01-04-14-2-1209

nps archaeology

Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation at Chapel Farm, Mill Street, Gislingham, Suffolk

GSG 042

Prepared for
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Location:	Chapel Farm, Mill Street, Gislingham, Suffolk
District:	Mid Suffolk
Grid Ref.:	TM 0683 7196
Planning Ref.:	0669/08
HER No.:	GSG 042
OASIS Ref.:	170708
Client:	Hopkins Homes Ltd
Dates of Fieldwork:	7-15 November 2013

Summary

An archaeological trial trench evaluation was conducted for Hopkins Homes Ltd ahead of a proposed new housing development at Chapel Farm, Mill Street, Gislingham in Suffolk. The evaluation consisted of ten 30m long trenches covering the entire development plot.

All but one of the trenches contained archaeological features with the trenches containing the highest density of archaeological features being located on the southern and western side of the site. The archaeological activity largely represented medieval plot boundaries and associated features relating to properties which had once lined the northern side of Mill Street. A possible quarry pit and two bottle dumps indicate later activity of post-medieval to modern date.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The potential development site at Chapel Farm is around one hectare in size and is situated on the north side of Mill Street, which is located in the western half of the village of Gislingham (Fig.1). In recent times the site had been a poultry farm and at the time of the evaluation was largely abandoned land covered in scrub. Prior to the start of the evaluation trenching several of the old farm buildings had been demolished and this demolition work continued whilst the evaluation was underway.

This work was undertaken to fulfil planning requirements set by Mid Suffolk District Council. (Ref. 0669/08) and was undertaken in line with guidance issued by Abby Antrobus of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Historic Team, though no formal brief was issued. The work was conducted in accordance with a Project Design and Method Statement prepared by NPS Archaeology (01-04-14-2-1209). This work was commissioned and funded by Hopkins Homes Ltd.

This programme of work was designed to assist in defining the character and extent of any archaeological remains within the proposed redevelopment area, following the guidelines set out in *National Planning Policy Framework* (Department for Communities and Local Government 2012). The results will enable decisions to be made by the Local Planning Authority about the treatment of any archaeological remains found.

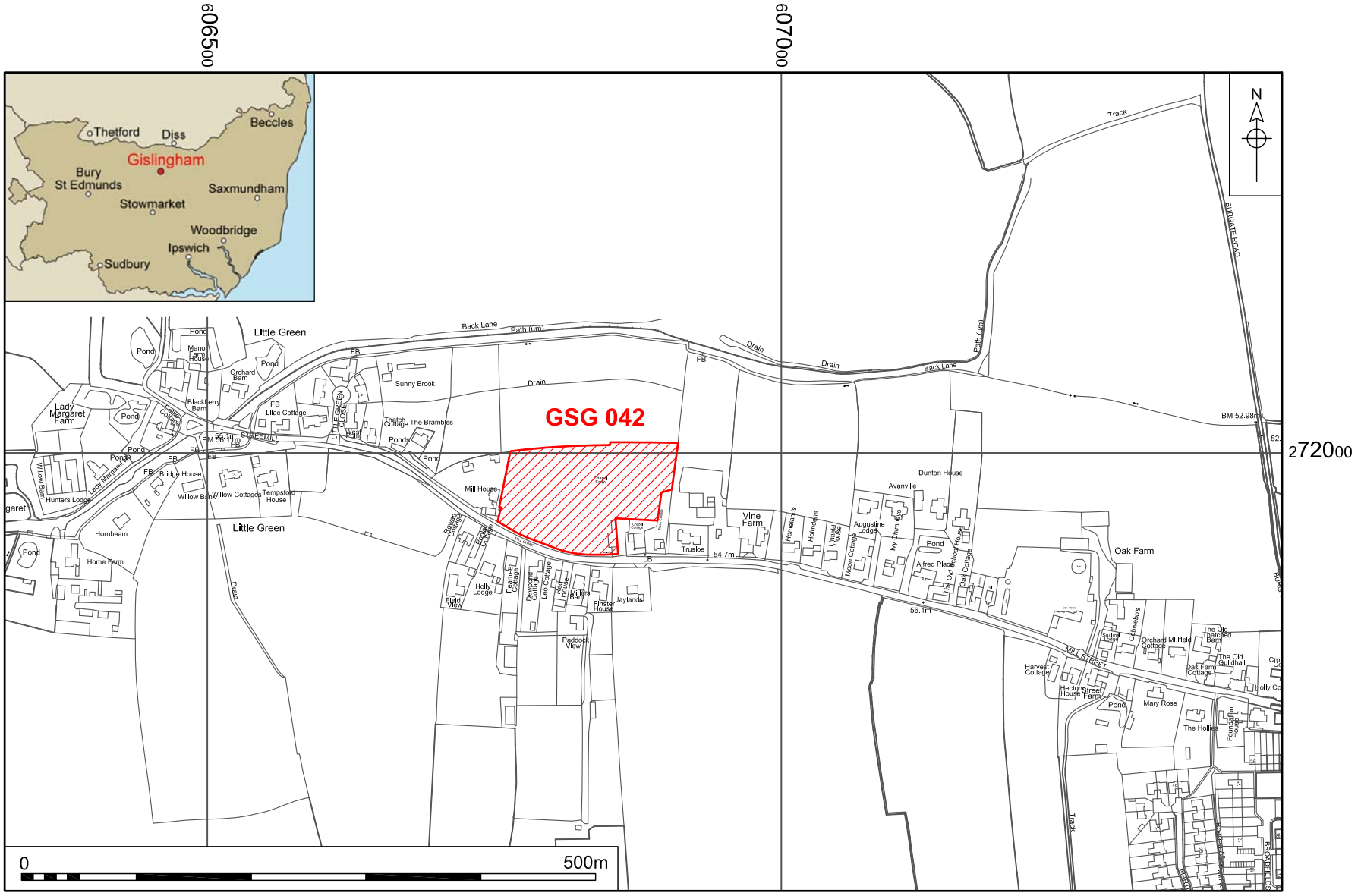

Figure 1. Site location. Scale 1:5000

The site archive is currently held by NPS Archaeology and on completion of the project will be deposited with the appropriate depository of the Suffolk Museums Service following the relevant policies on archiving standards.

2.0 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

The bedrock geology of the site is sand of the Crag Group. The superficial geological deposits are diamicton of the Lowestoft Formation (http://www.bgs.ac.uk/opengeoscience/)

The specific topsoil at the site consists of dark grey silty clay with occasional flints which on average was 0.40m thick. The subsoil was light brown silty clay which had an average thickness of 0.10m and the specific natural substratum was sticky yellow sandy clay with occasional patches of flint gravel with a high sand content and occasionally chalk-derived material.

Various unnamed water courses run through the village, with a drain running east-west just to the north of the site. The area lies at an elevation of around 55m OD (Sillwood 2012).

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

A search of information held by the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (SHER) was undertaken and the most relevant entries are reproduced below in order to put the site into an historical context. This information was first presented in a desk-based assessment prepared as the first stage of evaluation the site (Sillwood 2012). The most relevant entries are reproduced here.

Prehistoric to Roman

Two find-spots of Roman date lay close to the site. At the south end of the village, SHER entry GSG015 refers to the finding of a Roman Bronze finger ring which contained a blue intaglio depicting an eagle. To the east of the site, towards the centre of the village, site GSG Misc records the metal-detected recovery of a button and loop fastener.

Anglo-Saxon to medieval

The overwhelming majority of the SHER entries for the area of Gislingham represent sites and find spots of Saxon through to medieval date.

There have been several small archaeological projects around the village of Gislingham, which have largely revealed evidence of medieval activity (some returned negative results). For example at the centre of the village, GSG19277 records an archaeological evaluation with negative results which was undertaken in advance of the construction of six new dwellings and associated car parking at Burgate Road. Further east within the village, two evaluation trenches (ESF20611) were excavated although they did not reveal any features or finds of archaeological interest. At another site within the centre of the village, four trenches were excavated which found no archaeological features (GSG022). To the west of the development site an evaluation to the rear of Home Farm, Mill Street, Gislingham was also negative. To the southeast of the development site the monitoring of footing trenches (ESF19399) revealed a single medieval pit and two undated ditches. Similar monitoring at site ESF19663 revealed no archaeological features (but there was disturbed boulder clay). To the west of the

site on land to the rear of Home Farm, Mill Street (GSG028) monitoring of footing trenches revealed a single undated drainage ditch. A medieval pit was recorded during an evaluation at site GSG027.

The Village church of St Mary (GSG019) was of relevance to the current site as it is located to the east, close to the centre of the village. The church had a medieval foundation although many of the changes made to it were carried out in the 17th century. For example the tower was constructed of red brick in 1639. The church had a decorated chancel and a double hammer-beam roof. Inside the church there are inscriptions commemorating the Chapman family and a monument to Anthony Bedingfield, a London merchant who purchased two manors and who died in 1652. Part of a medieval floor surface was found during restoration work in 1991.

Just to the east of the village there is a possible small moated site (GSG020) in a field to the north of Spring Farm. Putative crofts observed on aerial photographs from the 1970s have been logged close by to the south at GSG018. There is a record (GSG024) of 'a fair amount of pottery' found during construction works reasonably close to the development site. The date of this pottery is unknown - it was never seen - although there is a high probability that it was medieval. At the south end of the village at GSG010 is a possible ploughed-out moat. This feature is associated with a metalwork scatter found in 2003. Site GSG003 to the west of the development site records the position of part of a large moat. Also to the west of the site sherds of 13th-century pottery and a parliament shilling were unearthed (GSG012). Further segments of moat have been located (records GSG009 and GSG032) observed on Ordnance Survey maps of the 1880s and 1900s. Other traces of medieval building materials may also have been noted here along with sherds of early medieval to Tudor pottery.

The celebrated local archaeologist Basil Brown undertook several small pieces of work and observations around the village. On the opposite side of Mill Street, Basil Brown observed debris from medieval buildings within a drainage trench (GSG 017). In the adjacent field he found similar remains (GSG 016) after an episode of deep ploughing including large stones, chalk and building clay with associated pottery, although this pottery could not be collected in sufficiently large amounts to securely date the remains. Perhaps of most interest was Browns suggestion that there was a Preceptory of the Knights Templar at Gislingham. During excavation in the vicinity of Northlands Lane (site GSG003 in an area once known as Temple Close Field) he identified areas of rammed clay, stone floors grouted in clay, wall footings, building debris and 13th-century pottery. The location of an alternative site is suggested at GSG002. Historical sources record that the Knights Templar did have a base in Gislingham e.g. a fine was issued in 1224-5 between John and Alice Longus and Brother Alan Martell, master of the Knights Templar. In 1305-6 another Brother, Thomas de Staunford is recorded as being 'preceptor domus milicie Templi' at Gislingham. Further records of 1313-4 mention the 'Late Templar's manor' - which had probably been dissolved in 1308. The manor is recorded as being devastated in 1338 with the land thereafter being passed to the Knights Hospitallers some 11 mile south at Battisford.

A 15th-century timber-framed open hall house (GSG038) is situated close to the site to the east.

Oak Farm lies to the east of the current proposed development, and is being developed for housing. It was evaluated in April 2012 (GSG 039; Crawley 2012) by

the author of this report and excavated in July 2012 (GSG 041; Boyle 2013) Activity from the 12th century onwards was recorded, and included two possible medieval enclosures. No structural remains were recorded within these enclosures, and it is therefore believed that these plots were used for pasturing of animals.

Post-medieval to modern

There are few post-medieval sites recorded in the area. At the centre of the village site ESF20000 records monitoring undertaken in advance of the construction of a new dwelling. The works revealed a small possible pit, a post-hole and a possible floor level. Similar monitoring to the west of the site (GSG025) revealed a single undated pit. SHER entry GSG035 records monitoring which revealed two post-medieval cut features. At the eastern end of Mill Street was an early 19th-century barn with associated buildings (GSG 036).

Unsurprisingly there are historic buildings located in the village of Gislingham and several of these are situated close to the development site. Many more are present throughout the village, but only a few are relevant to the present work (due to their close proximity).

The closest building to the development site is Vine Farm (LB No. 279507), which is located less than 100m to the east, along Mill Street. Vine Farm is a 17th-century timber-framed house, which was altered in the 20th century. .

4.0 METHODOLOGY

The objective of this evaluation was to determine as far as reasonably possible the presence or absence, location, nature, extent, date, quality, condition and significance of any surviving archaeological deposits within the development area.

The Suffolk County Council method statement required a 5% sample of the development plot, which was achieved with the use of 10 x 30m long trial trenches which were variously orientated east to west and north to south across the site (Fig. 2).

Machine excavation was carried out with an 18 tonne hydraulic 360˚ excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket and operated under constant archaeological supervision. The machine was supplied by R and D Construction, who were the principal contractors on site, working on behalf of Hopkins Homes Ltd.

Spoil, exposed surfaces and features were scanned with a metal-detector. All metal-detected and hand-collected finds other than those which were obviously modern, were retained for inspection.

Environmental samples were taken from ten suitable deposits – (deposits [05], [09], [12], [19], [25], [27], [35], [80], [82] and [86]).

All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using NPS Archaeology pro forma. Trench locations, plans and sections were recorded at appropriate scales. Monochrome and quality digital photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits where appropriate.

The trenches were located by a surveyor from R and D Construction using a portable GPS device which also supplied accurate spot heights used throughout the project as temporary bench marks.

Site conditions during the fieldwork were good, with the work taking place in generally fine weather, although prior to the project there had been a period of rain, which caused the clayey ground underfoot to be very sticky and at times difficult to excavate.

Plate 1. Machining

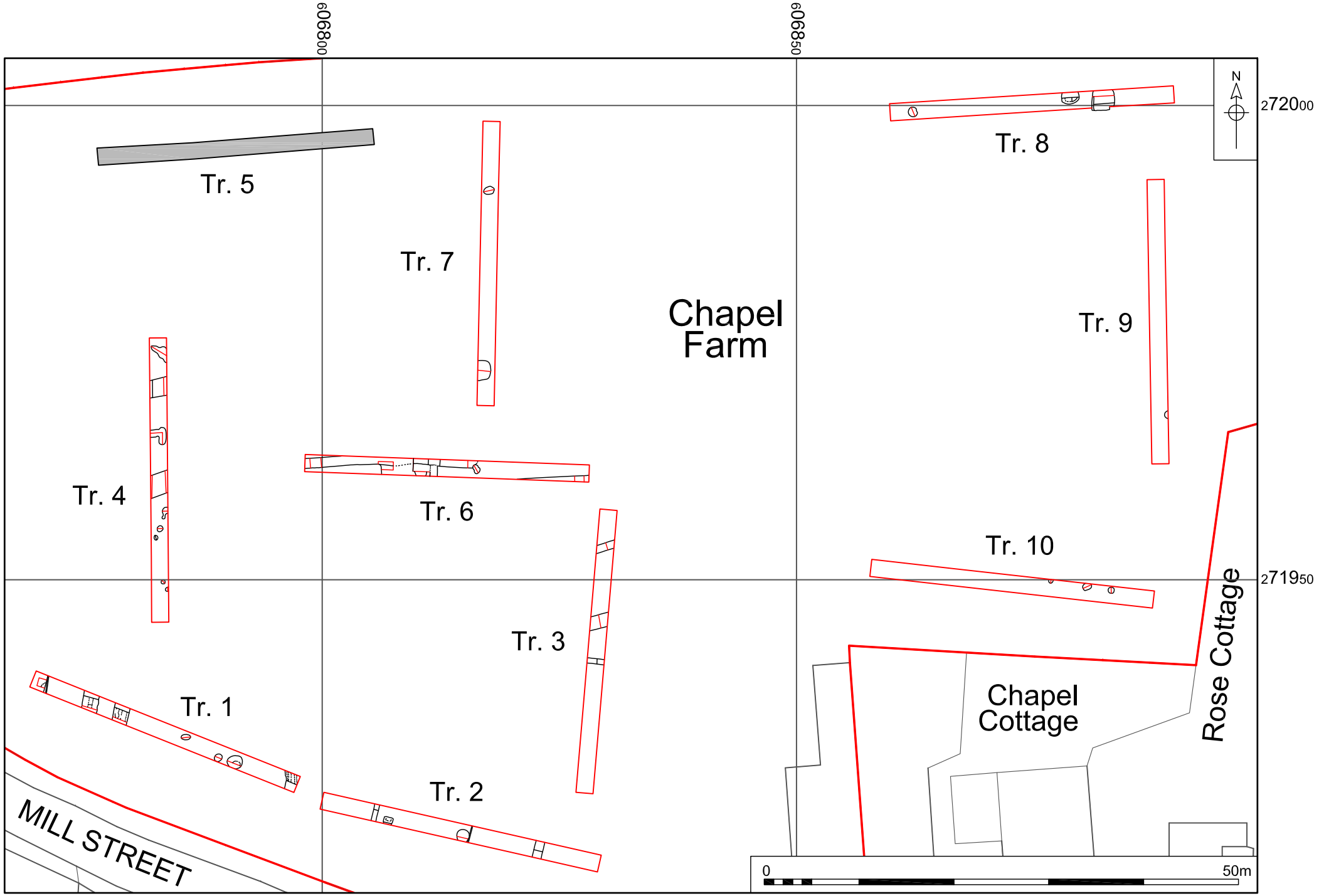

Figure 2. Location of trenches. Scale 1:500

5.0 RESULTS

Trench 1

Figs 2 and 3; Plates 2 to 8	
Location	
Orientation	East to West
East end	606797 271928
West end	606769 271939
Dimensions	
Length	30.00m
Width	1.80m
Depth	0.80m (maximum)
Levels	
East top	46.00m OD
West top	55.50mOD

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth BGL
01	Deposit	Topsoil	0.46m (max)	0.00-0.46m
02	Deposit	Subsoil	0.34m (max)	0.46-0.80m
03	Deposit	Natural Substratum	--	0.80m+
74	Cut	Possible Ditch	0.45m	0.80-1.25m
75	Deposit	Fill of [74]	0.45m	0.80-1.25m
76	Cut	Pit	1.18m	0.80-1.98m
77	Deposit	Fill of [76]	1.18m	0.80-1.98m
78	Cut	Pit	0.39m	0.80-1.19m
79	Deposit	Fill of [78]	0.39m	0.80-1.19m
80	Deposit	Fill of [78]	0.39m	0.80-1.19m
81	Cut	Pit	0.20m	0.80-1.00m
82	Deposit	Fill of [81]	0.20m	0.80-1.00m
83	Cut	Pit	0.20m	0.80-1.00m
84	Deposit	Fill of [83]	0.20m	0.80-1.00m
85	Cut	Ditch	0.69m	0.80-1.49m
86	Deposit	Fill of [85]	0.69m	0.80-1.49m
87	Cut	Ditch	0.64m	0.80-1.44m
88	Deposit	Fill of [87]	0.64m	0.80-1.44m
89	Cut	Possible Ditch	0.80m	0.80-1.60m
90	Deposit	Fill of [89]	0.80m	0.80-1.60m
91	Deposit	Fill of [85]	0.69m	0.80-1.49m

Discussion

Trench 1

Trench 1 was situated at the southwestern end of the development area. This trench contained two ditches, two possible ditches and three pits which are discussed in order from east to west.

A possible ditch ([74]) was located at the eastern end of the trench. The shape of the feature in plan and its profile in section suggested strongly that it was an approximately north to south orientated ditch. It had a visible length of at least 1.80m and an observed width of 1.72m. The recorded depth of the ditch was 0.45m and it appeared to be sealed by the subsoil. The sides were reasonably regular and the base was flattish. The fill ([75]) was mid brownish grey slightly sandy clay which had moderate chalk flecks and occasional flint inclusions. Material of 11th- to 12th-century date was recovered along with fragments of fired clay and animal bone.

