

Archaeological Evaluation

**Land South of Thornham Road,
Gislingham, Suffolk**

**ASE Project No: 170146
Parish Number and Site Code: GSG 052
Event Number: ESF25429**

ASE Report No: 2017126



April 2017

Archaeological Evaluation

**Land South of Thornham Road,
Gislingham, Suffolk**

NGR: TM 07721 71668

**ASE Project No: 170146
Parish Number and Site Code: GSG 052
Event Number: ESF25429**

ASE Report No: 2017126

OASIS id: 276691

by Angus Forshaw

**with contributions from Luke Barber, Isa Benedetti-Whitton, Paul Blinkhorn,
Anna Doherty, Hayley Forsyth-Magee, Karine Le Hégarat, Paola Ponce, Elke
Raemen, Mariangela Vitolo**

illustrations by Andrew Lewsey

Prepared by:	Angus Forshaw	Archaeologist
Reviewed and approved by:	Mark Atkinson	Project Manager
Date of Issue:	April 2017	
Revision:	Version 2, 06/04/2017	

**Archaeology South-East
27 Eastways
Witham
Essex
CM7 3QD**

**Tel: 01376 331470
Email: fau@ucl.ac.uk
www.ucl.ac.uk/archaeologyse**

ABSTRACT

An archaeological trial trench evaluation was carried out on land south of Thornham Road, Gislegham, Suffolk, in February 2017. It was undertaken, by Archaeology South-East and commissioned by Lovell Partnerships Ltd.

Twenty-two evaluation trenches were excavated across the c.2.7ha site, of which sixteen were found to contain below-ground archaeological remains. These comprised ditches, pits and postholes that displayed a low density and low complexity scatter across the site. No or few remains were identified within the southwest corner or across the eastern third of the site

Negligible evidence for prehistoric and Roman period land use was found within the site.

A low density of Early/Middle Saxon pits and postholes was identified across the southern and western parts of the site. These contained a range of cultural debris and may suggest dispersed domestic occupation in their vicinity. Further undated features are likely to be associated with this activity.

A low incidence of medieval remains has been recorded, along with currently undated ditches that may also be of similar date. Post-medieval ditches are present that relate to agricultural land use activity and indicate boundary loss during the 20th century.

It is judged that construction works, such as excavation of foundation and service trenches, creation of roads, ground reduction and landscaping, and heavy plant movement, will have the potential to adversely impact upon archaeological remains present within parts of the wider site.

CONTENTS

- 1.0 INTRODUCTION**
- 2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND**
- 3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY**
- 4.0 RESULTS**
- 5.0 FINDS**
- 6.0 ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLES**
- 7.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS**

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

BIBLIOGRAPHY

APPENDICES

- Appendix 1: Summary of archaeologically blank trenches
- Appendix 2: Environmental soil sample data
- Appendix 3: HER Summary
- Appendix 4: OASIS Form
- Appendix 5: Written Scheme of Investigation

FIGURES

Front Cover Image: General site view

Figure 1:	Site location
Figure 2:	Trench locations
Figure 3:	Trench 1 plan, section and photographs
Figure 4:	Trench 2 plan, section and photographs
Figure 5:	Trench 3 plan, section and photographs
Figure 6:	Trench 4 plan, section and photographs
Figure 7:	Trench 5 plan, section and photographs
Figure 8:	Trench 8 plan, section and photographs
Figure 9:	Trench 9 plan, section and photographs
Figure 10:	Trench 10 plan, section and photographs
Figure 11:	Trench 11 plan, section and photographs
Figure 12:	Trench 12 plan, section and photographs
Figure 13:	Trench 13 plan, section and photographs
Figure 14:	Trench 14 plan, section and photographs
Figure 15:	Trench 17 plan, section and photographs
Figure 16:	Trench 18 plan, section and photographs
Figure 17:	Trench 19 plan, section and photographs
Figure 18:	Trench 22 plan, section and photographs

TABLES

Table 1:	Quantification of site archive
Tables 2-17:	Trench lists of recorded contexts
Table 18:	Finds quantification
Table 19:	Pottery occurrence by number and weight (in g) of sherds per context by fabric type
Table 20:	Stone assemblage
Table 21:	Quantification of slag
Table 22:	Animal Bone NISP (Number of Identifiable Specimens) count
Table 23:	Total amount of bone according to fraction size

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Background

- 1.1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE), the contracting division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology (CAA), Institute of Archaeology (IoA), University College London (UCL), undertook an archaeological evaluation on behalf of Lovell Homes at Land South of Thornham Road, Gislingham, Suffolk.
- 1.1.2 The archaeological evaluation was carried out in fulfilment of a planning condition attached to consent for a proposed residential development.

1.2 Location, Topography and Geology

- 1.2.1 The village of Gislingham lies approximately 5 miles southwest of Diss and 13 miles southeast of Thetford. The site is 2.2 miles to the west of the A140.
- 1.2.2 The site is located on the east periphery of the village and is bounded to the north by Thornham Road, to the east by arable land and to the south and west by residential properties (Figure 1).
- 1.2.3 The development site is c.2.7ha in extent and consists of generally flat agricultural land at c. 60.00m AOD.
- 1.2.4 The underlying bedrock geology of the site is mapped by the British Geological Survey (BGS) as Crag Group Formation comprising of Sand. This is overlain by superficial deposits of Lowestoft Formation comprising of Diamicton (British Geological Survey).

1.3 Planning Background

- 1.3.1 A planning application had been approved (Ref: 0294/15) by Mid Suffolk District Council for the residential development of the site for 40 dwellings with new vehicular access off Thornham Road. In support of the application an archaeological Desk Based Assessment (John Newman Archaeological Services 2014) and magnetometer survey (ASL 2014) were previously undertaken.
- 1.3.2 Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service (SCCAS), in their capacity as archaeological advisors to the local planning authority, recommended that an archaeological trial trench evaluation be undertaken in order to determine the presence or absence of any archaeological remains within the development area and, where present, allow informed mitigation measures to be put in place. This advice is in line with guidance contained in the National Planning Policy Framework (DCLG 2012) and Planning Practice Guidance (PPG 2014).
- 1.3.3 Accordingly, following discussions regarding the scope of work required, a brief of works was issued for the trial trench evaluation (SCCAS).
- 1.3.4 A Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation was subsequently prepared (ASE 2017a) and approved by SCCAS prior to the commencement of fieldwork.

1.4 Scope of Report

1.4.1 This report details the results of an archaeological evaluation undertaken on Land south of Thornham Road, Gislingham, Suffolk, and assesses the archaeological potential and significance of the site.

1.4.2 The fieldwork was directed by Angus Forshaw with assistance from ASE archaeologists and carried out between 27 February and 3 March 2017. The fieldwork was managed by Sarah Ritchie and post-excavation by Mark Atkinson and Jim Stevenson.

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The archaeological background of the site has been described comprehensively in previous documents (John Newman Archaeological Services 2014; ASE 2017a) and is not repeated in detail here. The following is a summary of the most pertinent information taken from those earlier reports. The locations of sites and findspots are indicated on Figure 1.

2.2 Prehistoric

2.2.1 Prehistoric activity within a 1km radius of the site is very limited, restricted to a single site, c.350m to the west of the site, producing a few stray worked flints (HER GSG 022).

2.3 Roman

2.3.1 A scatter of Roman period metalwork finds were recovered from within the site itself (HER GSG 026).

2.3.2 The most substantial Roman finds were located to the north of the site area, with find groups c.200m northwest of the site and another c.450m to the southwest of the site (GSG 008 and 010). Further, isolated, finds are recorded c.300m southwest in the form of a bronze finger ring (GSG 015) c.40m to the north of the site (GSG Misc.).

2.4 Anglo-Saxon and Medieval

2.4.1 The village of Gislegham is recorded in the Domesday Book in 1086 as being inhabited by 67 families.

2.4.2 Early Saxon metalwork has been recorded within the site area (GSG 026). A scatter of similar date is recorded c.450m southwest of the site (GSG 010), while a single Early Saxon find was found c.350m to the northwest (GSG 033).

2.4.3 Later Saxon activity is limited to two sherds of pottery of AD 900-1150 date from an area c.300m southwest of the site (GSG 011).

2.4.4 Medieval evidence is present in the form of an unoccupied moat 250m east of the site (GSG 020). The moat is visible on historic mapping and still partially exists as an L-shaped pond. Further medieval activity has been recovered from sites to the north, northwest and southwest, including the Church of Saint Mary, c.120m northwest of the site (GSG 019). The remains of another moat were found opposite the church to the north Thornham Road (GSG 008). The remains were to the north and north-west of a farmhouse and contained pottery of 12th-14th century date.

2.5 Post-Medieval and Modern

2.5.1 Historically, the village has had three main centres located around the church, between The Six Bells Inn and The Old Rectory to the south of the church, and at Little Green, c.600m west of the church (Gault 1990). In addition, a linear settlement pattern

developed along Mill Street between the church and Little Green, as evidenced by a number of listed buildings.

- 2.5.2 Through the 20th century more extensive development has taken place in Gislegham, forming a substantial area of housing to the east and west of the High Street.
- 2.5.3 The earliest large scale map showing the site in any detail is the parish tithe map of 1839 where it is located between two plots, one being used as pasture by George Steggall, with the other arable land known as Poor House Close.
- 2.5.4 The Ordnance Surveys of 1892 and 1903 depict a generally unchanged landscape from the tithe map with very little further development within the village. The field boundaries survive, with the only change within the site being the subdivision of plots shown on the tithe map, some of which became used as allotments.
- 2.5.5 A small pond is shown in the northeast of the site which is still extant as a landscape feature within a clump of trees. It is of interest to note that two footpaths are shown to run across the site, one of which runs along the northeastern corner while the other runs across the field on a northwest/southeast alignment. Both are shown on the OS maps of 1892 and 1903.

2.6 Previous archaeological work

- 2.6.1 A magnetometer survey was conducted across the western three-quarters of the site in December 2014 (ASL 2014). The survey revealed a number of both linear (ditch-like) discrete (pit-like) anomalies (Fig. 2). Two of the linear anomalies were identified to correspond to field boundaries shown on historic mapping.

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

3.1 Project Aims and Objectives

3.1.1 The general aim of the archaeological evaluation was to determine the presence or absence of any archaeological remains and to establish their character, location, extent, date, quality and significance. Any archaeological remains uncovered by the evaluation were to be assessed against the wider background of previous fieldwork in the area.

3.1.2 Specific aims of the fieldwork were to:

- Assess what form farms take in the Roman, Saxon and medieval periods, what forms of buildings are present and how far can functions be attributed to them
- Assess how the size and shape of fields can be related to agricultural regimes, and the relationship between rural and urban sites
- Assess the extent of Roman field system re-use and the evidence for open field systems in the region during the Anglo-Saxon period.

3.1.3 In the event that significant discoveries were made, the significance and potential of the results were to be considered with reference to pertinent research themes and questions identified in *Research and Archaeology: a Framework for the Eastern Counties, 2. research agenda and strategy* (Brown and Glazebrook 2000) and *Research and Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the East of England* (Medlycott 2011).

3.2 Fieldwork Method

3.2.1 The archaeological evaluation method was conducted in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation (ASE 2017a) and Method Statement (ASE 2017b).

3.2.2 Twenty-two evaluation trenches were excavated under direct archaeological supervision using a 360° tracked mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket. The trenches measured 30m long and 2.1m wide. Mechanical excavation was undertaken to the depth of the natural stratum and/or the top of any archaeological deposits present. All spoil heaps were scanned visually for artefacts during machining of the trenches.

3.2.3 The trenches were arranged across the site area. All trenches were accurately located using Global Positioning System (GPS) survey equipment. The trenches represent a 4% sample of the area subject to geophysical survey and a 5% sample of the area outside the geophysical surveyed area.

3.2.4 Standard ASE excavation, artefact collection and recording methodologies were employed throughout, with all work carried out in accordance with the ClfA (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists) Code of Conduct (ClfA 2014a), *Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014b) and in compliance with *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003).

- 3.2.7 All stratigraphy was recorded using the ASE context recording system, with all exposed archaeological features and deposits recorded and sample excavated, except obviously modern features and disturbances.
- 3.2.8 Where required, a 50% sample of all contained features and a minimum of 1m length of linear features was excavated. Post-medieval and modern features were excavated as necessary in order to establish their date and significance. Features were excavated using hand tools and planned by hand and using digital survey equipment.
- 3.2.9 The trenches were scanned with a metal detector prior to excavation, with spoil heaps and the bases of the trenches then scanned following excavation and prior to backfilling.
- 3.2.10 Where present, all finds were collected from all excavated deposits and retained for specialist identification and study.
- 3.2.11 Bulk soil samples were collected for the purposes of the recovery of environmental material and small artefacts. Samples were taken from deposits from uncontaminated and potentially dated deposits judged to have the potential for the survival of plant macrofossils.

3.3 Archive

- 3.3.1 The site archive is currently held at the offices of ASE and will be deposited at the County Store in due course. The contents of the primary archive are tabulated below (Table 1).

Description	Number	Type
Trench sheets	22	A4 paper
Context sheets	135	A4 paper
Plan and section sheets	10	Permatrace
Environmental sample register	1	A4 paper
Bulk sample sheets	5	A4 paper
Drawing register	2	A4 paper
Site photographic register	4	A4 paper
Digital images	158	Hi-res JPGS

Table 1: Quantification of site archive

4.0 RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 Archaeological remains were encountered in 16 of the evaluation trenches and are described in sections 4.3-4.18, below. Elsewhere, the evaluation generally revealed a straightforward sequence of topsoil and occasional subsoil deposits overlying a variable undisturbed natural geology.
- 4.1.2 The results from the archaeologically negative trenches are briefly described in section 4.19 and further detail tabulated in Appendix 1.
- 4.1.3 Excavated trench positions are shown in Figure 2 and recorded features/deposits in Figures 3-13.
- 4.1.4 Some of the trenches were positioned to investigate geophysical anomalies interpreted to be indicative of possible below-ground archaeological remains (Fig. 2). The geophysical survey results are alluded to where relevant in the trench descriptions.

4.2 General Soil descriptions

- 4.2.1 An overlying topsoil deposit was recorded in all of the trenches and was generally formed of moderately friable dark brown silty clay averaging between 0.26m and 0.52m. Underlying subsoil deposits were present within five of the trenches and consisted of mid brown moderately compact silty clay varying in thickness between 0.02m and 0.15m.
- 4.2.2 The underlying geology was generally yellow brown compact clay, with areas of mottled red and grey brown silty clay.
- 4.2.3 All archaeological remains were encountered underlying the subsoil where present, or else directly under the topsoil where subsoil was not present, cutting directly into the underlying geological deposits.

4.3 Trench 1 (Fig.3)

Dimensions: 30.00m x 2.10m x up to 0.44m deep

Ground level: 59.35m AOD (E), 59.83m AOD (W)

Context	Type	Description	Length & Width (m)	Depth / Thickness (m)
1/001	Layer	Topsoil	trench	0.30 – 0.40
1/002	Layer	Natural deposit	trench	-
1/003	Fill	Single fill of 1/004	-	0.10
1/004	Cut	Pit	3.70 x 1.60	0.10
1/005	Fill	Single fill of 1/006	-	0.10
1/006	Cut	?Linear feature	1.10	0.10
1/007	Fill	Single fill of 1/008	-	0.16

1/008	Cut	Pit	1.40	0.16
1/009	Fill	Single fill of 1/010	-	0.06
1/010	Cut	Pit	0.63 x 0.83	0.06

Table 2: Trench 1 list of recorded contexts

- 4.3.1 Trench 1 was located in the northwestern part of the site and was aligned east/west. It contained a stratigraphic sequence of dark brown silt clay topsoil [1/001] directly overlying yellow orange clay natural.
- 4.3.2 Pit [1/004] was partially exposed along the northern bank of the trench and was circular in plan, with a flat base. It contained a single fill [1/003] of mid yellow brown sandy clay with animal bone near the top of the fill.
- 4.3.3 Pit [1/004] was cut by the end of a possible linear feature [1/006], which was 1.10m wide and 0.10m in depth. The feature could be seen in section but gradually disappeared eastwards. It contained a single fill [1/005] of friable yellow and yellow brown sandy clay. The fill contained no finds and is likely a result of fairly recent activity.
- 4.3.4 Two further pits were in the western half of the trench. The majority of pit [1/008] was exposed along southern bank of the trench and was oval in plan, with concave sides leading to a flat base. The visible part of the feature measured 1.40m x 2.09m x 0.16m and contained a single fill of friable mid brown sandy silt. No finds were recovered from this pit.
- 4.3.5 Smaller oval pit [1/010] also extended into the southern bank and measured 0.63m x 0.83m x 0.06m, with concave sides and a flat base. The cut was very shallow and filled by a single, sterile, deposit of compact mid grey brown silty clay fill [1/009], which contained no finds.

4.4 Trench 2 (Fig. 4)

Dimensions: 30.00m x 2.10m x up to 0.52m deep

Ground level: 59.14m AOD (NE), 59.66m AOD (SW)

Context	Type	Description	Length & Width (m)	Depth / Thickness (m)
2/001	Layer	Topsoil	trench	0.28 – 0.32
2/002	Layer	Subsoil	trench	0.10 – 0.12
2/003	Fill	Single fill of [2/004]	-	0.09
2/004	Cut	Posthole	0.25	0.09
2/005	Fill	Single fill of [2/006]	-	0.22
2/006	Cut	Posthole	0.24	0.22
2/007	Fill	Single fill of [2/008]	-	0.07
2/008	Cut	Pit	0.71	0.07

2/009	Fill	Single fill of [2/010]	-	0.11
2/010	Cut	Posthole	0.22	0.11
2/011	Fill	Single fill of [2/012]	-	0.10
2/012	Cut	Posthole	0.10	0.10
2/013	Fill	Single fill of [2/014]	-	0.19
2/014	Cut	Posthole	0.20	0.19
2/015	Fill	Single fill of [2/016]	-	0.12
2/016	Cut	Posthole	0.20	0.12
2/017	Fill	Single fill of [2/018]	-	0.14
2/018	Cut	Posthole	0.37	0.14
2/019	Fill	Single fill of [2/020]	-	0.08
2/020	Cut	Posthole	0.20	0.08
2/021	Fill	Single fill of [2/022]	-	0.12
2/022	Cut	Posthole	0.40	0.12
2/023	Layer	Natural deposits	trench	-
2/024	Cut	Ditch	2.25+ x 0.25	unex
2/025	Fill	Fill of [2/024]	-	unex

Table 3: Trench 2 list of recorded contexts

- 4.4.1 Trench 2 was aligned northeast/southwest and was positioned to investigate three linear geophysical survey anomalies plotted to cross this vicinity. The trench contained deposits of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural strata into which the below-ground remains of a single linear feature and a number of pits and post-holes were cut.
- 4.4.2 An east/west alignment of seven closely-spaced postholes, [2/010] – [2/022], crossed the middle of the trench. These variably-shaped cuts ranged in size from 0.10m – 0.40m in width and between 0.08 – 0.19m in depth. All contained single fills of mid to dark grey brown sandy clay with occasional charcoal flecks, though no finds were recovered.
- 4.4.3 Postholes [2/004] and [2/006], both circular and with a similar diameter of c.0.25m, were located toward the west end of the trench. The postholes both contained single fills of mid grey brown sandy clay, with no dating material recovered. These are speculated to possibly be part of another parallel alignment with postholes [2/010] – [2/022].
- 4.4.4 A shallow pit lay between the two posthole lines towards the west end of the trench. Sub-rounded pit [2/008] had gradually sloping sides and a flat base, and measured 0.71m wide and 0.07m in depth. The pit contained a single fill of mid brown silty clay, mottled with orange. There were no finds within the fill.
- 4.4.5 Linear feature [2/024] ran north/south across the western part of the trench and coincided with the plotted position of a linear geophysical anomaly (Fig. 2). The feature was not excavated within this trench, but continued south into Trench 12 where it was

further investigated.

