

**Saxon House, Church Lane  
Shottisham, Suffolk  
STT 060**

**Archaeological Excavation Report**

**SCCAS Report No. 2013/094**

**Client: Mr P. Bouscarle**

Author: M. Sommers

July 2013



Saxon House, Church Lane  
Shottisham, Suffolk  
STT 060

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SCCAS Report No. 2013/094

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Contributions By: n/a

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Report Date: July 2013



## HER Information

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**Report Number:** 2013/058  
**Site Name:** Saxon House, Church Lane, Shottisham, Suffolk  
**Planning Application No:** C/13/0265  
**Date of Fieldwork:** 13th May 2013  
**Grid Reference:** TM 3209 4501  
**Client/Funding Body:** Mr P. Bouscarle  
**Curatorial Officer:** Rachael Monk  
**Project Officer:** M. Sommers  
**Oasis Reference:** suffolkc1-150764  
**Site Code:** STT 060

Digital report submitted to Archaeological Data Service:  
<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/greylit>

### Disclaimer

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

Prepared By: M. Sommers  
Date: 1st July 2013

Approved By: Dr Rhodri Gardner  
Position: Contracts Manger  
Date: 1st July 2013  
Signed:



# Contents

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## Summary

<b>1. Introduction</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>2. Geology and topography</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>3. Archaeology and historical background</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>4. Methodology</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>5. Results</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>6. Finds and environmental evidence</b>	<b>7</b>
6.1 An assessment of the plant macrofossils	7
<b>7. Discussion</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>8. Conclusions</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>9. Archive deposition</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>10. Acknowledgements</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>11. Plates</b>	<b>11</b>

## List of Figures

Figure 1. Location map	2
Figure 2. Archaeological sites recorded on the County HER	3
Figure 3. Plan and section	6

## List of Plates

Plate 1. Ditch 0002 running across the excavation area (ref. HTO 63)	11
Plate 2. Ditch 0002 section (ref. HTO 64)	11
Plate 3. Slot 0004 (ref. HTO 61)	12

## **List of Appendices**

- Appendix 1. Written scheme of investigation
- Appendix 2. HER data
- Appendix 3. Scheduled Monument Listing
- Appendix 4. OASIS data collection form



## **Summary**

An archaeological excavation was carried out on the footprint of a proposed new structure to be built in the grounds of Saxon House, Church Lane, Shottisham. An area of 125m<sup>2</sup> was opened revealing a single ditch type feature. No finds were recovered from the fill of this ditch although it is possibly part of a field system of probable Bronze Age date recorded in the vicinity. The site is also within an area of numerous ring ditches and a possible henge monument visible on aerial photographs but no further monuments were recorded within the site. (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service for Mr P. Bouscarle).



# **1. Introduction**

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Planning permission for the construction of a single residence in the grounds of Saxon House, Church Lane, Shottisham, was granted (C/13/0265) but with an attached condition requiring that an agreed programme of archaeological work be undertaken in advance of the development. The new building would be a replacement for the existing house, which was to be demolished.

The programme of work was imposed in order to mitigate against the potential loss of any archaeological evidence that may be present. A Brief was issued by Rachael Monk of the County Conservation Team detailing the archaeological work required. A Written Scheme of Investigation was then produced by the Field Team outlining the methods to be employed to fulfil the brief (Appendix 1).

The Brief called for the entire footprint of the proposed structure to be stripped under archaeological supervision and for the full excavation and recording of any archaeological features that may be encountered.

The archaeological excavation was undertaken by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service's Field Team who were commissioned and funded by the developer, Mr P. Bouscarle.

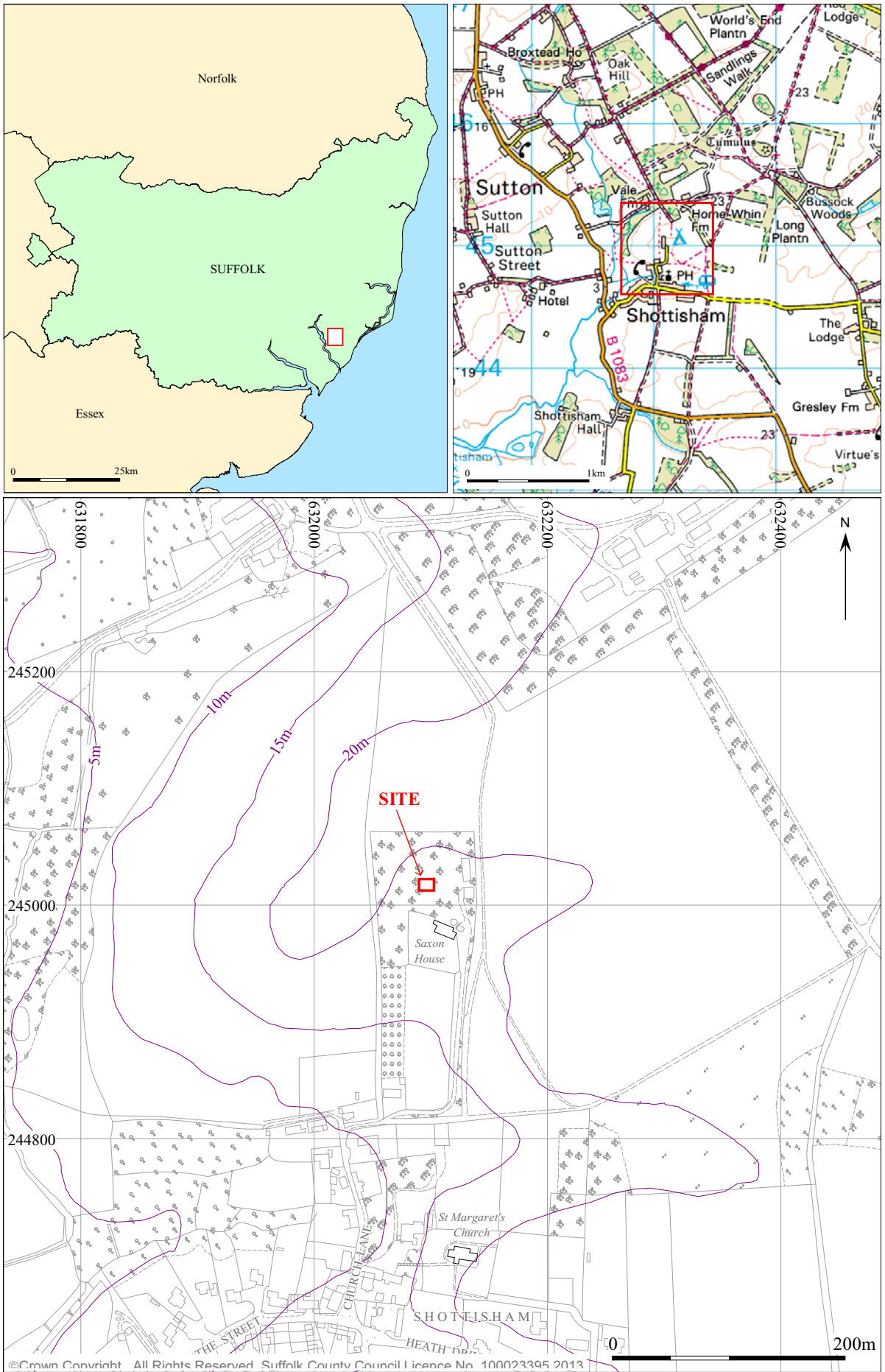
The National Grid Reference for the approximate centre of the excavation area is TM 3209 4501. Figure 1 shows a location plan of the site.