A pit ([76]) was situated several metres to the west. It was 1.60m across east to west and at least 1.42m across north to south and had an oval shape in plan. It was 1.18m in depth and had steep and regular sides, particularly towards the base, which was roughly flat. The single fill ([77]) consisted of mid orangey grey silty clay with occasional chalk flecks, and occasional fragment of fired clay. The inclusions suggested that it had been deliberately deposited into the feature.

A second pit ([78]) was located at almost the same location as pit [76] and may have had a related purpose. However the profile of the feature in section did indicate that it was a later, separate feature which may have had no relationship. It was roughly circular In plan and had a diameter of 1.60m. The sides sloped at an angle of approximately 45º from the vertical axis and the base, though slightly uneven, was flat. The depth was 0.39m. The pit contained two fills ([79] and [80]) of which the lowest was [79]. Deposit [79] consisted of almost pure yellowish clay which had almost certainly been deliberately deposited into the pit and which contained animal bone. It was sealed by a charcoal rich and burnt silty clay layer ([80]) which was only 0.09m thick. A sample for plant macrofossils (Sample <7>) was taken from deposit [80].

A further small pit ([18]) was located less than a metre to the west. Pit [81] had an oval shape in plan and extended 0.86m east to west by 0.72m north to south. It had curved sides and base and a depth of 0.20m. The fill ([82]) consisted of a very dark charcoal rich deposit which also included fragments of fired clay and chalk flecks; it was sampled for plant macrofossils (Sample <8>).

Towards the centre of the trench there was a further small pit ([83]) which extended 1.0m north east to south west and 0.55m south east to north west. It was also 0.20m deep and had concave sides and base. The single fill ([84]) was composed of mid brown silty clay which may have been dumped into the feature.

A ditch ([85]) was observed a little further west. It was at least 1.80m in length and 1.78m across and appeared to have a double dipped base. As there was no evidence for a re-cut within the feature it was allocated a single number. The sides were steep and uneven and its depth was 0.69m. The lowest fill ([86]) which filled each of the lower ‘dips’ of the ditch consisted of an orangey brown silty clay which contained frequent flint gravel and occasional charcoal flecks. It was 0.22m thick. The upper fill ([91]) was dark/mid grey silty clay which contained occasional flints. It was 0.42m thick and contained a large amount of 13th- to 14th-century fired clay fragments and animal bone. A sample for plant macrofossils (Sample <9>) was taken from deposit [86].

A further ditch ([87]) was located just short of two metres to the west. It was also orientated in an approximate north-south direction, and had a visible length of at least 1.80m and a width of 1.94m. The depth was 0.64m and the ditch had evenly sloping sides at an angle of 45º from the vertical angle. The single fill ([88]) consisted of mid greyish brown silty clay which included occasional fragments of chalk, fired clay and charcoal and moderate amounts of flint. The inclusions within the fill suggested that it had been deliberately deposited into the feature. Pottery of 13th- to 14th-century date was also recovered.

At the western end of the trench there was a further possible ditch ([89]) although it could equally be a large pit. The feature was at least 1.80m in length and at least 1.43m across. It had a 0.80m depth and a largely concave side. The base was uneven. There was a single fill ([90]) present which was composed of mottled pale grey and mid brown silty clay which was flecked with orange and red streaks in places. The fill ([90]) contained frequent small, medium and large flints

and flint nodules.

Plate 2. Trench 1, ditch [74], looking south

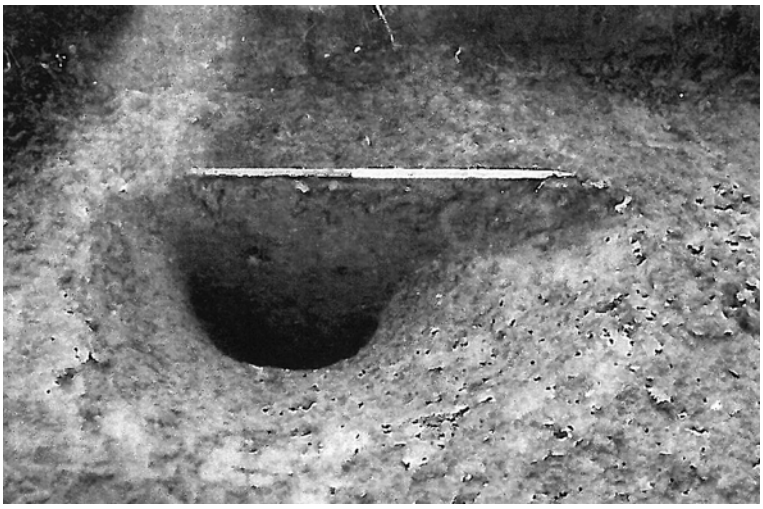

Plate 3. Trench 1, pit [76], looking south

Plate 4. Trench 1, pit [81], looking south

Trench 1

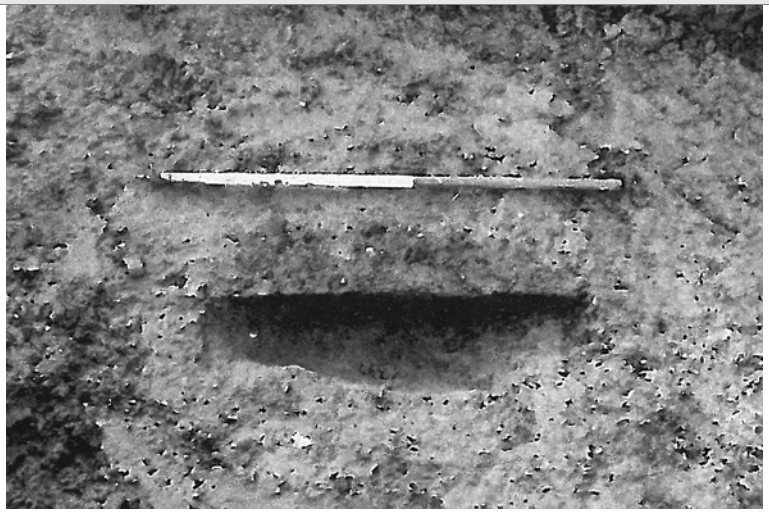

Plate 5. Trench 1, pit [83], looking south

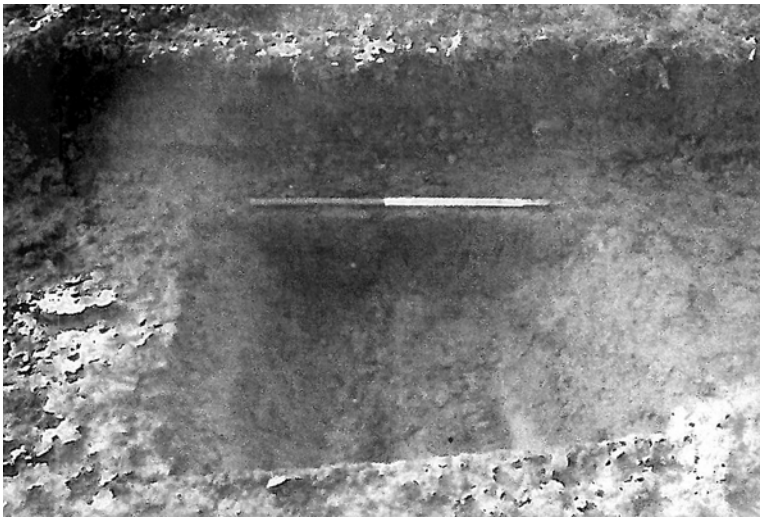

Plate 6. Trench 1, ditch [85], looking south

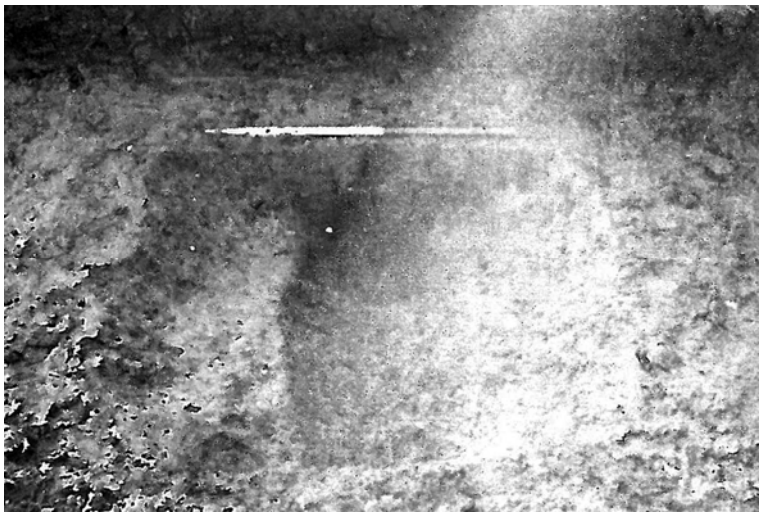

Plate 7. Trench 1, ditch [87], looking south

Trench 1

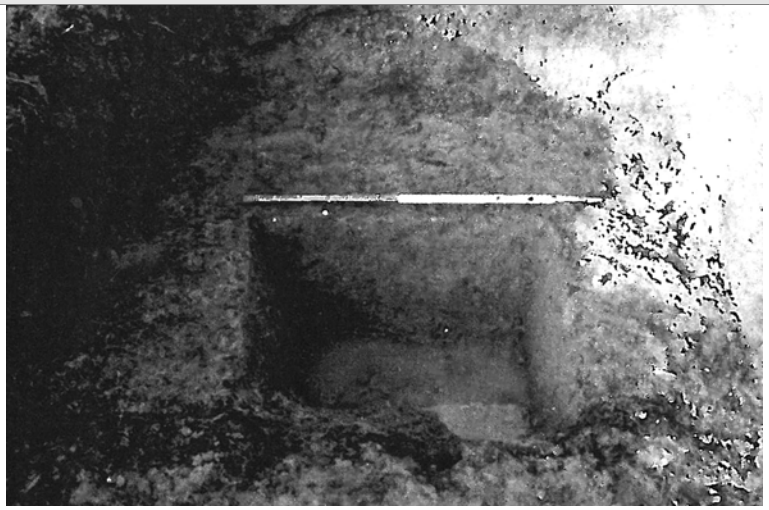

Plate 8. Trench 1, ditch [89], looking west

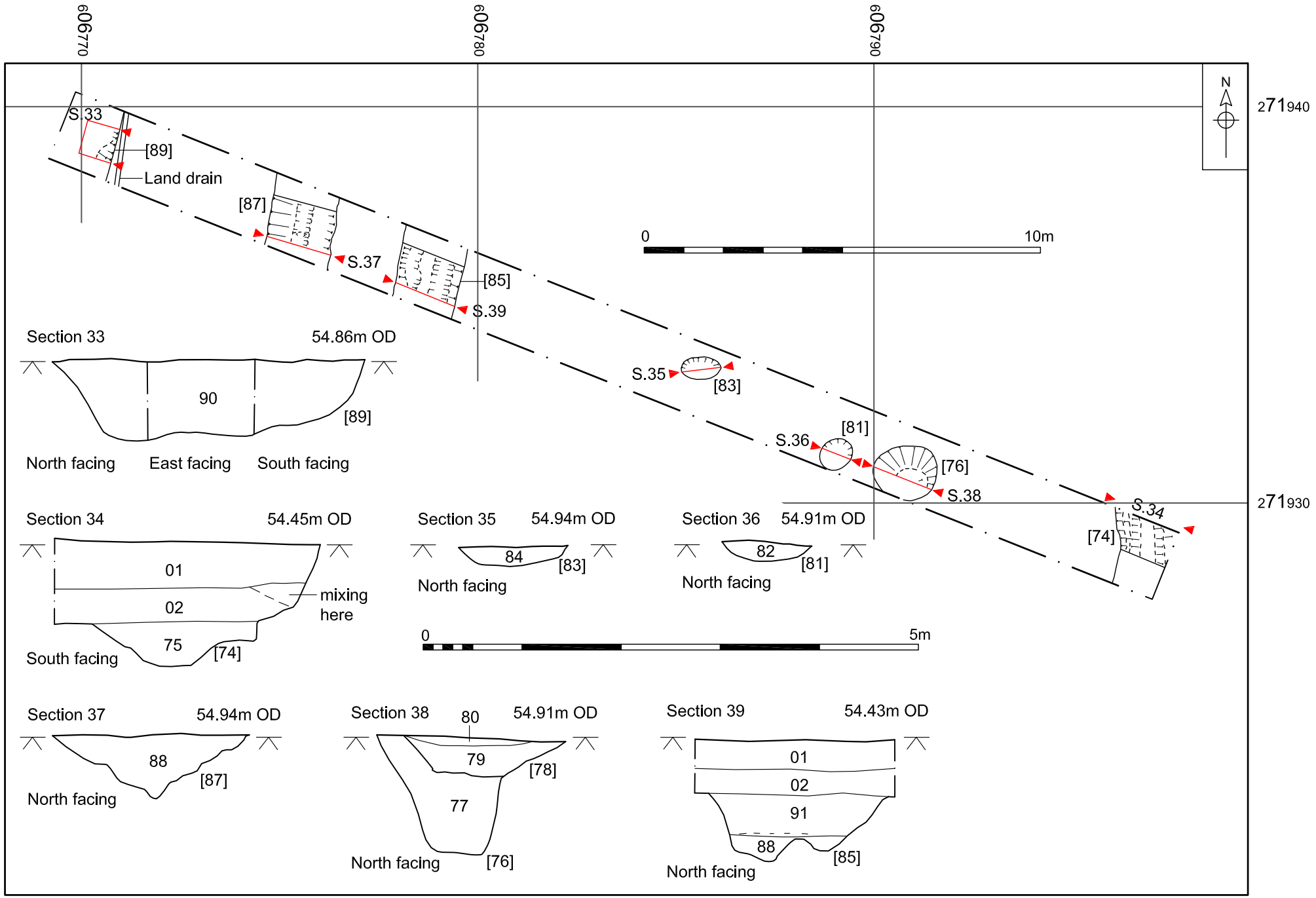

Figure 3. Trench 1, plan and sections. Scale 1:125 and 1:50

Trench 2

Figs 2 and 4; Plates 9 to 12

Location	
Orientation	East to West
East end	606829 271919
West end	606799 271926
Dimensions	
Length	30.00m
Width	1.80m
Depth	0.50m
Levels	
East top	55.31m OD
West top	55.44m OD

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth BGL
01	Deposit	Topsoil	0.40m (max)	0.00-0.40m
02	Deposit	Subsoil	0.10m (max)	0.40-0.50m
03	Deposit	Natural Substratum	--	0.50m+
66	Cut	Ditch	0.39m	0.50-0.89m
67	Deposit	Fill of [66]	0.39m	0.50-0.89m
68	Cut	Pit	0.23m	0.50-0.73m
69	Deposit	Fill of [68]	0.23m	0.50-0.73m
70	Cut	Pit	Unknown	0.50m+
71	Deposit	Fill of [70]	Unknown	0.50m+
72	Cut	Gully	0.06m	0.50-0.56m
73	Deposit	Fill of [72]	0.06m	0.50-0.56m

Discussion

Trench 2 was situated at the south side of the proposed development. There was one ditch, one gully and two pits located within the trench which are discussed below from east to west.

Ditch [66] was situated towards the eastern end of the trench. It was orientated approximately north to south and had an observed length of 1.80m. It was 0.94m wide and had a recorded depth of 0.39m. The sides were steep and regular and the base roughly flat. The fill ([67]) consisted of mid brown silty clay which contained occasional chalk flecks and flint gravel.

A circular pit ([68]) was situated several metres to the west. It had a diameter of 1.30m and a depth of 0.23m. The sides and base were concave. The fill ([69]) consisted of mid greyish brown sandy clay with occasional charcoal and chalk fleck.

A further small pit ([70]) was situated towards the western end of the trench. It extended 0.97m east to west by 0.76m north to south and was partially excavated to ascertain its character, although it was not bottomed due to its relatively modern date. The dark greyish brown clayey silt fill ([71]) contained frequent amounts of dumped rubbish including early 20th-century glass bottles. Due to its modern date no section was drawn.

A gully ([72]) was located at the western end of the trench. It was 0.52m across and had a depth

of 0.06m. It had a visible extent of 1.80m and extended beyond the southern and northern limit of the trench. The sides were reasonably regular and the base concave. The fill ([73]) consisted of light yellowish brown sandy clay.