- 4.4.6 Two further linear geophysical anomalies plotted in this vicinity were not found as corresponding below-ground remains (Fig. 2). These are noted to have a similar alignment to the mapped footpath that runs across the site and may relate to agricultural features within the topsoil and/or subsoil.

4.5 Trench 3 (Fig. 5)

Dimensions: 30.00m x 2.10m x up to 0.32m deep

Ground level: 58.58m AOD (E), 58.83m AOD (W)

Context	Type	Description	Length & Width (m)	Depth / Thickness (m)
3/001	Layer	Topsoil	trench	0.25 – 0.28
3/002	Layer	Subsoil	trench	0.10 – 0.12
3/003	Layer	Natural deposit	trench	-
3/004	Fill	Single fill of 3/005	-	0.08
3/005	Cut	Pit	0.37 x 0.35	0.08
3/006	Fill	Fill of 3/008	-	0.41
3/007	Fill	Fill of 3/008	-	0.12
3/008	Cut	Pit	1.45 x 1.50	0.51
3/009	Fill	Single fill of 3/010	-	0.16
3/010	Cut	Ditch	0.50	0.16
3/011	Fill	Fill of 3/014	-	0.29
3/012	Fill	Fill of 3/014	-	0.18
3/013	Fill	Fill of 3/014	-	0.12
3/014	Cut	Ditch	1.01	0.48
3/015	Cut	Ditch	2.1+ x 1.40	unex
3/016	Fill	Fill of 3/015	-	unex

Table 4: Trench 3 list of recorded contexts

- 4.5.1 Trench 3 was orientated east/west and positioned to investigate the plotted position of a north/south linear anomaly (Fig. 2) that is also shown on historic mapping as a field boundary. It contained topsoil and shallow, intermittent, mid brown subsoil overlying natural deposits of compact yellow orange clay.
- 4.5.2 North/south ditch [3/015] crossed the middle of the trench and corresponded to the linear geophysical anomaly. The feature was not excavated but its fill contained surface material of modern metal fragments which were not collected. The southward continuation of this ditch was recorded in Trench 14.
- 4.5.3 To the east of the ditch was a number of intercutting features. The earliest of these was

ditch [3/014] which ran north/south across the trench and had a stepped side on its west and a convex edge on its east, sloping down to a narrow U-shaped base. Its visible remains measured 1.01m wide and 0.48m deep. It contained three fills; a basal fill [3/013] of light orange brown silty clay is likely the result of erosion of the feature edges and initial weathering. The middle fill [3/012] measured 0.18m deep and was comprised of light grey clay silt with occasional sub-rounded flints. The upper fill of the ditch [3/011] was a mid grey clay silt, 0.29m deep. No finds were retrieved from any of the fills. It is possible that the ditch continues into Trench 14 to its south.

- 4.5.4 The ditch was cut by a smaller ditch or gully [3/010] down its eastern edge, which ran along the same alignment and measured 0.50m wide and 0.16m in depth. Its single fill was similar to that of the upper fill of the earlier ditch, consisting of compact mid grey clay silt. No artefacts were recovered.
- 4.5.5 The two ditches were cut by circular pit [3/008] which measured 1.45m by 1.50m and 0.51m deep. The basal fill [3/007] of mid orange brown silty clay contained a single worked flint and occasional charcoal flecks. The upper fill [3/006] measured 0.41m deep and was comprised of mid grey clay silt; fragments of animal bone were covered from it.
- 4.5.6 The pit was in turn cut by small pit [3/005], on its western side. The pit was circular with straight sides and a flat base, measuring 0.37m x 0.35m x 0.08m. The pit contained a single friable fill [3/004] of dark grey brown clay silt with common charcoal flecks and animal bone. A single pottery sherd of medieval date was recovered by hand, and six further sherds, probably from the same vessel, were extracted from soil sample <5>.
- 4.5.7 None of the ditches or the pits cut into them were detected as geophysical anomalies.

4.6 Trench 4 (Fig. 6)

Dimensions: 30m x 2.1m x up to 0.38m deep

Ground level: 57.93m AOD (NE), 58.44m AOD (SW)

Context	Type	Description	Length & Width (m)	Depth / Thickness (m)
4/001	Layer	Topsoil	trench	0.12 – 0.29
4/002	Layer	Natural deposits	trench	-
4/003	Cut	Ditch	1.35	0.40
4/004	Fill	Single fill of 4/003	-	0.40
4/005	Cut	Ditch	1.87	0.73
4/006	Fill	Basal fill of 4/005	-	0.35
4/007	Fill	Upper fill of 4/005	-	0.45

Table 5: Trench 4 list of recorded contexts

- 4.6.1 Trench 4 was located in the northeast of the site and was aligned northeast/southwest. It was realigned slightly due to overhanging branches at the northern end of the trench.
- 4.6.2 The trench contained dark brown silty clay topsoil [4/001] over the entirety of the trench,

overlying the natural which comprised light yellow brown compacted clay. Two features were identified to cut the natural deposit.

- 4.6.3 Ditch [4/003] ran east/west across the middle of the trench and measured 1.35m wide and 0.40m in depth. It had moderately sloping sides down to a slightly concave base. It contained a single fill of light grey brown clay silt containing occasional charcoal, animal bone and shell.
- 4.6.4 Parallel ditch [4/005], measuring 1.87m wide and 0.73m deep, ran east/west across the southern half of the trench, c.5m south of [4/003]. It contained a 0.35m-thick basal fill [4/006] of dark grey brown clay silt with no finds. The upper fill [4/007] consisted of mid grey brown clay silt which was 0.45m thick. Animal bone and oyster shell were found within the fill.
- 4.6.5 Although within the extents of the geophysical survey, it appears that an expansive area of magnetic interference may have prevented the detection of these ditches.

4.7 Trench 5 (Fig. 7)

Dimensions: 30.00 m x 2.10m x up to 0.42m deep

Ground level: 57.81m AOD (E), 57.92m AOD (W)

Context	Type	Description	Length & Width (m)	Depth/Thickness (m)
5/001	Layer	Topsoil	trench	0.30 – 0.32
5/002	Layer	Natural deposits	trench	-
5/003	Cut	Ditch	0.86	0.39
5/004	Fill	Single fill of 5/003	-	0.39
5/005	Cut	Pit	0.60 x 0.60	0.23
5/006	Fill	Single fill of 5/005	-	0.23
5/007	Cut	Ditch	1.45	0.52
5/008	Fill	Single fill of 5/007	-	0.52

Table 6: Trench 5 list of recorded contexts

- 4.7.1 Trench 5 was on the northeastern extent of the site, aligned east/west and parallel to Thornham Road. It contained topsoil directly overlying natural deposits. Two linear features and a pit were recorded.
- 4.7.2 North-south ditch [5/003] was at the west of the trench and measured 0.86m wide and 0.39m deep. It had moderately sloping straight sides and a concave base. It contained a single mid grey brown silty clay fill [5/004] from which a single sherd of Roman pottery was recovered.
- 4.7.3 Small sub-square pit [5/005], measuring 0.60m x 0.60m x 0.23m, was located between the two linear features and had steep sides leading to a flat base. Its single fill [5/006]

consisted of firm dark grey brown silty clay containing common charcoal. There were no finds from within the fill.

- 4.7.4 Ditch [5/007] ran north/south across the east end of the trench and was 1.45m wide and 0.52m deep. The ditch had moderately sloping slightly convex sides and a concave base. Its single fill [5/008] consisted of compact mid grey brown silty clay which contained no finds.
- 4.7.5 Neither ditch was identified as continuing into other trenches to the south on the basis of projection of their alignments.

4.8 Trench 8 (Fig. 8)

Dimensions: 30.00m x 2.10m x up to 0.41m deep

Ground level: 60.08m AOD (N), 60.44m AOD (S)

Context	Type	Description	Length & Width (m)	Depth / Thickness (m)
8/001	Layer	Topsoil	trench	0.35 – 0.36
8/002	Layer	Natural deposits	trench	-
8/003	Fill	Single fill of 8/004	-	0.11
8/004	Cut	Pit	1.40	0.11

Table 7: Trench 8 list of recorded contexts

- 4.8.1 Trench 8 was located on the western edge of the site and was aligned north/south. It contained topsoil of dark brown clay silt with common stones which overlay natural deposits of yellow brown silty clay with patches of sandy silt.
- 4.8.2 A single irregular, shallow, pit [8/004] (or possibly a ditch?) was found in the south end of the trench, extending beyond both east and west baulks. The pit had gradual sloping sides and a flat base and measured 1.40m wide and 0.11m deep. Its single fill [8/003] consisted of firm dark brown clay silt and contained sherds of Early Saxon pottery and an iron knife blade RF<1>, as well as small quantities of fired clay, animal bone and two worked flints. A white alloy tube fragment is of modern date and is assumed to be intrusive. The processing of soil sample <1> produced small amounts of burnt animal bone and iron hammerscale.
- 4.8.3 Despite containing a relatively high quantity of cultural material, pit [8/004] was not detected by the geophysical survey. Its location coincided with the edge of an expansive area of magnetic disturbance/debris which may have masked its presence (Fig. 2)

4.9 Trench 9 (Fig. 9)

Dimensions: 30.00m x 2.10m x up to 0.40m deep

Ground level: 59.89m AOD (E), 60.22m AOD (W)

Context	Type	Description	Length & Width (m)	Depth / Thickness (m)
9/001	Layer	Topsoil	trench	0.32 – 0.33
9/002	Layer	Natural deposits	trench	-
9/003	Fill	Single fill of 9/004	-	0.24
9/004	Cut	Pit	0.88 x 1.70	0.24
9/005	Fill	Single fill of 9/006	-	0.19
9/006	Cut	Posthole	0.30 x 0.31	0.19
9/007	Fill	Single fill of 9/008	-	0.24
9/008	Cut	Posthole	0.25 x 0.30	0.24

Table 8: Trench 9 list of recorded contexts

- 4.9.1 East/west aligned Trench 9 was located towards the west of the site and positioned to investigate a short linear geophysical anomaly and a discrete pit-like anomaly. The trench contained three features underlying topsoil and cut into natural deposits.
- 4.9.2 Sub-rectangular shaped pit [9/004] extended beyond the northern baulk of the trench and corresponded with the discrete geophysical survey anomaly. The 0.24m deep pit contained a single fill of dark brown clay silt [9/003] with very common burnt flints, a few cobbles and charcoal suggesting a dump of burnt material. Frequent fragments of animal bone (1762g) were also dispersed within the fill along with a probable residual prehistoric pottery sherd and a further small sherd of probable Early/Middle Saxon date. Soil sample <2> produced a small quantity of hammerscale and carbonised wheat remains.
- 4.9.3 Two small isolated postholes were found within the east of the trench. Posthole [9/006] was circular in plan and measured 0.30m x 0.31m x 0.19m with steep straight sides and a concave base. Its single fill of firm mid grey brown clay silt [9/005] contained occasional charcoal flecks and five sherds of medieval pottery.
- 4.9.4 Posthole [9/008] measured 0.25m x 0.30m x 0.24m and contained a single mid grey brown clay silt fill [9/007]. There were no finds from within the fill.
- 4.9.5 The short length of north/south linear anomaly plotted to cross the east end of the trench was not found to coincide with a below-ground archaeological feature.

4.10 Trench 10 (Fig. 10)

Dimensions: 30.00m x 2.10m x up to 0.50m deep

Ground level: 59.62m AOD (NE), 59.09m AOD (SW)

Context	Type	Description	Length & Width (m)	Depth / Thickness (m)
10/001	Layer	Topsoil	trench	0.28 – 0.40
10/002	Layer	Natural deposits	trench	-
10/003	Fill	Single fill of 10/004	-	-
10/004	Cut	Natural feature	-	-
10/005	Fill	Single fill of 10/006	-	0.08
10/006	Cut	Gully	0.25	0.08
10/007	Fill	Single fill of 10/008	-	0.11
10/008	Cut	Posthole	0.25 x 0.25	0.11
10/009	Fill	Single fill of 10/010	-	0.13
10/010	Cut	Posthole	0.25 x 0.26	0.13

Table 9: Trench 10 list of recorded contexts

- 4.10.1 Trench 10 was located in the middle of the site and was aligned northeast/southwest. The trench was positioned to investigate the plotted position of a NW/SE linear geophysical anomaly at its northeast end (Fig. 2). It contained a deposit of topsoil of dark brown silty clay over yellow orange brown natural clay. Features were found cut into the natural clay across the southwest half of the trench.
- 4.10.2 A narrow gully [10/006] ran north/south across the trench and had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. The gully measured 0.25m wide and 0.08m deep and contained a single fill [10/005] of dark brown clay silt with occasional charcoal flecks, from which a single very small and abraded sherd of Early Roman pottery was recovered.
- 4.10.3 Two circular postholes [10/008] and [10/010] were recorded in the middle of the trench and measured 0.25m x 0.25m x 0.11m and 0.25m x 0.26m x 0.13m respectively. They each had similar fills of compact dark brown clay silt with frequent charcoal flecks, from which no finds were retrieved.
- 4.10.4 A shallow irregular feature [10/004] extended into the northern baulk of the trench. The vaguely linear feature had irregular and poorly-defined sides and base, with fill material continuing under the natural. It was judged to be natural and was not further recorded.
- 4.10.5 The geophysical anomaly plotted to cross this trench was not found to correspond to a below-ground archaeological feature.

4.11 Trench 11 (Fig.11)

Dimensions: 30.00m x 2.10m x up to 0.38m deep

Ground level: 58.55m AOD (N), 58.84m AOD (S)

Context	Type	Description	Length & Width (m)	Depth / Thickness (m)
11/001	Layer	Topsoil	trench	0.33 – 0.41
11/002	Layer	Natural deposit	trench	-
11/003	Cut	Posthole	0.26 x 0.24	0.14
11/004	Fill	Single fill of 11/003	-	0.14
11/005	Cut	Posthole	0.24 x 0.28	0.12
11/006	Fill	Single fill of 11/005	-	0.12

Table 10: Trench 11 list of recorded contexts

- 4.11.1 North/south aligned Trench 11 was located in the eastern part of the site, outside the extents of the geophysical survey. It contained dark grey-brown silty clay topsoil overlying natural strata, into which two small postholes were cut at its northern end.
- 4.11.2 Posthole [11/003] was oval in plan and measured 0.26m x 0.24m x 0.14m. It had steep straight sides and a U-shaped base. The feature contained a single fill of compact mid grey brown silty clay containing rare charcoal fragments which was likely a result of backfilling. No finds were recovered from the feature.
- 4.11.3 Posthole [11/005] was located immediately to the north of [11/003] and was likely associated with it. It was similar in shape and plan, measuring 0.24m x 0.28m x 0.12m, with straight sides and a U-shaped base. Its single fill [11/006] consisted of compact mid grey brown silt clay with rare charcoal, though no finds were retrieved.
- 4.11.4 Three areas of silty material were present across the trench and were all investigated. They were all very shallow (<0.03m) and are likely a result of natural deposition in a depression, or else of root activity.

4.12 Trench 12 (Fig. 12)

Dimensions: 30.00m x 2.10m x up to 0.42m deep

Ground level: 60.17m AOD (W), 59.87m AOD (E)

Context	Type	Description	Length & Width (m)	Depth / Thickness (m)
12/001	Layer	Topsoil	trench	0.20 – 0.30
12/002	Layer	Subsoil	trench	0.11 – 0.20
12/003	Fill	Single fill of 12/004	-	0.25
12/004	Cut	Posthole	0.20 x 0.30	0.25
12/005	Fill	Single fill of 12/006	-	0.25

12/006	Cut	Posthole	0.27 x 0.30	0.25
12/007	Fill	Single fill of 12/008	-	0.17
12/008	Cut	Ditch	0.50	0.17

Table 11: Trench 12 list of recorded contexts

- 4.12.1 East/west Trench 12 was located just west of the middle of the site and was positioned to investigate two linear geophysical anomalies, one short and one extensive, plotted to cross its east end (Fig. 2). It had a stratigraphic sequence of topsoil overlying natural deposits into which two postholes and a ditch were cut.
- 4.12.2 Adjacent postholes [12/004] [12/006] were located near the centre of the trench Both postholes were oval and measured 0.20 x 0.30m x 0.25m and 0.27m x 0.30m x 0.25m respectively. The postholes contained similar fills of soft to firm mid grey brown sandy clay, though no finds were recovered.
- 4.12.3 Relatively narrow, north/south aligned, ditch [12/008] crossed the east end of the trench and coincided with the plotted linear geophysical anomaly. This ditch was 0.50m wide and 0.17m deep and contained a single fill [12/007] of mid grey brown silty clay from which a single fragment of animal bone was retrieved. Consistent with the detected extent of the anomaly, the northward continuation of the ditch was recorded as [02/024] in Trench 2.

4.13 Trench 13 (Fig.13)

Dimensions: 30.00m x 2.10m x up to 0.62m deep

Ground level: 59.79m AOD (NW), 60.06m AOD (SE)

Context	Type	Description	Length & Width (m)	Depth / Thickness (m)
13/001	Layer	Topsoil	trench	0.38 – 0.52
13/002	Layer	Natural deposit	trench	-
13/003	Fill	Single fill of 13/004	-	0.11
13/004	Cut	Posthole	0.33 x 0.40	0.11
13/005	Fill	Single fill of 13/006	-	0.17
13/006	Cut	Stakehole	0.15	0.17
13/007	Fill	Single fill of 13/008	-	0.17
13/008	Cut	Pit	1.15+ x 1.30	0.17
13/009	Fill	Single fill of 13/010	-	0.13
13/010	Cut	Ditch terminus	0.50	0.13

Table 12: Trench 13 list of recorded contexts

- 4.13.1 Trench 13 was aligned northwest/southeast and located in the south-central part of the site. It was positioned to investigate two angled linear anomalies, potentially arranged

around a pit-like anomaly (Fig. 2). The trench contained dark brown silty clay topsoil directly overlying natural clay. Three discrete features and a linear were recorded. A worked flint, part of a Mesolithic or Early Neolithic blade, was recovered from topsoil [13/001].

- 4.13.2 In the northwest of the trench were two isolated postholes. Feature [13/004] was oval in shape with steep sides and a concave base. It measured 0.33m x 0.40m x 0.11m and contained a single fill of dark reddish brown friable sandy clay with flecks of charcoal, possible a result of backfilling.
- 4.13.3 Stakehole [13/006] was to the south of posthole [13/004]. It was circular with vertical sides and a flat base, and measured 0.15m in diameter and 0.17m in depth. Its fill consisted of compact dark grey sandy clay.
- 4.13.4 In the southeast of the trench were two features. Circular pit [13/008] measured 1.30m diameter by 0.17m deep and had concave sides leading to a concave base. It contained a single friable fill of mixed mid grey and yellow clay sand [13/007], from which no finds were recovered.
- 4.13.5 Possible ditch or gully terminus [13/010] was aligned northeast/southwest. The ditch was 0.50m wide and 0.13m deep, with steep concave sides and a concave base. Its single fill was soft light grey clay sand mottled with light yellow orange. The fill was sterile and probably naturally deposited.
- 4.13.6 None of the plotted geophysical anomalies correspond to the excavated archaeological features in this trench. It is perhaps possible to regard the southernmost of the linear anomalies as being the offset counterpart of ditch [13/010].