# **2. Geology and topography**

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The excavation site lies at a height of c. 20m OD on a gentle south west facing slope that overlooks the Suffolk village of Shottisham and the valley of a small stream which runs into the estuary of the River Deben 2.75km to the south west.

The underlying drift geology generally consists of glacial deposits of sand and gravel overlying chalk.



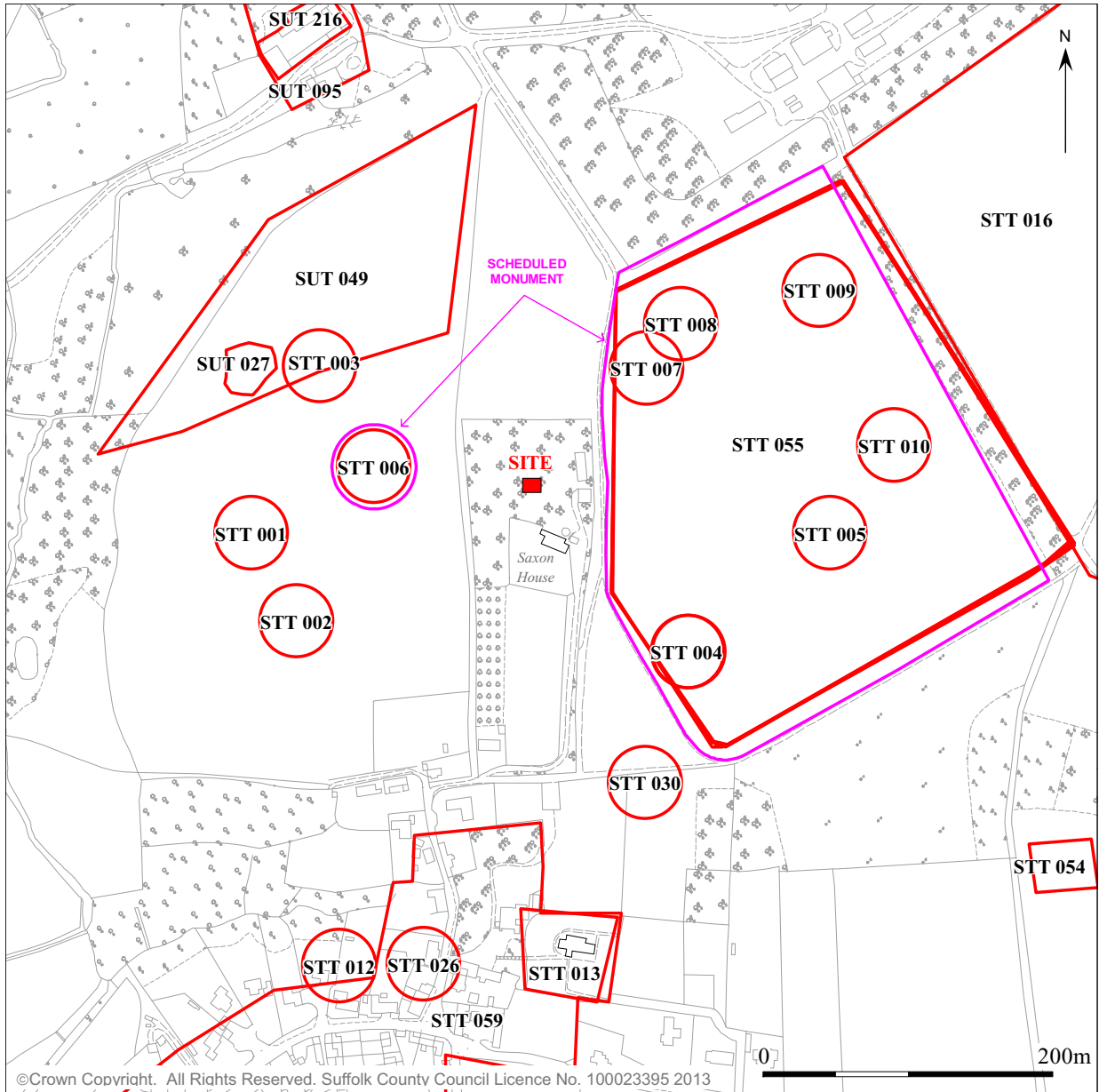


Figure 2. Archaeological sites recorded on the County HER (including the site of the Scheduled Monument)

### 3. Archaeology and historical background

No archaeological sites or findspots were recorded on the County Historic Environment Record (HER) within the development area itself although it does lie within an area of significant archaeological interest.

Figure 2 depicts the location and references of archaeological sites recorded on the HER in the vicinity of the development site. The sites that are of a major significance to this development are STT 001 to STT 010, STT 049 and STT 055 (see Appendix 2 for descriptions of other sites marked in Fig. 2). STT 001 to STT 010 are the mapped

locations of ring ditches recorded on aerial photographs, each of which is probably the result of the construction of a burial mound of Late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age date. One of these, STT 008, appears to consist of a series of concentric ditches with possibly entrances suggesting it may actually be a henge type monument although this interpretation is not conclusive.

Also visible on aerial photographs is part of a rectilinear system of small fields and trackways which are of a different, probably later date than the mounds and possible henge. It is characteristic of a regular aggregate field system that is likely to be of Bronze Age or later prehistoric date. There is some evidence that the barrows and henge were still clearly visible as earthworks when the system was laid out, since several of the field ditches are aligned on or otherwise respect them.

STT 049 and STT 055 are areas where scatters of prehistoric pottery and flint flakes have been identified during fieldwalking exercises, along with smaller amounts of Romano-British, Anglo-Saxon and medieval pottery.

The two areas in which these monuments and the field system lie are a designated Scheduled Monument (List Entry Number: 1017632 - see Appendix 3 for the full entry). Although the grounds of Saxon House are not included in the Scheduled area it is highly likely that further monuments and parts of the field system would be present.

The site is also close to the present village of Shottisham and its medieval church (STT 013).

## **4. Methodology**

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The first stage of the excavation was the mechanical stripping of the topsoil to expose the cleanly cut surface of the natural subsoil. This was achieved using a 10 tonne, tracked mechanical excavator fitted with a 1.6m wide toothless bucket (plate 1). This was undertaken over an area measuring approximately 9.5m by 12.5m which encompassed the footprint of the proposed building.