Plate 9. Trench 2, ditch [66], looking north

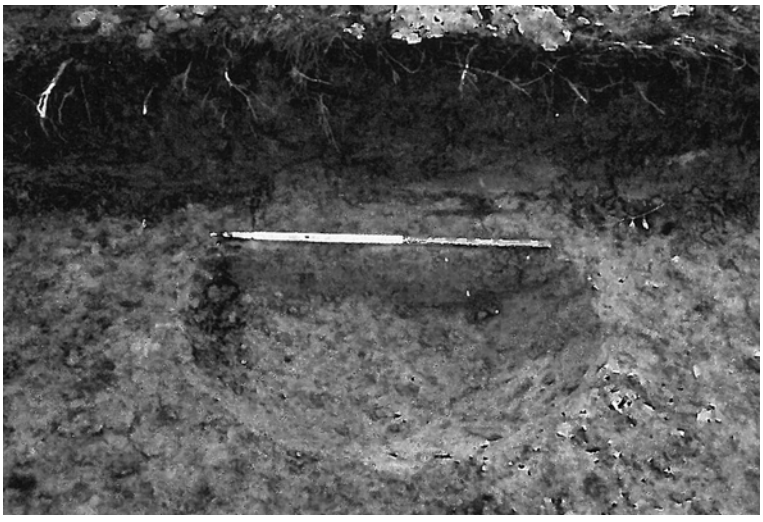

Plate 10. Trench 2, pit [68], looking south

Trench 2

Plate 11. Trench 2, pit [70], looking south

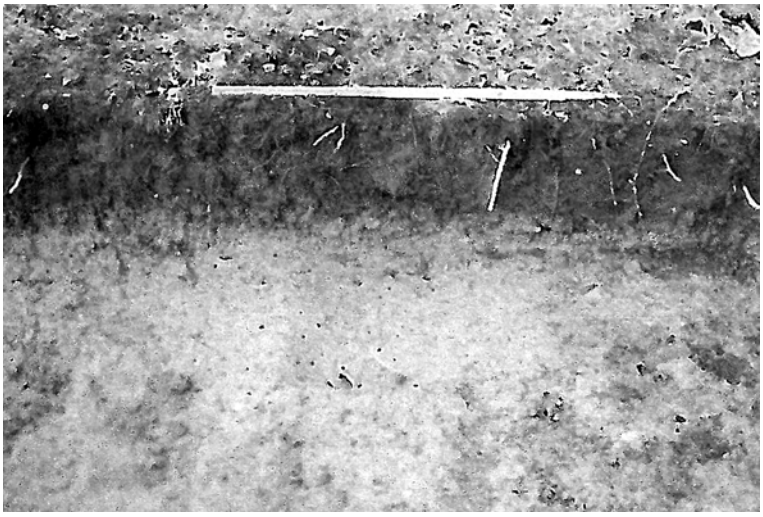

Plate 12. Trench 2, gully [72], looking north

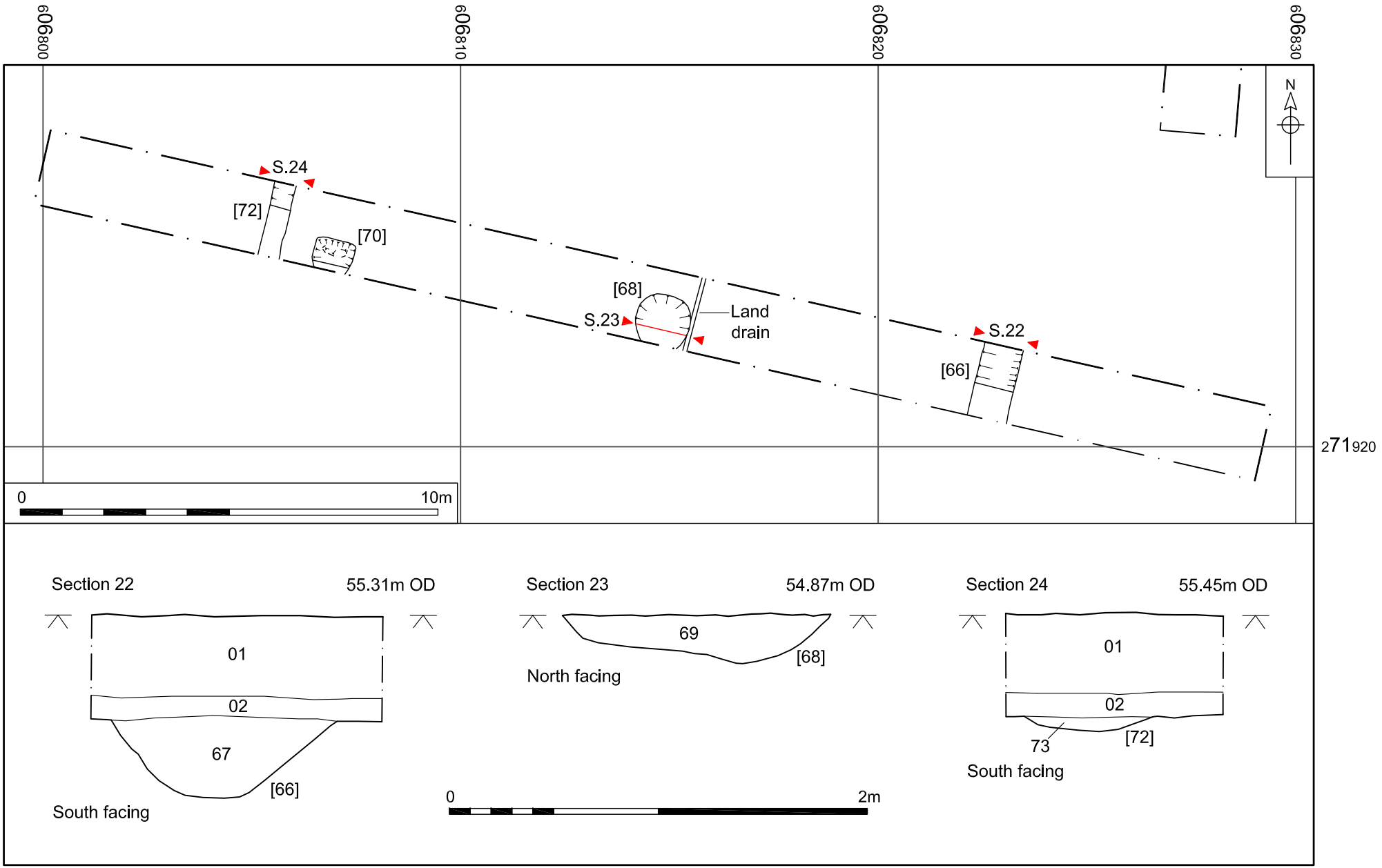

Figure 4. Trench 2, plan and sections. Scale 1:125 and 1:25

Trench 3

Figs 2 and 5; Plates 13 to 15	
Location	
Orientation	North to South
North end	606830 271957
South end	606827 271927
Dimensions	
Length	30.00m
Width	1.80m
Depth	0.60m
Levels	
North top	55.19m OD
South top	55.15m OD

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth BGL
01	Deposit	Topsoil	0.40m	0.00-0.40m
02	Deposit	Subsoil	0.20m	0.40-0.60m
04	Cut	Ditch	0.60m	0.60-1.20m
05	Deposit	Fill of [04]	0.60m	0.60-1.20m
06	Cut	Ditch	0.40m	0.60-1.00m
07	Deposit	Fill of [06]	0.40m	0.60-1.00m
08	Cut	Gully	0.27m	0.60-0.87m
09	Deposit	Fill of [08]	0.27m	0.60-0.87m
03	Deposit	Natural Substratum	Unknown	0.60m+

Discussion

Trench 3 was situated towards the central southern area of the site and contained three linear features which are discussed below from north to south.

A ditch ([06]) was located at the northern end of the trench. It was orientated on an approximate east-west axis, and had a width of 0.94m and an observed depth of 0.40m. The sides were steep and regular and slightly curved, as was the base. The fill ([07]) was light grey sandy clay which contained little in the way of inclusions.

Towards the centre of the trench was ditch [04] which was also orientated on a general east-west axis. The feature had an observed length of 2.00m and extended beyond the sides of the trench. The ditch was 1.30m across and its depth was 0.60m. The sides were steep and regular and the base was concave. There were two deposits within the ditch. The earliest ([92]) was deliberately deposited light grey silty clay which contained frequent amounts of dumped oyster shell. It was 0.10m thick and extended partly up the northern side of the feature. The second fill ([05]) was composed of light grey sandy clay which included occasional charcoal flecks and occasional oyster shell fragments. Pottery of 13th/14th-century date was found within the fill and a sample for plant macrofossils (Sample <4>) was taken.

Several metres further to the south was an east-west orientated gully ([08]) which extended beyond either side of the trench. The gully was 0.66m across and had a depth of 0.27m. The sides and base were regular and rounded. The single fill ([09]) was light grey sandy clay and included moderate charcoal flecks, occasional flint and some 13th/14th-century pottery. A

sample (Sample <5>) for the presence of plant macrofossils was also taken from this fill.

Plate 13. Trench 3, ditch [06], looking west

Plate 14. Trench 3, ditch [04], looking east

Trench 3

Plate 15. Trench 3, gully [08], looking west

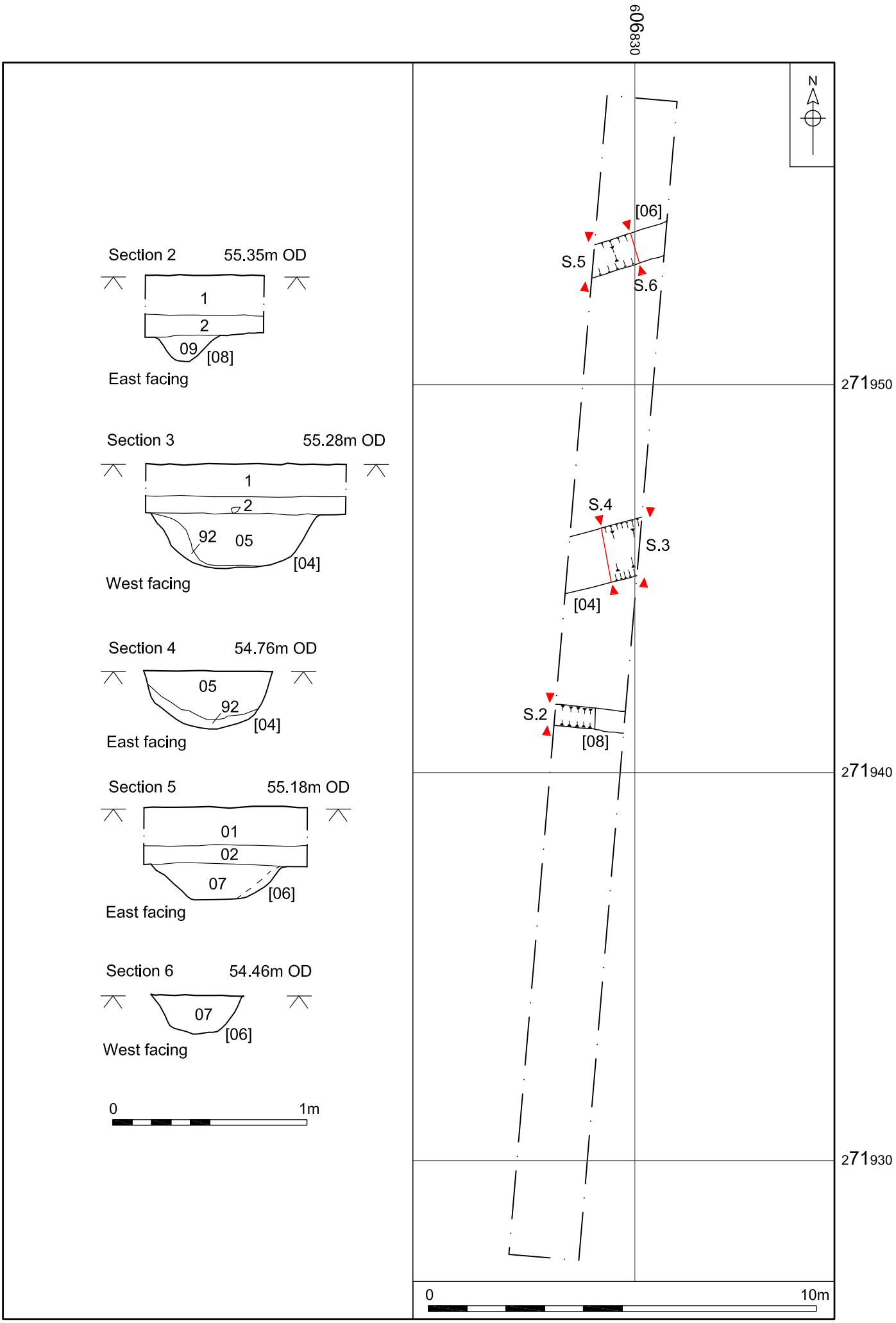

Figure 5. Trench 3, plan and sections. Scale 1:125 and 1:25

Trench 4

Figs 2 and 6; Plates 16-22

Location	
Orientation	North to South
North end	606782 271975
South end	606782 271945
Dimensions	
Length	30.00m
Width	1.80m
Depth	0.50m
Levels	
North top	55.15m OD
South top	55.34mOD

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth BGL
01	Deposit	Topsoil	0.40m (max)	0.00-0.40m
02	Deposit	Subsoil	0.10m (max)	0.40-0.50m
03	Deposit	Natural Substratum	--	0.50m+
10	Cut	Ditch	0.88m	0.50-1.28m
11	Deposit	Fill of [10]	0.88m	0.50-1.28m (whole feature)
12	Deposit	Fill of [10]	0.88m	0.50-1.28m (whole feature)
13	Finds Reference	Articulated animal skeleton	NA	0.50-1.28m (whole feature)
14	Cut	Pit	0.27m	0.50-0.77m
15	Deposit	Fill of [14]	0.27m	0.50-0.77m
16	Cut	Pit	0.27m	0.50-0.77m
17	Deposit	Fill of [16]	0.27m	0.50-0.77m
18	Cut	Ditch	0.44m	0.50-0.94m
19	Deposit	Fill of [18]	0.44m	0.50-0.94m
20	Cut	Ditch	0.23m	0.50-0.73m
21	Deposit	Fill of [20]	0.23m	0.50-0.73m
50	Cut	Pit	0.14m	0.50-0.64m
51	Deposit	Fill of [50]	0.14m	0.50-0.64m
52	Cut	Pit	0.19m	0.50-0.69m
53	Deposit	Fill of [52]	0.19m	0.50-0.69m
60	Cut	Pit	0.07m	0.50-0.57m
61	Deposit	Fill of [60]	0.07m	0.50-0.57m
62	Cut	Pit	0.62m	0.50-1.12m

Trench 4

63	Deposit	Fill of [62]	0.62m	0.50-1.12m
64	Cut	Pit	0.09m	0.50-0.59m
65	Deposit	Fill of [64]	0.09m	0.50-0.59m

Discussion

Trench 4 was situated on the western side of the site and contained 10 archaeological features which shall de discussed form north to south.

An irregular pit ([20]) or possibly natural feature was observed at the northern end of the trench. It was orientated approximately north west to south east and was at least 2.0m in length. The base and sides of the feature were very irregular and at its deepest it was 0.23m deep. The single fill ([21]) consisted of slightly mottled light greyish brown clayey sand which was probably the result of natural build up.

A ditch ([18]) was located several metres to the south. It extended beyond the trench edges in an approximate east to west direction and had slightly irregular sides and base, although the overall profile of the sides was concave and the base overall was flat. The recorded depth was 0.44m. The single fill ([19]) was formed of dark greyish brown clayey sand which contained occasional flint gravel and animal bone. A sample (Sample <11>) was taken from deposit [19].

A short distance to the south there were two intercutting small pits [14] and [16]. The earliest of the two ([16]) was irregular and was identified in the field as a possible animal burrow or relatively recent disturbance. It was at least 0.85m in length and was 0.75m across. The fill ([17]) consisted of dark brown sandy clay which contained occasional flint gravel. The small pit [14] truncated it on its eastern side. It had an elongated oval shape in plan and extended 1.81m by 0.70m. The sides were steep and slightly concave and the base roughly flat. Each of the features had an average depth of 0.27m. The fill [15] consisted of mid greyish clay with frequent amounts of flint gravel.

A large ditch ([10]) occupied the centre of the trench. Again it was orientated approximately east-west. The ditch had a depth of 0.88m. The sides were irregular though quite steep and the base was curved, and slightly irregular. It contained two fills. The primary fill ([12]) was composed of mid grey sandy clay mottled with frequent iron oxide flecking. It contained moderate amounts of small flint gravel and occasional larger flint nodules and was 0.31m thick. Most of the ditch was filled with dark greyish brown clayey sand ([11]) which contained moderate amounts of flint gravel. Fill [11] contained 13th/14th-century pottery along with a partially articulated animal skeleton and other disarticulated animal bones, to which a finds reference number ([13]) was allocated. A sample (Sample <10>) was taken of fill [12].

Five small features were situated in the southern half of the trench. The most northerly of these ([62]) had an irregular shape in plan and extended at least 1.30m northeast to southwest and 0.65m northwest to southeast. The depth was 0.62m. The sides and base were also irregular. The fill ([63]) consisted of light brown clayey sand which contained occasional amounts of flint gravel.

Less than 1.0 m to the south was small pit [52] which had a roughly circular shape in plan. It was 0.64m across in diameter and had a depth of 0.19m. The sides were steep and regular and the base was uneven. The fill ([53]) was composed of mid greyish brown silty sand, which included occasional clayey patches.

Pit [60] was similar to pit [52] and was situated a short distance to the south. It was oval in plan and measured 0.52m by 0.40m. The depth was 0.07m and the base and sides were concave. The single fill ([61]) consisted of mid greyish brown silty sand which contained only occasional flint gravel.

A further small pit ([50]) was situated closer to the southern end of the trench. It had a circular shape in plan and had a diameter of 0.43m. The sides and base were curved and it had a depth of 0.14m. The single fill ([51]) consisted of mid greyish brown sandy clay which contained occasional flint gravel.

The last feature ([64]) in the trench had a similar appearance to [50], although it appeared to have an oval shape in plan. It extended beyond the eastern limit of the trench and had a visible

extent of at least 0.34m. It was 0.44m across and had a depth of 0.09m. The sides and base were concave. The fill ([65]) was composed of dark greyish sandy clay which contained occasional flint gravel.

