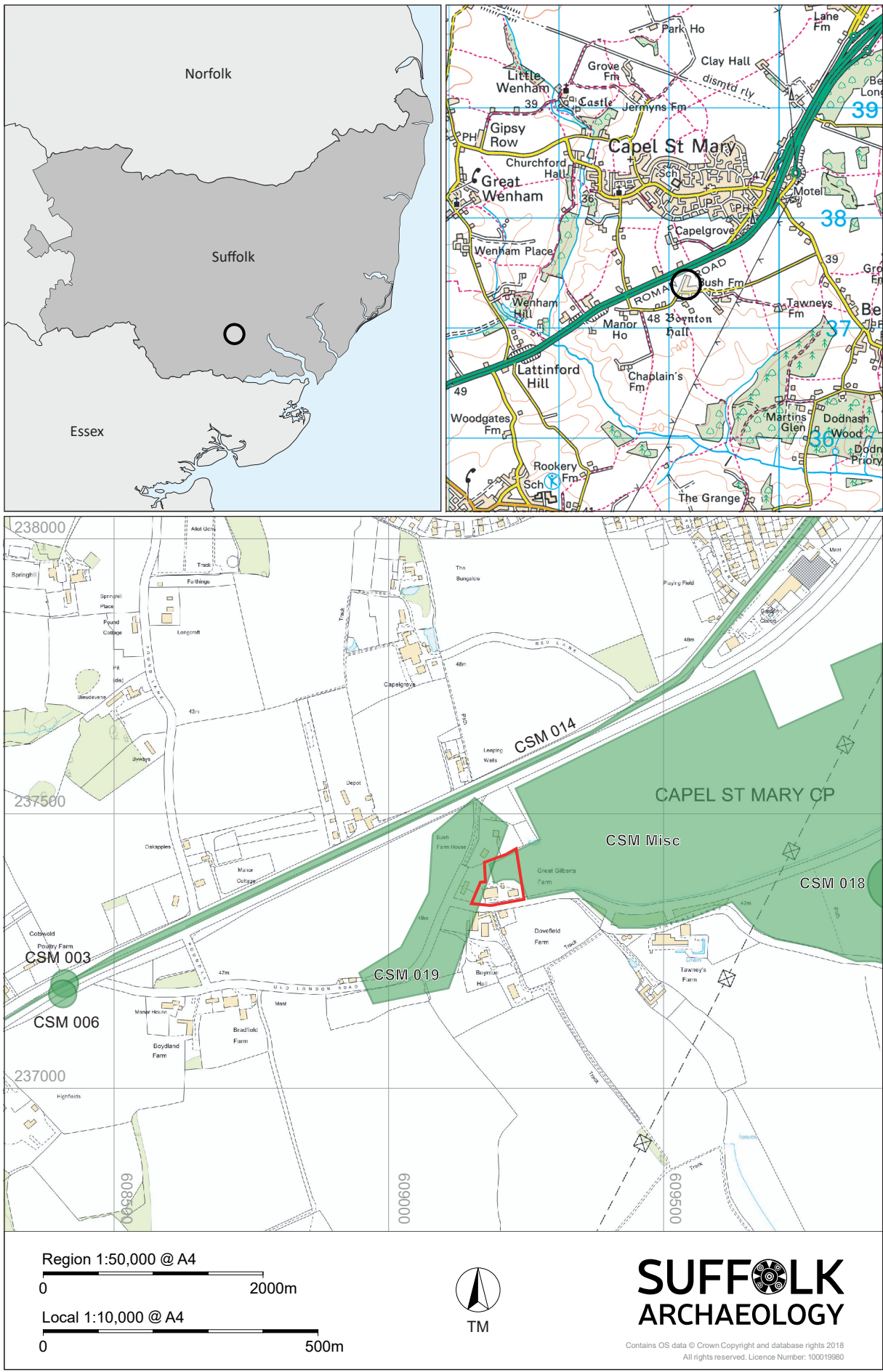


Figure 1. Site location (red) alongside selected HER entries (green)

## **4. Methodology**

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Fieldwork was carried out according to the Project Brief (Cutler, 2018) guided by the Written Scheme of Investigation (Brooks, 2018) (Appendix 1) and the SCCAS Requirements for Archaeological Excavation, 2012.