The freshly cut surface of the natural subsoil was left clean and smooth which allowed for the easy identification of the archaeological features. Two features were identified and these were sampled through the hand excavation of sections across their fill to reveal the profile and depth of the feature cut, to obtain dating evidence in the form of artefacts, and to investigate the makeup of the fill.

Context numbers were allocated to the feature cuts and fills. The revealed sections were then recorded at a scale of 1:20 on plastic drafting film. A photographic record was made using a digital camera and a surface plan of the site was drawn. These drawings have been digitised and the data used to create the plans and sections presented in this report.

## **5. Results**

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A total area of approximately 125m<sup>2</sup> was stripped and examined. Within this area two linear features were identified and recorded. Figure 3 comprises a plan of the excavated area and includes a recorded section.

The natural subsoil consisted of a yellow sand with some gravel and lay at a depth of 0.6m below an overburden of light sandy topsoil.

A linear feature, 0002, ran diagonally across the site on an approximate south west to north east alignment (plate 1). It measured 0.68m in width and cut the natural subsoil to a depth of 0.23m. The fill (0003) consisted of mid brown sand with some silt (plate 2). Two sections were cut through the fill which together comprised approximately 23% of the exposed length of the feature, but no artefacts were recovered. A bulk soil sample was taken for environmental analysis, the results of which are presented in Section 6 below.

A second feature, 0004, was noted running north east to south west across the site. It measured approximately 0.2m in width and cut the natural subsoil to a depth of 0.1m. It was clearly later than ditch 0002. The fill consisted of a mottled mix of yellow sand and topsoil. A length of cable, comprising three stands of bare copper wire twisted together, lay centrally on the base the cut (plate 3).

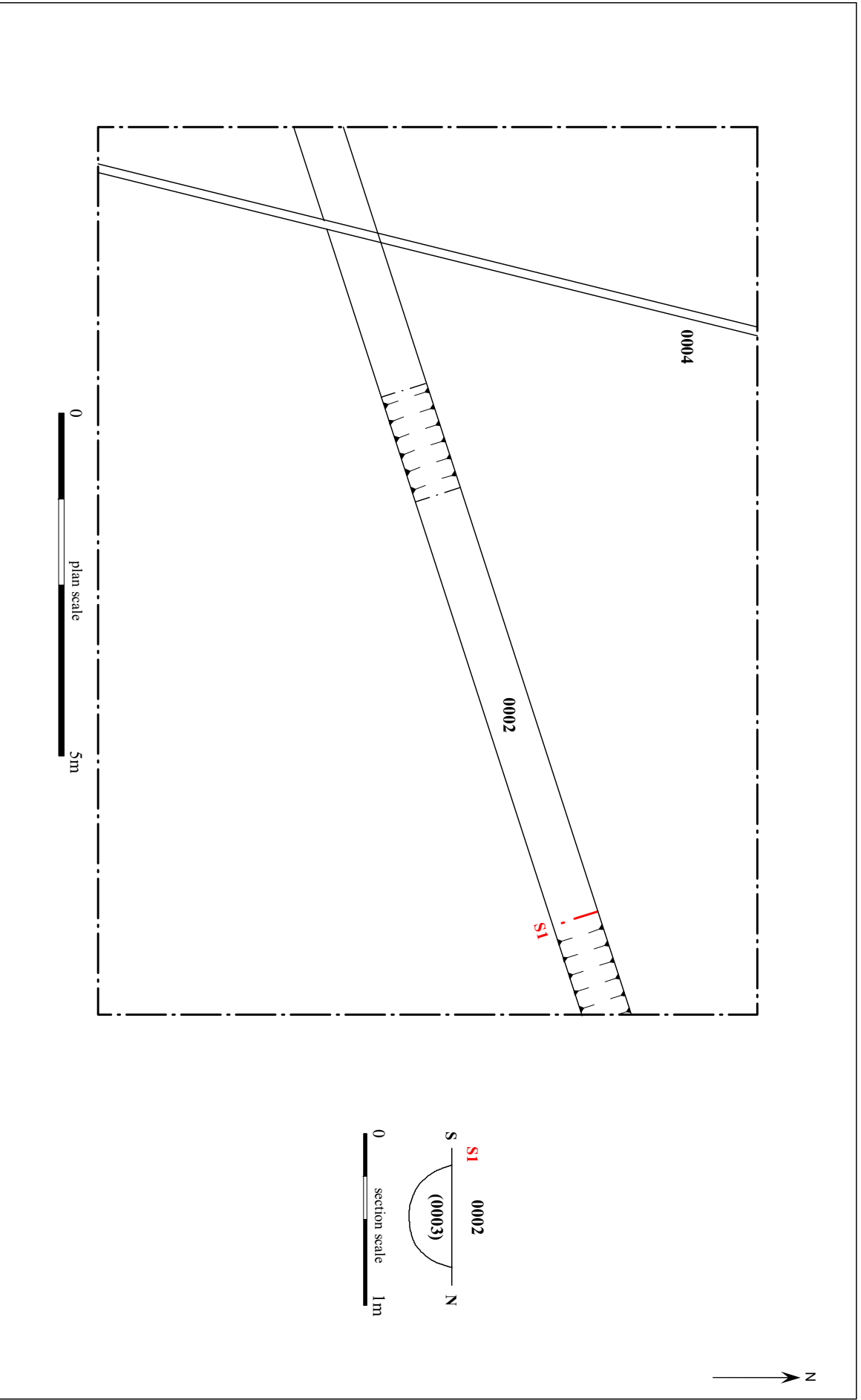


Figure 3. Plan and section



## 6. Finds and environmental evidence

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No finds were recovered during the excavation of the site although a bulk soil sample was taken from the fill of the ditch for environmental analysis, the results of which are presented below.

### 6.1 An assessment of the plant macrofossils

By Anna West

Introduction and Methods.

A single bulk sample was taken from fill (0003) of ditch [0002] during an excavation at Saxon House, Shottisham. The sample was processed in order to assess the quality of preservation of plant remains and their potential to provide useful data as part of the archaeological investigations.

The sample was processed using manual water flotation/washover and the flot was collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. The dried flot was scanned using a binocular microscope at x16 magnification and the presence of any plant remains or artefacts are noted on Table 1.

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

#### Quantification

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

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

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

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

<b>Sample No</b>	<b>Context No</b>	<b>Flot vol (ml)</b>	<b>% Flot scanned</b>	<b>Flot Contents</b>
1	0003	20	100	Un-charred seeds ##, Fibrous roots/stems ++, Charcoal +

Table 1. Results

## Results

The majority of the flot material from the sample was made up of very fragmented fibrous roots which are considered to be modern. Small fragments of wood charcoal were also present but were too fragmented and abraded to be of use for identification or dating.

Un-charred seeds of Clovers (*Trifolium* sp.), Goosefoots (*Chenopodium* sp.) and Brambles (*Rubus* sp.) were present in small quantities but were un-abraded and are considered to be intrusive within the archaeological deposits, representing the current immediate environment of the site rather than an historic one.