4.14 Trench 14 (Fig. 14)

Dimensions: 30.00m x 2.10m x up to 0.40m deep

Ground level: 59.31m AOD (NW), 59.19m AOD (SE)

Context	Type	Description	Length & Width (m)	Depth / Thickness (m)
14/001	Layer	Topsoil	trench	0.30 – 0.37
14/002	Layer	Natural deposit	trench	-
14/003	Cut	Gully	1.50+ x 0.49	0.10
14/004	Fill	Single fill of 14/003	-	0.10
14/005	Cut	Pit	0.36	0.07
14/006	Fill	Single fill of 14/005	-	0.07
14/007	Cut	Pit	0.49	0.08
14/008	Fill	Single fill of 14/007	-	0.08
14/009	Cut	Ditch	0.72	0.30
14/010	Fill	Single fill of 14/009	-	0.30
14/011	Cut	Ditch	2.1+ x 2.0-3.0	unex

14/012	Fill	Fill of 14/011	-	unex
--------	------	----------------	---	------

Table 13: Trench 14 list of recorded contexts

- 4.14.1 Trench 14 was located in the middle of the site and was positioned to investigate a linear geophysical anomaly but also two positive anomalies of ‘magnetically enhanced material’ (Fig. 2). It contained an overlying topsoil of dark brown silty clay over compact yellow brown clay natural. A number of linear and discrete features were found to cut into the natural.
- 4.14.2 North/south ditch [14/011] crossed the middle of the trench. This was the southward continuation of the ditch also recorded in Trench 3 that is identified as a historic field boundary by geophysical survey and historic mapping. It was not excavated here.
- 4.14.3 Gully [14/003] was aligned northeast/southwest and terminated within the trench. It measured 0.49m in width and 0.10m in depth, and was filled with a light grey brown silty clay [14/004] that contained occasional charcoal and rare sub-angular flints, but no artefacts.
- 4.14.4 Two shallow pits were recorded to the northwest of the post-medieval ditch. Pit [14/005] was oval, with straight sides and a flat base. It measured 0.36m wide and 0.07m deep, with a fill [14/006] consisting of light grey brown silt clay with rare charcoal flecks and no finds. Pit [14/007] was located immediately to the southeast and extended beyond the eastern baulk of the trench. It measured 0.49m wide and 0.08m deep and contained the same light grey brown sterile fill [14/008] devoid of artefacts.
- 4.14.5 At the southeast end of the trench was north/south ditch [14/009] that ran parallel to the post-medieval ditch. It had moderately straight sides leading to a flat base and measured 0.72m wide and 0.30m in depth. The ditch contained a single fill of light grey brown silty clay containing occasional charcoal and a single, probably residual, flint flake. This feature almost certainly constitutes the southward continuation of ditch [3/010] in Trench 3.
- 4.14.6 While the central linear anomaly is demonstrated to coincide with ditch [14/011], neither of the positive anomalies of ‘magnetically enhanced material’ to either side were found as underlying archaeological remains. Conversely, ditch [14/009] was not detected by the geophysical survey, nor the pits and ditch/gully at the opposite end of the trench..

4.15 Trench 17 (Fig.15)

Dimensions: 30.00m x 2.10m x up to 0.59m deep

Ground level: 60.74m AOD (W), 60.40m AOD (E)

Context	Type	Description	Length & Width (m)	Depth / Thickness (m)
17/001	Layer	Topsoil	trench	0.50 – 0.58
17/002	Layer	Natural deposit	trench	-
17/003	Fill	Single fill of 17/004	-	0.35

17/004	Cut	Pit	1.57 x 0.90+	0.35
17/005	Fill	Single fill of 17/006	-	0.10
17/006	Cut	Pit	0.55 x 0.60	0.10
17/007	Fill	Single fill of 17/008	-	0.20
17/008	Cut	Tree throw	1.65 x 0.50+	0.20
17/009	Fill	Single fill of 17/010	-	0.10
17/010	Cut	Ditch terminus	1.50+ x 1.15	0.10

Table 14: Trench 17 list of recorded contexts

- 4.15.1 Trench 17, located in the southwest of the site, was aligned east/west and positioned to investigate two short linear geophysical anomalies on differing alignments. It contained an overlying topsoil of dark brown clay silt and light orange brown silty clay natural. A number of archaeological features were recorded cutting the natural deposit.
- 4.15.2 Pit [17/004] extended beyond the southern baulk in the east of the trench and was probably circular in plan. As exposed, it was 1.5.7m wide and had irregular sides and a slightly irregular base. Its fill [17/003] was a firm clay silt, mottled light grey and light orange brown that contained no finds.
- 4.15.3 Small pit [17/006], in the middle of the trench, measured 0.55m x 0.60m x 0.10m. It had steep straight sides and a flat base and contained a single soft mid grey brown clay silt fill [17/005] with occasional charcoal flecks, but no finds.
- 4.15.4 A feature identified as a probable tree-throw [17/008] was excavated along the southern baulk of the trench. The feature had undulating irregular sides and an irregular base, with a firm mid grey brown clay silt sterile fill containing no finds.
- 4.15.5 Apparently linear ditch [17/010] was located in the west of the trench, where it terminated. It measured 1.15m wide and 0.10m deep. The ditch had fairly ephemeral edges and was filled with mid grey brown clay silt [17/009]. There were no finds recovered.
- 4.15.6 While the westernmost linear anomaly was not found to coincide with an archaeological feature, the eastern north-south aligned anomaly could perhaps be construed to relate to the remains of ditch [17/010], both seemingly ending at the same northward location (Fig. 2).

4.16 Trench 18 (Fig. 16)

Dimensions: 30.00m x 2.10m x up to 0.54m deep

Ground level: 60.21m AOD (W), 59.73m AOD (E)

Context	Type	Description	Length & Width (m)	Depth / Thickness (m)
18/001	Layer	Topsoil	trench	0.39 – 0.49
18/002	Layer	Natural deposit	trench	-
18/003	Fill	Fill of 18/004	-	0.30
18/004	Cut	Posthole	0.35	0.30
18/005	Fill	Fill of 18/006	-	0.20
18/006	Cut	Posthole	0.39	0.20
18/007	Fill	Single fill of 18/008	-	0.30
18/008	Cut	Posthole	0.40	0.30
18/009	Fill	Single fill of 18/010	-	0.14
18/010	Cut	Stakehole	0.24	0.14
18/011	Fill	Single fill of 18/012	-	0.08
18/012	Cut	Posthole	0.37	0.08
18/013	Fill	Single fill of 18/014	-	0.15
18/014	Cut	Stakehole	0.16	0.15
18/015	Fill	Single fill of 18/016	-	0.18
18/016	Cut	Posthole	0.25	0.18
18/017	Fill	Single fill of 18/018	-	0.26
18/018	Cut	Posthole	0.25	0.26
18/019	Layer	Subsoil	trench	0.05 – 0.10
18/020	Fill	Secondary fill of 18/004	-	0.25
18/021	Fill	Secondary fill of 18/004	-	0.14

Table 15: Trench 18 list of recorded contexts

4.16.1 Trench 18, in the south-central part of the site, contained dark brown silty clay topsoil and mid brown silty clay subsoil overlying natural strata. All features were found cut into the natural and underlying both overburden deposits. This trench position is assumed to have just missed a pit-like geophysical anomaly plotted at/off its east end (Fig. 2).

4.16.2 A cluster of three postholes, aligned east/west, was located at the western end of the trench. Westernmost posthole [18/004] measured 0.35m wide and 0.30m deep with a stepped side on its east and a flat base. It contained two fills. The basal fill [18/003] was a mid grey brown silty clay with charcoal flecks. The secondary fill [18/020] consisted of sterile mixed yellow sand clay. Neither contained artefacts.

- 4.16.3 The adjacent posthole [18/006] was the middle posthole, possibly cutting posthole [18/008]. It was circular and measured 0.39m wide and 0.20m in depth. It contained two fills; a basal fill [18/021] of firm mottled yellow sandy clay and mid grey brown silty clay and an upper fill [18/005] of mid grey brown silty clay containing charcoal flecks and occasional stones. There were no finds recovered.
- 4.16.4 Posthole [18/008] was oval in shape and measured 0.40m x 0.30m. It contained a single compact fill of dark grey brown silty clay [18/007] from which fragments of animal bone, a burnt fragment of undiagnostic CBM and a piece of fired clay were retrieved. Soil sample <3> produced small quantities of burnt bone fragments and hammerscale.
- 4.16.5 A line of four postholes [18/010] to [18/016] formed a northwest/southeast alignment across the middle of the trench. The postholes are likely associated and measured between 0.16m – 0.37m wide and up to 0.18m in depth. They all contained single fills of firm dark grey brown silty clay containing occasional charcoal flecks. It is possible that they were part of the same, seemingly intermittent, alignment as postholes [18/004] to [18/008] to their west. None contained artefacts.
- 4.16.6 Further posthole [18/018] was located further east and, although not on the same alignment, similar, measuring 0.25m wide and 0.26m deep and containing a dark grey brown silty clay fill. It is possibly associated with the others in the trench.

4.17 Trench 19 (Fig. 17)

Dimensions: 30.00m x 2.10m x up to 0.53m deep

Ground level: 58.81m AOD (NE), 59.44m AOD (SW)

Context	Type	Description	Length & Width (m)	Depth / Thickness (m)
19/001	Layer	Topsoil	trench	0.30 – 0.48
19/002	Layer	Natural deposit	trench	-
19/003	Cut	Pit	1.25+ x 0.90	0.19
19/004	Fill	Single fill of 19/003	-	0.19
19/005	Cut	Pit	0.48 x 0.58	0.07
19/006	Fill	Single fill of 19/005	-	0.07

Table 16: Trench 19 list of recorded contexts

- 4.17.1 Trench 19 was located along the southeastern boundary of the site, aligned northeast/southwest and outside the geophysical survey area. It contained dark brown friable silty clay topsoil overlying natural deposits. The natural was predominantly formed of yellow brown clay, with patches of orange grey silt clay at the southwestern end, into which two features were cut.
- 4.17.2 Irregular-shaped pit [19/003] was located at the southwestern end of the trench and extended beyond the northwestern baulk. It measured 0.90m at its widest point and was 0.19m deep. Its single fill was mid grey brown silty clay [19/004] which had a diffuse

horizon with the natural. Occasional charcoal flecks were noted and a single sherd of Early/Middle Saxon pottery recovered from this deposit.

4.17.3 Shallow pit [19/005] was circular in shape with straight sides and a flat base. Only 0.07m deep, it contained a single fill of light grey brown silty clay with occasional charcoal and rare sub-rounded stones [19/006], from which animal bone was recovered. The fill had a diffuse edge with the natural and contained no finds. It is possible that the feature had been truncated by ploughing.

4.18 Trench 22 (Fig. 18)

Dimensions: 30.00m x 2.10m x up to 0.51m deep

Ground level: 59.52m AOD (NE), 59.80m AOD (SW)

Context	Type	Description	Length & Width (m)	Depth / Thickness (m)
22/001	Layer	Topsoil	trench	0.26 – 0.41
22/002	Layer	Subsoil	trench	0.14 – 0.15
22/003	Layer	Natural deposits	trench	-
22/004	Fill	Single fill of 22/005	-	0.07
22/005	Cut	Gully	0.75	0.07
22/006	Fill	Fill of 22/007	-	-
22/007	Cut	Ditch	-	-
22/008	Fill	Single fill of 22/009	-	0.24
22/009	Cut	Pit	1.15 x 0.68	0.24
22/010	Fill	Single fill of 22/011	-	0.26
22/011	Cut	Pit	0.88	0.26
22/012	Fill	Secondary fill of 22/014	-	0.46
22/013	Fill	Primary fill of 22/014	-	0.23
22/014	Cut	Pit	0.95+	0.46
22/015	Fill	Upper fill of 22/019	-	0.25
22/016	Fill	Fill of 22/019	-	0.52
22/017	Fill	Primary fill of 22/019	-	0.12
22/018	Fill	Primary fill of 22/019	-	0.34
22/019	Cut	Pit	1.5+ x 1.75+	0.89
22/020	Fill	Single fill of 22/021	-	0.24
22/021	Cut	Pit	0.80 diam	0.24

Table 17: Trench 22 list of recorded contexts

- 4.18.1 Trench 22 was located along the southern edge of the site, outside the area of geophysical survey. The trench was aligned northeast/southwest and contained topsoil and intermittent subsoil over natural strata. A subsoil deposit was present from the middle of the trench to the southwest.
- 4.18.2 Shallow east/west ditch [22/005] ran east/west across the northeast end of the trench. It measured 0.75m wide and 0.07m in depth, with shallow sloping sides and a flat base. The single fill [22/004] of mid grey brown silty clay is likely a result of erosion and gradual silting over time. The pit had an unclear relationship with pit [22/014] to its southwest, though it was thought to be earlier and cut by it.
- 4.18.3 Irregular-shaped pit [22/014] had steep straight sides leading to a flat base, measured 0.95m+ wide and 0.46m deep and contained two fills. The primary fill [22/013] was firm mid brownish grey silty clay up to 0.23m thick that contained a quantity of animal bone fragments. The upper fill [22/012] was possibly a result of backfilling and was a mid grey sandy clay with occasional poorly sorted flints. Two flint flakes, a sherd of Early/Middle Saxon pottery and animal bone fragments were recovered from this upper fill.
- 4.18.4 The upper fill of pit [22/014] was cut by another smaller pit [22/009], which measured 0.68m wide and 0.24m deep. The ditch was oval in plan with straight sides and a relatively flat base. Its single fill [22/008] was a firm mid grey brown silty clay with containing animal bone, daub fragments and a single sherd of possible Early/Middle Saxon pottery.
- 4.18.5 Pit [22/011] extended beyond the southeast baulk and was 0.88m wide and 0.26m deep as exposed. It contained a mid brown grey fill of silty clay [22/010] with occasional flint, chalk and animal bone. The feature had an unclear relationship with larger pit [22/014] to its west, though was likely separate. It was cut by ditch [22/007].
- 4.18.6 Relatively substantial ditch [22/007] ran east/west across the trench and is likely the continuation of the ditch-like geophysical anomaly detected further west and identified to be a field boundary shown on historic mapping (Fig. 2). The feature had an upper fill of dark grey brown compact silty clay, with fragments of charcoal and modern plastic inclusions observed in its surface. The ditch was identified to be the latest in the sequence of intercut features at the northeast end of the trench and was only minimally excavated.
- 4.18.7 A small pit [22/021] of possibly modern date was located along the southeastern baulk of the trench, extending beyond it. The pit measured 0.80m wide and 0.24m deep with a single mid grey sandy clay fill [22/020], with patches of yellow clay. The fill contained struck flint together with a fragment of abraded box flue tile of Roman date.
- 4.18.8 Relatively substantial pit [22/019] was located at the southwest end of the trench and was only partially exposed within it. The pit was seemingly rounded in plan shape, as exposed measuring in excess of 1.05m by 1.75m, and was 0.89m deep. It had steep straight sides and an irregular base, and contained four fills. The basal two fills are likely a result of erosion of the sides of the feature and weathering. Bottom fill [22/018] was a mid bluish grey clay with occasional charcoal and fired clay fragments. Overlying fill [22/017] was a firm mid grey brown silty clay, also containing charcoal, bone and a worked flint. Middle fill [22/016] was a mid grey silty clay, and its interface could define a

possible recut of the feature with a steep edge evident on its northern side. This fill contained bone and a further worked flint along with charcoal. Top fill [22/015] was dark grey brown sandy clay and is likely a result of backfilling, containing an abundance of charcoal and animal bone, a burnt cobble fragment and four sherds of probable Early/Middle Saxon pottery. Soil sample <4> contained hazel and oak charcoal and a small amount of burnt bone.

4.19 Archaeologically Blank Trenches

- 4.19.1 Six of the evaluation trenches (Trenches 6, 7, 15, 16, 20 and 21) contained no archaeological remains. The detail of the basic deposit sequence recorded in each of these is presented in Appendix 1. All were located within the eastern and southern peripheries of the site and only Trench 15 impinged upon the geophysical survey area.
- 4.19.2 Trench 7 was moved from its planned location as it ran into the boundary of the field and was along a footpath. The trench was moved to the west. It lay outside the ploughed area of the field and contained a topsoil and subsoil overlying natural deposits.
- 4.19.3 Trench 16 was also moved to its west and was aligned northeast/southwest. This was due to thick scrub along its original alignment. The trench contained a modern land drain which ran roughly north/south across the trench.
- 4.19.4 Trenches 6 and 15 both contained patches of mid grey brown silty clay within the natural clay. This was very clean and sterile, with very diffuse edges with the clay natural, and was judged to be patches of siltier natural as opposed to features or archaeological origin.
- 4.19.5 Trench 15 was positioned to investigate the plotted location of a pit-like geophysical anomaly (Fig. 2) at its west end. However, no corresponding archaeological feature was found.

5.0 FINDS

5.1 Summary

5.1.1 A small assemblage of finds was recovered during the evaluation. All finds were washed and dried or air dried as appropriate, quantified by count and weight and bagged by material and context (Table 18). All finds have been packed and stored following ClfA guidelines (2014). A single registered find is detailed in section 5.13.

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Iron	Weight (g)	Metal	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	FCF	Weight (g)	Fired Clay	Weight (g)	Shell	Weight (g)
1/003													4	30						
2/001	1	4	1	14																
3/004													1	12						
3/006			1	6																
3/007	1	4																		
4/004	1	8											1	26					1	10
4/007													1	2					1	8
5/004			1	2																
8/003	2	22	5	52							1	12	8	12			2	35		
9/003			2	14									144	1762	2	96				
9/005			6	38																
10/001															1	68				
10/005			1	2																
12/001			1	6																
12/007													1	24						
13/001	1	10																		
14/010	1	22																		
18/007					1	4											1	4		
19/004			1	2																
19/006													1	4						
21/001											1	10								
22/001									1	4										
22/004													1	26						
22/008	1	<2	1	10									100	252			9	36		
22/010													10	36						
22/012	2	4	1	8									19	112						
22/013													100	448						
22/015	2	4	1	6			1	34					150	322						
22/016	1	16											23	202						
22/017	1	4											10	86						
22/018																	4	2		
22/020	1	4			1	16														

Total	15	102	22	160	2	20	1	34	1	4	2	22	575	3384	3	164	16	77	2	18
-------	----	-----	----	-----	---	----	---	----	---	---	---	----	-----	------	---	-----	----	----	---	----

Table 18: Finds quantification

5.2 Flintwork by Karine Le Hégarat

- 5.2.1 The evaluation produced a total of 16 pieces of struck flint weighing 144g. The worked flints were both hand-collected and retrieved from bulk soil sample <02>. These were collected from 15 numbered contexts in nine trenches,;the largest concentration from Trench 22, with five pieces. The condition of the flint is variable, but the overall evidence of weathering indicates that the material has been subject to some degrees of movement.
- 5.2.2 The assemblage is dominated by pieces of flint débitage, including 12 flakes, a blade-like flake, a blade and a piece of irregular waste. A single modified piece was found. The broken blade from topsoil context [13/001] displays a broken distal end. It measures 8mm+ in length and 15mm in width, and it weights 11g. It is recorticated light bluish white. The artefact is related to a blade-orientated industry, and is likely to be of Mesolithic or Early Neolithic date. The remaining pieces are more characteristic of flake-based industry and, based on their surface appearance as on technological grounds, they are likely to be of a later prehistoric date. The majority are made from a mid to dark grey flint, and some are stained orange/brown.
- 5.2.3 This small assemblage has produced limited evidence for prehistoric presence at the site. The blade from context [13/001] strongly suggests a Mesolithic or Early Neolithic date, but the other pieces of débitage and the notched piece (context [2/001]) can't be closely dated. No cores and chips were recovered from the site suggesting that although the assemblage represents mainly knapping waste, knapping activities were possibly taking place elsewhere.
- 5.2.4 A small amount of burnt unworked flint fragments were also recovered, with the largest concentration (2454g) from pit fill context [9/003]. The feature contained large fragments measuring up to 155mm, but sample <02> also produced a fair quantity of commuted fragments (<10mm). These burnt fragments were principally calcined mid to dark grey.

