

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION & MONITORING REPORT

BUNGALOW FARM, GISLINGHAM (SMR Ref. GSG 027)

A REPORT ON AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
OF A PROPOSED RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT

INCLUDES DETAILS OF POST-EVALUATION MONITORING
(APPENDIX II)

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BUNGALOW FARM, GISLINGHAM

SMR Ref. GSG 027; OASIS ref. suffolkc1-16751

Summary: An archaeological evaluation was undertaken during July 2006 to investigate the potential for buried archaeology within an area of land at Bungalow Farm, Gislingham (NGR ref. TM 0744 7133), in advance of a proposed housing development. Five linear trenches were machine excavated to the depth of the undisturbed natural subsoil. Within one trench a single pit containing medieval pottery was discovered. No features and no artefacts were recovered any of the other trenches. This evaluation is recorded on the County SMR, reference no. GSG 027. Following the evaluation the excavation of the footings for two house plots were archaeologically monitored revealing two post-medieval field boundary ditches. The evaluation and monitoring was undertaken by the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service who were commissioned and funded by the developer, Burgess Homes Limited.

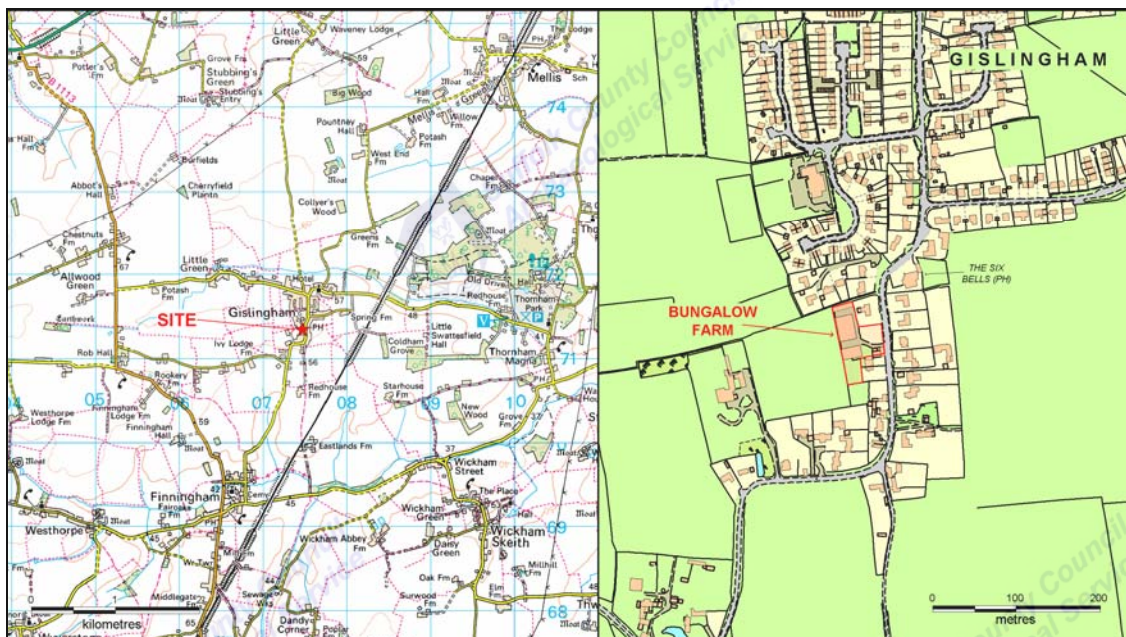


Figure 1: Location Plan

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1. Introduction

An application has been made (0824/06) to construct six houses on land at Bungalow Farm, Gislingham. The site fronts onto High Street and comprises an area of c. 3200 square metres. It consists of two former gardens and an area of a modern steel framed barn. The National Grid Reference for the approximate centre of the site is TM 0744 7133.