## Conclusions and recommendations for further work

Although the current assemblage is very limited, it is suggested that if further interventions are planned on the site, that samples should be taken from any sealed and dated archaeological contexts in order to provide data regarding the utilization of plant resources and the surrounding environment.

## **7. Discussion**

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The linear feature, 0002, is undoubtedly part of a ditch that is marking the boundary of a field or plot. No dating evidence was recovered from the fill of the ditch although the cut was relatively blurred as a result of natural processes suggesting the feature was of some antiquity, possibly even prehistoric. The alignment of this ditch does not respect the modern boundaries around Saxon House and it is possible that it is part of the probable Bronze Age field system noted in the adjacent areas.

No evidence for any further prehistoric burial mounds, henges or associated monuments were identified within the excavated area.

The other linear feature noted, 0004, is undoubtedly 20th century in date and is probably part of an electrical earthing wire associated with Saxon House, or possibly a radio antenna.

## **8. Conclusions**

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No significant prehistoric monuments are located within the footprint of the proposed structure although a single ditch, possibly associated with a probable Bronze Age field system, is present.

## **9. Archive deposition**

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Historic Environment Record reference under which the archive is held: STT 060.

The digital archive will be stored on the SCC secure servers at the location:

*R:\Environmental Protection\Conservation\Archaeology\Archive\Shottisham\STT 060  
Excavation (Saxon House)*

Digital photographs are held under the references: HTO 60 to HTO 62.

A summary of this project has been entered into OASIS, the online database, under the reference: suffolkc1-150764 (see Appendix 4)

## **10. Acknowledgements**

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The excavation was carried out by Phil Camps and Mark Sommers from Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Field Team.

The project was directed by Mark Sommers and managed by Dr R. Gardner, who also provided advice during the production of the report.

The environmental analysis was undertaken by Anna West.

# 11. Plates

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*(featured scale is 1m in length with 0.5m divisions)*



Plate 1. Ditch 0002 running across the excavation area (ref. HTO 63)



Plate 2. Ditch 0002 section (ref. HTO 64)





Plate 3. Slot 0004 (ref. HTO 61)

## **Appendix 1. Written scheme of investigation**

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## **ARCHAEOLOGICAL WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION**

# **Saxon House, Church Lane, Shottisham, Suffolk**

## **Archaeological Excavation**

**Rhodri Gardner**  
© May 2013  
[www.suffolk.gov.uk/environment/archaeology](http://www.suffolk.gov.uk/environment/archaeology)



## **Document Control**

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Title: Saxon House, Church Lane, Shottisham, Suffolk

Date: May 2013

Issued by: Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Field Team

Author: Rhodri Gardner

Checked by:

Issued to: Rachael Monk, SCCAS Conservation Team

## **Contents**

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1. Background
2. Project details
3. Archaeological method statement
4. Post-excavation

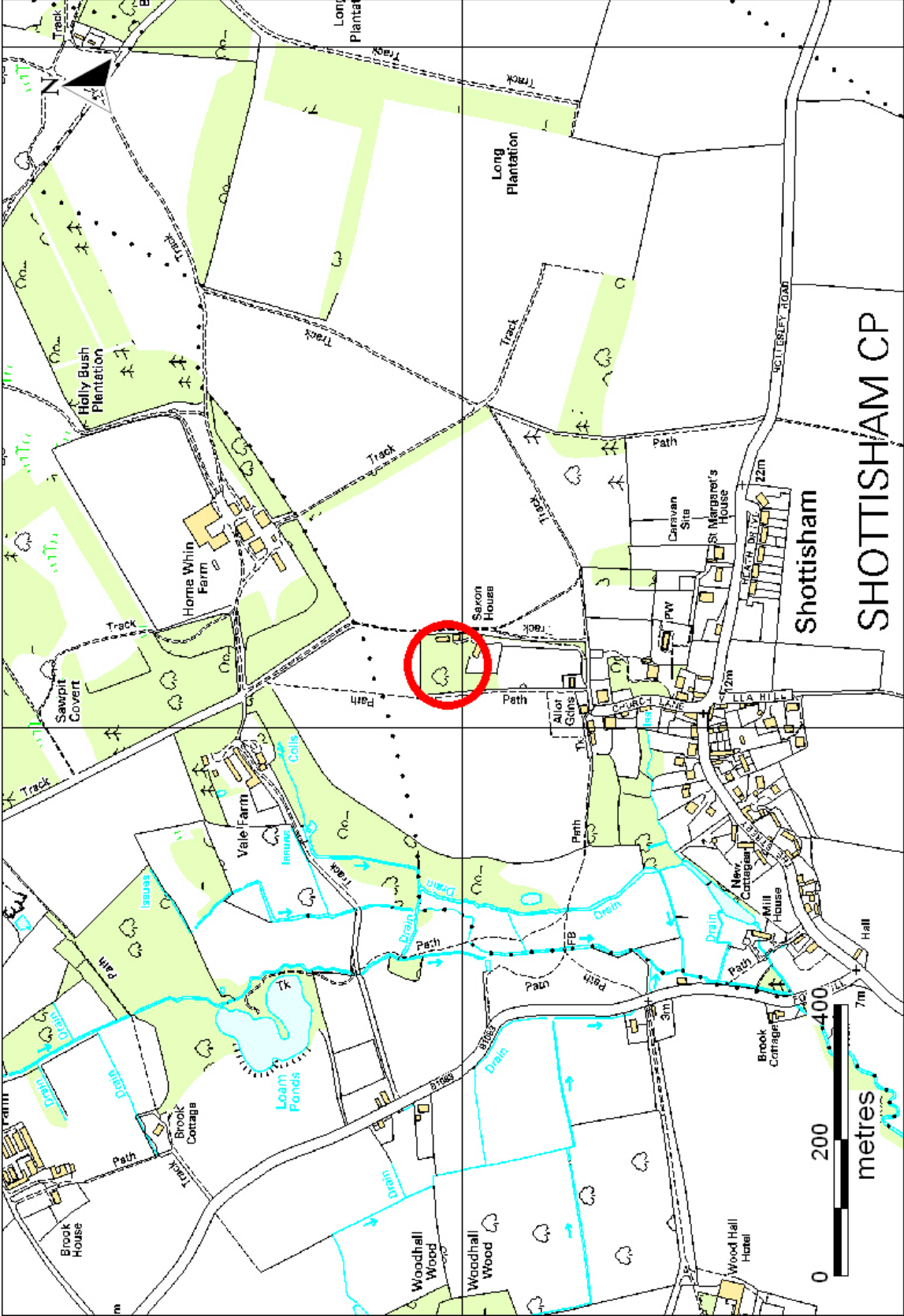
## **Figures**

1. Site location
2. Site detail

# 1. Background

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- 1.1 The Contracting Team of the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service has been asked by Mr Philip Bouscarle to prepare documentation for archaeological excavation works at Saxon House, Shottisham (Figs. 1 & 2). This Written Scheme of Investigation covers that work only.
- 1.2 The archaeological excavation is required in accordance with paragraph 141 of the *National Planning Policy Framework* which advises that planning permission be conditional upon an agreed programme of work taking place, to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets that might be present before they are damaged or destroyed.
- 1.3 The site's archaeological potential is due to its location adjacent to a scheduled Neolithic henge and Bronze Age barrow cemetery which are both of national importance (SF21394-01 and SF21394-02).
- 1.4 The works described in this document have been required by a condition of Planning Application C/13/0265.
- 1.5 All fieldwork would be carried out by members of SCCAS Field Team under the supervision of a Project Officer (Mark Sommers). Project management would be the responsibility of the Head of Archaeology Contracting Rhodri Gardner.
- 1.6 All work required by this planning condition will be carried out in accordance with a Brief and Specification describing the work produced by Rachael Monk of the SCCAS Conservation Team (dated 24<sup>th</sup> April 2013).