5.3 The Prehistoric and Roman Pottery by Anna Doherty

- 5.3.1 A total of five sherds of prehistoric and Roman pottery, weighing 24g, was recovered during the evaluation. The earliest pottery from the site is a sherd of <1g in weight, recovered from the residue of environmental sample <2>, taken from pit fill [9/003]. This is a small finely flint-tempered sherd which could date anywhere from the Late Bronze Age to earlier Middle Iron Age. The tiny fragment was found in association with larger hand-collected sherds of probable Saxon pottery; although, it should be noted that these and several other sherds described in the post-Roman pottery report below (5.4) are in hand-made sandy fabric types which could conceivably be of *either* Middle Iron Age or Early/Middle Saxon date. Since some diagnostic Saxon material was positively identified from the site, it is assumed that these are more likely to be of post-Roman date.
- 5.3.2 Four sherds of Roman pottery were noted. Probably the earliest of these is a very highly

abraded fragment, weighing 2g, found in fill [10/005] of gully [10/006]. This is in a typically early Roman sandy black-surfaced fabric. A sherd of probable Horningsea ware was noted in topsoil context [2/001], whilst undiagnostic Roman sandy fabrics were recorded in fill [5/004] of ditch [5/003] and in topsoil [12/001].

5.3.2 All of the prehistoric and Roman pottery comprises very small and highly abraded sherds found in isolation, suggesting that the assemblage may be partly or wholly residual.

5.4 The Post-Roman Pottery by Paul Blinkhorn

5.4.1 The pottery assemblage amounts to 30 sherds with a total weight of 166g. It comprises a mixture of Early/Middle Anglo-Saxon and medieval wares. The pottery occurrence by number and weight of sherds per context by fabric type is shown in Table 19.

Context	AS1		AS2		EMW		Date
	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
3/004					7	22	11thC
3/006			1	5			E/MSAX?
8/003	3	34	6	23			ESAX
9/003	1	13					E/MSAX?
9/005	4	34			1	2	11thC
19/004			1	1			E/MSAX?
22/008			1	8			E/MSAX?
22/012			1	8			E/MSAX?
22/015	2	2	2	14			E/MSAX?
<i>Total</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>83</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>59</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>24</i>	

Table 19: Pottery occurrence by number and weight (in g) of sherds per context by fabric type

Early/Middle Anglo-Saxon

5.4.2 The following fabric types were noted:

AS1: Sandstone. Sparse to moderate calcite-cemented sandstone up to 2mm, mainly free quartz grains up to 0.5mm. Rare organic voids up to 10mm. 10 sherds, 83g

AS2: Fine Quartz. Moderate to dense sub-angular quartz up to 1mm, most 0.5mm or less. Rare rounded grains c.2 – 3mm. 12 sherds, 59g

5.4.3 Given the difficulty in differentiating some Iron Age and Early Anglo-Saxon fabrics in Suffolk, especially when much of the assemblage, like this, comprises small, featureless sherds, it is possible that some of the material identified here as Anglo-Saxon may be prehistoric, although the former material is definitely present. A sherd from context [8/003] has fragments of two parallel incised lines which is a typical early Anglo-Saxon decorative scheme (Myres 1977). Vessels with such decoration were in use from the 5th – 7th centuries.

5.4.4 A single rimsherd with a simple upright form was noted in context [22/008]. Both Iron Age and Anglo-Saxon vessels in the region are known with such forms, although in this

case the fabric is very similar to the bodysherds of the latter from here.

Medieval

5.4.5 The following fabric type was present:

EMW: Early Medieval Sandy Ware, 11th – early 13th century (Cotter 2000, 39). 8 sherds, 24g.

The seven sherds from [3/004] are all from the same vessel, but are somewhat abraded and heavily fragmented, meaning that the identification should be regarded as tentative.

5.5 The Ceramic Building Material by Isa Benedetti-Whitton

5.5.1 Two pieces of ceramic building material, with a total weight of 20g, were collected from [18/007] and [22/020]. The fragment from [18/007] was burnt and unidentifiable as any particular CBM form, but the CBM from [22/020] displayed the regular and well-defined comb marks that are characteristic of Roman box flue tile. However, the condition of this fragment suggests this could be re-deposited or residual CBM as it is fairly abraded with only one original surface intact.

5.6 The Fired Clay by Elke Raemen

5.6.1 A total of 19 fragments of fired clay (weight 77g) were recovered during the evaluation. Where identifiable, they are in a pale orange fabric with common medium quartz (some with rare very coarse quartz) and moderate medium to very coarse chalk to 3mm (some to 12mm). Unidentifiable pieces comprise very small, vitrified crumbs. The assemblage is largely featureless, although two fragments retain a flat surface ([8/003] and [22/008]) and a piece from [22/008] displays a wattle impression (diameter 8mm). It is likely that the entire assemblage represents daub.

5.7 The Geological Material by Luke Barber

5.7.1 Three evaluation contexts produced stone comprising seven hand-collected pieces in total. The assemblage has been fully listed in Table 20.

Context	Stone type	No/weight	Comments
3/004	Medium-grained grey/pale brown sandstone	1/34g	Cobble fragment
3/004	Quartzite (pale grey)	1/50g	Cobble fragment
3/004	Quartzite (white)	1/96g	Cobble fragment
9/003	Basalt (weathered)	1/570g	Cobble frag. (burnt)
9/003	Quartzite (pale grey)	1/522g	Cobble
9/003	Quartzite (fine, mid grey)	1/312g	Cobble (burnt)
22/015	Medium-grained off-white/grey sandstone	1/36g	Cobble frag. (burnt)

Table 20: Stone assemblage

5.7.2 All of the stone consists of cobbles or cobble fragments in stone types probably originating to the north in the Midlands/Yorkshire or higher. All types are to be expected

to occur naturally in the glacial till deposits of the area. With the exception of some heating there is no obvious modification at the hand of man.

5.7.3 The stone assemblage from the site is of naturally available local types and lacks deliberately worked pieces. As such the material has been discarded.

5.8 The Metallurgical Remains by Luke Barber

5.8.1 The evaluation produced a very small quantity of material initially classified as slag. The whole assemblage is listed in Table 21. All of the material was recovered from the magnetic fractions of environmental residues.

Context	Sample	Fraction	Slag type	Weight	Comments
3/004	5	Magnetic	Magnetic fines	<1g	
8/003	1	Magnetic	Magnetic fines	1g	
8/003	1	Magnetic	Hammerscale	<1g	Flakes (to 3mm) x10-20, spheroid < 10
9/003	2	Magnetic	Magnetic fines	18g	
18/007	3	Magnetic	Magnetic fines	1g	
18/007	3	Magnetic	Hammerscale	<1g	Flakes (to 2mm) <10, spheroid x2
22/015	4	Magnetic	Magnetic fines	<1g	

Table 21: Quantification of slag

5.8.2 Granules of clay and ferruginous stone whose magnetic properties have been enhanced through burning make up the majority of the material (the magnetic fines). These are not indicative of any particular process and could have been unintentionally formed by any burning event, including bonfires and domestic hearths.

5.8.3 The only evidence of actual metalworking comes from a very sparse scatter of hammerscale from contexts [8/003] <1> and [18/007] <3>. This indicates some iron smithing activity in the vicinity but quantities are so small this was clearly not taking place near the excavated areas. The material could easily be intrusive into contexts and is not a reliable assemblage to comment on economy.

5.8.4 The slag assemblage is negligible in size and does not hold any potential for further analysis beyond that undertaken for this report. The material has been discarded.

5.9 The Bulk Metalwork by Elke Raemen

5.9.1 Four fragments of metalwork (weight 28g) have been recovered from three individually numbered contexts. Context [8/003] contained a white alloy tube fragment (diam. 12.4mm) from e.g. a frame and is of late 20th-century date. An iron general purpose nail fragment, undiagnostic of date, was recovered from the same context. Unstratified objects comprise a 1967 penny ([21/001]) and a fragment of iron barbed wire ([22/001]) which is also of 20th-century date, both of which were recovered by metal-detecting.

5.10 The Animal Bone by Hayley Forsyth-Magee

5.10.1 A small assemblage of faunal remains containing 563 fragments and weighing 3918g was recovered from the excavation. The bones were hand-collected from 17 contexts and retrieved from five bulk soil samples. The faunal remains are in a moderate-poor state of preservation, with signs of surface erosion present. Bones are highly fragmented and no complete long bones are present within the assemblage. The assemblage is dominated by mammal bone, comprising the main domesticated species. The majority of the faunal assemblage was retrieved from pit features, as well as post-holes, ditches and a gully. Provisional pottery spot-dating suggests that the bulk of the assemblage derives from Early/Middle Saxon dated deposits.

5.10.2 The assemblage has been recorded onto an Excel spreadsheet in accordance with the zoning system outlined by Serjeantson (1996). Wherever possible the fragments have been identified to species and the skeletal element represented. Elements that could not be confidently identified to species, such as long-bone and vertebrae fragments, have been recorded according to their size and categorised as large, medium or small mammal.

In order to distinguish between the bones and teeth of sheep and goats a number of identification criteria were used including those outlined by Boessneck (1969), Boessneck *et al* (1964), Halstead *et al* (2002), Hillson (1995), Kratochvil (1969), Payne (1969; 1985) Prummel and Frisch (1986) and Schmid (1972).

Mammalian age at death data has been collected for each specimen where observable. The state of epiphyseal bone fusion has been recorded as fused, unfused and fusing. The assemblage does not contain any measurable long-bones and only one ageable mandible has been recorded. Specimens have been studied for signs of butchery, burning, gnawing, non-metric traits and pathology.

5.10.3 A limited range of taxa have been identified (Table 22). The assemblage is dominated by mammal bones, the majority of which comprises of cattle, followed by the remainder of the main domesticates; pig and sheep/goat. Single specimens of horse, cat and bird are also present. Large and medium mammal bone fragments are also present in abundance due to preservation levels and taphonomic processes. No wild taxa have been identified within the assemblage.

Taxa	NISP
Cattle	111
Pig	21
Sheep/goat	6
Sheep	3
Horse	1
Cat	1
Bird	1
Large Mammal	226
Medium Mammal	89
<i>Total</i>	<i>459</i>

Table 22: The NISP (Number of Identifiable Specimens) count

5.10.4 From the 563 faunal bone fragments present, 459 were identified to taxa (Table 22) and

were hand-collected from 17 contexts and five bulk soil samples; <1>, <2>, <3>, <4>, <5>. The hand-collected assemblage includes cattle, sheep/goat, sheep, pig, horse and cat with the largest context being pit fill [9/003] due to the level of bone fragmentation and poor preservation. Large quantities of bone were also recovered from pit contexts [22/008] and [22/015] of possible Early/Middle Saxon date, as well as pit fill [22/013]. Lesser quantities of bone were also recovered from pit fills [22/012] and [22/017] with the remainder of the contexts producing bone in very small quantities.

- 5.10.5 Bulk soil samples produced 534g of bone, of which 292g were unidentifiable fragments. The animal bone that could be identified included pig, cattle, sheep/goat and bird as well as large and medium mammal fragments. Identifiable bones were retrieved from samples <2>, <3>, <4>, and <5>.
- 5.10.6 Both meat and non-meat bearing bones have been identified, although no evidence of butchery has been noted. Both mature and young animals are represented by unerupted as well as worn adult dentition and fused and unfused long bones. The majority of young animals are represented by cattle from pit fills [9/003] and [22/016] and pig remains from sample <5> from [3/004]. A single male pig canine was recovered from pit fill [8/003] and a young male horse canine was recovered from pit fill [22/017].
- 5.10.7 A single unidentifiable faunal fragment from pit fill [22/017] recovered by hand-collection exhibited signs of charring and a small quantity of unidentifiable burnt animal bone was recovered from whole earth samples <1>, <3> <4>, <5> (see burnt bone report). Of interest are the cattle teeth from pit fills [9/003] and [22/008], of which two teeth exhibit signs of wear suggestive of absent hypoconulids in the mandibular third molars (Argant *et al.* 2013). This is an uncommon genetic trait, the prevalence of which can be applied to better understanding animal husbandry practices. Evidence of canid gnawing was observed in a large mammal femur fragment from pit fill [9/003] and a large mammal long bone fragment from pit fill [22/016]. A single sheep mandible from ditch fill [4/004] produced an estimated MWS (Mandible Wear Stage) of 38 indicative of an adult animal. No evidence of butchery was noted. The animal bone assemblage suggests that domestic, animal-husbandry related activities were undertaken in this area.

5.11 The Burnt Bone by Paola Ponce and Hayley Forsyth-Magee

- 5.11.1 A small quantity of burnt bone was recovered from bulk soil samples collected from four individual contexts. Three of these, [3/004] <5>, [8/003] <1> and [22/015] <4>, derive from fills of possible Early Saxon/Middle Saxon pits, and [18/007] <3> from the fill of an undated post-hole.
- 5.11.2 The bulk sampled deposits underwent flotation and were processed as environmental samples <1>, <3>, <4>, and <5>. Bone fragments were collected and subjected to careful recording and separated in sieve fractions of 2-4mm, 4-8mm and >8mm. Both animal and unidentifiable burnt bone was recovered from these contexts. The total amount of bone recovered from all contexts was 5.8 grams (Table 23).

Context	WEIGHT (grams)			
	2-4mm	4-8mm	>8mm	Total
[8/003] <1>	-	0.45	-	0.45
[18/007] <3>	0.15	1.75	0.70	2.60
[22/015] <4>	0.05	0.65	1.20	1.90
[3/004] <5>	0.05	0.80	-	0.85
<i>Total</i>	<i>0.25</i>	<i>3.65</i>	<i>1.90</i>	<i>5.80</i>

Table 23: Total amount of bone according to fraction size

- 5.11.3 Due to the high degree of fragmentation and overall low quantity of bone recovered, none of the bone fragments are identifiable and it was not possible to determine whether they are of human or animal origin.
- 5.11.4 With regard to the degree of oxidation of the organic component of bone, it was noted that 70% of the assemblage showed a combination of grey and blue hues, thus suggesting an incomplete oxidising process (indicating temperatures up to c. 600° C). A fully oxidised white colour was found in 25% of the total fragments which suggests a highly efficient burning process (at temperatures above c. 600° C). The remaining 5% of the bone present was coloured brown/orange (or unburnt).

5.12 The Shell by Elke Raemen

- 5.12.1 Two fragments of marine shell were found in the fills of separate ditches, [4/004] and [4/007] (Trench 4). Both are immature oyster valves (*Ostrea edulis*), and both a lower and upper valve are represented.

5.13 The Registered Find by Elke Raemen

- 5.13.1 A small, iron whittle tanged knife (RF <1>) was recovered from pit fill [8/003]. The knife appears complete (L80mm) and is of early post-medieval or earlier date and may be contemporary with the Early/Middle Saxon pottery with which it was found. X-radiography is recommended to establish its precise form.

6.0 ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLES by Mariangela Vitolo

6.1 Bulk Samples

Introduction

- 6.1.1 Five bulk soil samples were collected from pit fills for the recovery of environmental remains such as plant macrofossils, wood charcoal, fauna and Mollusca. The following report summarises the contents of the environmental samples and discusses the information provided by the charred plant remains and charcoal on the arable economy and local environment of the site as well as fuel selection and use.
- 6.1.2 The flotation samples, ranging from 10 to 40L in volume, were processed by flotation with a 250µm mesh for retention of the flot and a 500µm mesh for the heavy residue, before being air dried. The heavy residues were passed through graded sieves of 8, 4 and 2mm and each fraction sorted for environmental and artefactual remains (Appendix 2a). Artefacts recovered from the samples were distributed to specialists, and are incorporated in the relevant sections of this volume where they add further information to the existing finds assemblage. The flots were scanned, in their entirety, under a stereozoom microscope at 7-45x magnifications and their contents recorded (Appendix 2b). Provisional identification of the charred remains was based on observations of gross morphology and surface cell structure and quantification was based on approximate number of individuals. Nomenclature follows Stace (1997) for wild species and Zohary and Hopf (1994) for cereals.
- 6.1.3 Charcoal fragments recovered from the heavy residues and flots were fractured along three planes (transverse, radial and tangential) according to standardised procedures (Gale and Cutler 2000). Specimens were viewed under a stereozoom microscope for initial grouping, and an incident light microscope at magnifications up to 500x to facilitate identification of the woody taxa present. Taxonomic identifications were assigned by comparing suites of anatomical characteristics visible with those documented in reference atlases (Hather, 2000; Schoch *et al.*, 2004; Schweingruber, 1990). Genera, family or group names have been given where anatomical differences between taxa are not significant enough to permit more detailed identification. Ten fragments were submitted for identification from samples with >3g of wood charcoal from the >4mm fraction of the residues. Quantification and taxonomic identifications of charcoal are recorded in Appendix 2a and nomenclature follows Stace (1997).

Results

Samples <1> [8/003], <2> [9/003], <3> [18/007], <4> [22/015] and <5 > [3/004].

- 6.1.4 The samples produced flots of variable size, containing between 40 and 70% uncharred rootlets and seeds of knotgrasses (*Polygonum* sp.), goosefoots (*Chenopodium* sp.) and knotweeds (*Persicaria* sp.). This material is indicative of low level disturbance across the site and is likely to have infiltrated the deposits through root action. Small charcoal fragments were abundant in all flots.
- 6.1.5 Carbonised plant remains were recorded in small quantities in all the flots. Most of them consisted of charred cereal caryopses. The most frequent were grains of hulled barley,

including a number of twisted caryopses. Wheat only occurred in pit fill [9/003] and a single caryopsis of oat (*Avena* sp.) was recorded from pit fill [8/003]; however it was not possible to identify the oat grain as belonging to a crop or a weed species, because of the lack of the diagnostic floret base. A number of cereal grains were unidentifiable due to poor preservation. Wild plant remains included seeds of clovers/medicks (*Trifolium/Medicago* sp.), a hazel (*Corylus avellana*) nutshell fragment and grass (Poaceae) stem fragments. The clovers/medicks might have occurred as crop weeds, whilst the stem fragments could belong to cereals or wild grasses.

- 6.1.6 The heavy residues contained charcoal and both burnt and unburnt bone fragments, as well as finds, such as fire-cracked and worked flint, iron objects, fired clay, pottery, burnt stone and magnetic material. Charcoal fragments were randomly selected from suitably rich deposits to undergo identification. Pit fill [9/003] yielded mostly hornbeam (*Carpinus betulus*) with a single maple (*Acer campestre*) fragment. Fill [22/015] contained mostly round wood fragments of hazel with a couple of fragments of oak (*Quercus* sp.), including a twig fragment. The assemblage from fill [3/004] contained mostly round wood and yielded a slightly more varied array of taxa, including mostly oak, some maple and a single fragment of the Maloideae subfamily. The latter includes taxa that are not identifiable on grounds of wood anatomy, such as apple (*Malus* sp.), pear (*Pyrus* sp.), hawthorn (*Crataegus* sp.) and whitebeams (*Sorbus* sp.). Charcoal preservation was generally good, apart from a small degree of post depositional sediment encrustations, due to fluctuations in the ground water level.