There are no known archaeological sites recorded within the proposed development area although it lies close to known scatters of Roman and Anglo-Saxon finds. The Anglo-Saxon finds include artefacts indicative of a cemetery site, which is likely to be associated with nearby occupation. The site is also immediately adjacent 'The Farm', a listed structure dated to the mid to late 16th century which could be indicative of a late medieval/early post-medieval expansion of Gislingham. Taken together, this evidence suggests a high potential for archaeological deposits of the Roman period through to the early post-medieval period to be present within the development area.

In order to establish the full archaeological implications of the proposed development at the request of the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team, a PPG 16 - paragraph 30 condition was imposed on the application requiring an acceptable programme of archaeological works be implemented. The first stage of such a programme is to be a trenched evaluation of the proposed development site the results of which will be used to assess the need for further archaeological works. For the evaluation phase of the works a Brief and Specification has been produced by Dr. J. Tipper of the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team detailing the work required (See Appendix).

The archaeological evaluation was commissioned and funded by the developer, Burgess Homes Limited, and was undertaken by the Field Projects Team of the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service on the 14th July 2006. The evaluation archive is lodged with the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service at its Bury St. Edmunds office under the Sites and Monuments Record reference, GSG 027. A summary of this project has also been entered onto OASIS, the online archaeological database, under the reference suffolkc1-16751.

Following the evaluation it was agreed with the Suffolk County Council Conservation Team to implement a programme of archaeological monitoring of some of the groundwork associated with this development, the results of which are detailed in Appendix II.

2. Methodology

Trial trenches were machine excavated down to the level of the natural subsoil (or the top of any significant archaeological deposits if encountered) using the rear arm of a wheeled JCB type excavator. It was hoped to undertake the trenching using a toothless ditching bucket but due to the extremely dry and hard nature of the ground it was necessary to use a toothed bucket although for the final pulls this was crouched to minimise the effect of the teeth. Five trenches were to be excavated in accordance with an approved plan. Not all areas of the site were accessible as much of the northwest portion was under thick concrete hardstanding associated with the barn. It should also be noted that the area of Trench 5 is not within the current planning application but will be the subject of a future application.

The machining of the trenches was closely observed throughout in order to identify archaeological features and deposits and to recover any artefacts that may be revealed. Excavation continued until the undisturbed natural subsoil was encountered, the exposed surface of which was then examined for cut features or deposits. Any features/deposits noted were sampled by the hand excavation of a section through the fill in order to determine depth and shape and to recover datable artefacts. The trenches, any features noted, and the resultant spoil was systematically searched using metal detecting equipment in the hands of an experienced user.

Context numbers were issued to each feature/deposit noted starting from 0002, 0001 being reserved for unstratified finds from the site, and their locations recorded on a plan of the trench. The revealed cross-section was then recorded at a scale of no less than 1:20 and photographed using a 4 megapixel digital camera.

Following archaeological investigation the trench locations were plotted and their depths were noted. A dumpy level was used to calculate absolute heights of the natural subsoil based upon an Ordnance Survey Benchmark on the nearby Six Bells public house, recorded on modern maps as having a height of 62.73m. Upon completion of the fieldwork the trenches were backfilled.



Figure 2: Trench Locations and Evaluation Results

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3. Results

Five trenches totalling 83m in length were excavated across the accessible areas of the development site. See figure 2 for a plan of their locations and any features or deposits noted. The trenches were numbered in the order of their excavation.

Within all trenches a natural subsoil comprising stiff yellow/pale brown boulder clay with occasional pockets of mid brown silt was encountered at a depth of *c.* 0.5m. The area of trenches 1 to 4 was relatively level whilst the area of trench 5, which was itself level, was approached by gentle slope. Table 1 below contains the recorded heights and measured lengths for each trench.

	absolute height of ground surface	absolute height of natural subsoil	length of trench
Trench 1	61.98m	61.56m	21m
Trench 2	62.09m	61.61m	17m
Trench 3	62.05m	61.55m	14m
Trench 4	61.69m	61.37m	13m
Trench 5	62.41m	61.98m	18m

Table 1: Trench Data

Trench 1 was to run parallel to the road but upon commencing the excavation it was apparent that a large disturbance was present. Dark loamy topsoil within which were numerous glass bottles and fragments of glazed ceramics of a mid 20th century date were encountered. The previous owner of land informed us that a pond, which ran parallel and close to the road, had existed in the area. Consequently the trench was turned slightly to the west to avoid the disturbed area. No further interventions into the natural subsoil were identified in this trench.