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Figure 1. Site location

## 2. Project details

### Site Information

Site Name	Saxon House
Site Location/Parish	Shottisham
Grid Reference	TM 3210 4502
Access	Off Church Road
Planning No	C/13/0265
HER code	TBA
OASIS Ref	TBA
SCCAS Job Code	TBA
Type:	Open area excavation (small)
Area	c. 125m <sup>2</sup>
Project start date	TBA
Duration	Up to 3 days following completion of machine stripping
Number of personnel on site	Up to 2

### Personnel and contact numbers

Project Manager	Rhodri Gardner	01473 581743
Project Officer (first point of on-site contact)	Mark Sommers	07753 788607
Finds Dept	Richenda Goffin	01284 352447
Sub-contractors	N/A	
Curatorial Officer	Rachael Monk	01284 741230
Consultant	-	
Developer	-	-
Client	Mr Philip Bouscarle	-
Site landowner	-	-

### Emergency contacts

Local Police	Ipswich Police	01473 613500
Local GP	-	-
Location of nearest A&E	Ipswich Hospital, Heath Road, Ipswich, IP4 5PD	01473 712233
Qualified First Aiders	TBA	
Base emergency no.	N/A	

### Hire details

Plant:	N/A	
Accommodation Hire	N/A	
Toilet Hire	N/A	
Tool hire	N/A	

### Other Contacts

Suffolk Fleet Maintenance		01359 270777
Suffolk Press Office		01473 264395
Environment Strategy Manager (James Wilson)		01473 264810
SCC H&S (Martin Fisher)		01473 260207

### **3. Archaeological method statement**

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#### **Fieldwork**

- 3.1 The archaeological fieldwork will be carried out by members of the SCCAS field team led by an experienced member of staff of Project Officer Grade. The excavation team will comprise up to 2 experienced excavators and surveyors from a pool of suitable staff at SCCAS. Fieldwork standards will be guided by 'Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England' EAA Occasional Papers 14.
- 3.2 All mechanised stripping operations will be carried out using a 360° tracked mechanical excavator. A toothless ditching bucket will be used to remove the overburden down to the top of the archaeological deposits.
- 3.3 Machine clearance work will be carried out under the direct supervision of an archaeologist at all times. All overburden will be removed stratigraphically until the first undisturbed archaeological horizon or natural deposit is encountered.
- 3.4 Spoil will be temporarily stockpiled adjacent to the site for use in landscaping/levelling operations.

#### **Excavation area**

- 3.5 The site area is shown in Figure 2. The proposed construction will include a basement measuring 12.9m by 9.6m. The brief (Section 4.1) requires that there is a controlled strip and excavation of any archaeological features within the entire building footprint.
- 3.6 In accordance with the requirements of the specification all archaeological features that are exposed will be hand excavated and recorded as follows (as a minimum):

Features that are, or could be interpreted as, structural will be excavated fully. Post holes and pits will be examined in section initially and then excavated fully. Fabricated surfaces (internal and external)

will be exposed fully. All other features will be sufficiently examined to establish, where possible, their date and function. For example:

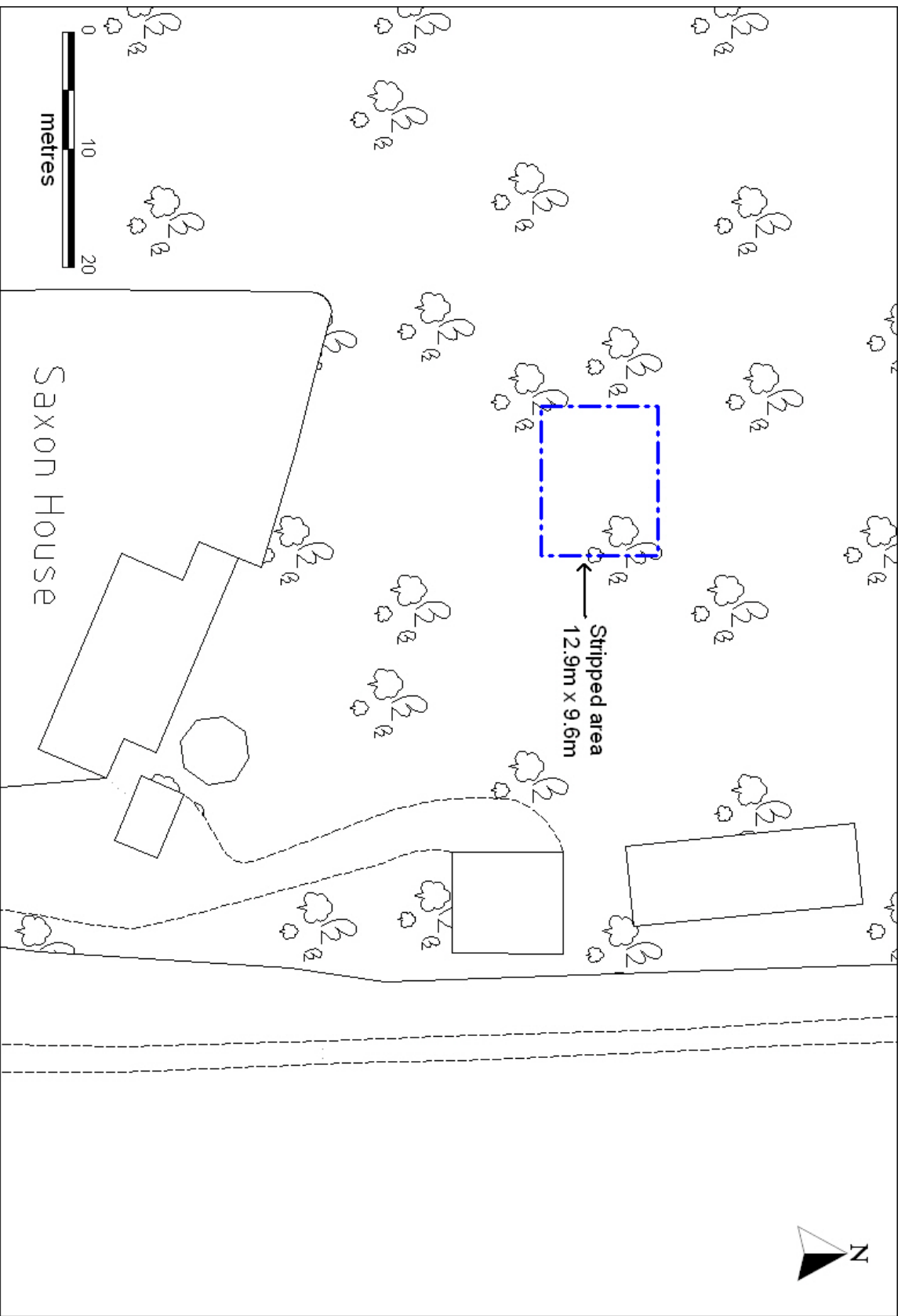
A minimum of 50% of the fills of discrete features such as pits will be excavated (in some instances 100% may be requested by the Archaeological Officer).