Plate 16. Trench 4, pit [20], looking south

Plate 17. Trench 4, ditch [18], looking south

Trench 4

Plate 18. Trench 4, pit [16] and gully [14], looking north

Plate 19. Trench 4, ditch [10], looking east

Trench 4

Plate 20. Trench 4, pit [62], looking north

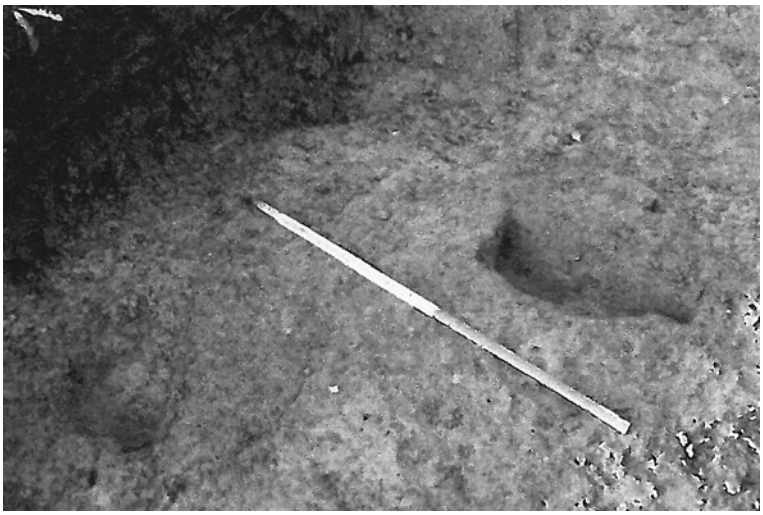

Plate 21. Trench 4, pits [52] and [60], looking northwest

Trench 4

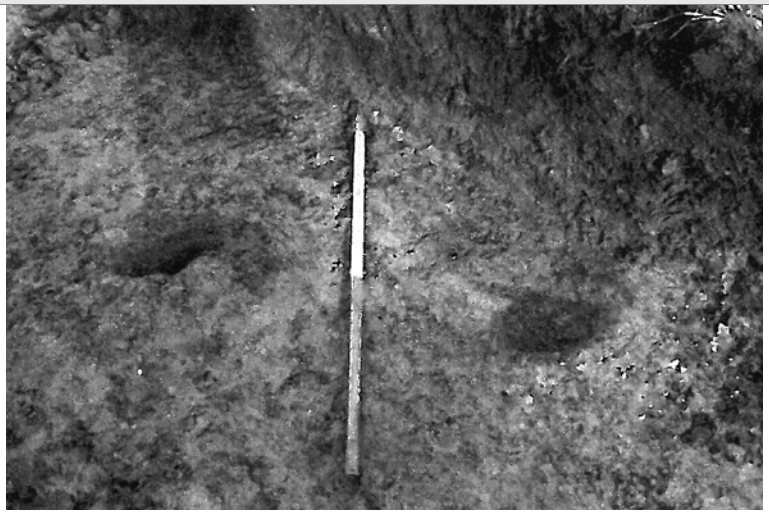

Plate 22. Trench 4, pit-post-hole [50] and pit [64], looking northeast

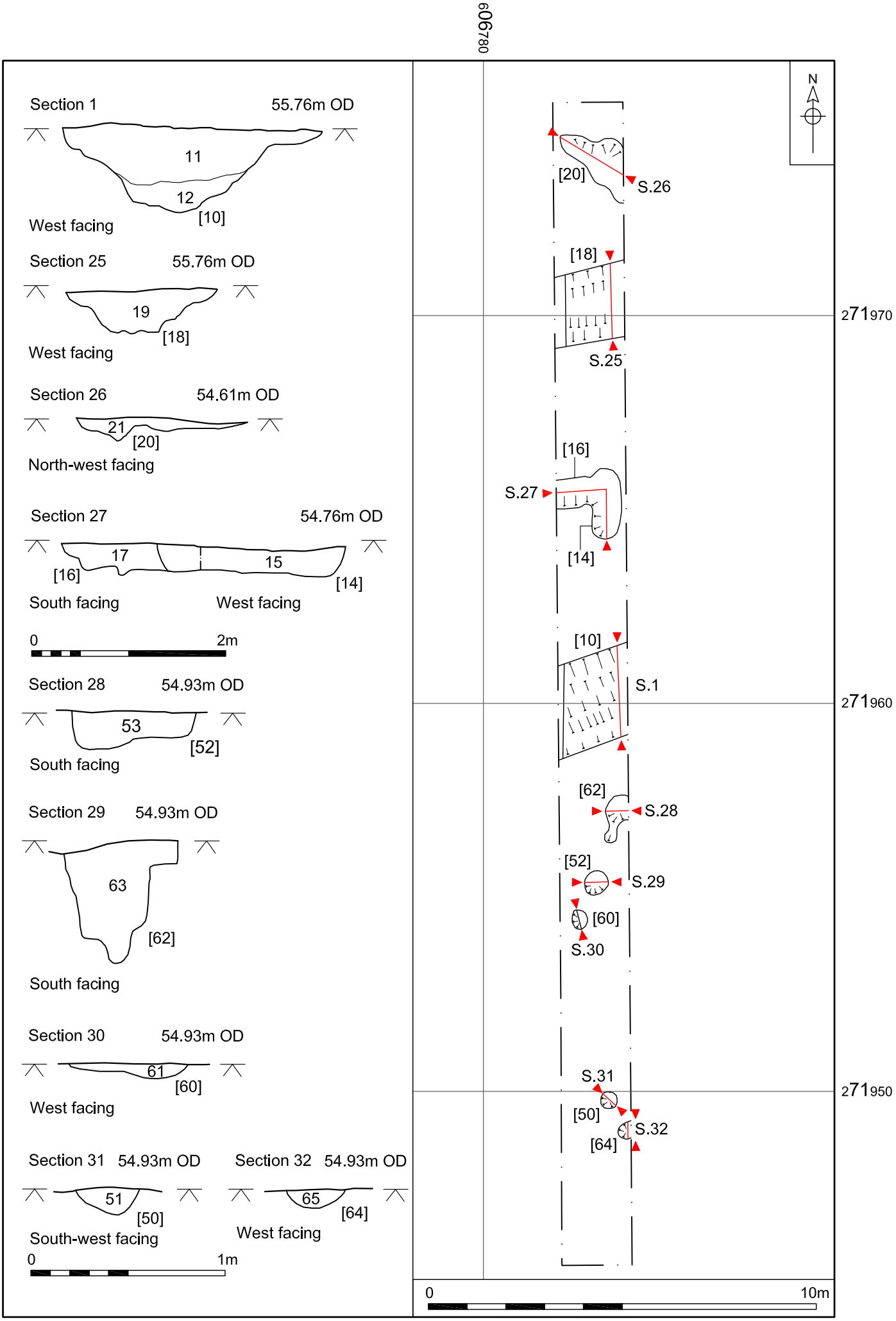

Figure 6. Trench 4, plan and sections. Scale 1:125, 1:50 and 1:25

Trench 5

Fig. 2 (location)	
Location	
Orientation	East to West
East end	606805 271996
West end	606776 271994
Dimensions	
Length	30.0m
Width	1.80m
Depth	0.50m
Levels	
East top	55.04m OD
West top	55.02mOD

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth BGL
01	Deposit	Topsoil	0.35m	0.00-0.35m
02	Deposit	Subsoil	0.15m	0.35-0.50m
03	Deposit	Natural substratum	--	0.50m+

Discussion

Trench 5 was situated in the northwest corner of the site and contained no archaeological features or finds.

Trench 6

Figs 2 and 7; Plates 23-27

Location	
Orientation	East to West
East end	606828 271961
West end	606798 271962
Dimensions	
Length	30.00m
Width	1.80m
Depth	0.50m
Levels	
East top	55.14m OD
West top	55.20mOD

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth BGL
01	Deposit	Topsoil	0.40m (average)	0.00-0.40m
02	Deposit	Subsoil	0.10m (average)	0.40-0.50m
03	Deposit	Natural substratum	--	0.50m+
22	Cut	Ditch	0.43m	0.50-0.93m
23	Deposit	Fill of [22]	0.43m	0.50-0.93m
24	Cut	Pit	0.15m	0.50-0.65m
25	Deposit	Fill of [24]	0.15m	0.50-0.65m
26	Cut	Pit	0.12m	0.50-0.62m
27	Deposit	Fill of [26]	0.12m	0.50-0.62m
28	Cut	Gully	0.13m	0.50-0.63m
29	Deposit	Fill of [28]	0.13m	0.50-0.63m
30	Cut	Post-hole	0.15m	0.50-0.65m
31	Deposit	Fill of [30]	0.15m	0.50-0.65m
32	Cut	Post-hole	0.15m	0.50-0.65m
33	Deposit	Fill of [32]	0.15m	0.50-0.65m
34	Cut	Ditch	0.75m	0.50-1.25m
35	Deposit	Fill of [34]	0.75m	0.50-1.25m

Discussion

Trench 6 was situated in the centre of the site and contained six archaeological features which are discussed below from east to west.

Large ditch [22] ran in an east-west direction for much of the length of the trench and appeared to terminate 11.0m from the western end of the trench. Four slots were excavated through it where it intersected with other archaeological features. The ditch truncated features [24], [26] and [28] on their northern sides and appears to have been truncated by two post-holes ([30] and [32]) at its eastern end (although the relationship was not absolutely clear). There was a

consistent 0.43m depth for much of the length of the ditch, although it became shallower towards its eastern terminus. The sides and base were regular. The fill ([23]) consisted of mid greyish brown clayey sand with occasional flecks of fired clay, charcoal and chalk and flint gravel. Dating evidence 13th/14th-century date was also recovered.

Large and shallow feature [24] was located halfway along the trench, which without seeing its full extent, could best be described as a pit. Gully [28] and pit [26] each appeared to truncate this pit. The depth was 0.15m, the sides steep and the base roughly flat. The fill of [24] ([25]) was composed of light greyish brown sandy clay with occasional flint gravel. There was 11th/12th-century pottery found with fragments of fired clay and a sample (Sample <3>) was taken from this deposit.

A short distance to the east was a small rounded pit ([26]). It was 1.30m east-west by at least 1.05m north-south and was 0.12m deep. The sides were regular and slightly curved and the base was roughly flat. The fill ([27]) consisted of a dumped deposit of frequent charcoal flecks, burnt flint, shell fragments, fired clay flecks and pot sherds held in a matrix of mid grey clayey sand. It had the appearance of being re-deposited hearth waste and may have represented the site of a hearth. A sample removed from this deposit (Sample <2>) seemed to confirm the presence of hearth waste.

A north-south orientated gully ([28]) was located a short distance to the east. It was 0.77m wide and extended at least 1.20m north to south. The gully extended beyond the southern limit of the trench and was truncated by ditch [22] within the trench at its northern end. The gully had a depth of 0.13m, curved sides and the base was roughly flat. The fill ([29]) consisted of mid greyish brown clayey sand which contained occasional flint gravel.

At the point where ditch [22] terminated it appeared to have been truncated by two possible post-holes ([30] and [32]). Post-hole [32] was the earlier of the two features and was 0.58m across (northwest-southeast) by 0.67m (northeast-southwest). Post-hole [30] was 0.58m across (northwest-southeast) and 0.57m across (northeast-southwest). Each of the post-holes was only 0.15m deep and they each had curved sides and roughly flat bases. Fill [31] of post-hole [30] was mid grey clayey sand which contained occasional fragments of burnt flint. Fill [33] was lighter in tone and was greyish brown clayey sand.

Another ditch ([34]) was observed at the eastern end of the trench. It ran approximately east to west for at least 7.58m and had a visible depth of 0.42m. The one observed side was steep and regular. Due to the presence of a high water table, the base could not be fully excavated. Utilising an auger it was found to be 0.75m deep. The single fill ([35]) was sticky and gravelly sandy clay which may have developed naturally. A sample (Sample <1>) was taken of this fill of the ditch.

Plate 23. Trench 6, ditch [34], looking south

Trench 6

Plate 24. Trench 6, pit/post-holes [32] and [30], looking west

Plate 25. Trench 6, ditch [22], possible hearth [26] and ditch [28], looking north

Plate 26. Trench 6, ditch [22] and pit [24], looking north

Trench 6

Plate 27. Trench 6, ditch [22], looking east

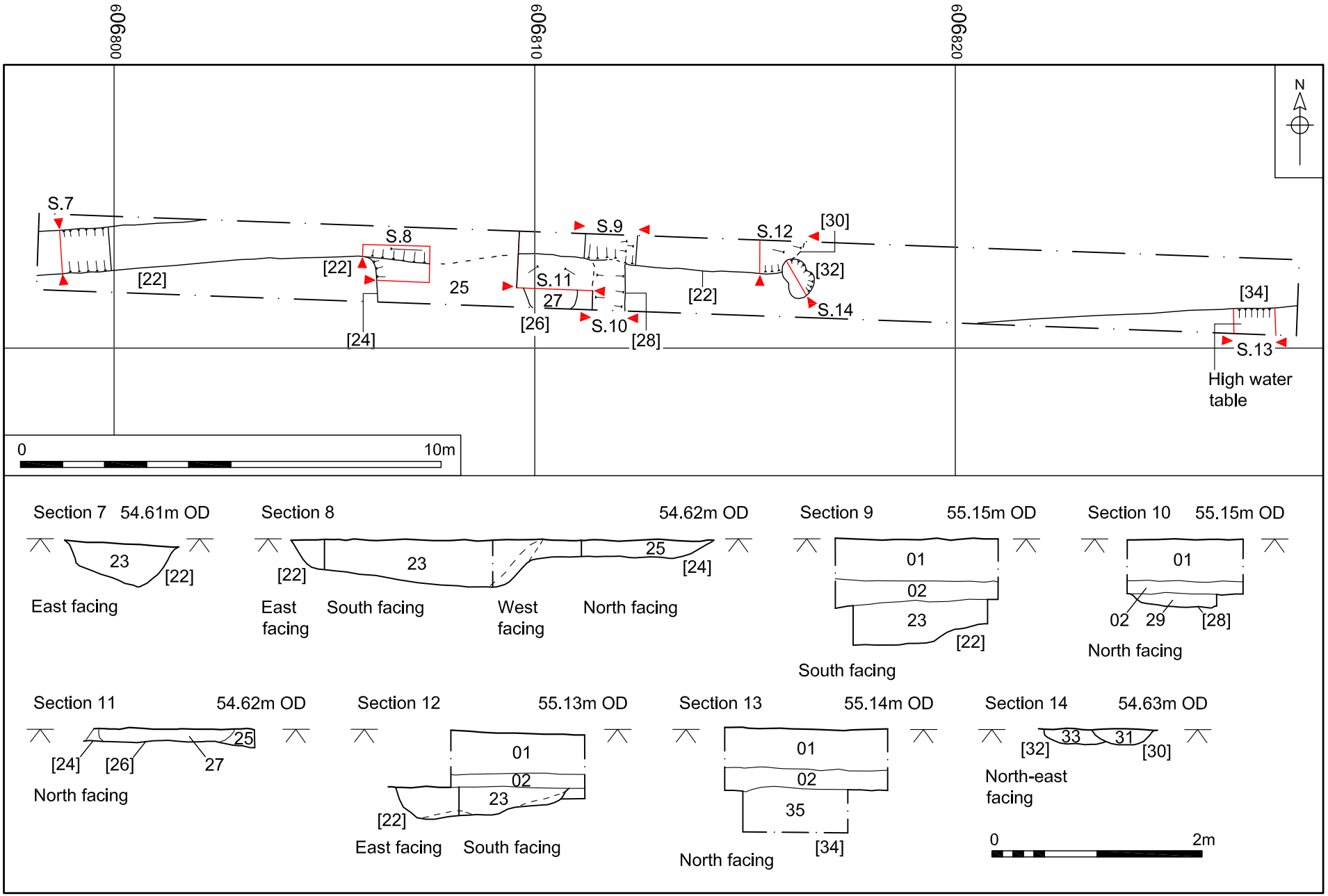

Figure 7. Trench 6, plan and sections. Scale 1:125 and 1:50

Trench 7

Figs 2 and 8; Plates 28 and 29	
Location	
Orientation	North to South
North end	606818 271998
South end	606817 271968
Dimensions	
Length	30.00m
Width	1.80m
Depth	0.50m
Levels	
North top	55.04m OD
South top	55.10mOD

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth BGL
01	Deposit	Topsoil	0.40m (average)	0.00-0.40m
02	Deposit	Subsoil	0.10m (average)	0.40-0.50m
03	Deposit	Natural Substratum	--	0.50m+
36	Cut	Pit	0.18m	0.50-0.68m
37	Deposit	Fill of [36]	0.18m	0.50-0.68m
38	Cut	Pit	0.13m	0.50-0.63m
39	Deposit	Fill of [38]	0.13m	0.50-0.63m

Discussion

Trench 7 was situated in the central northern part of the site and contained two archaeological features which are discussed below from north to south.

Towards the northern end of the trench was shallow pit [38]. It was contained wholly within the extents of the trench and measured 0.77m north to south by 1.17m east to west. The depth was 0.13m, the sides were curved and the base was roughly flat, with a slightly raised centre. The fill ([39]) was composed of light grey clayey sand which had probably built up through natural processes. The fill contained no major inclusions.

Pit [36] was situated close to the southern end of the trench. It had a roughly circular shape and measured 2.12m north-south and at least 0.39m east-west. It was 0.18m deep. The sides had a shallow slope and the base was roughly flat but slightly undulating. The fill [(37]) consisted of mid clayey sand which may have developed through natural processes. There were no major inclusions present.

Trench 7

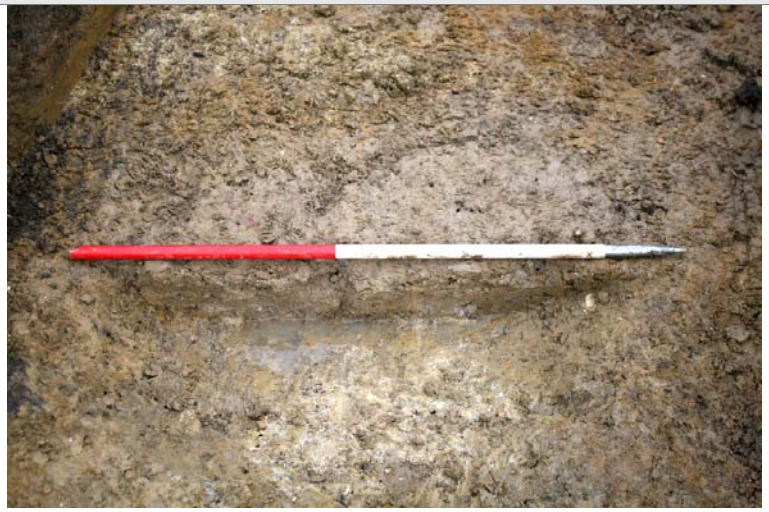

Plate 28. Trench 7, pit [38], looking south

Plate 29. Trench 7, pit [36], looking north

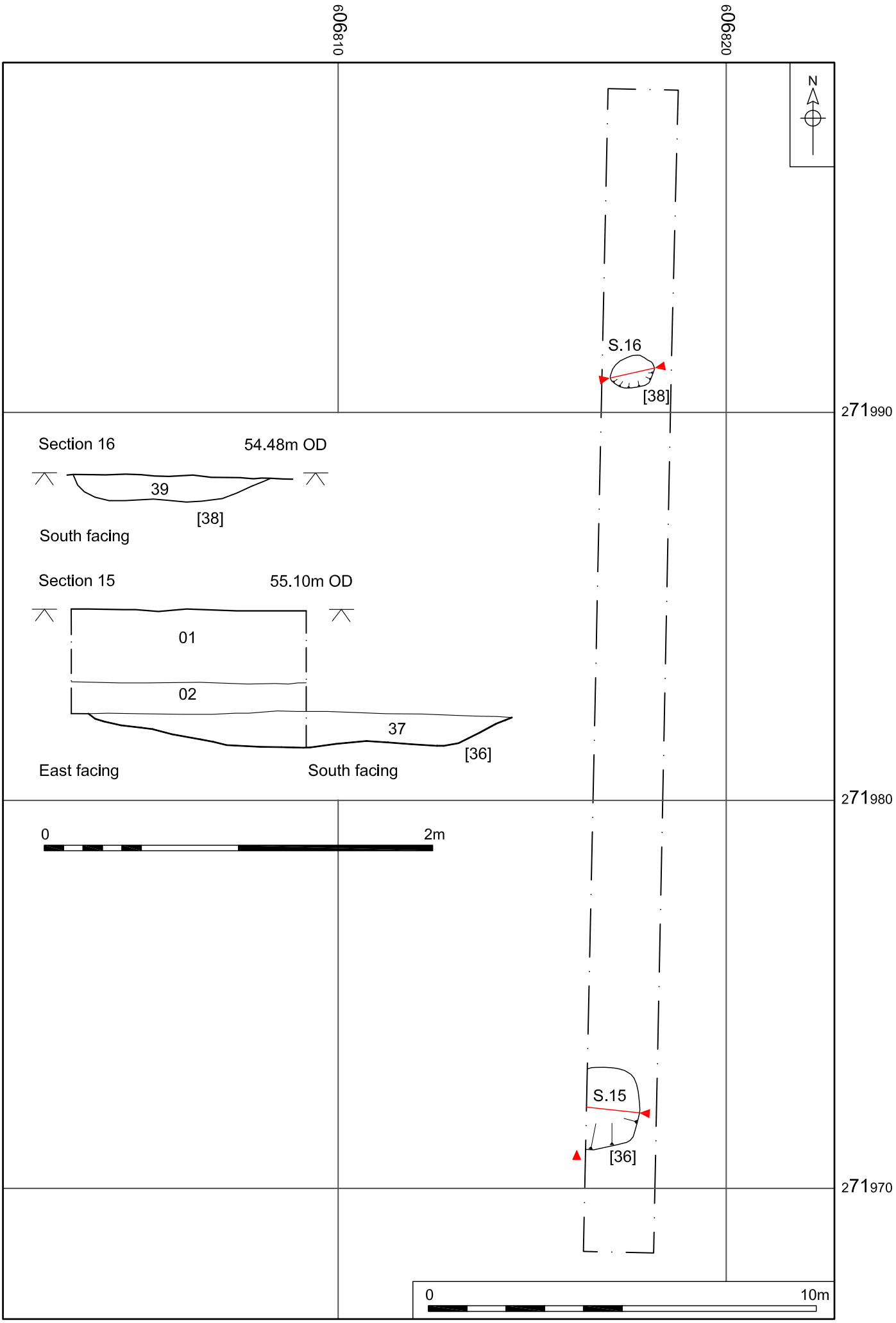

Figure 8. Trench 7, plan and sections. Scale 1:125 and 1:25

Trench 8

Figs 2 and 9; Plates 30-32

Location	
Orientation	East to West
East end	606889 272001
West end	606859 271999
Dimensions	
Length	30.00m
Width	1.80m
Depth	0.65m (max)
Levels	
East top	54.71m OD
West top	55.15m OD

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth BGL
01	Deposit	Topsoil	0.40m (max)	0.00-0.40m
02	Deposit	Subsoil	0.25m (max)	0.40-0.65m
03	Deposit	Natural substratum	--	0.65m+
42	Cut	Pit	1.90m	0.65-2.55m
43	Deposit	Fill of [42]	1.90m (total feature)	0.65-2.55m (total feature)
44	Deposit	Fill of [42]	1.90m (total feature)	0.65-2.55m (total feature)
45	Deposit	Fill of [42]	1.90m (total feature)	0.65-2.55m (total feature)
46	Cut	Pit	Unknown	0.65-
47	Deposit	Fill of [46]	Unknown	0.65-
48	Cut	Pit	0.17m	0.65-0.82m
49	Deposit	Fill of [48]	0.17m	0.65-0.82m

Discussion

Trench 8 was situated in the northeastern corner of the site and contained three archaeological features which are discussed from east to west.