Trench 2 was cut approximately perpendicular to Trench 1. Within this trench the disturbance first noted in Trench 1 was visible along the northeastern edge of the trench for a distance of *c.* 8m. Further evidence for its 20th century backfilling was recovered in the form of bottles and discarded household utensils. No other interventions were noted within this trench.

Trench 3 was also cut approximately perpendicular to Trench 1 and ran for 14m. A single pit type feature, numbered 0002, was recorded just short of the northwest end of the trench (see figure 3). Only a portion was visible within the trench although in plan it appeared to be part of roughly circular feature over 2.8m in diameter. A narrow

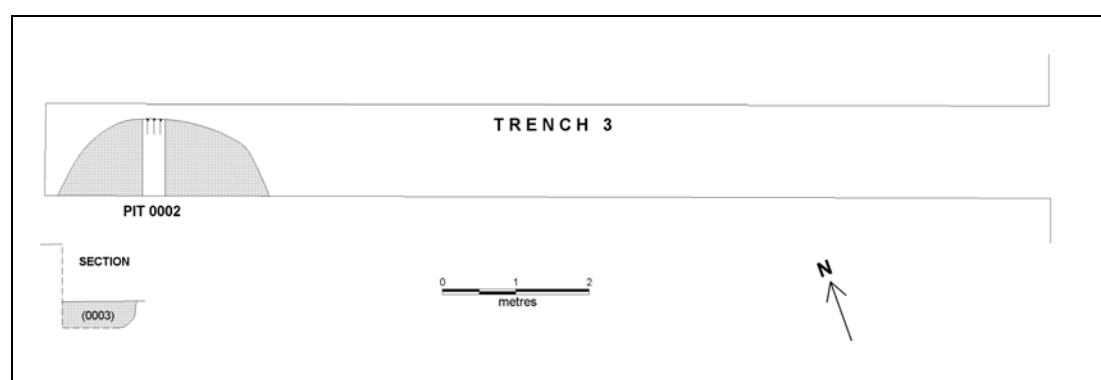


Figure 3: Pit 0002, plan and section

slot was cut through the fill, which revealed the feature to have a near vertical edge before gently curving to meet a flat base. The feature cut into the natural subsoil to a depth of at least 0.4m. The fill consisted of a pale brown clay (numbered 0003). Finds recovered from the fill included fragments of pottery and a small iron 'cow' bell (see section 4 below for finds details).

Trench 4 was excavated across the site of a series of outhouses. No features were noted within the trench although a large amount of stone rubble was present through the topsoil. The interface between the natural subsoil and the overburden was very abrupt and it is likely that some truncation of the natural surface has occurred. It was hoped to continue the excavation of this trench to the north but an area of concrete, which could not be broken through, was encountered.

Trench 5 did not reveal any archaeological deposits or features.

4. The Finds Richenda Goffin, July 2006

Introduction

Finds were collected from a single context, as shown in the table below.

OP	Pottery		Fired clay		Shell		Miscellaneous	Spotdate
	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g		
0003	6	44	2	7	1	32	Fe objects x 4	13th-14th C
Total	6	44	2	7	1	32		

Pottery

A total of 6 fragments of pottery were recovered from pitfill 0003 weighing 44g. A single sherd of a medieval coarseware jar was present, with an everted rim of probable 13th century date. Two joining sherds of a second vessel made in a medium sandy fabric with occasional large quartz inclusions and mica have very small splashes of lead glaze on the external surface. Three further sherds of coarseware were present, ranging from a gritty variant to a finer fabric which contains sparse flint inclusions.