Linear features (ditches, etc) will be sample excavated (minimum of 10%) by means of 1m wide slots across their width.

- 3.7 Archaeological features will be planned at a scale of 1:20 or 1:50, as appropriate, and located using a Total Station Theodolite or RTK GPS unit as appropriate. Sections/profiles will be drawn at a scale of 1:10 or 1:20, also as appropriate.
- 3.8 All archaeological deposits and features will be recorded using SCCAS *pro forma* context sheets in a single numerical sequence using the unique HER number (site code). All hand-drawn plans and sections will be made on archive-stable, gridded drawing film.
- 3.9 All finds will be bagged and labelled with the site code and context number. No discard policy will be considered until after the fieldwork stage is completed.
- 3.10 A digital photographic record will be made at all stages of the fieldwork.
- 3.11 Bulk environmental soil samples (40 litres each) will be taken from selected archaeological features and retained until an appropriate specialist has assessed their potential for palaeo-environmental remains. The sampling strategy will address questions of:
  - the range of preservation types (charred, mineral-replaced, waterlogged), and their quality,
  - concentrations of macro-remains,
  - and differences in remains from undated and dated features
  - variation between different feature types and areas of site



- 3.12 Decisions will be made on the need for further analysis of environmental samples following this assessment. If necessary advice will be sought from English Heritage's Regional Advisor in Archaeological Science on the need for specialist environmental sampling.
- 3.13 All fieldwork will be guided by standards outlined in the SCCAS Conservation Team's standard Requirements for Archaeological Excavation 2012 Ver 1.1 and Gurney, D. 'Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England' East Anglian Archaeology Series Occasional paper 14, 2003.
- 3.14 In the event of human remains being encountered on the site they will be treated with due care and attention in accordance with appropriate standards (Brickley and McKinley 2004, McKinley and Roberts 1993). Guidelines from the Ministry of Justice will be followed at all times and this will include obtaining a licence for exhumation, if their removal from site is unavoidable.



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**Figure 2. Site detail**

## 4. Post-excavation

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- 4.1 The post-excavation work will be managed by Richenda Goffin. Specialist finds staff will be used, who are all experienced in local and regional types and periods for their field.
- 4.2 The objective of the work is to preserve the archaeological evidence contained within the site by record and attempt a reconstruction of the history and use of the site.
- 4.3 A Post Excavation Assessment (PXA) may be required, if the results of the fieldwork are commensurate. This will identify the significance of the archaeological deposits encountered at the site and outline appropriate measures for their dissemination. This will set out the need for such additional measures as radiocarbon dating of human remains, further analysis of environmental samples etc. The costs of this level of work, should it be required, are recognised by the client in our agreement with them.
- 4.4 If results are negative or of a very low level of significance a lower level of reporting outcome may be permitted – the final decision about the appropriate level of reporting rests with SCCAS/CT.
- 4.5 Relevant research themes contained in the following documents are important considerations:
- Research and archaeology: A framework for the Eastern Counties: 1 Resource Assessment (Glazebrook 1997)
  - Research and archaeology: A framework for the Eastern Counties: 2 Research Agenda and Strategy (Brown and Glazebrook 2000)
  - Regional research framework for the Eastern Region (Medleycott and Brown 2008)
  - Research and Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the East of England (Medlycott, M, 2011)
- 4.6 The site archive will be consistent with English Heritage's "Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment" MORPHE (English Heritage, 2006).

- 4.7 All site data will be entered on a computerised database compatible with the County HER. All site plans and sections will be copied to form a permanent archive on archivally stable material. Ordnance Datum levels will be on the section sheets. The photographic archive will be fully catalogued within the County SMR photographic index.
- 4.8 All finds will be processed, marked and bagged/boxed to County SMR requirements. Where appropriate finds will be marked with a site code and a context number.
- 4.9 Bulk finds will be fully quantified on a computerised database compatible with the County SMR. Quantification will fully cover weights and numbers of finds by OP and context with a clear statement for specialists on the degree of apparent residuality observed.
- 4.10 Metal finds on site will be stored in accordance with ICON guidelines, initially recorded assessed for significance before dispatch to a conservation laboratory within 4 weeks of the end of the excavation. All pre-modern silver, copper alloy and ferrous metal artefacts will be x-rayed and coins will be x-rayed if necessary for identification. Sensitive finds will be conserved if necessary and deposited in bags/boxes suitable for long term storage to ICON standards. All coins will be identified to a standard acceptable to normal numismatic research.
- 4.11 Specialist reports will be done in-house or commissioned as necessary to meet the requisite standards at assessment level.
- 4.12 The site archive will meet the standards set by 'The Guideline for the preparation of site archives and assessments of all finds other than fired clay vessels' of the Roman Finds Group and Finds Research Group AD700 - 1700 (1993).
- 4.13 The pottery will be recorded and archived to a standard consistent with the Draft Guidelines of the Medieval Pottery Research Group and Guidelines for the archiving of Roman Pottery, SGRP (ed. M.G. Darling, 1994).

- 4.14 Environmental samples will be processed and assessed to standards set by the Regional Environmental Archaeologist with a clear statement of potential for further analysis.
- 4.15 Animal and human bone will be quantified and assessed to a standard acceptable to national and regional English Heritage specialists.
- 4.16 An industrial waste assessment will cover all relevant material (i.e. fired clay finds as well as slag).
- 4.17 All artefactual material recovered will be held by the SCC Contracting Team until their analysis of the material is complete. Ownership of all such archaeological finds will then be given over to the relevant authority. There is a presumption that this will be SCCAS/CT, who will hold material in suitable storage to facilitate future study and ensure its proper preservation.
- 4.18 In the event that artefacts of significant monetary value are discovered separate ownership arrangements may be negotiated, provided they are not subject to Treasure Act legislation.
- 4.19 The project archive shall be compiled in accordance with the guidelines issued by the SCCAS/CT (2010). The client is aware of the costs of archiving and provision has been made to cover these costs in our agreement with them.
- 4.20 A copy of the report in draft form will be submitted to SCCAS/CT for approval prior to final submission.
- 4.21 A copy of the approved report will accompany the archive when it is deposited at the agreed place(s) of deposition.
- 4.22 Suffolk Historic Environment Record is registered with the Online Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) project. The SCCAS Contracting Team will provide appropriate details relating to this project by completing the OASIS form at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis>, in accordance

with the guidelines provided by English Heritage and the Archaeology Data Service. The completed form will be included as an appendix to the final report.