6.2 Discussion

- 6.2.1 The bulk soil samples from this evaluation have yielded scarce charred plant remains, representing a background scatter of small-scale waste, perhaps of domestic origin. The twisted barley caryopses indicate the presence of six row barley (*Hordeum vulgare* ssp *vulgare*), in which twisted caryopses are present in a ratio of 2:1 to straight grains. The paucity of charred cereal remains and associated weeds does not allow for further discussions on diet, economy, crop husbandry and cereal processing at the site.
- 6.2.2 The charcoal data suggest that deciduous woodland, woodland margins, scrub and hedgerows were present near the site and tapped into for fuel. The large number of round wood fragments might indicate deliberate collection of wood from twigs and small branches to be used for fuel. Surprisingly oak did not appear to be a main source of fuel; this tree has excellent burning properties, but it can also be used for timber or joinery (Taylor 1981), for which purposes it is generally preferred. If its wood was exploited scarcely for fuel at Gislingham, this might indicate pressure on woodland resources, but the analysis of larger assemblages would be needed to confirm that this was indeed a trend at the site.
- 6.2.3 Further sampling would help to gain more information on crop husbandry and diet, as well as fuel selection strategies, woodland management techniques and local vegetation environment at Gislingham. Any future fieldwork at the site should include sampling, which should focus on well-sealed primary deposits, where these are present, in order to maximise the retrieval of environmental remains.

7.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

7.1 Overview of stratigraphic sequence

- 7.1.1 The majority of trenches revealed a similar sequence of undisturbed natural geological deposits overlaid by a 0.02m-0.15m thickness of subsoil deposits (present in 5 of the trenches) and/or topsoil of 0.26-0.52m thickness, averaging 0.30m. The total thickness of overburden therefore varied between 0.27m (Trench 4) and 0.54m (Trench 18) across the site.
- 7.1.2 Of the 22 trenches excavated, 16 contained archaeological features. These were encountered directly under subsoil where present, or else directly under topsoil, and cut into the natural deposit.
- 7.1.3 A generally low density, low complexity and limited range of types of remains were present across the site. An increased density and intercut complexity of remains was recorded in the southeast of the site (Trench 22).
- 7.1.4 The recorded remains comprised ditches, pits and postholes. Cultural material was generally fairly sparse within the excavated fills, and within the overlying subsoil and topsoil as established by metal detecting.

7.2 Deposit survival and existing impacts

- 7.2.1 Subsoil deposits were identified in five trenches. It is likely that the subsoil had been removed by truncation elsewhere by ploughing. However, no significantly greater disturbance of the tops of archaeological remains in these trenches was noted.
- 7.2.2 Land drains, some containing ceramic pipes, were encountered in some trenches. However, all were shallow and cut into the top of the natural and their impact upon archaeological remains appeared negligible.

7.3 Correlation of geophysical survey and evaluation results

- 7.3.1 The effectiveness of the geophysical survey in its detection of anomalies indicative of the presence of below-ground archaeological remains is demonstrated to be variable. Extensive boundary ditch remains, particularly those backfilled relatively recently, have been accurately identified, though it is noted that the ditches in Trench 4 appear to have been masked by general magnetic disturbance in this peripheral vicinity of the site. Although of a seemingly similar nature to ditch [2/024 and 12/008], parallel ditch [3/014 and 14/009] was not detected at all; presumably due to the unresponsiveness of its sterile fill. None of the shorter lengths of geophysical anomalies, running obliquely to the prevailing orientation of the historic enclosed landscape, were found to correspond to underlying archaeological remains. These are presumed to have been ephemeral agricultural features within the topsoil/subsoil deposits.
- 7.3.2 With the sole exception of pit [9/004], in Trench 9, none of the targeted discrete anomalies were established to correspond to underlying archaeological remains. Conversely, virtually all of the excavated pits and postholes were not detected as

anomalies. While it is possible that at least some of the larger pit-like anomalies plotted elsewhere across the site will indicate the positions of below-ground features, it is clear that the incidence of pits and of small features such as post-holes and gullies is greater than suggested by the geophysical survey results.

7.4 Discussion of the archaeological remains by period

Prehistoric

- 7.4.1 The evidence for prehistoric land use activity is negligible. No features of this date were identified and the diagnostic artefacts retrieved are either unstratified in topsoil or are likely to have been residual in later features. Only a single sherd of probable prehistoric pottery was recovered, occurring residually in an Early/Middle Saxon pit in Trench 9.

Late Iron Age and Roman

- 7.4.2 No diagnostically Late Iron Age features or artefacts have been found by the evaluation.
- 7.4.3 Two sherds of Roman pottery were recovered topsoil deposits in Trenches 2 and 12 and a further two from a ditch and gully in Trenches 5 and 10. All of the sherds were small and abraded suggesting that they may be residual in nature; however they may indicate a low level of land use in this period.

Anglo-Saxon

- 7.4.4 The majority of the dateable features are of probable Early/Middle Saxon date. These possibly form two slight concentrations; toward the northwest of the site (Trenches 8 and 9) and the southeast (19 and 22). Dated Saxon features comprise pits and postholes that contain small quantities of diagnostic pottery, but also quantities of bone (particularly in Trenches 9 and 22), a whittle-tanged knife blade (in pit 8/004), fired clay/daub, hammerscale, charcoal and carbonised plant remains. This collective assemblage may suggest domestic occupation of Early/Middle Saxon date within the site.
- 7.4.5 It is probable that at least some of the undated features present across the southern and western parts of the site are of contemporary date. Though they lack diagnostic ceramic dating evidence, the incidence of animal bone is noted in a number of these. Ditch [22/005] would seem to be stratigraphically dated as Early/Middle Saxon or earlier and the posthole alignment in Trench 18 may be on a similar orientation as it.
- 7.4.6 The large discrete geophysical anomaly plotted at the west end of Trench 9 has been demonstrated to identify a pit of Early/Middle Saxon date (9/004). It is possible that other discrete geophysical anomalies across the site may indicate the presence of further such remains.

Medieval

- 7.4.7 A single post-hole in Trench 9 can confidently be identified as being of medieval (11th century) date. The significance of its close proximity to Saxon period remains in the northwest of the site is unclear.

- 7.4.8 The single sherd of medieval pottery in a small pit that is stratigraphically later than undated north/south ditch [3/014] recorded in Trench 3 may be residual in a later feature. However, the absence of further diagnostic dating evidence from the intercut sequence of features here suggests that ditch [3/014] could be of medieval or earlier date. This ditch has been traced southwards as far as Trench 14 and it is postulated that it defines a boundary that is possibly precedes, and is replaced by, roughly parallel post-medieval boundary ditch [3/015 and 14/011] c.7-10m to its west.
- 7.4.9 Based upon this very low density of medieval period remains an agricultural land use is probable, perhaps with ditch [3/015] and [14/011] marking a field boundary within this.

Post-medieval and modern

- 7.4.10 The two linear geophysical anomalies interpreted to mark the positions of field boundaries that are shown on historic mapping have both been corroborated by the evaluation to be significant post-medieval boundaries; the east/west boundary being recorded as ditches [3/015 and 14/011], the north/south as ditch [22/007]. Judging from the artefacts observed in ditch [22/007], the final backfilling and abandonment of this boundary could have occurred as late as the late 20th century. The map evidence suggests both boundaries were indeed removed relatively recently.
- 7.4.11 No other features of obvious post-medieval date were identified by the evaluation, apart from various agricultural land drains.

Undated

- 7.4.12 The majority of the recorded features contained no diagnostic dating material. Most of these also lacked spatial patterning or morphological characteristics that allow them to be accorded a period date; the exceptions already having been included in the period discussions above.
- 7.4.13 The north/south ditch identified in Trenches 2 and 12, corroborating an extensive linear geophysical anomaly, is likely to mark a field boundary that is parallel and perhaps contemporary with that found in Trenches 3 and 14. It is therefore speculated to be similarly medieval or early post-medieval in date (see 7.4.8).
- 7.4.14 The north/south and east/west ditches found in Trenches 5 and 4 appear to broadly conform to the orientation of the historic land enclosure and could perhaps also relate to either the later post-medieval field system (7.4.10) or the speculated medieval/early post-medieval field system (7.4.8 and 7.4.13).
- 7.4.15 The undated postholes and pits are scattered across the western half of the site, with a possible increased incidence in the southwest. It is possible that at least some of these features are associated with the Early/Middle Saxon remains identified in Trenches 8, 9 and 22; it has been previously speculated that the undated posthole alignments in Trench 18 could be of this date (7.4.5).

7.5 Consideration of research aims

- 7.5.1 The evaluation has successfully identified the presence/absence, type, date and

distribution of archaeological remains within the development site, and has verified the results of the preceding geophysical survey.

- 7.5.2 While the evaluation results suggest that the site has no potential to study prehistoric or Roman period land use, there is evidently potential to further investigate the nature of Early/Middle Saxon land use. Although the layout, nature and function of land use activity in this period is not clear from the excavated evidence, it is likely that this is rural in nature and may perhaps comprise dispersed settlement activity within an agricultural landscape. Although it is not possible to identify specific remains of a farmstead, tangible posthole lines suggest the presence of some sort of structures and the artefact assemblages recovered from some pits strongly suggest domestic occupation in the vicinity.
- 7.5.3 It is possible that these remains represent the origin of the extant settlement of Gislegham. There are hints in the evidence that the post-medieval land enclosure system may have an earlier, possibly medieval, precursor. As such, the site may potentially contain remains that evidence the development of the landscape from the Early/Middle Saxon period to the present.
- 7.5.4 The topic of *rural landscape and settlement* in both the Saxon and Medieval periods is identified as meriting further research (Medlycott 2011, 58 and 70) and the relationship of this site to the wider village and surrounding towns could perhaps be usefully explored in terms of economic inter-dependence.

7.6 Conclusions

- 7.6.1 The evaluation has demonstrated the presence of below-ground archaeological features in 16 of the 22 excavated trenches. These remains mainly comprise ditches, pits and postholes and generally represent a low density and low complexity across the site. The southwest corner and much of the eastern third of the site would appear to be devoid of archaeological remains.
- 7.6.2 There is negligible evidence for prehistoric and Roman period land use within the site. The majority of the dated remains are of likely Early/Middle Saxon date and possibly form a concentration of such remains across the western and southern parts of the evaluated site. These comprise pits containing a range of cultural debris and may suggest domestic occupation in their vicinity. A low incidence of medieval remains has been recorded, along with currently undated ditches that may also be of similar date. Post-medieval ditches are present that relate to agricultural land use activity and indicate boundary loss during the 20th century.
- 7.6.4 The recorded archaeological remains survive below c.0.26-0.52m of topsoil and, in places, subsoil deposits. It is judged that construction works such as excavation of foundation and service trenches, creation of roads, ground reduction and landscaping, and heavy plant movement will have the potential to adversely impact upon them.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

ASE would like to thank Lovell Partnerships Ltd. for commissioning the work and for their assistance throughout the project. Rachael Abraham of the SCCAS provided guidance and monitoring of the site on behalf of the LPA. Sarah Ritchie project managed the fieldwork and Mark Atkinson and Jim Stevenson managed the post-excavation process. The report figures were prepared by Andrew Lewsey.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Archaeological Services Ltd, 2014, *Land behind West View Gardens, Gislingham, Suffolk. Magnetometer Survey Report.*

Argant, T., Thomas, R., and Morris, J. 2013. 5th international conference of the ICAZ Animal Palaeopathology Working Group. Osteoarchaeological Research Laboratory, University of Stockholm, Sweden. Powerpoint presentation.

ASE, 2017a, *Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Evaluation: Land South of Thornham Road, Gislingham, Suffolk*

ASE, 2017b, *Method Statement, Evaluation by Trial Trenching, Land South of Thornham Road, Gislingham, Suffolk*

BGS Geology of Britain Viewer. Accessed 10/03/2017
http://maps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyviewer_google/googleviewer.html

Boessneck, J, Muller, H.H and Teichart, M. 1964.'Osteologische Unterscheidungsmerkmale zwischen Schaf (*Ovis aries* Linne) und Ziege (*Capra hircus* Linne). *Kuhn-Archiv* 78, 5-129.

Boessneck, J.1969.'Osteological differences between sheep (*Ovis aries* Linne) and goat (*Capra hircus* Linne), in Brothwell, D.R and Higgs, E.S (eds) *Science in Archaeology: A Comprehensive Survey of Progress and Research*. London: Thames and Hudson.331-358.

Brown, N. and Glazebrook, J. (eds) 2000, *Research and Archaeology: a Framework for the Eastern Counties, 2. Research agenda and strategy*. E. Anglian Archaeol. Occ. Paper 8

CIfA. 2014a, *Code of Conduct* (revised). Chartered Institute for Archaeologists

CIfA. 2014b, *Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation*. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists

CIfA. 2014c, *Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials*. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists

Cotter, J, 2000, *Post-Roman pottery from excavations in Colchester, 1971-85*, Colchester Archaeological Report 7

DCLG. 2012, *National Planning Policy Framework*. HMSO

Gale, R. & Cutler, D. 2000. *Plants in Archaeology*. Otley/London: Westbury/Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew.

Gurney, D. 2003, *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*. E. Anglian Archaeol. Occ. Paper 14

Halstead, P, Collins, P and Isaakidou, V. 2002. 'Sorting Sheep from Goats: Morphological distinctions between the mandibles and mandibular teeth of adult *Ovis* and *Capra*'. *Journal of Archaeological Science* 29, 545-553.

Hather, J. G. 2000. *The Identification of the Northern European Woods: A Guide for Archaeologists and Conservators*. London: Archetype.

Hillson, S 1995 *Mammal Bones and Teeth: An Introductory Guide to Methods of Identification*. London: Institute of Archaeology, University of London.

John Newman Archaeological Services, 2014, Archaeological Desk-based Assessment, Thornham Road, Gislingham, Suffolk.

Kratochvil, Z 1969 'Species criteria on the distal section of the tibia in *Ovis ammon* F. aries L. and *Capra aegagrus* F. hircus L.' *Acta Veterinaria* 38, 483-490.

Medlycott, M. 2011, *Research and Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the East of England*. E. Anglian Archaeol. Occ. Paper 24

Myres, JNL, 1977, *A Corpus of Anglo-Saxon Pottery of the Pagan Period* 2, vols, Cambridge

Payne, S 1969 'A metrical distinction between sheep and goat metacarpals', in Ucko, P and Dimbleby, G (eds) *The Domestication and Exploitation of Plants and Animals*. London: Duckworth, 295-305

Payne, S 1985 'Morphological distinctions between mandibular teeth of young sheep, *Ovis*, and goats, *Capra*'. *Journal of Archaeological Science* 12, 139-147

Prummel, W. and Frisch, H.-J. 1986: A Guide for the Distinction of Species, Sex and Body Side in Bones of Sheep and Goat. *Journal of Archaeological Science*. 13, 567-77.

Schmid, E. 1972. '*Atlas of Animal Bones- for pre-historians, archaeologists and quaternary geologists*.' Amsterdam: Elsevier Publishing Company.

Schoch, W., Heller, I., Schweingruber, F. H., & Kienast, F. 2004. *Wood anatomy of central European Species*. Online version: www.woodanatomy.ch.

Schweingruber, F.H. 1990. *Microscopic Wood Anatomy* (3rd ed). Birmensdorf: Swiss Federal Institute for Forest, Snow and Landscape Research.

Serjeantson, D. 1996. '*The Animal Bones, in Needham, S and Spence, T 'Runnymede Bridge Research Excavations, Volume 2: Refuse and Disposal at Area 16 East, Runnymede'*'. London: British Museum, 194-223.

Stace, C. 1997. *New Flora of the British Isles* (2nd ed). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Taylor, M. 1981. *Woodland in Archaeology*. Shire Archaeology.

Zohary, D. and Hopf, M. 1994. *Domestication of Plants in the Old World* (2nd ed). Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Appendix 1: Summary of archaeologically blank trenches

Trench	Context	Description	Depth/thickness	Height (m AOD)
6	6/001	Topsoil	0.30 – 0.33	58.30
	6/002	Natural	-	57.99
7	7/001	Topsoil	0.26 – 0.37	58.35
	7/002	Subsoil	0.10 – 0.15	-
	7/003	Natural	-	57.91
15	15/001	Topsoil	0.28 – 0.38	59.11
	15/002	Natural	-	58.81
16	16/001	Topsoil	0.29 – 0.31	58.67
	16/002	Natural	-	58.37
20	20/001	Topsoil	0.19 – 0.41	60.57
	20/002	Natural	-	60.10
21	21/001	Topsoil	0.29 – 0.33	60.36
	21/002	Natural	-	59.93

Appendix 2a: Environmental soil sample residues

Residue quantification (* = 1-10, ** = 11-50, *** = 51-250, **** = >250) and weights in grams. Key: rw=round wood, PDSE=Post depositional sediment encrustations

Sample Number	Context	Context / deposit type	Sample Volume litres	Sub-Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Identifications	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Burnt bone >8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
1	8/003	Pit	40		**	2	**	3		***	7			*	<1			Fe * 2g/ FCF * 48g/ Fired Clay * 1g/ Pot * 7g/ Mag Mat >2mm ** 1g/ Mag mat <2mm *** 1g
2	9/003	Pit	40		***	4	**	<1	<i>Carpinus betulus</i> 9, <i>Acer campestre</i> 1	****	282							Flint * 6g/ FCF >8mm **** 1,520g/ FCF 4-8mm **** 2,700g/ Mag Mat >2mm **** 18g/ Mag Mat <2mm *** 1g/ Pot? * <1g/ Burnt Stone * 1,428g
3	18/007	Pit	40		*	<1	**	<1		***	21	*	<1	*	2	*	<1	Mag Mat <2mm *** <1g/ Pot * <1g/ FCF * 12g/ Mag Mat >2mm ** 1g/ Flint * 50g
4	22/015	Pit	40		**	4	***	2	<i>Corylus avellana</i> 6 (rw), <i>Quercus</i> sp. 2(1 rw), Indeterminate 1(PDSE)	***	54	*	<1	*	<1	*	<1	Pot * 11g/ FCF * 101g/ Mag Mat >2mm ** <1g/ Mag Mat <2mm *** <1g
5	3/004	Pit	10		***	11	**	<1	<i>Quercus</i> sp. 5 (1 rw), <i>Acer campestre</i> 3 (rw), Maloideae 1 (rw)	***	145			*	<1	*	<1	Pot ** 26g/ FCF * 39g/ Burnt Stone * 188g/ Mag mat >2mm * <1g/ Mag Mat <2mm *** <1g

Appendix 2b: Environmental soil sample flots

Flot quantification (* = 1-10, ** = 11-50, *** = 51-250, **** = >250) (+ = poor, ++ = moderate, +++ = good)

Sample Number	Context	Weight g	Flot volume ml	Volume scanned	Uncharred %	Sediment %	Seeds uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Crop seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Weed seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Other botanical charred	Identifications	Preservation
1	8/003	11	120	100	70	10	** <i>Polygonum</i> sp., <i>Persicaria</i> sp.		**	***	*	<i>Triticum/Hordeum</i> sp. (1), <i>Hordeum</i> sp., hulled, twisted (3), <i>Hordeum</i> sp., hulled (1)	+	*	<i>Avena</i> sp. (1)	++			
2	9/003	7	100	100	60	10		*	**	****	*	<i>Triticum</i> sp.(2), <i>Hordeum</i> sp., hulled, twisted (1), <i>Hordeum</i> sp. hulled (2), <i>Hordeum/Triticum</i> sp. (2)	++						
3	18/007	6	60	60	70	10		*	***	****	*	<i>Hordeum</i> sp. hulled twisted (1), <i>Hordeum</i> sp. hulled (5), <i>Cerealia</i> (1)							
4	22/015	4	20	20	40	20	** <i>Chenopodium</i> sp.			****				*	<i>Trifolium/Medicago</i> sp. (2)	++	*	Poaceae stem fragment, <i>Corylus avellana</i>	++
5	3/004	2	20	20	40	10				****	*	<i>Hordeum/Triticum</i> sp. (1)	+						