Fired clay

Two small pieces of fired clay were identified. Both were made of a soft fine matrix with moderate chalk and sparse flint inclusions, a fabric type which was typically used to form oven domes during the medieval period (Anderson, 2005). Neither fragment had any indication of structural impressions or other signs of possible function

Shell

A single large oyster shell fragment was found in the pitfill.

Metalwork

Three iron nails of varying length were present in pitfill 0003. In addition a large iron cattle bell, SF 0004, was found in this deposit. The object is 90mm in height and 87mm in width. At the closed end there are two iron protuberances which are likely to be the remains of the suspension loop for attachment. There is no evidence of the clapper.

Discussion

The small quantity of medieval finds from the pitfill 0003 appear to be of a homogenous date, and are likely to reflect rural occupation in the vicinity. The pottery could not be precisely sourced, although some of the coarseware shows similarities with the Bury wares.

References

Anderson, S., 2005, 'Ceramic building material' in Duffy, J., Excavations at the Angel Hotel, Bury St Edmunds (BSE 231), SCCAS Report No. 2005/173

5. Discussion

The pit recorded in Trench 3 is likely to be of medieval date as indicated by the finds recovered from its fill. This feature is possibly associated with occupation suggesting that activity in medieval Gislingham may have extended this far from the church. It is unlikely to be an entirely isolated feature and it is possible that others may be located nearby.

The disturbed area noted in Trench 1 and 2 is undoubtedly the pond mentioned by the former landowner. There is a pond marked on early Ordnance Survey maps of the area although this appears to be smaller in area than the disturbance noted in the trenches (see figure 4). This could suggest that the pond was formerly much larger and

although finds later than 1900 were recovered the majority of these came from within the northeast end of Trench 1. Alternatively, the pond was enlarged at some point between the OS survey and its final filling.

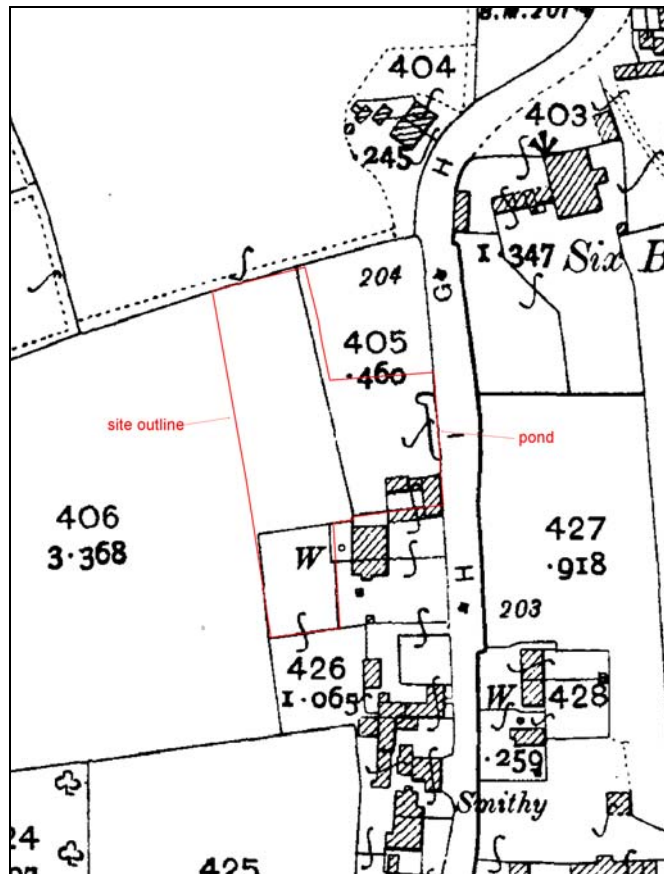


Figure 4: 2nd Edition OS. c.1900

6. Recommendations for Future Work

Based on the results of the evaluation it is unlikely that any significant archaeological deposits are under threat from the proposed development although due to the presence of the medieval pit it may be prudent to monitor any groundworks in the vicinity of the pit.