Fieldwork standards were guided by 'Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England', EAA Occasional Papers 14, and the CIFA paper 'Standard and Guidance for archaeological excavation' (CIFA, 2014).

The monitoring area was stripped using one 360° machine fitted with a toothless ditching bucket, foundation holes were excavated with a 1m wide toothed bucket due to ground compaction. This involved the removal of 0m-0.4m of topsoil and modern made ground to level the area. Foundation holes were then excavated measuring c.1m square to a maximum depth of 0.8m from the levelled surface.

The levelled surface was scanned for archaeological finds and features and the seventeen foundation holes were all inspected for archaeological evidence, photographed. Sections were cleaned and drawn of selected foundation holes. A location plan at 1:100 scale was drawn.

Removed material and exposed surfaces were metal detected and inspected for finds.

Recording was undertaken using standard pro forma SACIC registers, recording sheets and numbering systems.

## **5. Results**

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### **5.1 Introduction**

A roughly square area measuring 19m by 21m was levelled with approximately 50% of the area being reduced. Seventeen foundation holes were excavated on the outside edges of the levelled area measuring c.1m square with depths varying from 0.6-0.8m.

### **5.2 Area results**

The north-east corner of the site was reduced by the greatest amount with 0.4m of material being removed. This reduced to the east of the development where the majority of the area was levelled at the existing ground height (Plate. 1).

A small 4m by 4m area of natural geology was uncovered by the reduction of material at the north-west corner with the rest of the area still having a varied depth of mixed deposits of topsoil remaining.

Two layers were observed, both sitting directly upon the naturally occurring light orange yellow clay drift-geology. In the south-west corner of the site (from foundation holes 1-4 and 16-17) a modern made ground layer (0001) was observed with a maximum depth of 0.4m. It was a dark brown compact sandy clay containing concrete, tarmac and brick. This layer was mixed and integrated with topsoil (0002) which was present over the rest of the area. Topsoil (0002) was a light brown compact silty clay with occasional brick, concrete and small flint inclusions and was 0.3-0.35m in depth.

No archaeological features or finds were present in the levelled area.



Plate 1: Site levelling, Looking north-east, 1x1m scale

### 5.3 Foundation hole results

Seventeen 1m by 1m foundation holes were excavated through layers (0001) and (0002) into the natural geology. Foundation hole 1 (Fig. 2, section 1) (Plate. 1) had the greatest depth of made ground. Foundation hole 11 (Fig. 2, section 2) (Plate. 2) contained only mixed topsoil deposits directly above the natural geology. It was observed in foundation holes 8, 14 and 16 that the very top of the natural geology (0.1m) was disturbed and modern plastic was seen in some sections.