Appendix 3: HER Summary Form

Site name/Address: Land South of Thornham Road, Gislegham	
Parish: Gislegham	District: Mid Suffolk
NGR: TM 0772171668	Event No:
Type of Work: Archaeological Evaluation	Site Director/Group: A. Forshaw, Archaeology South-East
Date of Work: 27/02/2017 – 3/03/2017	Size of Area Investigated: 2.7ha
Location of Finds/Curating Museum: Suffolk CC archive repository	Funding source: Landowner/Developer
Further Seasons Anticipated?: unknown	Related HER Nos: GSG 026
Final Report: annual summary	OASIS No: 276691
Periods Represented: Early/Middle Saxon, Medieval, Post-Medieval, Modern	
SUMMARY OF FIELDWORK RESULTS:	
<p>Twenty-two evaluation trenches were excavated across the c.2.7ha site, of which sixteen were found to contain below-ground archaeological remains. These comprised ditches, pits and postholes that displayed a low density and low complexity scatter across the site. No or few remains were identified within the southwest corner or across the eastern third of the site.</p> <p>Negligible evidence for prehistoric and Roman period land use was found within the site.</p> <p>A low density of Early/Middle Saxon pits and postholes was identified across the southern and western parts of the site. These contained a range of cultural debris and may suggest dispersed domestic occupation in their vicinity. Further undated features are likely to be associated with this activity.</p> <p>A low incidence of medieval remains has been recorded, along with currently undated ditches that may also be of similar date. Post-medieval ditches are present that relate to agricultural land use activity and indicate boundary loss during the 20th century.</p> <p>It is judged that construction works, such as excavation of foundation and service trenches, creation of roads, ground reduction and landscaping, and heavy plant movement, will have the potential to adversely impact upon archaeological remains present within parts of the wider site.</p>	
Previous Summaries/Reports: None	
Author of Summary: A. Forshaw	Date of Summary: March 2017

Appendix 4: OASIS Form

OASIS ID: archaeol6-276691	
Project details	
Project name	Land South of Thornham Road, Gislingham
Short description of the project	Twenty-two evaluation trenches were excavated across the c.2.7ha site, of which sixteen contained archaeological remains. Negligible evidence for prehistoric and Roman period land use was found. A low density of Early/Middle Saxon pits and postholes was identified across the southern and western parts of the site. A low incidence of medieval remains was recorded. Post-medieval ditches related to agricultural land use activity and indicate boundary loss during the 20th century.
Project dates	Start: 27-02-2017 End: 03-03-2017
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Associated project reference codes	170146 - Contracting Unit No. ECB4835 - Sitecode ESF25429 - HER event no.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 4 - Character Undetermined
Monument type	PIT Early Medieval PIT Medieval POSTHOLE Medieval POSTHOLE Uncertain PIT None DITCH Post Medieval DITCH Uncertain
Significant Finds	POTTERY Early Medieval POTTERY Medieval ANIMAL BONE Early Medieval CBM Early Medieval FIRED CLAY Early Medieval KNIFE Early Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	Not known / Not recorded
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK MID SUFFOLK GISLINGHAM Land South of Thornham Road
Postcode	IP23 8HQ
Study area	2.7 Hectares
Site coordinates	TM 07721 71668 52.303286778309 1.047067756878 52 18 11 N 001 02 49 E Point

Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Archaeology South-East
Project brief originator	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
Project design originator	Archaeology South-East
Project director/manager	Sarah Ritchie
Project supervisor	Angus Forshaw
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Project archives	
Physical Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archive Store
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Industrial","Metal","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archive Store
Digital Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Industrial","Metal","Stratigraphic","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Images vector","Spreadsheets","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archive Store
Paper Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Industrial","Metal","Stratigraphic","Worked stone/lithics"
Paper Media available	"Plan","Report","Section","Context sheet","Drawing","Miscellaneous Material"
Project bibliography	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological Evaluation. Land South of Thornham Road, Gislegham, Suffolk
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Forshaw, A.
Other biblio details	ASE rep. 2017126
Date	2017
Issuer or publisher	Archaeology South-East
Place of issue or publication	Witham
Entered by	Mark Atkinson (mark.atkinson@ucl.ac.uk)
Entered on	3 April 2017

Appendix 5: Written Scheme of Investigation

**Written Scheme of Investigation for an
Archaeological Evaluation at
Land South of Thornham Road,
Gislingham, Suffolk, IP23 8HQ**

NGR: TM 07721 71668

OASIS Number: archaeol6-276691

**ASE Project no: 170146
HER Number & Site Code: GSG 052
Event Number: ESF25429**

February 2017

**Archaeology South-East
27 Eastways
Witham
Essex
CM8 3YQ**

Tel: 01376 331470

Email: fau@ucl.ac.uk

Web: www.archaeologyse.co.uk



**Written Scheme of Investigation for an
Archaeological Evaluation at
Land South of Thornham Road,
Gislegham, Suffolk, IP23 8HQ**

NGR: TM 07721 71668

OASIS Number: archaeol6-276691

**ASE Project no: 170146
HER Number & Site Code: GSG 052
Event Number: ESF25429**

February 2017

Prepared by:	Sarah Ritchie	Senior Archaeologist	
Reviewed and approved by:	Andy Leonard	Project Manager	
Date of Issue:	17.02.2017		
Revision 1:	24.02.17		
Revision 2:			

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) has been prepared by Archaeology South-East (ASE) on behalf of Lovell Homes for an archaeological evaluation at Land South of Thornham Road, Gislingham, Suffolk, IP23 8HQ (Figure 1; TM 07721 71668).
- 1.2 The site comprises a single field under arable cultivation located within Gislingham. The site is bounded to the north by Thornham Road; to the east by open land; to the south by the rear boundary of properties fronting Coldham Lane, and to the west by the rear boundary of properties fronting West View Gardens.
- 1.3 This WSI is for an archaeological trial trench evaluation comprising twenty-two 30m x 1.8m trenches (Figure 2), consisting of a 4% sample within the 1.7Ha area already subjected to geophysical survey and a 5% sample within the 1Ha area not subjected to geophysical survey.

2. BACKGROUND

2.1 Site Description and Location

- 2.1.1 The British Geological Survey indicates that the site is located on Crag Group Formation comprising Sand. This is overlain by superficial deposits of Lowestoft Formation comprising Diamicton.

2.2 Reasons for Project

- 2.2.1 A planning application has been approved (Ref.: 0294/15) by Mid Suffolk District Council for the residential development of the site for 40 dwellings with a new vehicular access off Thornham Road. In support of the application an archaeological Desk Based Assessment (John Newman Archaeological Services 2014) and magnetometer survey (ASL 2014) were undertaken. A Condition of the approval states:

1. *No development shall take place within the area indicated [the whole site] until the implementation of a programme of archaeological work has been secured, in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation for evaluation, and where necessary excavation, which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.*

The scheme of investigation shall include an assessment of significance and research questions; and:

- a. The programme and methodology of site investigation and recording*
- b. The programme for post investigation assessment*
- c. Provision to be made for analysis of the site investigation and recording*
- d. Provision to be made for publication and dissemination of the analysis and records of the site investigation*
- e. Provision to be made for archive deposition of the analysis and records of the site investigation*
- f. Nomination of a competent person or persons/organisation to undertake the works set out within the Written Scheme of Investigation.*
- g. The site investigation shall be completed prior to development, or in such other phased arrangement, as agreed and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.*

2. No building shall be occupied until the site investigation and post investigation assessment has been completed, submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority, in accordance with the programme set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation approved under Condition 1 and the provision made for analysis, publication and dissemination of results and archive deposition.

REASON: To safeguard archaeological assets within the approved development boundary from impacts relating to any groundworks associated with the development scheme and to ensure the proper and timely investigation, recording, reporting and presentation of archaeological assets affected by this development, in accordance with Core Strategy Objective SO 4 of Mid Suffolk District Council Core Strategy Development Plan Document (2008) and the National Planning Policy Framework (2012).

- 2.2.2 Consultation with Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Officer, in their capacity as archaeological advisors to the local planning authority, has confirmed that a programme of trial trench evaluation will be required in order to allow an informed decision to be made as to the requirement for any further archaeological work.
- 2.2.3 The Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (John Newman Archaeological Services 2014) highlighted the potential for remains of Roman, Saxon and medieval date. A geophysical survey was undertaken in December 2014 (ASL 2014). The survey revealed a number of weakly positive anomalies and several discrete positive anomalies, although none were clearly archaeological type responses; two mapped post-medieval field boundaries were identified.
- 2.2.4 This document is a Written Scheme of Investigation for the archaeological evaluation of the site. All work will be undertaken in accordance with this document as well as the standards and guidance of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014). The results of the archaeological evaluation will inform decisions regarding the need for, and extent of, any further archaeological works that may be required in order to mitigate the impact of the development upon the archaeological resource. That decision will be made by SCCAS in their role as advisors to the LPA.
- 2.2.5 It should be noted that this Written Scheme of Investigation relates to the archaeological evaluation only. Any further work would be subject to a separate Written Scheme of Investigation once the scope of work has been defined.

3 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 The following information is drawn from the Desk Based Assessment (John Newman Archaeological Services 2014) and is not repeated in full below.

3.2 Prehistoric

3.2.1 Very little evidence for prehistoric activity has been recorded within the 500m search area around the site with just one site, c.350m west, producing a few stray worked flints.

3.3 Roman

3.3.1 A scatter of Roman period metalwork finds were recovered from within the site itself. Of the remaining Roman period records in the vicinity, the most substantial come from areas to the north of Thornham Road c200m north-west of the site, and another area c450m to the south-west of the site. In addition, single Roman period finds are recorded from c300m south-west and c40m to the north of the site.

3.4 Anglo-Saxon and Medieval

3.4.1 Evidence for activity of Early Saxon date has been recorded within the site in the form of a scatter of metalwork. In addition, another metalwork scatter of a similar date is recorded c.450m south-west of the site, and a single Early Saxon find was found c350m to the north-west. For the middle Saxon period (AD 650- AD 850) while some Late Saxon activity is suggested by two pottery sherds of AD 900 to AD 1150 date within a pottery scatter recorded from an area c300m south-west of the site.

3.4.2 Evidence for activity of medieval date is more plentiful within the area, and the metalwork scatter from the site itself also contained a few items from this period. Some 250m east of the site is a now unoccupied moat that is shown on historic maps and still partially exists as an L shaped pond. Elsewhere within the vicinity, evidence for medieval activity has been recovered from sites to the north, north-west and south-west, including the Church of St Mary, c.120m north-west of the site. It may also be noted that various listed buildings within the search area are of late medieval to early post-medieval date as outlined below.

3.5 Post-Medieval and Modern

3.5.1 Historically, the village has had three main centres of settlement which were around the church, between The Six Bells Inn and The Old Rectory to the south of the church and at Little Green some 600m west of the church (Gault, 1990). In addition, a linear settlement pattern developed historically along Mill Street between the church and Little Green as evidenced by a number of listed buildings.

3.5.2 Through the 20th century more extensive development has taken place at Gislegham forming a substantial area of housing to the east and west of the High Street with the former area including the northern side of Coldham Lane and the latter area stretching close to the line of a path formerly called Bowling Alley to the south-west of the church with infill elsewhere in the village between the older properties. Historically the population of the parish grew steadily with 67 individuals at the time of the Domesday Book in 1086 that were heads of families, so a multiplier of between 4 or 5 should be used,

to 43 taxpayers in 1327, 173 adults in 1603 before peaking in pre-modern times with 696 inhabitants in 1851.

3.5.3 The earliest available large scale map showing the site in any detail is the parish tithe map of 1839 where it is predominantly covered by plot 322 plus a small part of plot 434 to the south. Plot 322 is listed as Home Close, used as pasture by George Steggall, and plot 434 is arable land known as Poor House Close.

3.5.4 The next available large scale map is the first edition Ordnance Survey (OS) 6 inch one of 1892 (see Fig. 4) and both this map and the slightly later second edition OS 25 inch map of 1903 depict a landscape that is very similar to the tithe map with very little development having taken place in the village. All of the field boundaries survive as they were in 1839 and by 1892 tithe map plot 322 had been divided into two fields, plots 337 and 338 on the second edition OS map, by a north-south orientated boundary. Between 1892 and 1903 it is also shown that the field numbered as plot 434 on the tithe map between tithe map plot 322 and Coldham Lane to the south had become allotments and numbered as plot 380 on the later second edition OS map.

3.5.4 A small pond is shown to the north-east of the site and this is still extant as a landscape feature within a clump of trees. While agricultural land use is, of course, not shown on the historic OS maps that were examined it is of interest to note that the two footpaths, one of which runs along the north-western edge of the site before crossing the field to its north-eastern corner while the other one runs across the field on a north-west/south-east alignment, that exist today are shown as also existing in 1892 and 1903. In addition a third footpath which no longer exists is shown on the maps of 1892 and 1903 running from the north-eastern corner of the field containing the site in a south-westerly direction to meet the existing north-west/south-east orientated footpath at the north-east corner of what became allotments by 1903.

3.6 Previous archaeological work

3.6.1 A magnetometer survey was conducted on the site in December 2014 (ASL 2014). The survey revealed a number of weakly positive anomalies and several discrete positive anomalies, although none were clearly archaeological type responses; two mapped post-medieval field boundaries were identified.

4 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

4.1 Aims

4.1.1 The general aim of the archaeological evaluation is to identify any archaeological features or deposits that will be impacted upon by the proposed development, and to enable a mitigation strategy for any remains to be implemented before development takes place.

4.1.2 More specifically, the evaluation aims to establish the location, extent, date, character, significance and quality of preservation of surviving archaeological remains within the development area.

4.2 Objectives

4.2.1 The general objectives of the project are:

- To determine, as far as reasonably practicable, the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains.
- To establish the ecofactual and environmental potential of archaeological deposits and features encountered.
- To enable the County Archaeologist to make an informed decision as to the requirement for any further work required in order to satisfy the archaeological condition.
- To enable the County Archaeologist to determine whether archaeological remains of national significance are present that may warrant preservation in situ.

4.2.2 Specific objectives of the project with reference to the *Research and Archaeology: a framework for the Eastern Counties, 2. Research agenda and strategy* (Brown and Glazebrook 2000) and *Research and Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the East of England* (Medleycott 2011) are:

- *What forms do farms take in the Roman, Saxon and medieval periods, what forms of buildings are present and how far can functions be attributed to them? (Brown and Glazebrook 2000, p47, p58, p70)*
- *How far can the size and shape of fields be related to the agricultural regimes identified, and what is the relationship between rural and urban sites? (Brown and Glazebrook 2000, p47)*
- *How far can the size and shape of fields be related to the agricultural regimes identified? To what extent are Roman field systems re-used? What is the evidence for open field systems in the region in the Anglo-Saxon period? (Brown and Glazebrook 2000, p58)*

5 METHODOLOGY

- 5.0.1 An OASIS form has been initiated and an HER number, obtained from the Historic Environment Service (**GSG 052**). This number will be used as the unique site identifier on all primary records. In addition an Event Number has been obtained from the HER (**ESF25429**) and will be referenced on all reports.
- 5.0.2 A Risk Assessment and Method Statement (RAMS) will be prepared prior to commencement of the work.
- 5.0.3 At least two weeks written notice will be given to Suffolk Historic Environment Services' monitoring officer prior to the commencement of the fieldwork.
- 5.0.4 The evaluation will consist of twenty-two trenches measuring 30m x 1.8m at base. The trenches have been set out to achieve a largely random sample of the site but taking into account the magnetometry survey results. As per the SCC Archaeological Advisor's brief, the 1.7Ha area already subjected to geophysical survey has a 4% sample and the 1Ha area not subjected to geophysical survey has a 5% sample. The locations of the trenches are shown in Figure 2.
- 5.0.5 Spoil will be banded around the edges of the trenches to provide a physical and visible barrier.
- 5.0.6 The trenches will be accurately located using offsets from known positions or a Digital Global Positioning System (DGPS) and DGPS Total Station (Leica 1205 R100 Total Station, Leica System 1200 GPS).
- 5.0.7 All trenches will be scanned prior to excavation using a CAT scanner. Trenches will be mechanically excavated using a toothless ditching bucket and under constant archaeological supervision.
- 5.0.8 Machine excavation will continue to the top of archaeological deposits or the surface of geological drift deposits, whichever is uppermost. The exposed subsoil or archaeological horizon will be cleaned by hand immediately after machine stripping, if required and any archaeological deposits or negative features planned.
- 5.0.9 The opportunity to have a meeting on site shall be provided once the trenches are open with the County Archaeologist to assess the results.
- 5.0.10 Backfilling and compaction will be undertaken by the machine on completion of the work once agreed with SCCAS, but there will be no reinstatement to existing condition.
- 5.0.11 Prior to excavation all trenches will be scanned with a metal detector. Subsequently spoil heaps and trench bases will also be scanned with a metal detector as will the spoil derived from excavated features. Any finds recovered by this method will be suitably bagged in accordance with the standards set out below.

5.0.12 An OASIS online record will be compiled for the project.

5.1 Standards

5.1.1 ASE will adhere to the SCCAS requirements for trenched evaluation (SCCAS 2011), the ClfA *Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation*, and Code of Conduct (ClfA 2014a & 2014b), and the *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003) throughout the project. ASE is a Registered Organisation with the ClfA.

5.2 Excavation and Recording

- 5.2.1 All exposed archaeological features and deposits will be recorded and excavated, except obviously modern features and disturbances.
- 5.2.2 Standard ASE methodologies will be employed. All stratigraphy will be recorded using the ASE context recording system. In the event of encountering archaeological stratigraphy, the single context planning method will be employed and the trench will be excavated to the top of undisturbed deposits.
- 5.2.3 An overall plan related to the site grid and tied in to the Ordnance Survey National Grid will be drawn in addition to individual plans showing areas of archaeological interest. All features revealed will be planned.
- 5.2.4 Site plans will be at 1:20 unless circumstances dictate otherwise. Plans at other scales will be drawn if appropriate (e.g. cremation burials at 1:10). Sections will be drawn at 1:10.
- 5.2.5 Datum levels will be taken where appropriate. Sufficient levels will be taken to ensure that the relative height of the archaeological/subsoil horizon can be extrapolated across the whole of the development area.
- 5.2.6 Archaeological features and deposits will be excavated using hand tools, unless they cannot be accessed safely or unless a machine-excavated trench is the only practical method of excavation. Any machine-excavation of archaeologically significant features will be agreed with the SCC Historic Environment Services' monitoring officer in advance.
- 5.2.7 With the exception of modern disturbances, normally a minimum 50% of all contained features will be excavated. Modern disturbances will only be excavated as necessary in order to properly define and evaluate any features that they may cut. Normally 10% (or at least a 1m-long segment) of non-structural linear features will be excavated. At least 50% of linear features with a possible structural function (e.g. beam slots) will normally be excavated. Details of the precise excavation strategy and any alterations to it will be discussed with the monitoring officer if particularly significant archaeology is revealed as a result of topsoil stripping. Further discussion and agreement on the approach to the excavation of complex areas may be requested during the project.
- 5.2.8 All articulated human remains, graves and cremation vessels/deposits will receive minimal excavation to define their extent and establish whether they are burials or not. Generally all graves and cremation burials will be recorded and their positions noted without full excavation, only surface cleaning. A decision would then be made on future treatment of the human remains in consultation with the client/ their agent and the Historic Environment Services' monitoring officer and the coroner would be informed. Graves and cremation burials would only be excavated if they have already been disturbed, if they are under imminent threat, or if it is decided that a small sample of the burials need be evaluated to assess their condition and preservation. No human remains will be lifted without first obtaining a licence from the Ministry of Justice.

5.2.9 A full photographic record comprising colour digital images, and black and white monochrome film will be made. The photographic record will aim to provide an overview of the excavation and the surrounding area. A representative sample of individual feature shots and sections will be taken, in addition to working shots and elements of interest (individual features and group shots). The photographic register will include: film number, shot number, location of shot, direction of shot and a brief description of the subject photographed.