It must also be remembered that a large part of the site was not evaluated due to the thickness of the concrete hardstanding and consequently the nature of buried archaeology in these areas is unknown. Therefore monitoring of groundworks in these areas should be undertaken unless it can be demonstrated that the thickness of the concrete hardstanding and its sub-base have truncated the surface of the natural subsoil to such a degree that it is unlikely that any archaeological deposits or features have survived.

Within the area of Trench 5, which will form part of a separate planning application, no further work is recommended.

APPENDIX I

SUFFOLK COUNTY COUNCIL ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICE - CONSERVATION TEAM

Brief and Specification for an Archaeological Evaluation

BUNGALOW FARM, HIGH STREET, GISLINGHAM

The commissioning body should be aware that it may have Health & Safety responsibilities, see paragraph 1.7.

1. Background

- 1.1 Planning consent (application 0824/06) has been granted for the erection of six dwellings, all with garages, and for the creation of vehicular access on land at Bungalow Farm, High Street, Gislingham (TM 0743 7135), with a PPG 16, paragraph 30 condition requiring an acceptable programme of archaeological work being carried out.
- 1.2 The Planning Authority (Mid Suffolk District Council) has been advised that any consent should be conditional upon an agreed programme of work taking place before development begins (PPG 16, paragraph 30 condition). An archaeological evaluation of the application area will be required as the first part of such a programme of archaeological work; decisions on the need for, and scope of, any further work will be based upon the evaluation.
- 1.3 This proposal lies in an area of archaeological importance, recorded in the County Sites and Monuments Record. It is located to the north of Roman and Anglo-Saxon find scatters recorded in the County Sites and Monuments Record (GSG 010). In particular, the Anglo-Saxon finds are indicative of a cemetery site and there is a strong possibility that the associated settlement remains will be located close by. These strongly indicate the high potential for archaeological deposits to be archaeological deposits to be disturbed by this development.
- 1.4 All arrangements for the field evaluation of the site, the timing of the work, access to the site, the definition of the precise area of landholding and area for proposed development are to be defined and negotiated with the commissioning body.
- 1.3 Detailed standards, information and advice to supplement this brief are to be found in *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14, 2003.
- 1.4 In accordance with the standards and guidance produced by the Institute of Field Archaeologists this brief should not be considered sufficient to enable the total execution of the project. A Project Design or Written Scheme of Investigation (PD/WSI) based upon this brief and the accompanying outline specification of minimum requirements, is an essential requirement. This must be submitted by the developers, or their agent, to the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council (Shire Hall, Bury St Edmunds IP33 2AR; telephone/fax: 01284 352443) for approval. The work must not commence until this office has approved both the archaeological contractor as suitable to undertake the work, and the PD/WSI as satisfactory. The PD/WSI will *provide the basis for measurable standards* and will be used to establish whether the requirements of the planning condition will be adequately met.
- 1.5 Before any archaeological site work can commence it is the responsibility of the developer to provide the archaeological contractor with either the contaminated land report for the site or a written statement that there is no contamination.

2. Brief for the Archaeological Evaluation

- 2.1 Establish whether any archaeological deposit exists in the area, with particular regard to any which are of sufficient importance to merit preservation *in situ* [at the discretion of the developer].
- 2.2 Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit within the application area, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.