Plate 2: Foundation hole 1, looking west, showing made ground (0001), 1x1m scale



Plate 3: Foundation hole 11, looking north, showing topsoil (0002), 1x1m scale

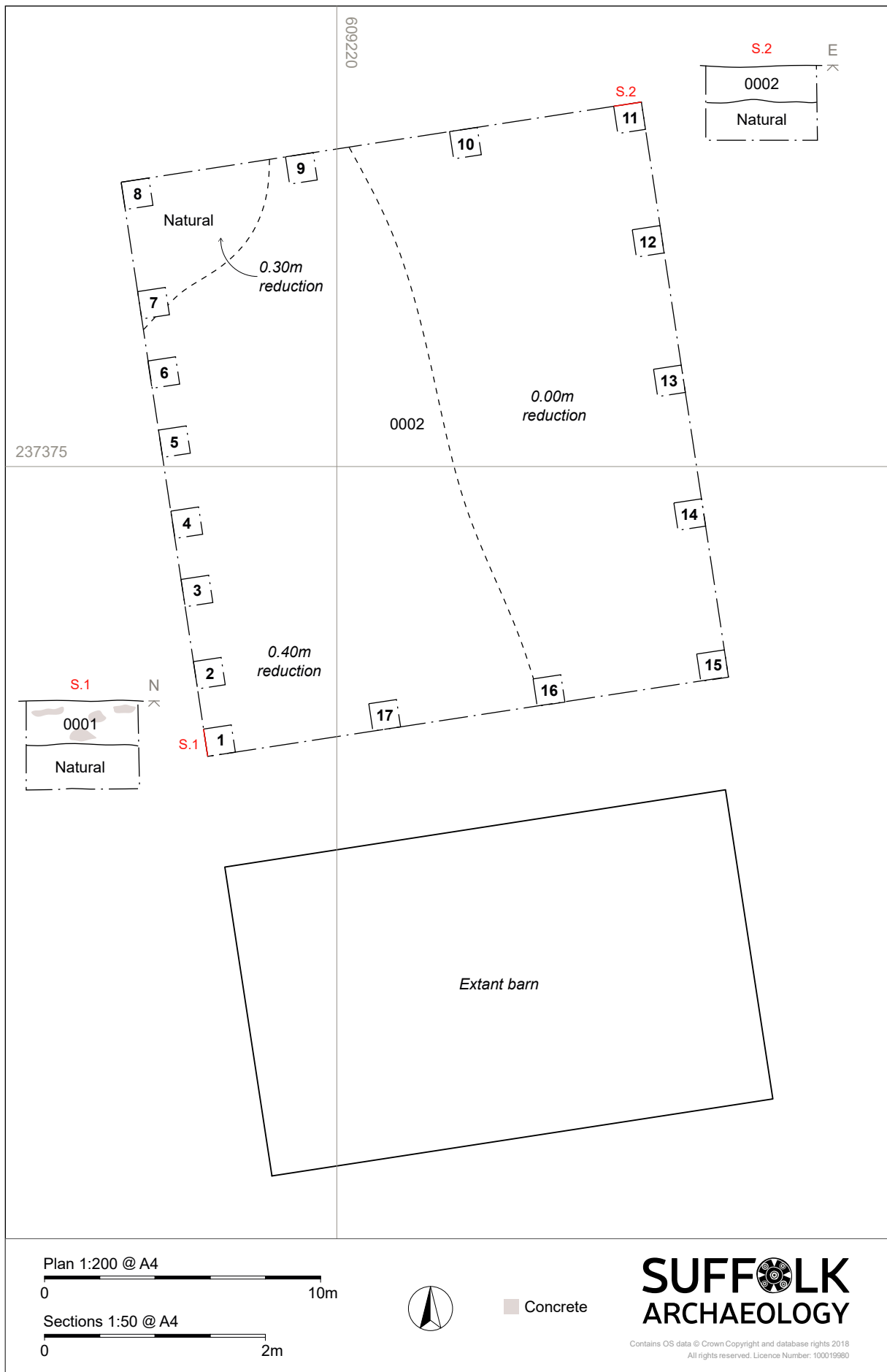


Figure 2. Location of excavation holes alongside representative sections

## **6. Finds and environmental evidence**

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### **6.1 Introduction**

No pre-modern finds were recovered during the works on the project, presumably due to the amount of modern disturbance and truncation in the area.

## **7. Discussion**

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The presence of made ground (0001) and topsoil (0002) directly above the natural, and the modern material present within the top of the disturbed natural geology suggests that the entire area was stripped and truncated and possibly levelled within the last 50 years.

A review of satellite images (Google earth pro) shows that in 2005 the location of a site compound for construction of bluegate lane lies close to and partly within the development area. This presumably is the reason why the area is so heavily truncated and the topsoil (0002) seems to have been re-instated, directly over the natural geology.

## **8. Conclusions and recommendations for further work**

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Due to the modern truncation, disturbance and lack of any archaeological finds or features the results of this monitoring have little significance and no potential to answer any Regional Research Framework questions (Brown and Glazebrook 2000, and Medlycott 2011). No further archaeological work is suggested by the author.

## **9. Archive deposition**

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Presently:

Paper and photographic archive: SACIC Needham Market

Digital archive: R:\Current Recording Projects\Capel St Mary\CSM050\_Great-Gilbert-Farm\_Monitoring

Digital photographic archive: R:\Current Recording Projects\Capel St Mary\CSM050\_Great-Gilbert-Farm\_Monitoring\Photographs

Upon completion of the project the archive will be deposited with SCCAS.

## **10. Acknowledgements**

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The fieldwork was carried out by Michael Green.

Project management was undertaken by Rhodri Gardner who also provided advice during the production of the report.

The report illustrations were created by Ryan Wilson and the report was edited by Stuart Boulter.

## 11. Bibliography

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Brooks, R., 2018. *CSM 050, Great Gilbert Farm, Capel St Mary, Suffolk*. Written Scheme of Investigation.