## Appendix 2. HER data

For site locations see Figure 2 in the main report

HER ref	Description
STT 001	Neolithic leaf shaped flint arrowhead, length 1.125 inches, width 0.75 inches. Found after a hedge had been bulldozed away. 'Found with flint flakes of ?Mesolithic type'.
STT 002	Neolithic polished stone axe (4 inches long)
STT 003	Bronze Age barbed and tanged flint arrowhead
STT 004	<p>Cropmarks of concentric ring ditches with diameters of around 15m and 25m seen on aerial photographs. Part of a scheduled group of monuments which includes a possible henge (STT 008).</p> <p>The two scheduled areas are separated by a strip occupied by a house with garden and outbuildings, which may mask further cropmarks.</p> <p>Also: Rectilinear pattern of ditches overlying(?) the ring ditches and henge. Characteristic of a regular aggregate field system and likely to be of Bronze Age or later prehistoric date. There is some evidence that the ring ditches and henge were visible as earthworks when the system was laid out, since several of the field ditches are aligned on, or otherwise respect them. Field shapes are roughly rectangular or trapezoidal, varying in size from around 50m by 100m up to 100m by 225m, and are laid out on and at right angles to a NNE-SSW axis quite different from both the modern field boundaries and those of an earlier field system recorded in a survey of 1631.</p> <p>Trackway defined by roughly parallel ditches between 5m and 10m apart run between some of the fields. Worked flints and several Bronze Age or Iron Age sherds were found on the field during systematic fieldwalking</p>
STT 005	Ring ditch seen on aerial photograph, not clear, circa 30-40m diameter. Part of the scheduled barrow cemetery. When visited in 1981 the was under stubble and had recently been subsoiled. Thin scatter of struck flint over most of surface. Some rabbit holes. Natural dip in W - centre corresponds to gap between 3 northern and 3 southern ring ditches.
STT 006	Ring ditch seen on aerial photograph, circa 38m diameter to W of, and part of the scheduled barrow cemetery.
STT 007	Large ring ditch visible on aerial photograph, possibly the remains of a large round barrow of complex construction, possibly a bell barrow or a barrow which has been successively enlarged. Outer ditch circa 48m diameter with much smaller inner enclosure, slightly to N of centre, circa 17m in diameter, which has a possible entrance on the southern side and is encircled by a ring of pits. Interior is possibly a former mound or raised platform of circa 15m diameter.
STT 008	Cropmarks of a triple ditched and doubled banked concentric ring ditch. Part of the scheduled group of ring ditches (STT 004-010). The most elaborate of these, situated approximately at the centre of the northern half of the field, displays features characteristic of a henge. It includes at least three concentric ditches. The outer ditch circuit has a diameter of approximately 40m and encloses a second, penannular(?) ditch approximately 25m in diameter with an entrance on the north side. The third and innermost ditch has a maximum diameter of approximately 17m and is wider than the other two. Aerial photographs show evidence for what are perhaps the remains of a ring bank between the second and third ditches (& first and second), and at the centre of the enclosure there are traces of a circular feature approximately 7m in diameter which may be a pit or the remains of a small (cont.)

HER ref	Description
	mound or platform of buried turf. Has a second concentric causewayed ditch, circa 30-35m diameter, with an internal structure to this - this could be termed a Class I Henge although interpretation is dubious.
STT 009	Ring ditch visible on aerial photograph. c. 13m diameter part of the scheduled barrow cemetery.
STT 010	Ring ditch visible on aerial photograph, c. 35m diameter, part of scheduled barrow cemetery & possible henge.
STT 012	Human skeletons, three or possible five. Found in housing construction work. W G Arnott has suggested that there was a Church of St Mary, Shottisham, as well as the existing Church of St Margaret. These skeletons are close to the site of the manor of Shottisham (see STT 026).
STT 013	St Margaret's Church otherwise known as Halgestowe or St Margaret's Stowe. The building consists of: nave, chancel, N aisle (1868) and W tower (Perpendicular style). Halgestou is mentioned in Domesday under the same ownership as Shottisham, but no church is mentioned. All the ecclesiastical taxation lists mention Shottisham but not Halgestowe or St Margaret's Stowe. Halgestou means 'Holy Place'.
STT 016	Complex of sinuous trackways and rectilinear field system. An extension of scheduled area to west (see STT 004).
STT 026	Manor of Shottisham: Building labelled 'Site of the manr. of Shotsham' marked as adjoining the west side of Church Lane on William Haiward's map of Shottisham 1631. Present Shottisham Hall is named on the map as 'Arnolds Tenement'.
STT 027	Bridge shown on Hodskinson's 1783 map. Construction date unknown. Precise location and history not checked.
STT 030	Post-medieval metalwork scatter found metal-detecting.
STT 049	Scatter of prehistoric flint flakes, Thetford ware pottery sherds and some medieval coarse ware.
STT 054	Scatter of medieval coarse ware C14-C15.
STT 055	Late prehistoric flint scatter (1 microlith, 1 leaf arrowhead roughout, 22 scrapers, blades, cores, 250 flakes) also Bronze Age and Iron Age pottery over area of ringditches and henge.  Later material consists a thin scatter or Romano-British pottery, Ipswich ware and Thetford ware sherds and medieval pottery (100+ sherds)
STT 059	Indicative area of the historic settlement core of Shottisham, defined from historic maps, the locations of listed buildings and artefact scatters.
STT 095	Group of six buildings on the north side of a long linear pond (?for fish) with a further building at the west end of the pond, named as 'Bourn ? Aldams' on William Haiward's 1629 map of Sutton.
STT 216	Group of 19th century agricultural buildings. Archaeological monitoring carried out at the site revealed pits and foundations for demolished buildings.