Towards the eastern end of the site was a reasonably large probable quarry pit ([42]) which extended beyond the southern and northern sides of the trench. Due to the apparent recent disturbance and hard character of the upper deposits, the top part of the fill (0.30m) was machine excavated. It was 2.37m across east-west and at least 2.13m north-south. Due to the partial machine excavation of the feature the edge of the trench was slightly enlarged on the south side. The feature was excavated to a depth of 0.83m and was found by auger to be 1.90m deep. The sides were steep, with the western side being almost vertical, and the base was not observed. The lowest fill ([45]) consisted of grey clayey sand which was around 1.12m deep. It was sealed by slightly darker grey clayey sand which was 0.25m thick ([44]). The upper fill ([43]) was composed of very firm and dry clayey and sandy silt which contained occasional brick fragments and a fragment of post-medieval tile. There was a gravelly lens situated towards the base of the deposit. It was 0.79m thick at its thickest point.

Towards the middle of the trench was a small 19th/early 20th-century waste pit ([46]), which was

only partly excavated due to its modern date. It was at least 1.24m across north to south, extended beyond the northern limit of the trench and was 1.84m across east to west. The sides were shallow and the feature was excavated to a depth of 0.30m, although the base was deeper. It was not augered due to its recent date. The fill ([47]) was very dark grey gritty sandy silt which contained rubbish such as metal, glass bottles, shell and brick fragments.

Almost two metres from the western end of the trench was another small pit ([48]). It was 0.89m across east-west by 1.03m north-south and had an oval shape in plan. It was 0.17m deep and had curved sides and base. The single fill ([49]) was composed of dark grey sandy and silty clay which contained moderate charcoal flecks, which suggested that it was the result of deliberate dumping.

Plate 30. Trench 8, pit [42], looking north east

Plate 31. Trench 8, pit [46], looking north

Plate 32. Trench 8, pit [48], looking northeast

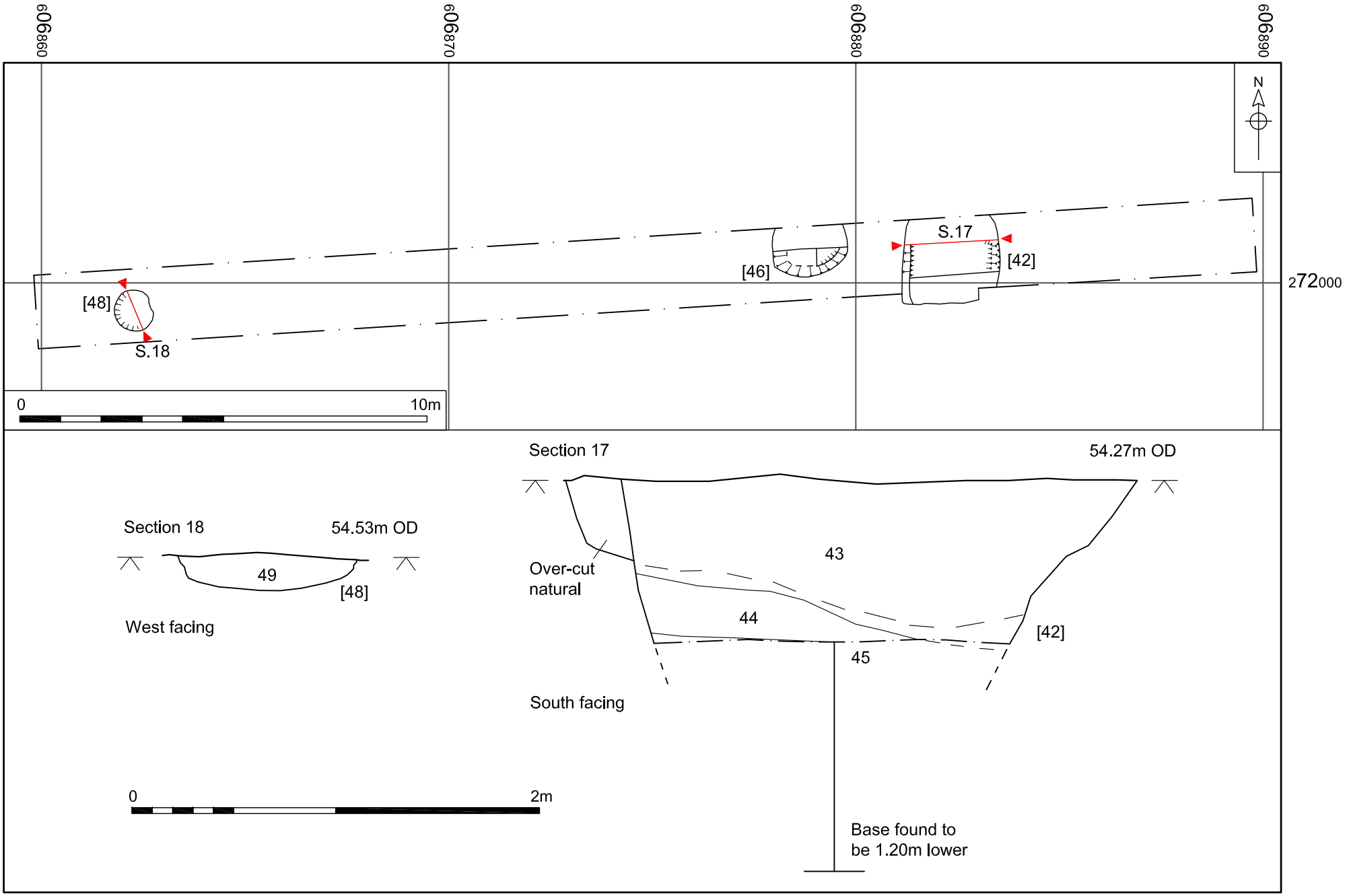

Figure 9. Trench 8, plan and sections. Scale 1:125 and 1:25

Trench 9

Figs 2 and 10; Plate 33	
Location	
Orientation	North to South
North end	606887 271992
South end	606888 271962
Dimensions	
Length	30.0m
Width	1.80m
Depth	0.40m
Levels	
North top	54.95m OD
South top	54.73m OD

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth BGL
01	Deposit	Topsoil	0.30m (max)	0.00-0.30m
02	Deposit	Subsoil	0.10m (max)	0.30-0.40m
03	Deposit	Natural substratum	--	0.40m+
40	Cut	Pit	--	0.40m+
41	Deposit	Fill of [40]	--	0.40m+

Discussion

Trench 9 was situated on the eastern side of the site. It contained a single small pit ([40]) which due to its modern date and the possible presence of asbestos was not excavated.

Pit [40] was 0.85m across north-south and at least 0.37m east-west and continued beyond the eastern limits of the trench. The unexcavated fill ([41]) was dark clayey sand with frequent modern inclusions and the possibly fragments of asbestos.

Plate 33. Trench 9, pit [40], looking east

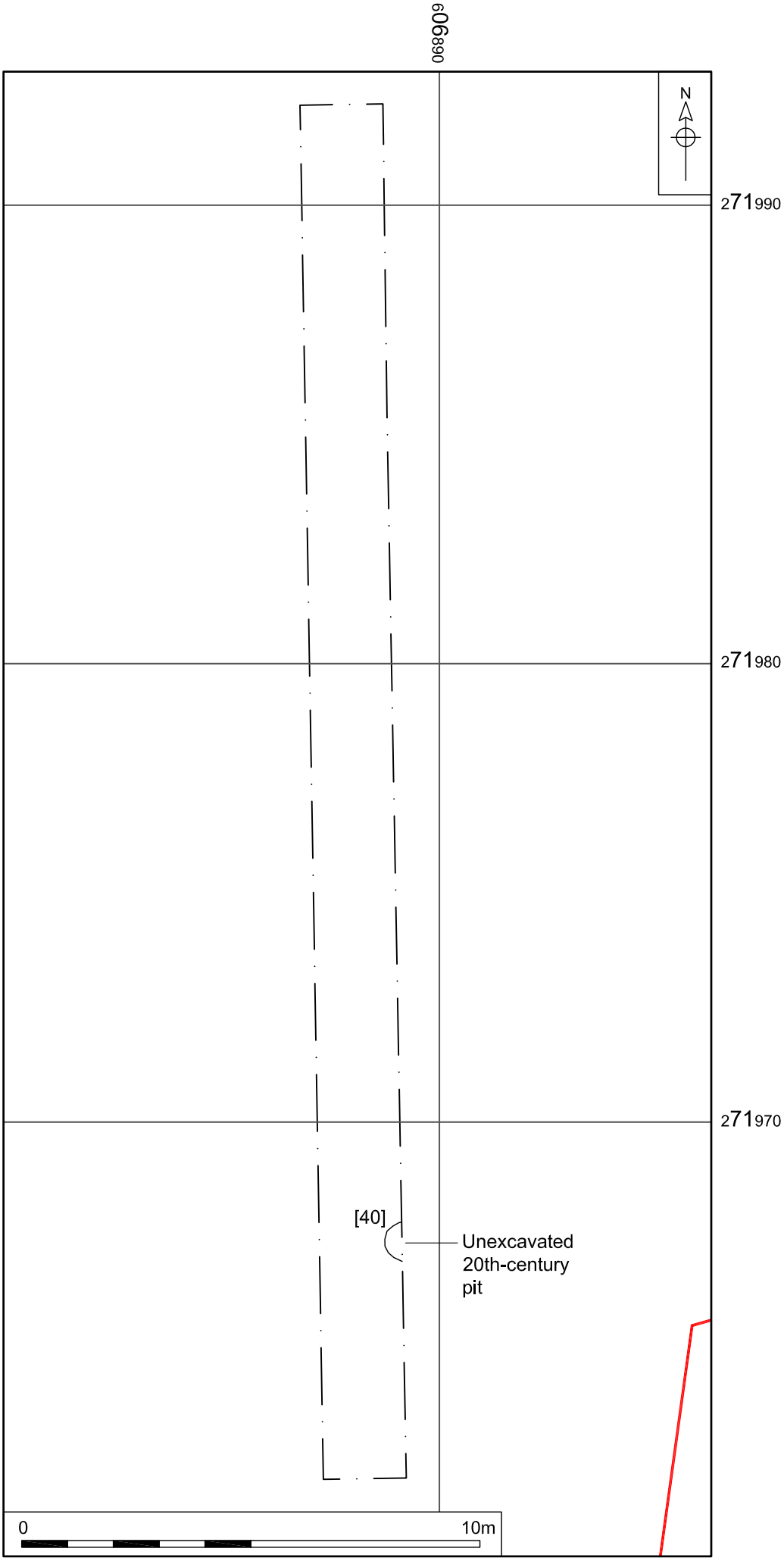

Figure 10. Trench 9, plan. Scale 1:125

Trench 10

Figs 2 and 11; Plates 34-36	
Location	
Orientation	East to West
East end	606887 271947
West end	606857 271951
Dimensions	
Length	30.00m
Width	1.80m
Depth	0.50m (average)
Levels	
East top	54.70m OD
West top	55.95m OD

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth BGL
01	Deposit	Topsoil	0.50m (average)	0.00-0.40m
02	Deposit	Subsoil	0.10m (max)	0.40-0.50m
03	Deposit	Natural Substratum	-	0.50m+
54	Cut	Pit	0.24m	0.50-0.74m
55	Deposit	Fill of [54]	0.24m	0.50-0.74m
56	Cut	Pit	0.19m	0.50-0.69m
57	Deposit	Fill of [56]	0.19m	0.50-0.69m
58	Cut	Pit	0.08m	0.50-0.58m
59	Deposit	Fill of [58]	0.08m	0.50-0.58m

Discussion

Trench 10 was located in the southeastern corner of the site. Three small pits were located in its eastern half which are discussed from east to west, below. Due to water-logging within the trench a sump was excavated by machine halfway along the trench to drain away water from the pits. This was undertaken after the trench was photographed, following a rise in the water level.

Pit [54] was 4.20m from the eastern end of the trench. It had a circular shape in plan with a diameter of 0.63m. The depth was 0.24m and it had a steep and regular edges and a curved base. The single fill ([55]) was composed of light grey silty and sandy clay which had probably built up through natural processes.

Another pit was located a short distance to the west. Pit [56] was 0.98m northeast to southwest by 0.70 northwest to southeast and was 0.19m deep. The sides were curved and the base was roughly flat. The fill ([57]) consisted of light brown sandy clay which included occasional flints.

Pit [58] was situated towards the middle of the trench. It was at least 0.39m long north-south, (although it was partly truncated by the mechanically-excavated sump on its northern side) and 0.49m across east to west. The depth was 0.08m. The southern side of the pit was curved as was the base. The single fill ([59]) consisted of dark greyish brown silty sandy clay.

Trench 10

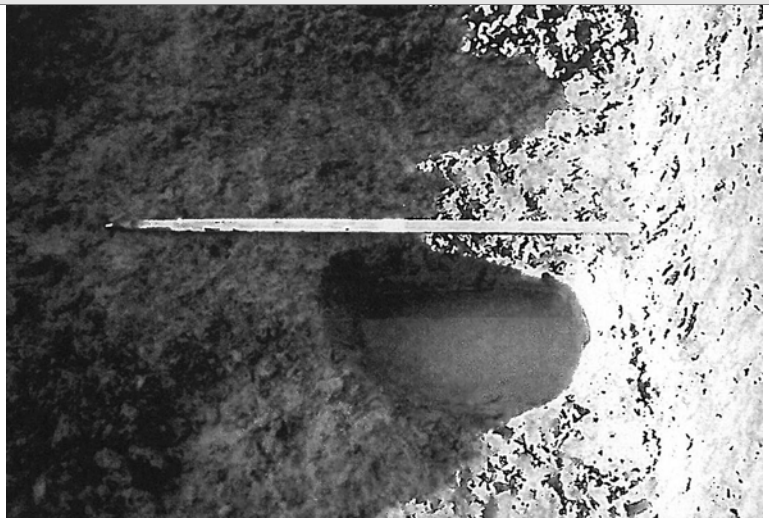

Plate 34. Trench 10, pit/post-hole [54], looking west

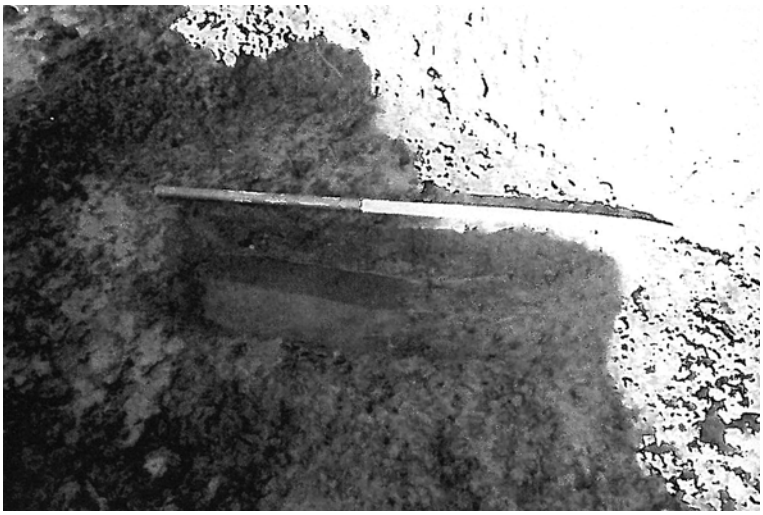

Plate 35. Trench 10, pit/post-hole [56], looking west

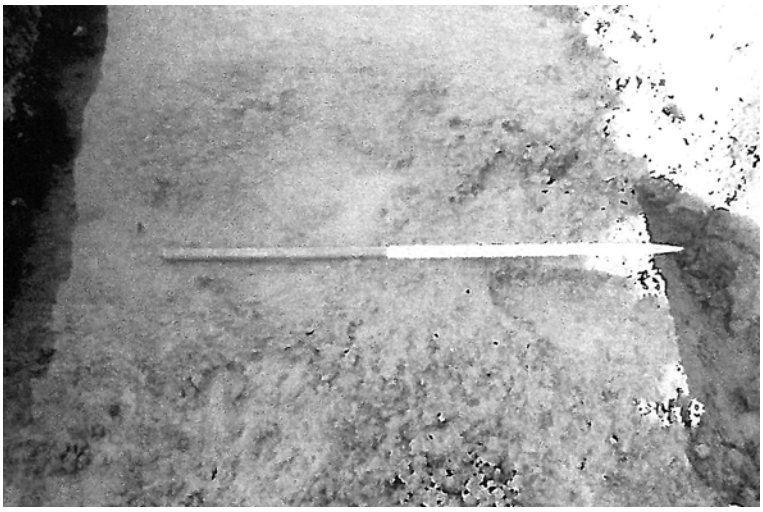

Plate 36. Trench 10, pit/post-hole [58], looking west

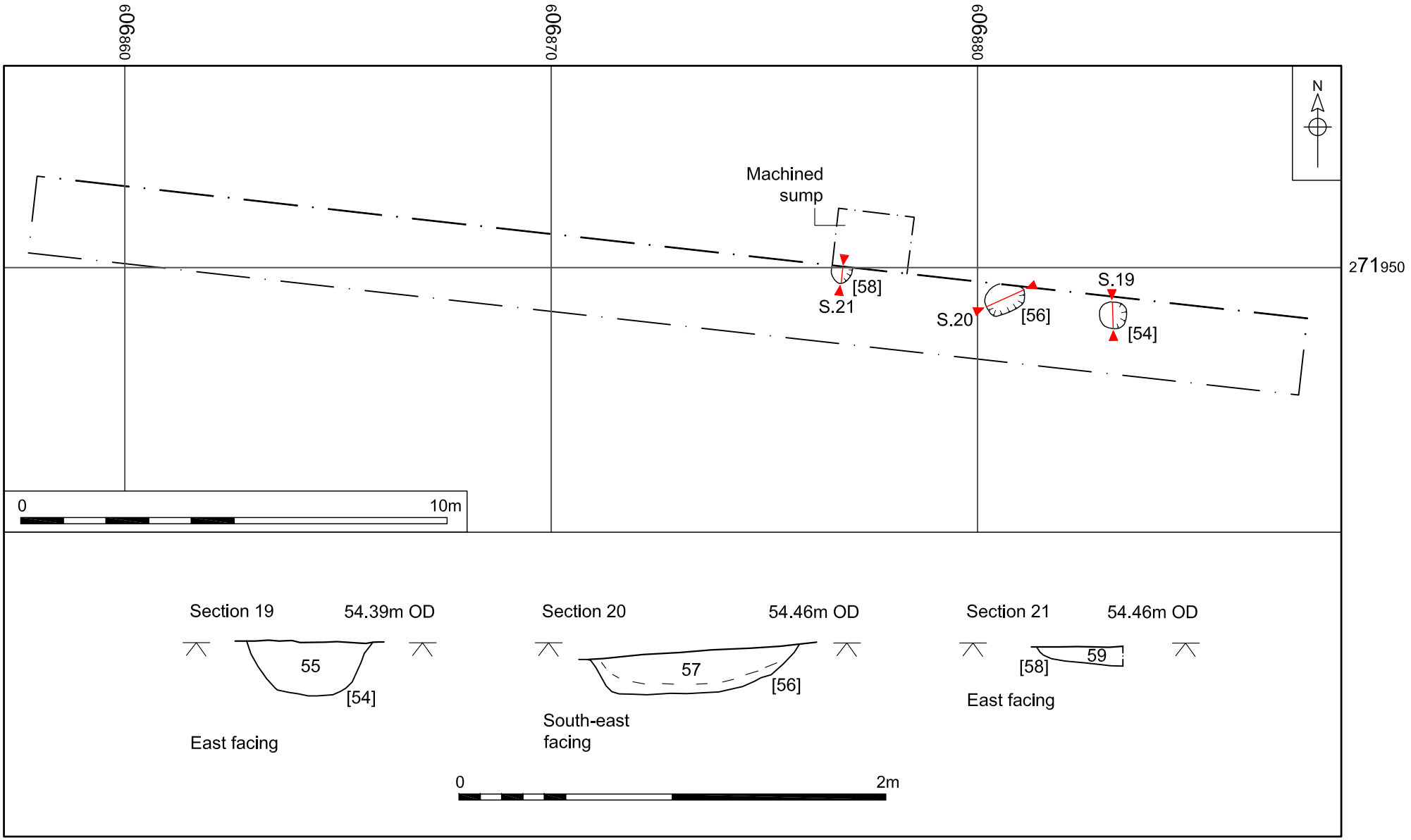

Figure 11. Trench 10, plan and sections. Scale 1:125 and 1:25

6.0 THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL MATERIAL

Finds were processed and recorded by count and weight, and information entered on to an Excel spreadsheet. Each material type has been considered separately and is presented below organised by material.