Brown, N., and Glazebrook, J., (eds), 2000, *Research and archaeology: a framework for the eastern counties, 2. research agenda and strategy*, E. Anglian Archaeol. Occasional Paper 8

Cutler, H., 2018. *Brief for Continuous Archaeological Recording at Great Gilbert Farm, Capel St Mary*

Medlycott, M., 2011, *Research and Archaeology Revisited: A Revised Framework for the East of England*, E. Anglian Archaeol. Occ. Pap. 24.

### Web sites:

Suffolk Heritage Explorer (accessed on 31/5/2018): <https://heritage.suffolk.gov.uk/map>,

British Geological Survey website (accessed 31/05/2018):  
<http://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html>

CIFA, 2014, *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation*, available at: [https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/CIfAS&GExcavation\\_1.pdf](https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/CIfAS&GExcavation_1.pdf), accessed on 05/4/2018

Google Earth Pro, 2018, <https://www.google.com/earth/>

# Appendix 1. WSI



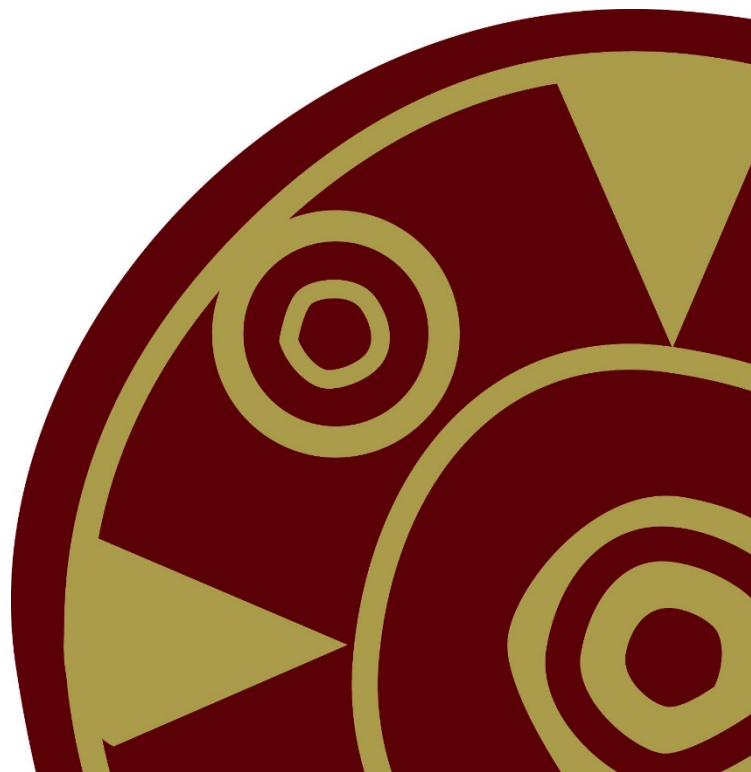
## CSM 050, Great Gilbert Farm, Capel St Mary, Suffolk

### Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Monitoring

**Client:**  
Events Under Canvas Ltd

**Date:**  
February 2018

Rob Brooks, MCifA  
© SACIC



## Project details

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Planning Application No:	DC/17/05722
Curatorial Officer:	Dr Hannah Cutler
Grid Reference:	TM 092 373
Area:	New storage warehouse
HER Site Code:	CSM 050
Oasis Reference:	suffolka1-309670
Project Start date:	TBC
Project Duration:	As required by construction works

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Client/Funding Body:	Events Under Canvas Limited
SACIC Project Manager:	Dr Rhodri Gardner
SACIC Project Officer:	TBC

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# 1. Introduction

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- Suffolk Archaeology CIC (SACIC) has been contracted to monitor groundworks for the construction of a single storage warehouse at Great Gilbert Farm, Capel St Mary, in Suffolk (Figs. 1 and 2). A small area of additional grass-covered bund being built on the north-east corner of the site is unlikely to cause below ground disturbance.
- The archaeological monitoring is required as a condition on planning permission DC/17/05722 as detailed in a Brief by Dr Hannah Cutler of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS), dated 26/01/2018.
- The proposed groundworks are to include the continuous monitoring of all groundworks, including services and landscaping included under the current planning permission, that will damage or remove any archaeological deposits. Such groundworks have the potential to damage or destroy archaeological deposits that may exist at those depths.
- The aim of the monitoring is to record all such deposits which are to be damaged or removed by the proposed works, or to identify important or unexpected features.
- According to Cutler (2018):