5.3 Finds/Environmental Remains

5.3.1 In general, all finds from all features will be collected. Where large quantities of post-medieval and later finds are present and the feature is not of intrinsic or group interest, a sample of the finds assemblage will normally be collected, sufficient to date and characterise the feature.

5.3.2 Finds will be identified, by context number, to a specific deposit or, in the case of topsoil finds, to a specific area of the site.

5.3.3 All finds will be properly processed according to ASE guidelines and the ClfA *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (2014c). All pottery and other finds, where appropriate, will be marked with the site code and context number.

5.3.4 If appropriate, environmental samples will be taken from well-stratified, datable deposits that are deemed to have potential for the preservation/survival of ecofactual material. Bulk soil samples (minimum 40 litres or 100% if less) will be taken for wet sieving and flotation, and for finds recovery. ASE's environmental consultant is Karine Le Hegarat (ASE) and, if necessary, the English Heritage regional scientific advisor will be consulted. In all instances deposits with clear intrusive material shall be avoided.

5.3.5 Any finds believed to fall potentially within the statutory definition of Treasure, as defined by the Treasure Act 1996, amended 2003, shall be reported to Suffolk's Finds Liaison Officer and the LPA's's Historic Environment Services monitoring officer. Should the find's status as potential treasure be confirmed the Coroner will be informed by the Suffolk Finds Liaison Officer within fourteen days. A record shall be provided to all parties of the date and circumstances of discovery, the identity of the finder, and the exact location of the find(s) (OS map reference to within 1 metre, and find spot(s) marked onto the site plan).

6.0 POST-EXCAVATION, ANALYSIS, REPORTING and ARCHIVE

6.1 Report

6.1.1 Within four weeks of the completion of fieldwork a report will be produced containing the following information:

- SUMMARY: A concise non-technical summary
- INTRODUCTION: General introduction to project including reasons for work and funding, planning background.
- BACKGROUND: to include geology, topography, current site usage/description, and what is known of the history and archaeology of the surrounding area.

- AIMS AND OBJECTIVES: Summary of aims and objectives of the project
- METHOD: Methodology used to carry out the work.
- FIELDWORK RESULTS: Detailed description of results. In addition to archaeological results, the depth of the archaeological horizon and/or subsoil across the site will be described. The nature, location, extent, date, significance and quality of any archaeological remains will be described.
- SPECIALIST REPORTS: Summary descriptions of artefactual and ecofactual remains recovered. Brief discussion of intrinsic value of assemblages and their more specific value to the understanding of the site.
- DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS: Overview to include assessment of value and significance of the archaeological deposits and artefacts, and consideration of the site in its wider context. Specifically the report will consider relevant regional frameworks (at the minimum *Research and Archaeology Revisited: A Revised Framework for the East of England. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24*, Medleycott, 2011).
- APPENDICES: Context descriptions, finds catalogues, contents of archive and deposition details, HER summary sheet. OASIS record sheet
- FIGURES: to include a location plan of the archaeological works in relation to the proposed development (at an Ordnance Survey scale), specific plans of areas of archaeological interest (at 1:50), a section drawing to show present ground level and depth of deposits, section drawings of relevant features (at 1:20). Colour photographs of the more significant archaeological features and general views of the site will be included where appropriate.

6.1.2 A draft copy of the report will be submitted to SCCAS Historic Environment Services in digital format for review and comment. A single hard copy and a digital copy of the final report will be supplied to SCCAS Historic Environment Services for the attention of the Senior Historic Environment Officer (Planning). Copies of the report will be supplied to the client and one copy to the Regional Advisor for Archaeological Science at Historic England's East of England's offices.

6.1.3 A form will be completed for the Online Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/UTH> in accordance with the guidelines provided by English Heritage and the Archaeological Data Service.

6.2 Publication

6.2.1 Publication will be by an evaluation report produced within four weeks of the completion of fieldwork. If positive results are encountered, a summary will be required for the annual PSIAH round up. In the event that no further works are planned and exceptional archaeological remains are found which warrant publication in their own right a separate note on these will be produced to a timetable to be agreed with the client and Suffolk's Historic Environment Services' monitoring officer.

6.3 Archive

- 6.3.1 It is intended to deposit the archive with the County store. The Guidelines for preparation and deposition will be followed (SCCAS 2014), as well as those contained in the *ClfA Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* (2014d) and the requirements of the recipient museum will be followed for the preparation of the archive for museum deposition.
- 6.3.2 Finds from the archaeological fieldwork will be kept with the archival material.
- 6.3.3 Subject to agreement with the legal landowner ASE will arrange with the recipient museum for the deposition of the archive and artefact collection. Any items requiring treatment will be conserved. The landowner will be asked to donate the finds to the recipient museum.

7 HEALTH AND SAFETY

7.1 Site Risk Assessment and Safety Measures

- 7.1.1 ASE's Risk Assessment and Method Statement (RAMS) system covers most aspects of excavation work and ensures that for most sites the risks are adequately controlled. Prior to and during fieldwork sites are subject to an ongoing assessment of risk. Site-specific risk assessments are kept under review and amended whenever circumstances change which materially affect the level of risk. Where significant risks have been identified in work to be carried out by ASE a written generic assessment will be made available to those affected by the work. A copy of the Risk Assessment is kept on site.

8 RESOURCES AND PROGRAMMING

8.1 Staffing and Equipment

- 8.1.1 The archaeological works will be undertaken by a professional team of archaeologists, comprising an Archaeologist with support from up to three Assistant Archaeologists and a surveyor as required. The project is anticipated to take two working weeks.
- 8.1.2 The Archaeologist for the project will be determined once the programme has been agreed and will be responsible for fieldwork, post-excavation reporting and archiving in liaison with the relevant specialists. The project will be managed by Andy Leonard (project manager, fieldwork) and Mark Atkinson (project manager, post-excavation).
- 8.1.3 SCC's Historic Environment Services monitoring officer will be notified of the Senior Archaeologist assigned to the project prior to start of works and should any subsequent change of personnel occur. CVs of all key staff are available on request.
- 8.1.4 Specialists who may be consulted are:

Prehistoric and Roman pottery Louise Rayner & Anna Doherty (ASE)
Prehistoric Nick Lavender (external: Essex region)
Post-Roman pottery Luke Barber (external: Sussex, Kent and London)
Post-Roman pottery (Essex) Helen Walker (external: Essex)
CBM Sue Pringle & Luke Barber (external)
Fired Clay Elke Raemen & Trista Clifford (ASE)
Clay Tobacco Pipe Elke Raemen (ASE)
Glass Elke Raemen (ASE)

Slag Luke Barber, Lynne Keyes (external); Trista Clifford (ASE)
Metalwork Trista Clifford (ASE)
Worked Flint Karine Le Hégarat (ASE); Hugo Anderson-Whymark (external)
Geological material and worked stone Luke Barber (external)
Human bone incl cremated bone Lucy Sibun (ASE)
Animal bone incl fish Gemma Ayton (ASE)
Marine shell Elke Raemen (ASE); David Dunkin (external)
Registered Finds Elke Raemen & Trista Clifford (ASE)
Coins Trista Clifford (ASE)
Treasure administration Trista Clifford (ASE)
Conservation and x-ray Fishbourne Roman Villa or UCL Institute of
Archaeology
Geoarchaeology Dr Matt Pope & Liz Chambers (ASE)
Geoarchaeology (incl wetland environments) Kristina Krawiec (ASE)
Macro-plant remains Dr Lucy Allott & Karine Le Hégarat (ASE)
Charcoal & Waterlogged wood Dr Lucy Allott & Dawn Elise Moony
(ASE).

- 8.1.5 Other specialists may be consulted if necessary. These will be made known to the monitoring office for approval prior to consultation. Similarly, any changes in the specialist list will be made known to the monitoring office for approval prior to consultation.

9 MONITORING

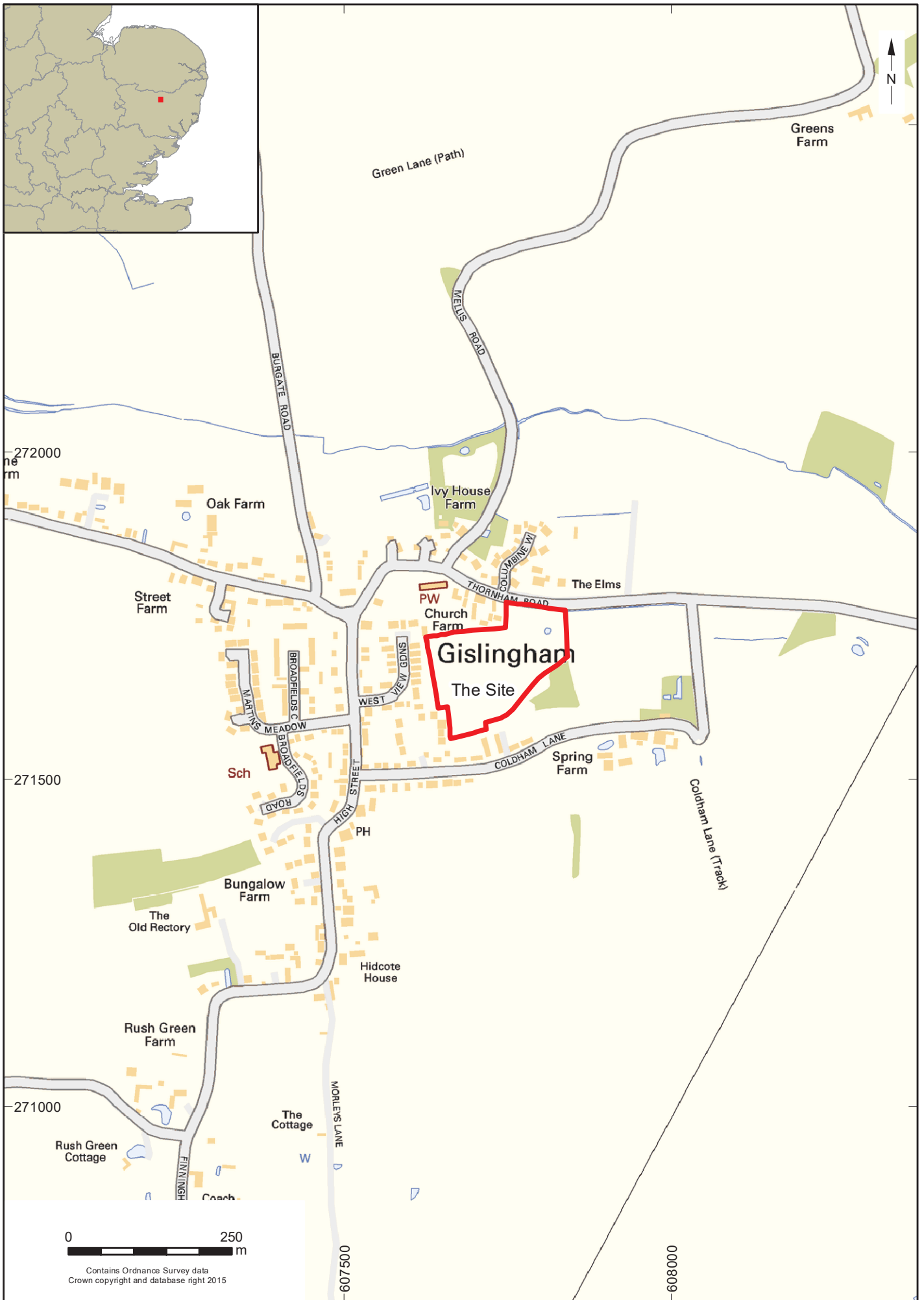
- 9.1 The SCC/AS monitoring officer will be responsible for monitoring progress and standards on behalf of the LPA throughout the project.
- 9.2 Any variations to the specification will be agreed with the client and the SCC/AS monitoring officer prior to being carried out.
- 9.3 The SCC/AS monitoring officer will be kept informed of progress by the client throughout the project and will be contacted in the event that significant archaeological features are discovered. Arrangements will be made for the monitoring officer to inspect the evaluation trenches before they are backfilled – trenches will not be backfilled without the agreement of the monitoring officer.

10 Insurance

- 10.1 Archaeology South-East is insured against claims for: public liability to the value of £50,000,000 any one occurrence and in the aggregate for products liability; professional indemnity to the value of £15,000,000 any one occurrence; employer's liability to the value of £50,000,000 each and every loss.

References

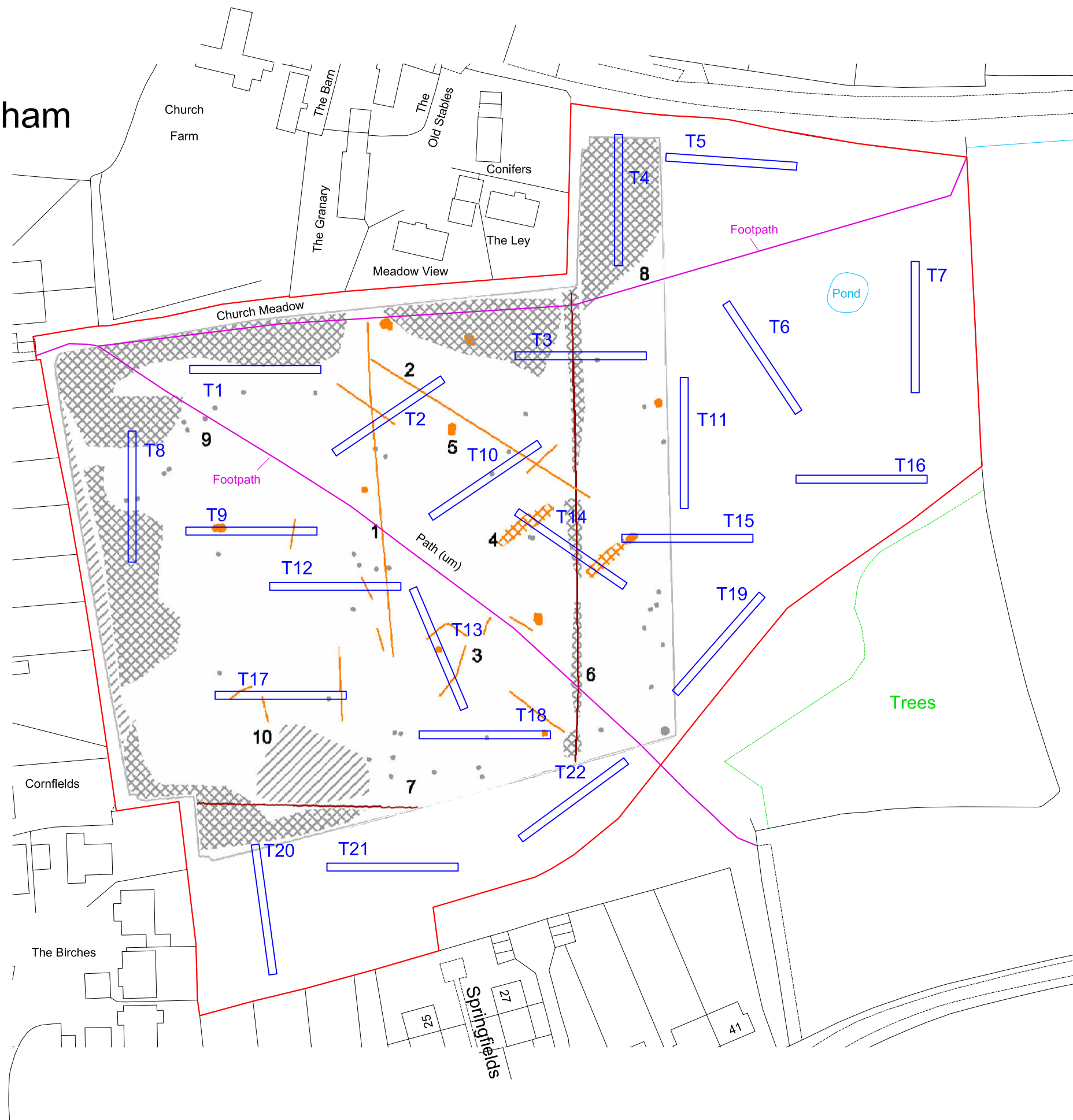
- Archaeology South-East, 2007 *Post-Excavation Manual 1: Finds and Environmental Deposition and Processing Guidelines*
- Archaeological Services Ltd, 2014, *Land behind West View Gardens, Gislingham, Suffolk. Magnetometer Survey Report*
- Brown, N. and Glazebrook, J. 2000 *Research and Archaeology: a Framework for the Eastern Counties, 2. research agenda and strategy*, E. Anglian Archaeol. Occ. Paper 8
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), 2014. *Standard and Guidance for Field Evaluation*.
- CIfA, 2014 *Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials*
- Gurney, D. 2003, *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 14.
- Historic England, 1991 Management of Archaeological Projects 2
- Historic England, 2008 Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment
- Historic England, 2011 Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation
- John Newman Archaeological Services, 2014, *Thornham Road, Gislingham, Suffolk. Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment*
- Margary, I. 1955 *Roman Roads in Britain*.
- Medlycott, M. 2011, (ed) *Research and Archaeology Revisited: A Revised Framework for the East of England*. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers **24**
- SCCAS 2011, *Requirements for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation*
- SCCAS 2014 Archives in Suffolk: Guidelines for Preparation and Deposition
- Society of Museum Archaeologists, 1993 Selection, Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections, Guidelines for use in England, Wales and Northern Ireland, (1st ed)
- British Geological Survey
<http://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html>
Accessed 17/10/2016



Contains Ordnance Survey data
Crown copyright and database right 2015

© Archaeology South-East		Land south of Thornham Road, Gislingham	Fig. 1
Project Ref: 170146	Feb 2017	Site location	
Report No: WSI	Drawn by: APL		

Gislingham



- Positive linear anomaly - possible ditch-like feature
- Positive linear anomaly - possible former field boundary
- Discrete positive response - possible pit-like feature
- ▨ Positive anomaly - magnetically enhanced material
- ▨ Magnetic debris - spread of magnetically thermoremanent/ferrous material
- ▨ Magnetic disturbance from ferrous material
- Strong dipolar anomaly - ferrous object