A list of finds in context number order can be found in Appendix 2a.

6.1 Pottery

by Sue Anderson

6.1.1 Introduction

Forty-four sherds of pottery weighing 374g were collected from eight contexts. Table 1 shows the quantification by fabric; a summary catalogue by context is included as Appendix 3.

Description	Fabric	Code	No	Wt(g)	Eve	MNV
St. Neot's Ware	STNE	2.70	1	5		1
Early medieval ware	EMW	3.10	11	37		11
Early medieval ware gritty	EMWG	3.11	3	12		2
Early medieval sparse shelly ware	EMWSS	3.19	5	14		4
Medieval coarseware	MCW	3.20	1	10	0.06	1
Medieval coarseware micaceous	MCWM	3.24	1	29		1
Waveney Valley coarsewares	WVCW	3.41	19	173	0.29	17
Waveney Valley glazed wares	WVGW	4.34	3	94		3
Totals			**44**	**374**	**0.35**	**40**

Table 1. Pottery quantification by fabric

6.1.2 Methodology

Quantification was carried out using sherd count, weight and estimated vessel equivalent (eve). A full quantification by fabric, context and feature is available in the archive. All fabric codes were assigned from the author's fabric series, which includes East Anglian and Midlands fabrics, as well as imported wares. Form terminology follows MPRG (1998). Recording uses a system of letters for fabric codes together with number codes for ease of sorting in database format. The results were input directly onto an Access database.

6.1.3 Pottery by period

6.1.3.1 Late Saxon

An abraded base fragment of St Neot's ware was residual in medieval ditch fill (86).

6.1.3.2 Medieval

Nineteen sherds of early medieval ware were present. The majority were in fine to medium sandy fabrics and comprised the typical handmade thin-walled vessels of 11th/12th-century date. A few coarser sherds and sparse shell-tempered wares were present, comparable with early medieval wares from south Suffolk and Essex. A small edge fragment of a shelly ware rim was present in ditch fill (86) and had been wheel-finished, suggesting a 12th/13th-century date for this piece.

The high medieval wares were dominated by coarsewares, the majority of which were local products. No medieval kilns have been identified in the Waveney Valley to date, but these fabrics are similar to the later medieval LMT wares made in several parishes along the Norfolk–Suffolk border. The 'Waveney Valley coarsewares' comprise grey, buff and occasionally orange fabrics with moderate to abundant fine to medium quartz sand inclusions and mica in varying quantities. Two other medieval coarsewares were present in the group, both possibly just variants of the Waveney Valley wares. One was a medium sandy oxidised ware, and the other was a fine micaceous ware.

Rims of four vessels were present, all jars. Three Waveney Valley types from ditch fills (11) and (86) had beaded or square-beaded rims and were likely to be of 13th/14th-century date. The fourth rim was MCW, also from ditch fill (86), and was an upright type with everted end, probably 12th/13th-century in date. One body sherd had fingertip impressions at the shoulder, and another had short impressed diagonal lines on the inside of the rim and neck.

Three fragments of medieval glazed ware were present; all in ditch fill (05). Based on sherd count, glazed wares therefore represent 1.4% of the high medieval group, a relatively low proportion even for a rural site. The nearby site GSG039, for example, produced 8% (Anderson 2012a), although only 1% of the small group of medieval wares at GSG041 were glazed (Anderson 2012b). All glazed wares from Chapel Farm were in Waveney Valley type fabrics. One large, abraded sherd was part of a jug with white slip lines painted vertically on the body and horizontally at the neck; the glaze had worn off. A fragment of a vessel with dark brown glaze showed signs of burning and melting of the glaze, or was possibly a waster. An oxidised base fragment was thumbed and had spots of green glaze close to the base angle.

6.1.4 Pottery by context

A summary of the pottery by context is provided in Table 2.

Trench	Feature	Context	Identifier	Fabric	Spotdate
1	74	75	Ditch	EMW	11th-12th c.
	85	86	Ditch	STNE, EMW, EMWG, EMWSS, MCW, MCWM, WVCW	13th-14th c.
	87	88	Ditch	WVCW	13th-14th c.
3	04	05	Ditch	WVCW, WVGW	13th-14th c.
	08	09	Gully	WVCW	13th-14th c.
4	10	11	Ditch	WVCW	13th-14th c.
6	22	23	Ditch	WVCW	13th-14th c.
	24	25	Pit	EMW	11th-12th c.

Table 2. Pottery types present by feature/context

The largest group of pottery was from ditch fill (86), comprising 33 sherds. Ditch fill (05) contained five sherds. All other contexts contained one sherd each.

6.1.5 Discussion

The majority of sherds are of early and high medieval date and the range of wares is typical of north Suffolk. Most of the vessels represented by these sherds, both coarse and glazed wares, were probably produced in local kilns located along the Waveney Valley. The only identifiable forms were jars and jugs. The range of

fabrics and forms suggests continuous activity from the 11th to the 13th/14th centuries, but no late medieval or post-medieval wares were found, suggesting that any occupation in the vicinity had ceased by the mid 14th century.

6.2 Ceramic Building Material

by Sue Anderson

One fragment (19g) of a post-medieval plain tile in a fine sandy fabric was found in quarry pit fill (43) (Appendix 4).

6.3 Fired Clay

by Sue Anderson

Five fragments (54g) of fired clay were recovered from four contexts (see (Appendix 5), three of which contained early and/or high medieval pottery.

All pieces were in very fine silty/sandy orange fabrics with common coarse chalk inclusions. The fragments all had one flattish smoothed surface but there were no wattle impressions, even in the thicker pieces from pit fill (82) and ditch fill (86), suggesting that the pieces were not daub. Chalk-tempered clay was commonly used in the medieval period to form domes for fire-related structures such as ovens and hearths, and it is likely that these fragments are the remains of such a structure. One thin fragment from pit fill (82) may alternatively have been a fragment of hearth lining, although it was not heavily fired.

6.4 Iron

by Rebecca Sillwood

Seven iron nails were recovered from two contexts, weighing a total of 28g.

Five of the nails were recovered from pit fill (17) and two from ditch fill (23).

6.5 Flint

by Rebecca Sillwood

A single possible worked flint was recovered from ditch fill (35).

The piece is in dark grey raw material with patches of lighter grey and white. Only a small amount of cortex remains on this piece, implying that this is a tertiary flake. The flake is in unrolled, fresh, condition, and is possibly Bronze Age in date.

6.6 Animal Bone

by Julie Curl

6.6.1 Methodology

The bone in this assemblage consisted of hand-collected remains. All of the bone was identified to species wherever possible using a variety of comparative reference material. Where a complete identification to species was not possible, bone was assigned to a group, such as ‘sheep/goat’ or ‘mammal’ whenever possible. The bones were recorded using a modified version of guidelines described in Davis (1992).

Any butchering was recorded, noting the type of butchering, such as cut, chopped or sawn and location of butchering. A note was also made of any burnt bone. Pathologies were also recorded with the type of injury or disease, the element affected and the location on the bone. Other modifications were also recorded, such as any possible industrial or craft working waste or animal gnawing.

Weights and total number of pieces counts were also taken for each context, along with the number of pieces for each individual species present (NISP) and these appear in the appendix. All of the information was input directly into an Excel catalogue. A summary table of the faunal catalogue is in a table in the appendix and the full catalogue is available in the digital archive.

6.6.2 The faunal assemblage

6.6.2.1 Quantification, provenance and preservation

A total of 785g of faunal remains, consisting of 123 pieces, was recovered from the evaluation excavations at this site (Appendix 6). The bone was recovered from nine fills (from seven features) including pit and ditch fills; one fill produced articulated animal remains. Most of the animal remains in this assemblage are of an unknown date, although other features at this site have produced finds of a medieval and possible prehistoric date range. Quantification of the assemblage by feature number, trench and weight is presented in Table 3 and by element count in Table 4.

Feature No	Trench No & Weight (g)		Feature Total
	1	4	
10	183		183
13		101	101
18		93	93
74	16		16
78	213		213
85	26		26
Trench Total	**438**	**347**	**785**

Table 3. Quantification of the faunal assemblage by feature number, trench number and weight

The assemblage is in a good, sound condition, but quite heavily fragmented from butchering. No gnawing was recorded on any of the remains, which would suggest rapid burial.

Feature No	Trench and count of elements		Feature Total
	1	4	
10		35	35
13		66	66
18		12	12
74	1		1
78	6		6
85	3		3
Trench Total	**10**	**113**	**123**

Table 4. Quantification of the faunal assemblage by feature number, trench number and number of elements (fragments).

6.6.2.2 Species range, modifications and discussion

Three species were identified during the analysis of this assemblage. The assemblage is quantified by species, feature and NISP in Table 5.

Species	Feature No and NISP						Species Total
	10	13	18	74	78	85	
Cattle	4		3	1	2		10
Mammal	6		9		3		18
Pig/Boar	25						25
Sheep/goat		66			1	3	70
Feature Total	**35**	**66**	**12**	**1**	**6**	**3**	**123**

Table 5. Quantification of the faunal assemblage by feature number, species and species NISP (element count)

The most frequent, in terms of the number of elements, are the remains of sheep/goat, which were seen in three features. However, the sheep/goat numbers were raised by the presence of the articulated remains of an incomplete neonatal sheep/goat in (13), with these remains consisting of upper limbs, vertebrae and pelvic bones. No butchering was seen on any of the bones.

Cattle were identified from five features, but only in small quantities. Most of the cattle remains were from adult animals and most had been butchered. A cattle mandible from feature [10], fill (12) showed an infection under the area of the second molar, which probably resulted in the loss of the tooth and perhaps a general ill-health in the animal, with the possibility of the infection, if untreated, leading to septicaemia.

Pig/boar were produced from two fills (92) and (94) in a single feature [10], with neonatal bones that seem to represent one individual. As with the neonatal ovicaprid, there was no butchering on any of the porcine bones.

A few fragments of bone showed no diagnostic zones that could allow species identification and these were recorded only as ‘mammal’.

6.6.3 Conclusions

This is a relatively small assemblage of mixed origin. The lack of firm dating for the animal bone in this assemblage make full interpretation difficult.

The cattle remains are derived from food and butchering waste. The neonatal piglet and ovicaprid indicate on-site breeding of these species and perhaps disposal of birthing losses.

6.7 Shell

by Rebecca Sillwood

Thirty-two fragments of uncultivated oyster shell, weighing 627g, were recovered from a single context, that of ditch fill (05).

The shell was recovered alongside medieval pottery of late 12th to 14th century date, and is likely to be the remains of food waste.

The shell has since been discarded.

6.8 Finds Conclusions

Almost all of the datable material from this site was of medieval date, mainly between the 12th and 14th centuries. Datable features were mainly ditches - recorded in Trenches 1, 3, 4, 6 and 9. A single worked flint, possibly of Bronze Age date was found in a ditch in Trench 6 and a single piece of post-medieval tile was found in a pit in Trench 9. Other finds included iron nails and fired clay, which were not intrinsically datable.

It seems likely that most of the activity on this site was of high medieval date, and given the lack of much material post-dating the mid 14th century, it appears that activity ceased in the area around this time.

7.0 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

7.1 Plant Macrofossils

by Val Fryer

7.1.1 Introduction and method statement

Samples for the evaluation of the content and preservation of the plant macrofossil assemblages were taken, and ten were submitted for assessment.

The samples were processed by manual water flotation/washover and the flots were collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. The dried flots were scanned under a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x16 and the plant macrofossils and other remains noted are listed in Appendix 7. Nomenclature within the table follows Stace (1997) for the plant macrofossils and Kerney and Cameron (1979) for the mollusc shells. All plant remains were charred. Modern roots and seeds were also recorded within all ten assemblages.

The non-floating residues were collected in a 1mm mesh sieve and will be sorted when dry. All artefacts/ecofacts will be retained for further specialist analysis.

7.1.2 Results

Cereal grains and/or seeds of common weeds were present at a low to moderate density within all but two of the assemblages studied. Most remains were moderately well preserved, although some grains were puffed, distorted and fragmented, possibly as a result of combustion at very high temperatures.

Oat (*Avena* sp.), barley (*Hordeum* sp.) and wheat (*Triticum* sp.) grains were recorded along with a number of cereals which were too poorly preserved for close identification. Wheat grains occurred most frequently. A single possible fragment of an indeterminate large legume (Fabaceae) was noted within the assemblage from Sample <9> (ditch [85]).

Weed seeds were particularly scarce, occurring within only six of the assemblages studied. Small legumes occurred most frequently, but specimens of stinking mayweed (*Anthemis cotula*), goosegrass (*Galium aparine*), large grasses

(Poaceae) and dock (*Rumex* sp.) were also recorded. Small fragments of hazel (*Corylus avellana*) nutshell were noted within Samples <4> (ditch [4]) and <5> (gully [8]). Charcoal/charred wood fragments were present throughout, but other plant remains were scarce. However Sample <1> (ditch [34]) included a single charred thorn and Sample <2> (?hearth [26]) included a bud and indeterminate inflorescence fragments.

The fragments of black porous and tarry material, which were present within most assemblages, were probably largely derived from the combustion of organic remains at very high temperatures. However, some pieces were very hard and brittle, possibly indicating that they were bi-products of the combustion of coal, small pieces of which were present within all but Sample <10>. Other remains occurred infrequently, but did include small fragments of bone, pieces of burnt or fired clay, fish bones and small mammal or amphibian bones.

Although specific sieving for molluscan remains was not undertaken, shells were noted at a low to moderate density within most assemblages. The contemporaneity of these remains with the contexts from which the samples were taken was unclear, but as most specimens were fragmented and somewhat abraded, it was presumed that most were possibly of medieval date. Open country species were predominant, but some features may have been partially shaded, whilst others were probably seasonally wet or water filled.

7.1.3 Conclusions and recommendations for further work

In summary, the assemblages are somewhat limited, with most remains probably being derived from low densities of scattered or wind-blown detritus of unknown origin. However, the three samples from features within Trench 1 contain higher densities of material, much of which may be derived from either cereal processing refuse or domestic hearth waste.

Although the current assemblages are sparse, they clearly illustrate that well-preserved plant macrofossils of medieval date are present within the archaeological horizon at Gislingham. Therefore, if further interventions are planned, it is strongly recommended that additional plant macrofossil samples of approximately 20–30 litres in volume are taken from all well-sealed and dated contexts recorded during excavation.

8.0 CONCLUSIONS

Archaeological features were recorded in the majority of the trenches on the site suggesting that there is a reasonable amount of historical remains present on the site. The activity was particularly concentrated in the southern and western side of the site and closer to the road, which is typical of general medieval roadside development.

The pattern of ditches exposed in the trenches is fundamental to understanding activities at the site, particularly those within Trenches 1 and 2 closest to Mill Street. In Trench 1 ditches [85] and [87] seem to be aligned with a double boundary marked on the southern side of Mill Street on modern maps, and this may suggest that there was a continuation of a double ditched boundary or possible footpath. Ditch [74] similarly seems to mirror a single boundary on the opposite side of Mill Street. The 11th/12th-century dating within the fill of ditch [74] suggests that it was one of the first plot boundaries to be infilled, possibly in order to create a wider property. Within Trench 2, only one ditch - ditch [66] - follows the same alignment as a boundary recorded on the opposite side of Mill Street. Interestingly gully [72] in Trench 2 may be represented as gully [28] in Trench 6, although its alignment appears to be slightly different, and as there is a considerable gap between the trenches, this may be difficult to prove with any certainty from the evaluation evidence. Many of the ditches in Trenches 1 and 2, if they were to run straight would be expected to appear in Trenches 3, 4 and 6 to the north but they do not. The ditches in Trenches 1 and 2 are likely to correspond to the medieval plot boundaries which lined the north side of Mill Street. They possibly represent medieval burgage plots which in the 14th century are cited as generally measuring 4 perches by 20 perches (approximately 20m by 100m - the perch was a unit of measurement roughly equal to 5 metres). The plots represented here broadly seem to be based on this measurement.

Ditches ([04], [06], [08] [10], [18], [22]) which occur in Trenches 3, 4, 6 are some distance from Mill Street and are different to those in Trenchers 1 and 2 in that they are orientated east to west. Ditch [10] in Trench 4 is almost certainly the same as ditch [22] that was recorded in Trench 6 and which could represent a curving enclosure ditch. Many of the ditches appear to be orientated slightly differently to a regular east to west axis but often share the same alignment which seems to support the view that they are similar and perhaps contemporary (13th-14th centuries). These ditches do not appear to form a particularly recognisable pattern within the evaluation trenches. The larger ditches towards the north probably represent the rear of the aforementioned medieval plots. Their slightly curving shape in plan and slightly different orientation may suggest that they also operated as drainage ditches, taking water away from the rear of the plots - a necessity due to the clayey nature of the ground. Drains are depicted north of the site on modern maps.

There are groups of largely undated pits and post-holes on the site, many of which are likely to be contemporary with the medieval ditches. Though no evidence for structural remains was found during the present work (e.g. convincing arrangements of post-holes and beam slots) they may be located elsewhere on the site between the trenches. It is also possible that on such heavy ground, structures were built with shallow foundations or on the old ground surface, leaving

little trace. In the earlier medieval period dwellings were often located close to and parallel to roads (Steane 1985). Though no direct trace survives here, the reasonably large amount of 13th/14th-century pottery and in particular the redeposited hearth waste does suggest that domestic activity occurred close by. Large shallow pit [24] in Trench 6 may be associated with domestic activity although it would have to be seen in its wider context to attempt to assign a function. Pit [26], which truncated pit [24] appeared to contain hearth material. Pits [76], [78], [81] and [83] within Trench 1 all contained dumped material which suggest there was some domestic activity close by. Pit [76] itself may have been a large post-pit, although there is no clear pattern to these features, suggesting that they did not represent structures. The loose concentration of features at the western side of the site in the southern end of Trench 4 ([50], [52], [60], [62] and [64]) may represent the remains of post-holes, although this interpretation is not certain (seeing these features in a more open context might resolve this question). If they are post-holes, their small size is probably in keeping with them being a small temporary structure such as a sheep pen or similar. Three small pits within Trench 10 ([54], [56] and [58]) seem to form a line and might represent one side of a small structure but further interpretation is limited. The two intercutting post-holes at the eastern end of the ditch [22] (post-holes [30 and [32]) may represent two episodes where marker posts were erected at the end of the ditch, perhaps when it had partly silted up.