‘This site lies in an area of archaeological potential ... [and] occupies a topographically favourable position for human occupation, overlooking Stutton Brook. A Roman road forms is to the north (CSM 014), and an area of medieval occupation (CSM 019) has been identified directly to the west of the site. Field walking has identified substantial quantities of worked and burnt flint, indicative of prehistoric occupation (CSM MISC) from within the site boundary. Furthermore, a metal detecting finds of a miniature bronze anvil of Roman date (CFM 018) from nearby suggests the presence of Roman occupation, burial or ritual activity. Such objects are of ritual significance and are usually found as grave goods or in association with temples or domestic altars. Thus, there is high potential for the discovery of below-ground heritage assets of archaeological importance within this area’



Figure 1. Site Location (red)

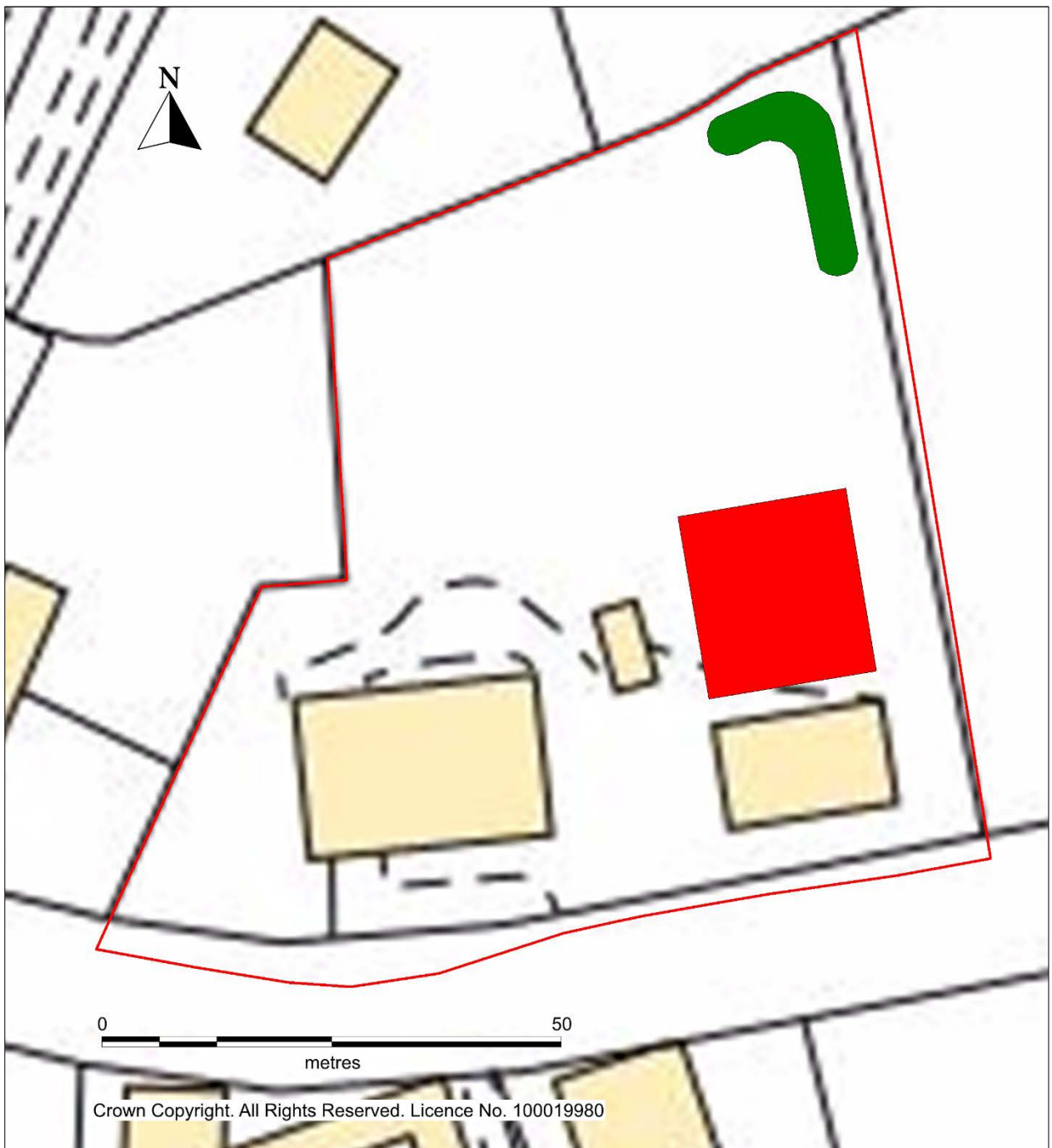


Figure 2. Site plan (warehouse in red and bund in green)