- 2.3 Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.
- 2.4 Establish whether waterlogged organic deposits are likely to be present in the proposal area.
- 2.5 Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.
- 2.6 This project will be carried through in a manner broadly consistent with English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects*, 1991 (MAP2), all stages will follow a process of assessment and justification before proceeding to the next phase of the project. Field evaluation is to be followed by the preparation of a full archive, and an assessment of potential. Any further excavation required as mitigation is to be followed by the preparation of a full archive, and an assessment of potential, analysis and final report preparation may follow. Each stage will be the subject of a further brief and updated project design; this document covers only the evaluation stage.
- 2.7 The developer or his archaeologist will give the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council (address as above) five working days notice of the commencement of ground works on the site, in order that the work of the archaeological contractor may be monitored.
- 2.8 If the approved evaluation design is not carried through in its entirety (particularly in the instance of trenching being incomplete) the evaluation report may be rejected. Alternatively the presence of an archaeological deposit may be presumed, and untested areas included on this basis when defining the final mitigation strategy.
- 2.9 An outline specification, which defines certain minimum criteria, is set out below.

3. **Specification: Field Evaluation**

- 3.1 Trial trenches are to be excavated to cover a minimum 5% by area, which is c. 138m² of the total application site that measures 0.276ha (Figure 1). Trenches are to be a minimum of 1.8m wide unless special circumstances can be demonstrated; this will result in a minimum of c. 77m of trenching at 1.8m in width. If excavation is mechanised a toothless 'ditching bucket' at least 1.2m wide must be used. Linear trenches are thought to be the most appropriate sampling method. The detailed trench design must be approved by the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service before field work begins.
- 3.2 The topsoil may be mechanically removed using an appropriate machine with a back-acting arm and fitted with a toothless bucket. All machine excavation is to be under the direct control and supervision of an archaeologist. The topsoil should be examined for archaeological material.
- 3.3 The top of the first archaeological deposit may be cleared by machine, but must then be cleaned off by hand. There is a presumption that excavation of all archaeological deposits will be done by hand unless it can be shown there will not be a loss of evidence by using a machine. The decision as to the proper method of further excavation will be made by the senior project archaeologist with regard to the nature of the deposit.
- 3.4 In all evaluation excavation there is a presumption of the need to cause the minimum disturbance to the site consistent with adequate evaluation; that significant archaeological features, e.g. solid or bonded structural remains, building slots or post-holes, should be preserved intact even if fills are sampled.
- 3.5 There must be sufficient excavation to give clear evidence for the period, depth and nature of any archaeological deposit. The depth and nature of colluvial or other masking deposits must be established across the site.
- 3.6 Archaeological contexts should, where possible, be sampled for palaeoenvironmental remains. Best practice should allow for sampling of interpretable and datable archaeological deposits and provision should be made for this. The contractor shall provide details of the sampling strategies for retrieving artefacts, biological remains (for palaeoenvironmental and palaeoeconomic investigations), and samples of sediments and/or soils (for micromorphological and other pedological/sedimentological analyses. Advice on the appropriateness of the proposed strategies will be sought from J. Sidell, English Heritage Regional Adviser for

Archaeological Science (East of England). A guide to sampling archaeological deposits (Murphy, P.L. and Wiltshire, P.E.J., 1994, *A guide to sampling archaeological deposits for environmental analysis*) is available for viewing from SCCAS.

- 3.7 Any natural subsoil surface revealed should be hand cleaned and examined for archaeological deposits and artefacts. Sample excavation of any archaeological features revealed may be necessary in order to gauge their date and character.
- 3.8 Metal detector searches must take place at all stages of the excavation by an experienced metal detector user.
- 3.9 All finds will be collected and processed (unless variations in this principle are agreed with the Conservation Team of SCC Archaeological Service during the course of the evaluation).
- 3.10 Human remains must be left *in situ* except in those cases where damage or desecration are to be expected, or in the event that analysis of the remains is shown to be a requirement of satisfactory evaluation of the site. However, the excavator should be aware of, and comply with, the provisions of Section 25 of the Burial Act 1857.
- 3.11 Plans of any archaeological features on the site are to be drawn at 1:20 or 1:50, depending on the complexity of the data to be recorded. Sections should be drawn at 1:10 or 1:20 again depending on the complexity to be recorded. All levels should relate to Ordnance Datum. Any variations from this must be agreed with the Conservation Team.
- 3.12 A photographic record of the work is to be made, consisting of both monochrome photographs and colour transparencies.
- 3.13 Topsoil, subsoil and archaeological deposit to be kept separate during excavation to allow sequential backfilling of excavations.