There is no new evidence to be gleaned from the 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1889 although this map does indicate that the site was split into two by a large ditch (not in the proximity of any of the evaluation trenches). There is no evidence for the possible quarry pit ([42]) in Trench 8 or any of the small pits used as bottle dumps, though the former are commonly found on farmland and the latter in the environs of villages. Large quarry pits are often depicted on the early modern mapping, although in this case the feature was probably not large enough or of too short duration to appear (http://www.britishhistory.ac.uk/mapsheet.aspx?compid=55138&sheetid=8411&zm=1&x=330&y=215&ox=3065&oy=2249).

Similar archaeological features to those encountered at Chapel Farm have been observed elsewhere along Mill Street in Gislingham - at Oak Farm, 300m to the east (Crawley 2012). At Oak Farm, the activity continued into the 17th/18th centuries, although it was positioned closer to the historic centre of the village. Interestingly the activity at Chapel Farm seems to occupy quite a tight timeframe and does not extend beyond the 14th century. This may be evidence that the village, like most others, contracted in the aftermath of the Black Death in the 14th century, and correspondingly previously occupied areas further from the core became derelict and agricultural. It is also possible that the burgage plots which became incorporated into one of the large manorial estates which are known to have existed in Gislingham.

Recommendations for mitigation work (if required based on the evidence presented in this report) will be made by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service.

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The fieldwork was undertaken by the author with the assistance of Elizabeth Matthews and Holly Payne.

The finds were processed and recorded by Rebecca Sillwood. The pottery and ceramic building material was reported on by Sue Anderson and the flint by Andrew Peachey, with the rest of the finds by Rebecca Sillwood.

The report was illustrated by David Dobson after initial digitising by the author and was edited by Jayne Bown.

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Appendix 1a: Context Summary

Context	Category	Cut Type	Fill Of	Description	Trench
01	Deposit			Topsoil	All
02	Deposit			Subsoil	All
03	Deposit			Natural	All
04	Cut	Ditch		Ditch	3
05	Deposit		04	Fill of [4]	3
06	Cut	Ditch		Ditch	3
07	Deposit		06	Fill of [06]	3
08	Cut	Gully		Gully	3
09	Deposit		08	Fill of [08]	3
10	Cut	Ditch		Ditch	4
11	Deposit		10	Fill of Ditch [10]	4
12	Deposit		10	Fill of Ditch [10]	4
13	Skeleton			Articulated Animal Remains	4
14	Cut	Gully		Gully (modern, clay)	4
15	Deposit		14	Fill of [14]	4
16	Cut	Pit		Possible pit (earlier, cut by [14]	4
17	Deposit		16	Fill of [16]	4
18	Cut	Ditch		Ditch	4
19	Deposit		18	Fill of [18]	4
20	Cut	Pit		Possible Pit/Natural Feature	4
21	Deposit		20	Fill of possible pit [20]	6
22	Cut	Ditch		Ditch	6
23	Deposit		22	Fill of [22]	6
24	Cut	Pit		Shallow Pit	6
25	Deposit		24	Fill of [24]	6
26	Cut			Possible Hearth	6
27	Deposit		26	Fill of [26]	6
28	Cut	Ditch		Shallow Ditch	6
29	Deposit		28	Fill of [28]	6
30	Cut	Pit/post-hole		Small Pit/Post Hole	6
31	Deposit		30	Fill of [30]	6
32	Cut	Pit/post-hole		Small Pit/ Post Hole	6
33	Deposit		32	Fill of [32]	6
34	Cut	Ditch		Ditch	6
35	Deposit		34	Fill of [34]	6
36	Cut	Pit		Pit	7
37	Deposit		36	Fill of [36]	7
38	Cut	Pit		Pit	7

Context	Category	Cut Type	Fill Of	Description	Trench
39	Deposit		38	Fill of [38]	7
40	Cut	Pit		Unexcavated Modern Pit	9
41	Deposit		40	Fill of [40]	9
42	Cut	Pit		Quarry Pit?	8
43	Deposit		42	Fill of [42]	8
44	Deposit		42	Fill of [42]	8
45	Deposit		42	Fill of [42]	8
46	Cut	Pit		Early 20th Century Pit	8
47	Deposit		46	Fill of [46]	8
48	Cut	Pit		Late Victorian Pit	8
49	Deposit		48	Fill of [48]	4
50	Cut	Pit/post-hole		Possible Pit/Post Hole	4
51	Deposit		50	Fill of [50]	4
52	Cut	Pit		Pit	4
53	Deposit		52	Fill of [52]	10
54	Cut	Pit/post-hole		Small Pit/Post Hole	10
55	Deposit		54	Fill of [54]	10
56	Cut	Pit/post-hole		Small Pit/Post Hole	10
57	Deposit		56	Fill of [56]	10
58	Cut	Pit/post-hole		Small Pit/Post Hole	10
59	Deposit		58	Fill of [58]	10
60	Cut	Pit		Possible Shallow Pit	4
61	Deposit		60	Fill of [60]	4
62	Cut	Pit		Possible pit, possible burrow	4
63	Deposit		62	Fill of [62]	4
64	Cut	Pit		Shallow Pit	4
65	Deposit		64	Fill of [64]	2
66	Cut	Ditch		Ditch	2
67	Deposit		66	Fill of [66]	2
68	Cut	Pit		Pit	2
69	Deposit		68	Fill of [68]	2
70	Cut	Pit		19th Century Bottle Dump Pit	2
71	Deposit		70	Fill of [70]	2
72	Cut	Gully		Gully	2
73	Deposit		72	Fill of [72]	2
74	Cut	Ditch		Ditch	1
75	Deposit		74	Fill of [74]	1
76	Cut	Pit		Pit	1
77	Deposit		76	Fill of [76]	1
78	Cut	Pit		Pit (recut?)	1
79	Deposit		78	Fill of [78]	1
80	Deposit		78	Fill of [78]? Burnt Spread	1

Context	Category	Cut Type	Fill Of	Description	Trench
81	Cut	Pit		Pit	1
82	Deposit		81	Fill of [81]	1
83	Cut	Pit		Pit	1
84	Deposit		83	Fill of [83]	1
85	Cut	Ditch		Ditch	1
86	Deposit		85	Fill of [85]	1
87	Cut	Ditch		Ditch	1
88	Deposit		87	Fill of [87]	1
89	Cut	Ditch		Possible Ditch	1
90	Deposit		89	Fill of [89]	1
91	Deposit		85	Fill of [85]	1
92	Finds	--	10	Finds from 11B	4
93	Finds	--	10	Finds from 11A	4
94	Finds	--	10	Finds from 11C	4

Appendix 1b: OASIS Feature Summary

Period	Material	Total
Medieval	Ditch	5
	Gully	1
	Pit	2
Post-medieval	Quarry pit	1
Unknown	Ditch	5
	Pit	19
	Post-hole	2

Appendix 2a: Finds by Context

Context	Material	Qty	Wt	Period	Notes
05	Pottery	5	110g	Medieval	Late 12th-14th century
05	Shell	32	627g	Unknown	Oyster; DISCARDED
09	Pottery	1	3g	Medieval	Late 12th-14th century
11	Pottery	1	22g	Medieval	13th-14th century
12	Animal Bone	3	153g	Unknown	
13	Animal Bone	66	101g	Unknown	
17	Iron	5	14g	Unknown	Nails
19	Animal Bone	12	93g	Unknown	
23	Iron	2	14g	Unknown	Nails
23	Pottery	1	7g	Medieval	Late 12th-14th century
25	Fired Clay	1	6g	Unknown	
25	Pottery	1	3g	Medieval	11th-12th century
35	Flint – Struck	1	12g	Prehistoric	
43	Ceramic Building Material	1	19g	Post-medieval	Roof tile fragment
75	Animal Bone	1	16g	Unknown	
75	Fired Clay	1	2g	Unknown	
75	Pottery	1	2g	Medieval	11th-12th century
79	Animal Bone	6	213g	Unknown	
82	Fired Clay	2	38g	Unknown	
86	Animal Bone	3	26g	Unknown	
86	Fired Clay	1	13g	Unknown	
86	Pottery	1	5g	Late Saxon	850-1150
86	Pottery	33	188g	Medieval	11th-14th century
88	Pottery	1	34g	Medieval	Late 12th-14th century
92	Animal Bone	16	30g	Unknown	
93	Animal Bone	7	147g	Unknown	
94	Animal Bone	9	6g	Unknown	

Appendix 2b: OASIS Finds Summary

Period	Material	Total
Prehistoric	Flint – Struck	1
Late Saxon	Pottery	1
Medieval	Pottery	44
Post-medieval	Ceramic Building Material	1
Unknown	Animal Bone	123
	Fired Clay	5
	Iron	7
	Shell	32

Appendix 3: Pottery Catalogue

Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/g	Spot date
05	WVCW			2	16	L.12th-14th c.
05	WVGW	Jug		1	70	13th-14th c.?
05	WVGW			1	8	13th-14th c.?
05	WVGW			1	16	13th-14th c.?
09	WVCW			1	3	L.12th-14th c.
11	WVCW	Jar	square bead	1	22	13th-14th c.
23	WVCW			1	7	L.12th-14th c.
25	EMW			1	3	11th-12th c.
75	EMW			1	2	11th-12th c.
86	STNE			1	5	850-1150
86	EMWG			2	8	11th-12th c.
86	EMWG			1	4	11th-12th c.
86	EMWSS			3	12	11th-13th c.
86	EMW			2	12	11th-12th c.
86	EMW			7	20	11th-12th c.
86	WVCW			8	44	L.12th-14th c.
86	WVCW			1	10	L.12th-14th c.
86	WVCW			1	6	L.12th-14th c.
86	WVCW			1	3	L.12th-14th c.
86	WVCW	Jar	rounded bead	2	28	13th-14th c.
86	MCW	Jar	upright everted	1	10	12th-13th c.
86	MCWM			1	29	12th-14th c.
86	EMWSS	?	?	2	2	12th-13th c.
88	WVCW	Jar	square bead	1	34	L.12th-14th c.

Appendix 4: CBM Catalogue

context	fabric	form	no	wt(g)	abr	length	width	height	mortar	comments	date
19	fs	RTP	1	19	+						pmed

Appendix 5: Fired Clay

Context	Fabric	Type	No	Wt/g	Colour	Surface	Impressions	Abr	Notes
25	fsc		1	6	orange	flat		+	
75	fsc		1	1	orange-buff	flat		+	
82	fsc		1	25	orange	smoothed, flattish		+	23mm+ thick
82	fsc		1	10	red-buff	rough, flattish		+	9mm thick, hearth lining?
86	fsc		1	12	orange/pale grey	small area flattish		+	

Appendix 6: Animal Bone Catalogue

Ctxt	Trench	FNo	Type	Ctxt Qty	Wt (g)	Species	NISP	Ad	Juv	Neo	Element range	Ch	C	Skin	Comments
12	4	10	Ditch	3	153	Cattle	3	3			mand	1			front and rear mandible frags, signs of infection under the missing M2
13	4	13	Artic. remains	66	101	Sheep/ goat	66			66	ul, pel, v,				femurs, pelvic bones and vertebrae, all unfused, young neonatal
19	4	18	Ditch	12	93	Cattle	3	3			ul, pel, t	2	1		
19	4	18	Ditch			Mammal	9								
75	1	74	Ditch	1	16	Cattle	1				mand				condyle fragment
79	1	78	Pit	6	213	Cattle	2	2			mand, t	1	1	1	well worn M3
79	1	78	Pit			Sheep/ goat	1	1			scap				small gracile scapula
79	1	78	Pit			Mammal	3								
86	1	85	Ditch	3	26	Sheep/ goat	3	3			mand, t		1	1	mandible with M3 in wear, est age 2-4yrs
92	10	4	Finds	16	30	Pig/Boar	16			16	f, ul, ll				tibia, talus x 2, calcaneus, and misc fragments
93	10	4	Finds	7	147	Cattle	1		1		ul	1	1		unfused femur, chopped close to proximal end of shaft
93	10	4	Finds			Mammal	6								
94	10	4	Finds	9	6	Pig/Boar	9			9	f, ll				metapodials, carpal, phalanges

Key:

NISP = Number of Individual Species elements Present; **Age** – a = adult, j = juvenile (older than 1 month), Neo = neonatal – less than one month old

Element range: ul = upper limb, t = tooth, pel = pelvis, v = vertebrae, scap = scapula, ll = lower limb, f = footbones

Butchering = c = cut, ch = chopped

Appendix 7: Plant Macrofossils

Sample No.	**7**	**8**	**9**	**4**	**5**	**10**	**11**	**1**	**2**	**3**
Context No.	**80**	**82**	**86**	**05**	**09**	**12**	**19**	**35**	**27**	**25**
Feature No.	**78**	**81**	**85**	**04**	**08**	**10**	**18**	**34**	**26**	**24**
Feature type	**Pit**	**Pit**	**Ditch**	**Ditch**	**Gully**	**Ditch**	**Ditch**	**Ditch**	**?Hearth**	**Pit**
Trench No.	**Tr. 1**	**Tr. 1**	**Tr. 1**	**Tr. 3**	**Tr. 3**	**Tr. 4**	**Tr. 4**	**Tr. 6**	**Tr. 6**	**Tr. 6**
Cereals and other food plants										
Avena sp. (grains)	x				x					
Hordeum sp. (grains)	x	x	x							
Triticum sp. (grains)	x	x	xx		xcf		x	x		
Cereal indet. (grains)	x	xx	xxx	x	x		x	x	x	
Large Fabaceae indet.			xcf							
Herbs										
Anthemis cotula L.			x							
Fabaceae indet.	x	x	xx						x	
Galium aparine L.	x							x		
Large Poaceae indet.	x				x					
Rumex sp.		x						x		
Tree/shrub macrofossils										
Corylus avellana L.				xcf	x					
Other plant macrofossils										
Charcoal <2mm	xxxx	xxxx	xxx	xxx	xxxx	xx	x	xxx	xxx	xx
Charcoal >2mm	xxxx	xxxx	xxx	xx	xxxx	x	x	x	xxx	x
Charcoal >5mm	x	xx	x		xx				x	
Charcoal >10mm	x	x	x		x					
Charred root/stem	x		x		x			x	xx	x
Indet.bud									x	

Sample No.	**7**	**8**	**9**	**4**	**5**	**10**	**11**	**1**	**2**	**3**
Indet.inflorescence frag.									x	
Indet.seed									x	
Indet.thorn								x		
Other remains										
Black porous 'cokey' material		x	xx	x	x		x	x	x	x
Black tarry material	x	x		x			x	x	x	
Bone	x				x	x	x	x		
Burnt/fired clay	x	x							x	
Burnt stone	x									
Eggshell									x	
Fishbone	x			x	x					
Mineralised soil concretions				xxx		xxxx				
Small coal frags.		x	x	x	x		x	xx	x	x
Small mammal/amphibian bones	x		x					xpmc		
Mollusc shells										
Woodland/shade loving species										
Acanthinula aculeata						x				
Aegopinella sp.								x	x	
Discus rotundatus						x				
Ena sp.								x		
Oxychilus sp.	x									
Vitrea sp.		x								
Zonitidae indet.	x					x		x	x	
Open country species										
Pupilla muscorum				x				x		

Sample No.	**7**	**8**	**9**	**4**	**5**	**10**	**11**	**1**	**2**	**3**
Vallonia sp.		x	x	xx	x			xxx	x	x
V. costata					x	x		x	x	x
V. excentrica				x					xcf	
V. pulchella						x		x	x	
Vertigo pygmaea				x				x		
Catholic species										
Cochlicopa sp.				x	x	x		x	x	
Nesovitrea hammonis	x					x				
Trichia hispida group			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Marsh/freshwater species										
Anisus leucostoma	x					xx		x		x
Lymnaea sp.	x					xx	x			x
Sample volume (litres)	**20**	**20**	**20**	**20**	**20**	**20**	**10**	**20**	**20**	**20**
Volume of flot (litres)	**0.1**	**0.6**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**
% flot sorted	**100%**	**25%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**

Key to Table

x = 1–10 specimens xx = 11–50 specimens xxx = 51–100 specimens xxxx = 100+ specimens
cf = compare pmc = possible modern contaminant

Appendix 8: OASIS Report Summary

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: norfolka1-170708

Project details

Project name	Chapel Farm, Mill Street, Gislingham
Short description of the project	An archaeological trial trench evaluation was conducted for Hopkins Homes Ltd ahead of a proposed new housing development at Chapel Farm, Mill Street, Gislingham in Suffolk. The evaluation consisted of ten 30m long trenches covering the entire development plot. All but one of the trenches contained archaeological features with the trenches containing the highest density of archaeological features being located on the southern and western side of the site. The archaeological activity largely represented medieval plot boundaries and associated features relating to properties which had once lined the northern side of Mill Street. A possible quarry pit and two bottle dumps indicate later activity of post-medieval to modern date.
Project dates	Start: 07-11-2013 End: 15-11-2013
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	GSG042 - HER event no.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 15 - Other
Monument type	DITCH Medieval
Monument type	GULLY Medieval
Monument type	PIT Medieval
Monument type	PIT Post Medieval
Monument type	DITCH Uncertain
Monument type	PIT Uncertain
Monument type	POST-HOLE Uncertain
Significant Finds	STRUCK FLINT Late Prehistoric
Significant Finds	POT Early Medieval
Significant Finds	POT Medieval
Significant Finds	FLOOR TILE Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"

Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	Pre-application

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK MID SUFFOLK GISLINGHAM Land at Chapel Farm, Mill Street, Gislingham
Study area	1.00 Hectares
Site coordinates	TM 0683 7196 52.3062465361 1.03419692235 52 18 22 N 001 02 03 E Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	NPS Archaeology
Project brief originator	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Services
Project design originator	NPS Archaeology
Project director/manager	Nigel Page
Project supervisor	Peter Crawley
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Hopkins Homes Ltd

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Metal","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	NPS Archaeology
Digital Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Metal","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Images vector","Spreadsheets","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council
Paper Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Metal","Worked stone/lithics"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Plan","Report","Section","Survey ","Unpublished Text"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title	Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation at Chapel Farm, Mill Street, Gislingham, Suffolk
Author(s)/Editor (s)	Crawley, P.
Other bibliographic details	Report 2014/1209
Date	2014
Issuer or publisher	NPS Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	Norwich
Description	A4 paper, double-sided, colour-printed, spiral-bound; pdf
Entered by	J Bown (jayne.bown@nps.co.uk)
Entered on	5 February 2014

OASIS:

Appendix 9: Archaeological Specification

NPS ARCHAEOLOGY

LAND AT CHAPEL FARM
MILL STREET
GISLINGHAM
SUFFOLK

SPECIFICATION
FOR
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Prepared for

Hopkins Homes Ltd
Melton Park House
Melton
Woodbridge
Suffolk
IP12 1TJ

by

NPS Archaeology
Scandic House
85 Mountergate
Norwich
NR1 1PY

June 2013

Reference No: 01-04-14-2-1209

1. Introduction

1.1 Proposals for the construction of new housing on land adjacent to Mill Street, Gislingham, Suffolk (NGR TM 0683 7196) require a programme of archaeological evaluation to assess the potential archaeological resource of the site and the likely impacts of the development on that resource.