## 2. Archaeological method statement

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- An OASIS online record has been initiated (reference suffolka1-309670). A site code will be acquired from the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER) and will be included on all future project documentation.

## 2.1. Fieldwork

- Fieldwork standards will be guided by ‘*Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*’ (Gurney 2003) and ‘*Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief*’ (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2014).
- The groundworks will be continuously observed by a SACIC Project Officer, in close liaison with the developer/contractor. Adequate allowance has been made within the quoted cost to cover the recording of exposed archaeological deposits. Should significant structural remains, human remains or other significant archaeological remains be encountered, groundworks will be stopped and SCCAS consulted. If required an updated WSI and quotation will be provided to allow for the full excavation and recording of such deposits although design scheme changes may be sought to ensure preservation *in situ*.
- All trenches excavated will be examined for archaeological features and finds and hand cleaning will be undertaken to clarify small areas as necessary and as health and safety considerations allow. Exposed archaeological features will be sectioned by hand with sampling at a normal standard for medieval and earlier deposits (i.e. 100% of structural features or graves/cremations, 50% of contained features e.g. pits, and 10-20% of linear features). Cremations will be 100% bagged and taken as samples. Where appropriate a metal detector search of exposed surfaces and spoil will be undertaken.
- Normal SACIC conventions, compatible with the Suffolk HER, will be used during the site recording. Site records will be made using a continuous numbering system. Site plans will be drawn at 1:20 or 1:50 as appropriate, either by hand or using a RTK GPS. Plans and sections of individual features, soil layers *etc.* will be recorded at 1:10, 1:20 or 1:50 as appropriate. A digital photographic record will be made throughout the monitoring works.
- All pre-modern finds will be kept and no discard policy will be considered until all the finds have been processed and assessed. All finds will be brought back to the SACIC office at the end of each day for processing. Much of the archive and assessment preparation work will be done in-house, but in some circumstances it may be necessary to send some categories of finds to specialists working in archaeology and university departments in other parts of the country.
- Bulk environmental (40 litre) soil samples will be taken from selected archaeological features where possible and retained until an appropriate specialist has assessed their potential for palaeoenvironmental remains. Decisions will be made on the need for further analysis following this assessment. If necessary advice will be sought from the Historic England Regional Science Advisor (East of England), on the need for specialist environmental sampling.
- In the event of human remains being encountered on the site, and their removal from site is unavoidable, a Ministry of Justice licence for removal of human remains will be obtained.

Any such find would require work in that part of the site to stop until the human remains have been removed.

## **2.2. Post-excavation work**

- The post-excavation work will be managed by Richenda Goffin. Specialist finds staff will be experienced in local and regional types and periods for their field. Members of the project team will be responsible for taking the project to archive and assessment levels.
- All site data will be entered on a computerised database compatible with the County HER. All site plans and sections will be scanned to form a digital archive. Ordnance Datum levels will be located on the section sheets.
- All finds will be processed, marked and bagged/boxed to County HER requirements. Where appropriate finds will be marked with a site code and a context number. Finds will be recorded and archived to minimum standards laid down by relevant groups (e.g. the Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group, the Study Group for Roman Pottery or the Medieval Pottery Research Group). Finds quantification will fully cover weights and numbers of finds by OP and context with a clear statement for specialists on the degree of apparent residuality observed.
- Metal finds will be x-rayed if appropriate and coins will be x-rayed if necessary for identification. Sensitive finds will be conserved if necessary and deposited in bags/boxes suitable for long term storage to Institute for Conservation (ICON) standards. All coins will be identified to a standard acceptable to normal numismatic research.
- Environmental samples will be processed and assessed in accordance with English Heritage (now Historic England) guidance (Campbell *et al* 2011).
- A full monitoring report summarising all the findings and containing a full assessment of all finds and samples will be produced, consistent with the principles of MoRPHE (Historic England 2015), to a scale commensurate with the archaeological results. This will include a search of the HER, unless agreed otherwise with the SCCAS case officer. The report will contain all appropriate scale plans and sections. The report will include a statement as to the value and significance of the results in the context of the Regional Research Framework for the East of England (Brown and Glazebrook, 2000, Medlycott 2011).
- On approval a digital .pdf, and a printed and bound copy of the report, will be submitted to the County HER. An unbound copy of the report will be included with the project archive. A digital and fully georeferenced vector plan showing the application area and trench locations, compatible with MapInfo software, will also be supplied.
- A digital .pdf copy of the approved report will be supplied to the client, together with our final invoice for outstanding fees. Printed and bound copies will be supplied on request.