4. **General Management**

- 4.1 A timetable for all stages of the project must be agreed before the first stage of work commences, including monitoring by the Conservation Team of SCC Archaeological Service.
- 4.2 The composition of the project staff must be detailed and agreed (this is to include any subcontractors).
- 4.3 A general Health and Safety Policy must be provided, with detailed risk assessment and management strategy for this particular site.
- 4.4 No initial survey to detect public utility or other services has taken place. The responsibility for this rests with the archaeological contractor.
- 4.5 The Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-based Assessments* and for *Field Evaluations* should be used for additional guidance in the execution of the project and in drawing up the report.

5. **Report Requirements**

- 5.1 An archive of all records and finds must be prepared consistent with the principles of English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects*, 1991 (particularly Appendix 3.1 and Appendix 4.1).
- 5.2 The data recording methods and conventions used must be consistent with, and approved by, the County Sites and Monuments Record.
- 5.3 The objective account of the archaeological evidence must be clearly distinguished from its archaeological interpretation.
- 6.4 An opinion as to the necessity for further evaluation and its scope may be given. No further site work should be embarked upon until the primary fieldwork results are assessed and the need for further work is established

- 5.5 Reports on specific areas of specialist study must include sufficient detail to permit assessment of potential for analysis, including tabulation of data by context, and must include non-technical summaries.
- 5.6 The Report must include a discussion and an assessment of the archaeological evidence, including palaeoenvironmental remains recovered from palaeosols and cut features. Its conclusions must include a clear statement of the archaeological potential of the site, and the significance of that potential in the context of the Regional Research Framework (*East Anglian Archaeology*, Occasional Papers 3 & 8, 1997 and 2000).
- 5.7 Finds must be appropriately conserved and stored in accordance with *UK Institute of Conservators Guidelines*. The finds, as an indissoluble part of the site archive, should be deposited with the County SMR if the landowner can be persuaded to agree to this. If this is not possible for all or any part of the finds archive, then provision must be made for additional recording (e.g. photography, illustration, analysis) as appropriate.
- 5.8 The site archive is to be deposited with the County SMR within three months of the completion of fieldwork. It will then become publicly accessible.
- 5.9 Where positive conclusions are drawn from a project (whether it be evaluation or excavation) a summary report, in the established format, suitable for inclusion in the annual 'Archaeology in Suffolk' section of the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute for Archaeology*, must be prepared. It should be included in the project report, or submitted to the Conservation Team, by the end of the calendar year in which the evaluation work takes place, whichever is the sooner.
- 5.10 County SMR sheets must be completed, as per the county SMR manual, for all sites where archaeological finds and/or features are located.
- 5.11 At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> must be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms.
- 5.12 All parts of the OASIS online form must be completed for submission to the SMR. This should include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy should also be included with the archive).

Specification by: Dr Jess Tipper

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Tel: 01284 352197

Date: 3 July 2006

Reference: / BungalowFarm-Gislegham2006

This brief and specification remains valid for 12 months from the above date. If work is not carried out in full within that time this document will lapse; the authority should be notified and a revised brief and specification may be issued.

If the work defined by this brief forms a part of a programme of archaeological work required by a Planning Condition, the results must be considered by the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council, who have the responsibility for advising the appropriate Planning Authority.

APPENDIX II

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING: BUNGALOW FARM, GISLINGHAM

Introduction

Based on the results of the evaluation it was agreed that a programme of archaeological monitoring of some of the groundwork associated with the proposed development would be sufficient mitigation against the potential loss of significant archaeological remains. The areas specified as requiring monitoring were the house plot adjacent the site of pit 0002 noted in Trench 3 of the evaluation, and at least one of the house plots within the area of the concrete hardstanding in the western half of the site.