1.2 The site lies in an area of archaeological potential within the historic settlement of Gislingham and Hopkins Homes Ltd have requested that NPS Archaeology prepare costs and this project design for undertaking a suitable programme of archaeological evaluation.

2. Aims

2.1 The Programme of Archaeological Work will recover information relating to the extent, date, phasing, character, function, status and significance of the site. A determination of the state of preservation of any features, deposits and structures is also required.

2.2 The aims of the archaeological work may be summarised as follows:

i. To establish the presence or absence of archaeological remains within the proposed area.
ii. To determine the extent, condition, nature, quality and date of any archaeological remains occurring within the site and the possible impacts of the proposed development on them.
iii. Ensure that any archaeological features discovered during trial trenching are identified, sampled and recorded and, where it is desirable, recommendations for their preservation in situ are made.
iv. To establish, as far as possible, the extent, character, stratigraphic sequence and date of archaeological features and deposits, and the nature of the activities which occurred at the site during the various periods or phases of its occupation
v. To establish the palaeoenvironmental potential of subsurface deposits by ensuring that any deposits with the potential to yield palaeoenvironmental data are sampled and submitted for assessment to the appropriate specialists.
vi. To explore evidence for social, economic and industrial activity.
vii. To disseminate the archaeological data recovered by the evaluation in the form of a formal report which will provide the basis for decisions regarding further archaeological intervention and mitigation proposals.

3. Method Statement

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 A three-stage evaluation strategy will be undertaken to assess the archaeological potential of the proposed development site. The stages of this strategy may be summarised as follows.

i. Trial Trenching. Manual excavation will be employed to investigate the presence, condition, character and date of any subsurface archaeological deposits and features occurring within the site. Any archaeological features identified will be cleaned and sample excavated to determine function, form and relative date.

ii Post-fieldwork Processes. The drawn and written stratigraphic/structural record will be cross-referenced and analysed to provide a synthesis of the results of the work. The cleaning and cataloguing of any artefactual and ecofactual materials recovered will be carried out throughout the duration of the fieldwork. The finds will be cleaned, marked and packaged in accordance with the archive requirements of the Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service.

iii. Report and Archive. The report will describe the results of the window sampling and trial trenching with data presented in tabular, graphic and appendix form. Copies of the reports will be submitted to the client and to The Archaeological Service Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council.

3.1.2 The procedures and methodology for each of the stages outlined above are described in detail below.

3.2 Trial Trenching

3.2.1 Trial trenching will be concerned with establishing the condition, character and date of any subsurface archaeological features and deposits present. Guidelines set out in the documents *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Field Evaluation* (Institute *for* Archaeologists 2008) and *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003) will be followed.

3.2.2 Ten trenches 30m x 1.8m, will be excavated within the footprint of the proposed development (Fig. 1).

3.2.3 The trenches will be set out by NPS Archaeology and CAT-scanned prior to excavation. The final location of the trenches may be determined on the basis of surface or below ground obstructions and all Health and Safety considerations. Other considerations such as public access may also be a factor.

3.2.4 Excavation will be by mechanic excavator until natural ground or archaeological deposits are identified. All archaeological features or deposits will be excavated by hand

3.2.5 Initial excavation will be undertaken to the top of any undisturbed archaeological deposits or the surface of the underlying natural deposits, whichever is the highest. If neither is encountered it may be necessary to excavate to a maximum depth of 1.2m below the present ground surface in line with Health and Safety legislation for trenches with unsupported sides. If further excavation below 1.2m is required the trench sides may need to be locally stepped or shored. The requirement for excavation below 1.2m will be determined following a site review with the Archaeological Service Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council. This will then be agreed and costed separately.

3.2.6 If the deposits within the trenches are thought to extend too deep to evaluate safely or below the likely level of any development impacts a hand auger may be used to retrieve information about the nature of the lower deposits.

3.2.7 The trenches will be fenced using Netlon high-visibility fencing throughout the excavation and appropriate warning signage will be displayed.

3.2.8 Spoil from the trenches will not be removed from site. The trench will not be backfilled by NPS Archaeology until agreement to do so is given by the Archaeological Service Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council. This backfilling will not attempt consolidation or compaction over and above that possible with a mechanical excavator. Full surface reinstatement will not be attempted, but all trenches will be left in a safe condition.

3.2.9 Exposed surfaces and all archaeological features and deposits will be excavated by hand and screened by metal detector. A Tesoro Laser B3 or a Fisher 1265X metal detector will be utilised to scan excavated spoil and *in situ* horizons with the operator ensuring that it is used in a correct fashion. All artefactual and ecofactual materials will be collected and bagged by context.

3.2.10 Detailed strategies for levels of sampling of buried soils, structures, pits, post-holes and ditches will be determined on site. Allowance will be made for total recovery where appropriate; percentage sampling will apply in areas where complex stratified

deposits are encountered. Buried soils will be sampled by sieving to determine artefact densities. In general, the feature/deposit sampling strategy will be employed throughout the evaluation in accordance with the document *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003).

3.2.11 All archaeological deposits, features and layers will be assigned individual context numbers and recorded on standardised forms employing the NPS Archaeology's pro forma recording system. The records will include full written, graphic and photographic elements with site and context numbering compatible with the Suffolk Historic Environment Record numbering system. Plans will be made at a scale of 1:50, with provision for 1:20 and 1:10 drawings. Sections will be recorded at scales of 1:10 and 1:20 depending on the detail considered necessary. A photographic record in black and white and colour (35mm film/digital) will be maintained of all archaeological deposits, layers and features to record their characteristic and relationships. Photographs will also be taken to record the progress of the evaluation.

3.2.12 Human remains will be left *in situ* unless otherwise instructed by The Archaeological Service Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council. If any human remains or burials are encountered which must be removed an application for a Licence For the Removal of Human Remains will be made in compliance with the 1857 and 1981 Burial Acts and within all relevant Ministry of Justice guidelines. Backfilling of features containing human remains will be done manually to ensure that the remains are appropriately protected from any damage or disturbance.

3.2.13 Soil samples for palaeoenvironmental materials will be collected if suitable sealed and well-dated deposits are encountered. Standard 80 litre bulk soil samples, column or monolith samples and Kubiena tins will be collected from such deposits as appropriate, in consultation with the English Heritage Regional Advisor for Archaeological Science and other consultant environmentalists. In all instances, sampling procedures will follow the guidelines set out in the document *Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation* (English Heritage 2002). Full written, graphic and photographic sample records will be made using NPS Archaeology's pro forma recording system.

3.3 Post-Fieldwork Processes

3.3.1 The drawn and written stratigraphic/structural record will be cross-referenced and analysed to provide a synthesis of the results of the work.

3.3.2 The cleaning and cataloguing of any artefactual materials recovered will be undertaken on completion of the trial trenching. All retained materials will be cleaned, marked and packaged in accordance with the requirements of the Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service.

3.3.3 Post-fieldwork analyses will start upon completion of the finds processing and will involve the identification and description of the artefactual materials recovered by the relevant specialists. In general, the following strategies will be employed in the analysis of the artefactual materials recovered:

- *Pottery*. Analysed to determine date and tabulated by context unit.
- *Worked flint*. Sorted and tabulated by context unit.
- *Metal artefacts*. Assessed for dating and significance, catalogued by context unit and where necessary conserved within four weeks of completion of fieldwork, in accordance with *UK Institute of Conservators Guidelines*.
- *Faunal Remains*. Sorted and tabulated by context unit. Assessed for the potential for further analysis and for sieving for the recovery of smaller bird and fish bones.
- *Environmental Samples*. Processed and assessed for content and significance.
- Other categories of artefactual materials will be analysed in a similar fashion.

3.3.4 All finds work will follow the procedures set out in the document *Standards and Guidelines for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of*

archaeological materials (Institute *for* Archaeologists 2001). Finds data will be stored on a database to aid analysis and report preparation.

3.4 Report and Archive

3.4.1 A report of the evaluation results will be prepared.

3.4.2 The report will present data in tabular, graphic and appendix form. A list of archive components generated by the work will also be included in the report. Copyright of the reports will be retained by NPS Archaeology.

3.4.3 Multiple copies of the report will be produced as appropriate and presented to Hopkins Homes Ltd and three copies to the Archaeological Service Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council. An HER form will accompany the evaluation report and will include a reference to the archive and the intended place of archive deposition. The report will be submitted within eight weeks of the completion of the fieldwork.

3.4.4 NPS Archaeology supports the OASIS project. An online record will be initiated immediately prior to the start of fieldwork and completed when the final report is submitted to the Archaeological Service Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council. This will include a pdf version of the final report.

3.4.5 A single integrated archive for all elements of the work will be prepared according to the recommendations set out in *Environmental standards for the permanent storage of excavated material from archaeological sites* (UKIC, Conservation Guidelines 3, 1984) and *Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage* (Walker 1990), and in accordance with the Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service's own requirements for archive preparation, storage and conservation.

3.4.6 The archive will be fully indexed and cross-referenced and prepared in such a form that it can be microfilmed on behalf of the National Monuments Record. It will also be integrated with the Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service's Project accession number and the Suffolk Historic Environment Record numbering system. The silver master will be deposited with National Monuments Record and a diazo copy with the Suffolk Historic Environment Record. Deposition of the archive and finds (by prior agreement with the landowners) will take place within six months of the completion of the final report and confirmed in writing to the Suffolk Museums and Archaeology Service. A full listing of archive contents and finds boxes will accompany the deposition of the archive and finds.

3.4.7 All archaeological materials, excepting those covered by the *Treasure Act, 1996*, will remain the property of the landowners. NPS Archaeology will seek to reach a formal agreement with the landowners for the donation of the finds to the Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service.

4. Timetable

4.1 The timetable for fieldwork assumes that are no major delays to the work programme caused by vandalism, repeated plant breakdown, restricted access, programme changes by the Client or major periods of adverse weather conditions.

5. Staffing

5.1 The project will be co-ordinated by a Project Officer who will be dedicated to the project throughout its duration. The Project Officer will act under the direction of Project Manager. The Project Manager will assume responsibility for all aspects of the project including finance, logistics, standards, health and safety, and liaison with the client and curators. The Project Officer will have substantial experience in archaeological evaluation and post-excavation analysis.

5.2 Other members of staff involved in the project will be the Experienced Excavators and Finds Co-ordinator staff. Experienced Excavator staff will have experience in excavation and experience with NPS Archaeology's *pro forma* recording system or similar systems. The Project Officer and/or Experienced Excavator staff will be experienced metal detector users.

5.3 NPS Archaeology staff associated with the project will be as follows:

Management	
Archaeology Manager	Jayne Bown *BA, MIFA*
Archaeology Manager	David Whitmore *BA, MIFA*
Project Manager	Nigel Page *BA AIFA*

Project Staff	
Project Officer	Pete Crawley
Finds Co-ordinator	Becky Sillwood
Experienced Excavators	To be nominated

5.4 NPS Archaeology reserves the right, because of its developing work programme, to change its nominated personnel at any time. This will be in consultation with the client and the Archaeological Service Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council.

5.5. The analysis of artefactual and ecofactual materials will be undertaken by NPS Archaeology staff or nominated external specialists. Nominated NPS Archaeology and external specialists and their areas of expertise are as follows:

5.5.1 *Specialists used by NPS Archaeology*

Specialist	***Research Field***
Andy Barnett	Metal-detectorist, Numismatic Items
Andy Peachey	Roman Pottery, Fired Clay, worked flint
Becky Sillwood *AIFA*	Metal finds
David King	Window Glass
Debbie Forkes	Conservation
Fran Green *BSc, PhD*	Palaeoenvironmental
Jo Mills	Worked Stone Artefacts
John Shepherd	Vessel Glass
Julie Curl	Faunal Remains
Richard Macphail	Micromorphology
Roger Doonan	Non-Ferrous Metalworking
Sarah Bates	Worked Flint
Sarah Percival *BA, MIFA*	Prehistoric ceramics, general finds
Stephen Heywood	Architectural Stonework
Sue Anderson	Post-Roman Pottery, CBM, human remains
Val Fryer	Macrofossil analysis

6. General Conditions

6.1 NPS Archaeology will not commence work until a written order or signed agreement is received from the Client. Where the commission is received through an Agent, the Agent is deemed to be authorised to act on behalf of the Client. NPS Archaeology reserve the right to recover unpaid fees for the service provided from the Agent where it is found that this authority is contested by said Client.

6.2 NPS Archaeology would expect information on any services crossing the site to be provided by the client.

6.3 A 7.4 hour working day is normally operated by NPS Archaeology, although their agents may work outside these hours.

6.4 NPS Archaeology would expect the client to arrange suitable access to the site for its staff, plant and welfare facilities on the agreed start date.

6.5 NPS Archaeology would expect any information concerning the presence of TPOs and/or, protected flora and fauna on the site to be provided by the client prior to the

commencement of works and accept no liability if this information is not disclosed. No excavation will take place within 8m or canopy width (whichever is the greater) of any trees within or bordering the site.

6.6 NPS Archaeology shall not be held responsible for any delay or failure in meeting agreed deadlines resulting from circumstances beyond its reasonable control. Such circumstances would include without limitation; long periods of adverse weather conditions, flooding, repeated vandalism, ground contamination, delays in the development programme, unsafe buildings, conflicts between the archaeological excavation method and the protection of flora and fauna on the site, disease restrictions, and unexploded ordnance.

6.7 Whether or not CDM regulations apply to this work, NPS Archaeology would expect the client to provide information on the nature, extent and level of any soil contamination present. Should unanticipated contaminated ground be encountered during the trial trenching, excavation will cease until an assessment of risks to health has been undertaken and on-site control measures implemented. NPS Archaeology will not be liable for any costs related to the collection and analysis of soils or other assessment methods, on-site control measures, and the removal of contaminated soil or other materials from site.

6.8 Should any disease restrictions be implemented for the area during the evaluation, fieldwork will cease and staff redeployed until they are lifted. NPS Archaeology will not be liable for any costs related to on-site disease control measures and for any additional costs incurred to complete the fieldwork after the restrictions have been removed.

6.9 NPS Archaeology will not accept responsibility for any tree surgery, removal of undergrowth, shrubbery or hedges or reinstatement of gardens. NPS Archaeology will endeavour to restrict the levels of disturbance of to a minimum but wishes to bring to the attention of the client that the works will necessarily alter the appearance of any landscaped gardens.

7. Quality Standards

7.1 NPS Archaeology is an Institute *for* Archaeologists Registered Archaeological Organisation and fully endorses the *Code of Practice* and the *Code of Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology*. All staff employed or subcontracted by NPS Archaeology will be employed in line with The Institute *for* Archaeologists *Code of Practice*.

7.2 The guidelines set out in the document *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003) will be adhered to. Provision will be made for monitoring the work by The Archaeological Service Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council in accordance with the procedures outlined in the document *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage 1991). Monitoring opportunities for each phase of the project are suggested as follows:

- during Trial Trenching
- during Post-Fieldwork Analysis
- upon completion of the archive
- upon receipt of the Evaluation Report

7.3 A further monitoring opportunity will be provided at the end of the project upon deposition of the integrated archive and finds with the Suffolk Museums and Archaeology Service.

7.4 NPS Archaeology operates a Project Management System. Most aspects of this project will be co-ordinated by a Project Officer who is responsible for the successful completion of the project. The Project Officer's performance is monitored by the Project Manager. The Archaeology Managers have the responsibility for all of NPS

Archaeology's work and ensures the maintenance of quality standards within the organisation.

8. Health and Safety

8.1 NPS Archaeology will ensure that all work is carried out in accordance with NPS Property Consultants Limited's Health and Safety Policy, to standards defined in *the Health and Safety at Work, etc Act, 1974* and *The Management of Health and Safety Regulations, 1992*, and in accordance with the health and safety manual *Health and Safety in Field Archaeology* (SCAUM 2007).

8.2 A risk assessment will be prepared for the fieldwork. All staff will be briefed on the contents of the risk assessment and required to read it. Protective clothing and equipment will be issued and used as required.

8.3 NPS Archaeology will provide copies of NPS Property Consultants Limited's Health and Safety policy on request.

9. Insurance

9.1 NPS Archaeology's Insurance Cover is:

Employers Liability	£ 5,000,000
Public Liability	£50,000,000
Professional Indemnity	£ 5,000,000

9.2 Full details of NPS Archaeology's Insurance cover will be supplied on request.

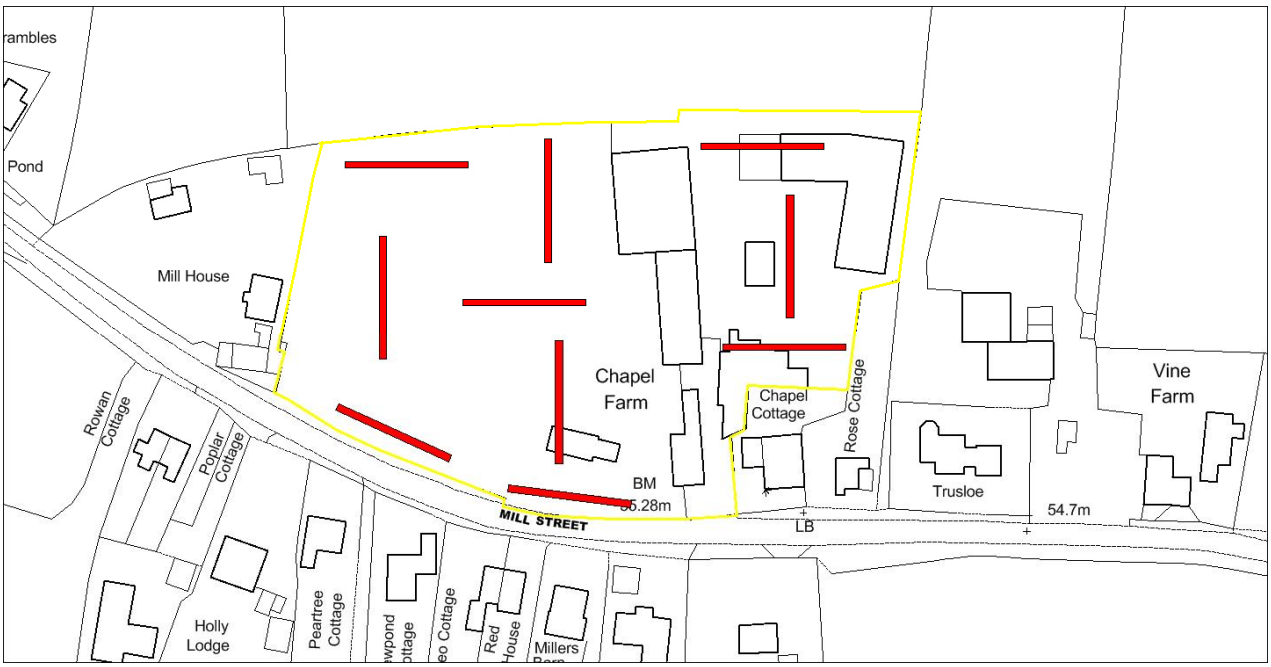

Figure 1: Suggested trench locations. Trenches marked in red.