- The online OASIS form for the project will be completed and a .pdf version of the report uploaded to the OASIS website for online publication by the Archaeological Data Service. A copy of the completed project OASIS form will be included as an appendix.
- Any finds from the project will be deposited in the Suffolk County Council stores together with the project archive. The project costing includes the fee charged by SCC for this service. A form transferring ownership of the archive to SCC will be completed and included in the project archive.
- The project archive will be consistent *with Management of Research in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE, Historic England 2015). The project archive will also meet the requirements for deposition in the SCC Archive according to their latest guidelines (2015).
- Exceptions from the above include material covered by the Treasure Act which will be reported and submitted to the appropriate authorities, and human skeletal remains which will be stored within the archive until a decision is reached upon their long-term future, i.e. reburial or permanent storage.
- The client and/or landowner will be made aware that if they choose not to use the SCC archive facility they will be expected to make alternative arrangements for the long-term storage of the archive that meet the requirements of SCC.

## **Bibliography**

Brown, N and Glazebrook, J. (Eds), 2000, *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties, 2. Research Agenda and Strategy*. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper No. 8.

Campbell, G, Moffett, L and Straker V., 2011, *Environmental Archaeology. A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation (second edition)*. Portsmouth: English Heritage.

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English Heritage, 2006, *Understanding Historic Buildings*. English Heritage

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Gurney, D., 2003, *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper No 14.

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014, *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief*.

Medlycott, M. (Ed), 2011, *Research and Archaeology Revisited: A revised framework for the East of England*. EAA Occasional Paper 24.

### 3. Health and Safety and Risk Assessment

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The site will be under the control of the site owner/building contractor and SACIC staff will follow any site requirements such as inductions/PPE that are necessary. All SACIC staff are experienced in working on a variety of archaeological sites and are aware of SACIC H&S policies:

- Site staff will wear protective clothing at all times on site (hard hat, high visibility vest, steel-toe cap boots). The PO will report to the main contractor/developer at the beginning of each site visit. All staff hold a valid CSCS card;
- Vehicles will be parked in a safe location;
- No holes or trenches deeper than 1.2m will be entered unless they have been suitably stepped or shored and assessed to be safe after consultation with the site contractor. They will not be entered if no-one else is in close vicinity;
- Due care and attention will be paid to site and ground conditions. Safe routes *etc.* will be adhered to and edges of excavations avoided unless necessary;
- A fully charged mobile phone will be on site at all times;
- Site staff will be aware of the location of the nearest A&E unit and a vehicle will be on site at all times. It is likely that the relevant PO will be a qualified First Aider;
- For single person working SACIC operates a 'reporting-in' procedure at the end of each day;
- The main contractor will check for overhead and underground services and potential ground contamination;
- SACIC holds full insurance policies for field work (details on request).