Methodology

Site visits were made to inspect the footings for the proposed houses once they had been excavated by the building contractor. They were examined for cut features and archaeological deposits which, if located, were to be sampled through hand excavation in order to assess their shape, depth and to recover datable artefacts. The revealed soil profiles were recorded, with the depths and thickness of any layers identified being noted. A small number of digital photographs were also taken. The surfaces of any spoil tips present on site during a monitoring visit were quickly examined for archaeological artefacts. The approximate locations of the monitored footings are illustrated in the figure 5 below.

Results

The first visit was undertaken on the 24th October 2006 to inspect the footings for the house plot adjacent to pit 0002 (marked as Plot 1 in figure 5). The same soil profile as recorded in Trench 3 during the evaluation was again seen but no further archaeological features or deposits were noted. The spoil, which was stored onsite, was walked over but no artefacts were recovered. The former barn had been dismantled and the areas of hardstanding lifted. The very top of the natural subsoil was exposed but was not entirely cleanly cut and had been driven over. Despite this the area was walked in an attempt to identify archaeological features but none were seen and no artefacts were recovered.

A second visit was made to the site on the 26th October 2006 to inspect the footings of a house plot located within the area of the former barn and hardstanding (marked

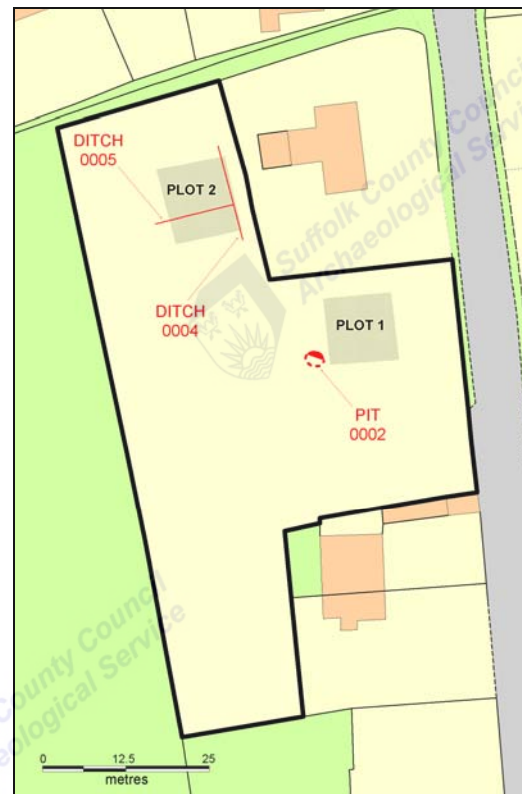


Figure 5: Monitoring Results

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as Plot 2 in figure 5). The trenches cut straight into the natural and within the vertical edges of the trenches it was possible to identify the cuts of what were interpreted as two ditches. These were numbered 0004 and 0005. Ditch 0004 was aligned approximately north-south and measured 1.4m in width and was 1.2m in depth. The fill consisted of a dark loamy soil within which were fragments of degraded timber. Ditch 0005 was perpendicular to ditch 0004 and did not appear to continue beyond it to the east. The fill was identical to that of ditch 0004. No datable artefacts were recovered from either ditch.



Plate I: Excavation of Plot 1



Plate II: Excavation of Plot 2



Plate III: Ditch 0004 as seen in east-west footing on northern edge of Plot 2

Discussion

Although only two plots were monitored the results combined with the complete lack of stray surface finds from the area seem to suggest that the pit recorded during the evaluation is probably an isolated feature.

The two ditches recorded within Plot 2 are likely to be field boundaries. Their dark loamy nature of the fill combined with the presence of degraded timber fragments suggests they were filled during the 20th century, possibly in advance of the construction of the now dismantled steel framed barn. Ditch 0004 is coincidental with a boundary marked on the 1st and 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey maps (see figure 4 in the main body of the report).

Suffolk County Council, Field Projects Team