## Appendix 3. Scheduled Monument Listing

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### **Scheduled Monument List Entry Number: 1017632**

Date first scheduled: 26-Oct-1973

Date of most recent amendment: 16-Jan-1998

#### Background

Round barrow cemeteries date to the Bronze Age (c.2000-700 BC). They comprise closely-spaced groups of up to 30 round barrows - rubble or earthen mounds covering single or multiple burials. Most cemeteries developed over a considerable period of time, often many centuries, and in some cases acted as a focus for burials as late as the early medieval period. They exhibit considerable diversity of burial rite, plan and form, frequently including several different types of round barrow, occasionally associated with earlier long barrows. Where large scale investigation has been undertaken around them, contemporary or later "flat" burials between the barrow mounds have often been revealed. Round barrow cemeteries occur across most of lowland Britain, with a marked concentration in Wessex. In some cases, they are clustered around other important contemporary monuments such as henges. Often occupying prominent locations, they are a major historic element in the modern landscape, whilst their diversity and their longevity as a monument type provide important information on the variety of beliefs and social organisation amongst early prehistoric communities. They are particularly representative of their period and a substantial proportion of surviving or partly-surviving examples are considered worthy of protection. Henges are ritual or ceremonial structures which date to the Late Neolithic period and Early Bronze Age (2800-2000 BC). They are roughly circular or oval enclosures measuring more than 20m in diameter, surrounded by a ditch and an external bank with one, two or four entrances to the interior. The enclosure may have contained a variety of features, including circular settings of stones or timber posts, pits, burials or central mounds. Henges occur throughout most of England but are rare nationally, with about 80 known examples. As one of the few types of Neolithic structures identified, and in view of their comparative rarity, all henges are considered to be of national importance.

The barrow cemetery south of Home Whin Farm contains the remains of round barrows of varying size and construction, including at least one which displays features characteristic of some of the rarer and more elaborate types which are thought to be associated with the burials of aristocratic or socially prominent individuals, and the presence of a henge within the cemetery gives the monument even greater interest. Archaeological information concerning the construction of the barrows and the henge, their date and function both individually and relative to one another, and the manner and duration of their use, will be contained in the infill of the ditches, in features dug into the subsoil beneath the barrow mounds, and perhaps, also, in basal deposits of the barrow mounds which may survive, and in buried soils preserved beneath them. It is likely, also, that 'flat' graves dug into the subsoil will survive in the areas between the ring ditches.

The relationship between the barrow cemetery and the later field system is also of great interest for the study of changing land use in the region during the prehistoric and early historic periods, and known examples of early field systems of this type in this part of East Anglia are particularly rare.

#### Details

The monument includes a group of ring ditches within two areas of protection. The ring ditches are considered to be the remains of a henge and associated round barrow cemetery, situated above a south and south west facing slope overlooking the village of Shottisham and the valley of a small stream which runs into the estuary of the River Deben 2.75km to the south west. Also included is part of a rectilinear system of small fields and trackways which lie within the same area but are of a different, probably later date. All these survive as buried features beneath ploughsoil, producing crop marks (produced by differential growth of crops) which have been recorded by means of aerial photography. The ring ditches define seven roughly circular enclosures of varying size and complexity. The earth quarried from the ditches was used to construct upstanding earthworks such as barrow mounds, which have since been levelled and are no longer visible on the ground surface.

Six of the circular enclosures lie within one modern field, and the most elaborate of these, situated approximately at the centre of the northern half of the field, displays features characteristic of a henge. It includes at least three concentric ditches. The outer ditch circuit has a diameter of approximately 40m and encloses a second, penannular ditch approximately 25m in diameter with an entrance on the north

side. The third and innermost ditch has a maximum diameter of approximately 17m and is wider than the other two. The aerial photographs show evidence for what are perhaps the remains of a ring bank between the second and third ditches, and at the centre of the enclosure there are traces of a circular feature approximately 7m in diameter which may be a pit or the remains of a small mound or platform of buried turf.

About 28m to the south west of the henge, and within 10m of the track which runs along the western boundary of the field, is a large ring ditch which is thought to be the remains of a large round barrow of complex construction; possibly a bell barrow or a barrow which has been successively enlarged. The crop marks show an outer ditched enclosure with an overall diameter of around 48m, within which is a much smaller inner enclosure, located slightly to the north of centre and measuring approximately 17m in diameter. This inner enclosure is defined by a second ditch with a possible entrance on the south side, and is encircled by a ring of pits which perhaps contained a setting of upright posts. According to the evidence of the aerial photographs, the interior of the inner enclosure was probably occupied by a mound or raised platform of turf approximately 15m in diameter, of which the base may survive.

About 58m ENE of the henge is a ring ditch measuring approximately 13m in diameter, identified as the remains of a small bowl barrow. Three more barrows are represented by ring ditches set in a line north east-south west in the southern half of the field. The easternmost in this alignment, at a distance of about 105m south east of the henge, is a single ring ditch with a diameter of approximately 35m. The second, which encloses an area of similar dimensions, lies some 37m to the south west of the first. The third, about 82m beyond this, includes concentric inner and outer ditches with diameters of approximately 15m and 25m respectively. The ring ditch, believed to represent the remains of a fifth round barrow, is situated about 198m WSW of the henge and has an overall diameter of approximately 38m. Within the area enclosed by the ditch the aerial photographs show possible evidence for the survival of the base of a central mound approximately 21m in diameter.

The rectilinear pattern of ditches which overlies the barrow cemetery is characteristic of a regular aggregate field system and is likely to be of Bronze Age or later prehistoric date. There is some evidence that the barrows and henge were still clearly visible as earthworks when the system was laid out, since several of the field ditches are aligned on or otherwise respect them. The field enclosures are roughly rectangular or trapezoidal in plan, varying in size from around 50m by 100m up to 100m by 225m, and are laid out on and at right angles to a NNE-SSW axis quite different from both the modern field boundaries and the boundaries of an earlier field system recorded in a survey of 1631. Running between some of the enclosures are trackways defined by roughly parallel ditches between 5m and 10m apart. Worked flint flakes and implements and several sherds of Bronze Age or Iron Age pottery, found on the surface of the field during systematic field walking, provide further evidence for prehistoric activity on the site.

## Appendix 4. OASIS data collection form

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**OASIS ID: suffolkc1-150764**

### Project details

Project name	Saxon House, Church lane, Shottisham
Short description of the project	excavation revealed single undated ditch in area of prehistoric burial mounds, possible henge and field system.
Project dates	Start: 13-05-2013 End: 02-07-2013
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	STT 060 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	C/13/0265 - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Recording project
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	DITCH Uncertain
Significant Finds	NONE None
Investigation type	"Open-area excavation"
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS

### Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK SUFFOLK COASTAL SHOTTISHAM Saxon House
Study area	125.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TM 3209 4501 52 1 52 03 15 N 001 23 08 E Point

### Project creators

Name of Organisation	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Field Team

Project director/manager	Rhodri Gardner
Project supervisor	Mark Sommers
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer

### Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk County SMR
Digital Archive ID	STT060
Digital Contents	"other"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk County SMR
Paper Archive ID	STT060
Paper Contents	"other"
Paper Media available	"Correspondence","Notebook - Excavation',' Research',' General Notes","Plan","Report","Section"

### Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological Excavation Report: Saxon House, Church Lane, Shottisham
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Sommers, M.
Other bibliographic details	SCCAS Report No. 2013/094
Date	2013
Issuer or publisher	SCCAS
Place of issue or publication	Ipswich
Description	printed sheets of A4 paper with card covers and a plastic comb binding

Entered by	MS (mark.sommers@suffolk.gov.uk)
Entered on	2 July 2013



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