Suffolk Archaeology CIC  
Unit 5 | Plot 11 | Maitland Road | Lion Barn Industrial Estate  
Needham Market | Suffolk | IP6 8NZ

Rhodri.Gardner@suffolkarchaeology.co.uk  
01449 900120



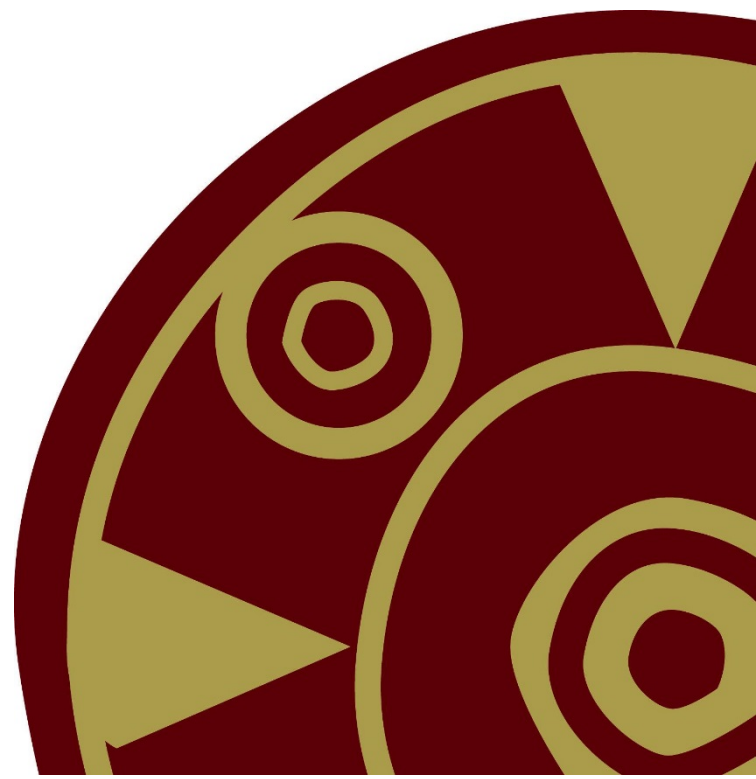
[www.suffolkarchaeology.co.uk](http://www.suffolkarchaeology.co.uk)



[www.facebook.com/SuffolkArchCIC](https://www.facebook.com/SuffolkArchCIC)



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# Site Code CSM 050

## Appendix 2. Context List

Context No	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Depth (m)	Over	Under	Phase	Period
0001	Made ground	Layer	Dark brown compact sandy clay containing concrete, tarmac and brick	Modern made ground associated with current farm buildings	0.4	Nat		Modern	Modern
0002	Topsoil	Layer	Light brown compact silty clay with occasional brick, concrete and small flint inclusions.	Re-instated topsoil mixed with natural over natural geology.	0.35	Nat		Modern	Modern
Nat			Light orange yellow compact clay geology				0001, 0002		

# Appendix. 3 Oasis Form

## OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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

### Printable version

**OASIS ID: suffolka1-309670**

#### Project details

Project name	CSM 050, Great Gilbert Farm Monitoring
Short description of the project	Construction of a new warehouse required leveling ground works and 17 foundation holes. No archaeological finds or features were observed and the area was heavily truncated by modern activity. Re-instated topsoil and made ground were laid directly on top of disturbed natural deposits containing modern plastic and construction material.
Project dates	Start: 30-05-2018 End: 30-06-2018
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	DC/17/05722 - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 13 - Waste ground
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF

#### Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK BABERGH CAPEL ST MARY CSM 050 Great Gilbert Farm Monitoring
Postcode	IP9 2JU
Study area	399 Square metres
Site coordinates	TM 092 373 51.994146134009 1.047568747848 51 59 38 N 001 02 51 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 44m Max: 45m

### Project creators

Name of Organisation	Suffolk Archaeology CIC
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Hannah Cutler
Project director/manager	Rhodri Gardner
Project supervisor	Michael Green
Type of sponsor/funding body	Client
Name of sponsor/funding body	Events Under Canvas Ltd

### Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk HER
Digital Contents	"other"
Digital Media available	"Database","Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk HER
Paper Contents	"other"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Drawing","Plan","Report","Section","Unpublished Text"
Entered by	Michael Green (michael.green@suffolkarchaeology.co.uk)
Entered on	1 June 2018

## OASIS:

Please e-mail [Historic England](#) for OASIS help and advice  
© ADS 1996-2012 Created by [Jo Gilham and Jen Mitcham, email](#) Last modified Wednesday 9 May 2012  
Cite only: <http://www.oasis.ac.uk/form/print.cfm> for this page



Suffolk Archaeology CIC  
Unit 5 | Plot 11 | Maitland Road | Lion Barn Industrial Estate  
Needham Market | Suffolk | IP6 8NZ

Rhodri.Gardner@suffolkarchaeology.co.uk  
01449 900120



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