0 20m

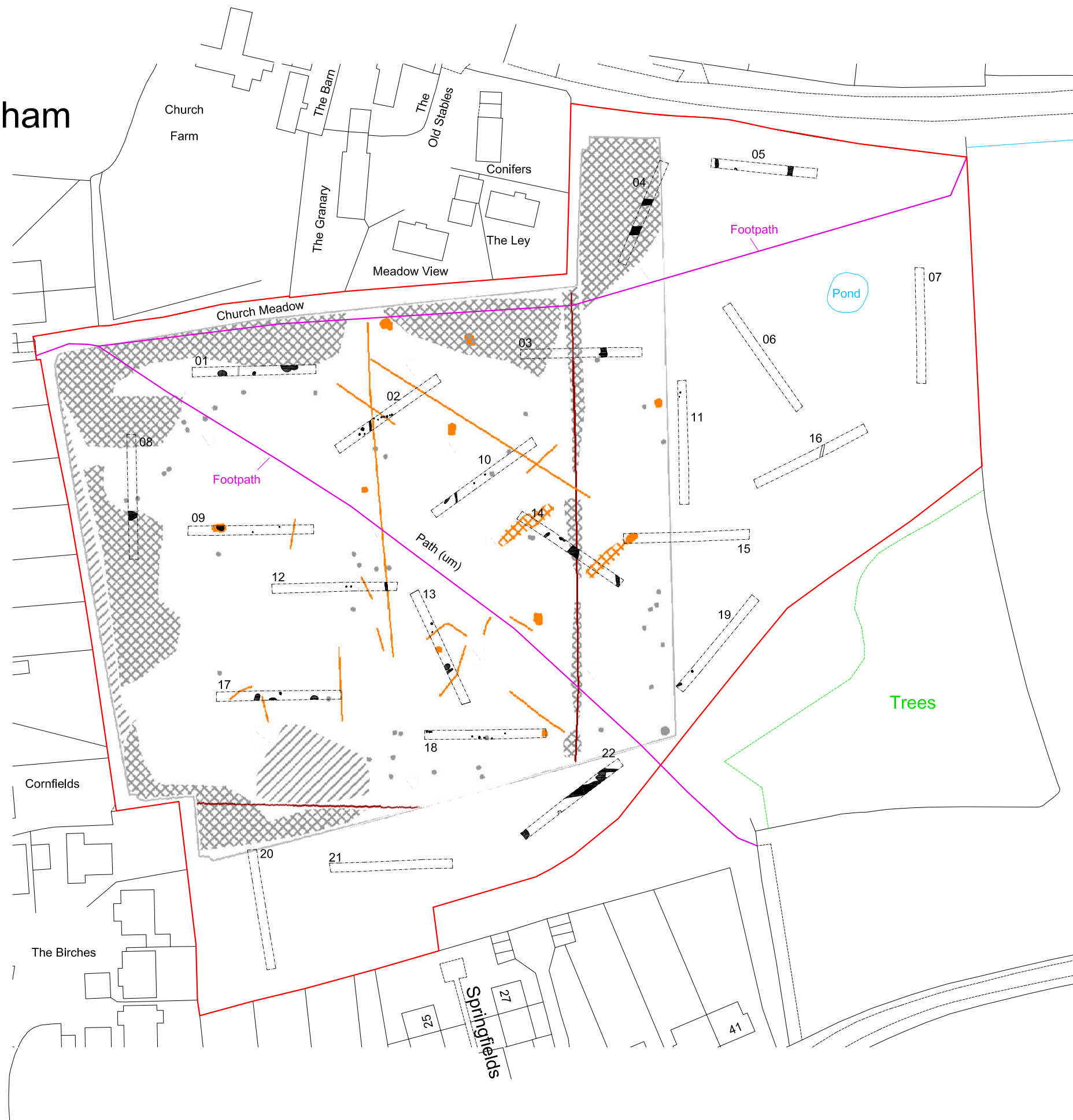
Ordnance Survey (c) Crown Copyright 2017.
All rights reserved. Licence number 100022432
Geophysical Survey by Archaeological Surveys Ltd

© Archaeology South-East		Land south of Thornham Road, Gislingham	Fig.2
Project Ref: 170146	Feb 2017	Proposed trench locations with geophysical survey interpretation	
Report Ref: WSI	Drawn by: APL		



© Archaeology South-East		Land south of Thornham Road, Gislingham	Fig. 1
Project Ref: 170146	Mar 2017	Site location with selected HER references	
Report No: 2017146	Drawn by: APL		

Gislingham



- Positive linear anomaly - possible ditch-like feature
- Positive linear anomaly - possible former field boundary
- Discrete positive response - possible pit-like feature
- ⊗ Positive anomaly - magnetically enhanced material
- ⊗ Magnetic debris - spread of magnetically thermoremanent/ferrous material
- /// Magnetic disturbance from ferrous material
- Strong dipolar anomaly - ferrous object

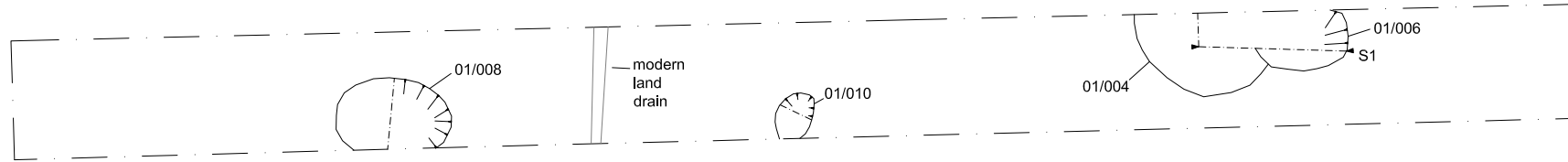
0 20m

Ordnance Survey (c) Crown Copyright 2017.
All rights reserved. Licence number 100022432
Geophysical Survey by Archaeological Surveys Ltd

© Archaeology South-East		Land south of Thornham Road, Gislingham	Fig.2
Project Ref: 170146	Mar 2017	Trench locations with geophysical survey interpretation	
Report Ref: 2017126	Drawn by: APL		

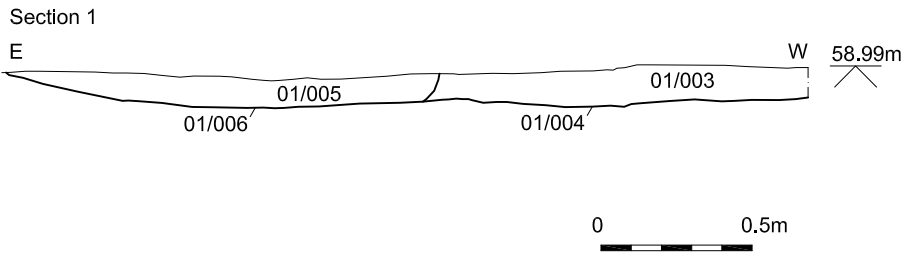


T1



+ 607665, 271705

+ 607680, 271705



Pit 1/008 looking west, 1m scale

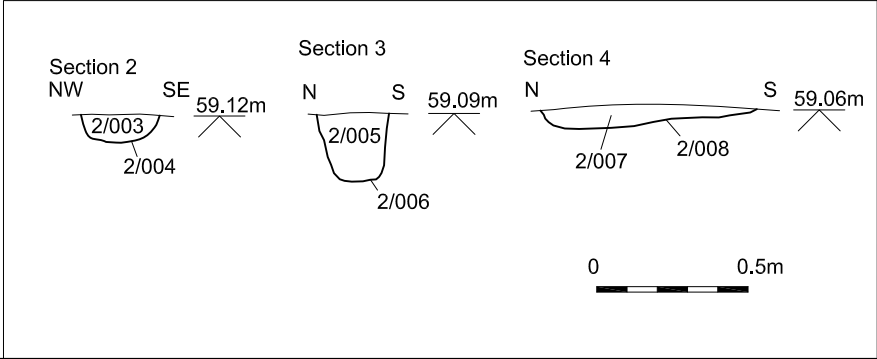
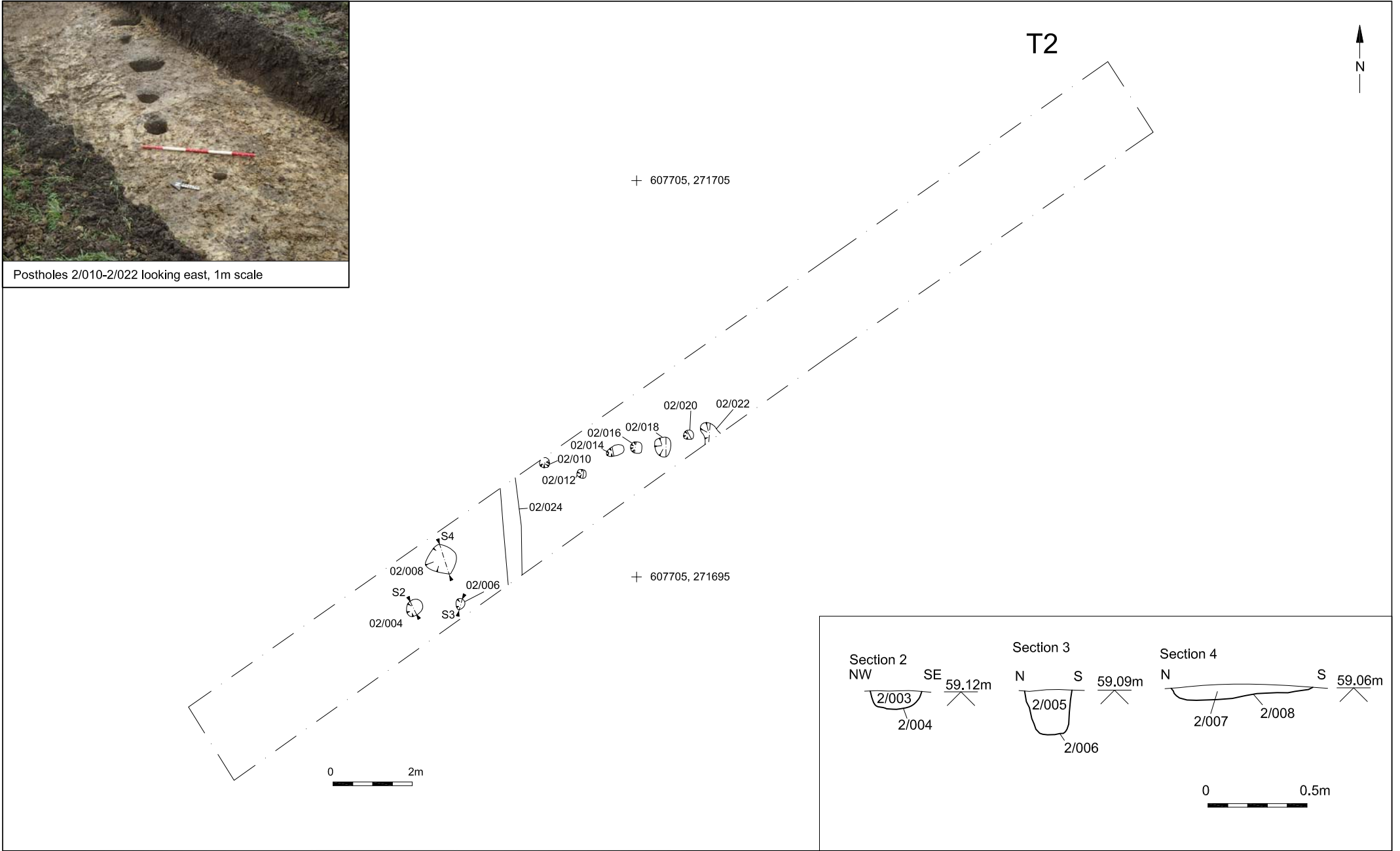


Pit 1/010 looking south-west, 0.5m scale

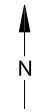
© Archaeology South-East		Land south of Thornham Road, Gislingham	Fig.3
Project Ref: 170146	Mar 2017	Trench 1 plan, section and photographs	
Report Ref: 2017126	Drawn by: APL		



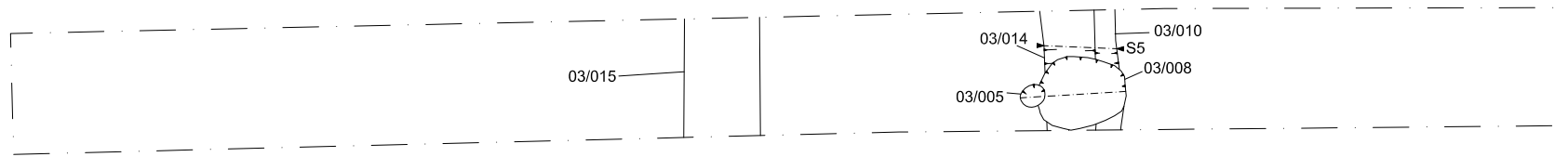
Postholes 2/010-2/022 looking east, 1m scale



© Archaeology South-East		Land south of Thornham Road, Gislingham	Fig.4
Project Ref: 170146	Mar 2017	Trench 2 plan, sections and photograph	
Report Ref: 2017126	Drawn by: APL		

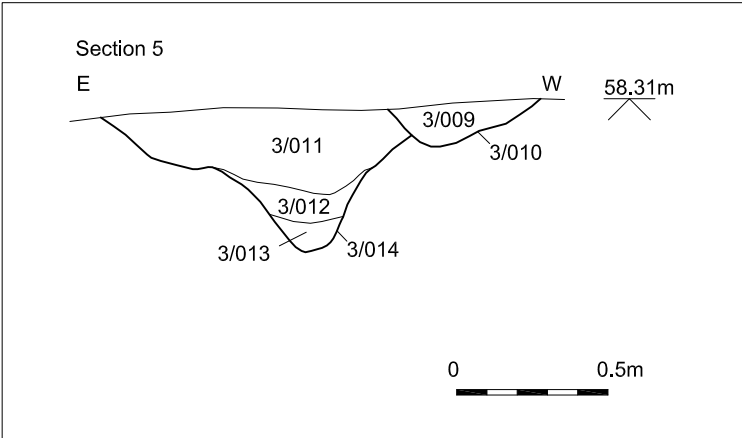


T3



+ 607740, 271710

+ 607755, 271710



Pits 3/005 and 3/008 looking south, 1m scale



Trench 3 looking west, 1m scales

© Archaeology South-East		Land south of Thornham Road, Gislingham	Fig.5
Project Ref: 170146	Mar 2017	Trench 3 plan, section and photographs	
Report Ref: 2017126	Drawn by: APL		



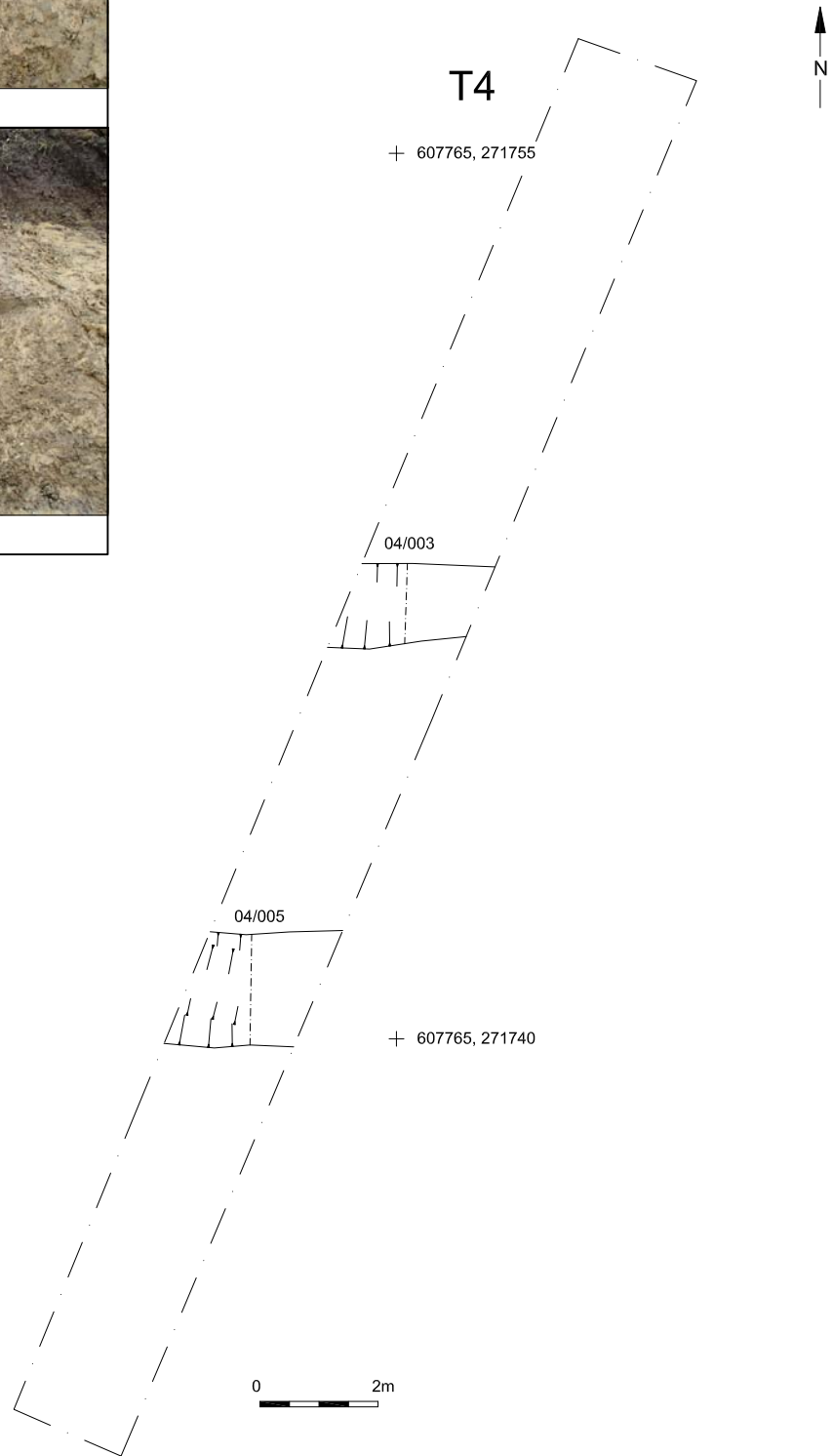
Ditch 4/003 looking east, 1m scale



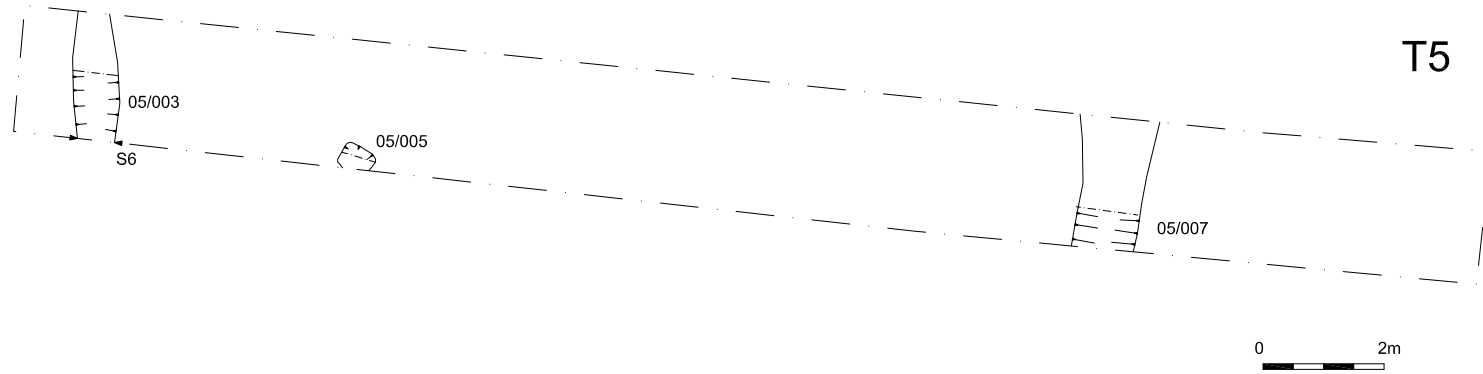
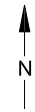
Ditch 4/005 looking east, 1m scale



Trench 4 looking north-east, 1m scales

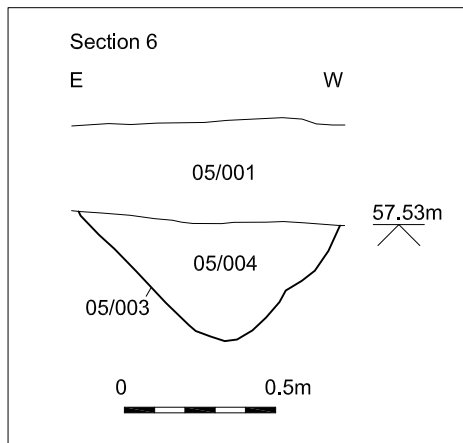


© Archaeology South-East		Land south of Thornham Road, Gislingham	Fig.6
Project Ref: 170146	Mar 2017	Trench 4 plan and photographs	
Report Ref: 2017126	Drawn by: APL		



+ 607780, 271750

+ 607795, 271750

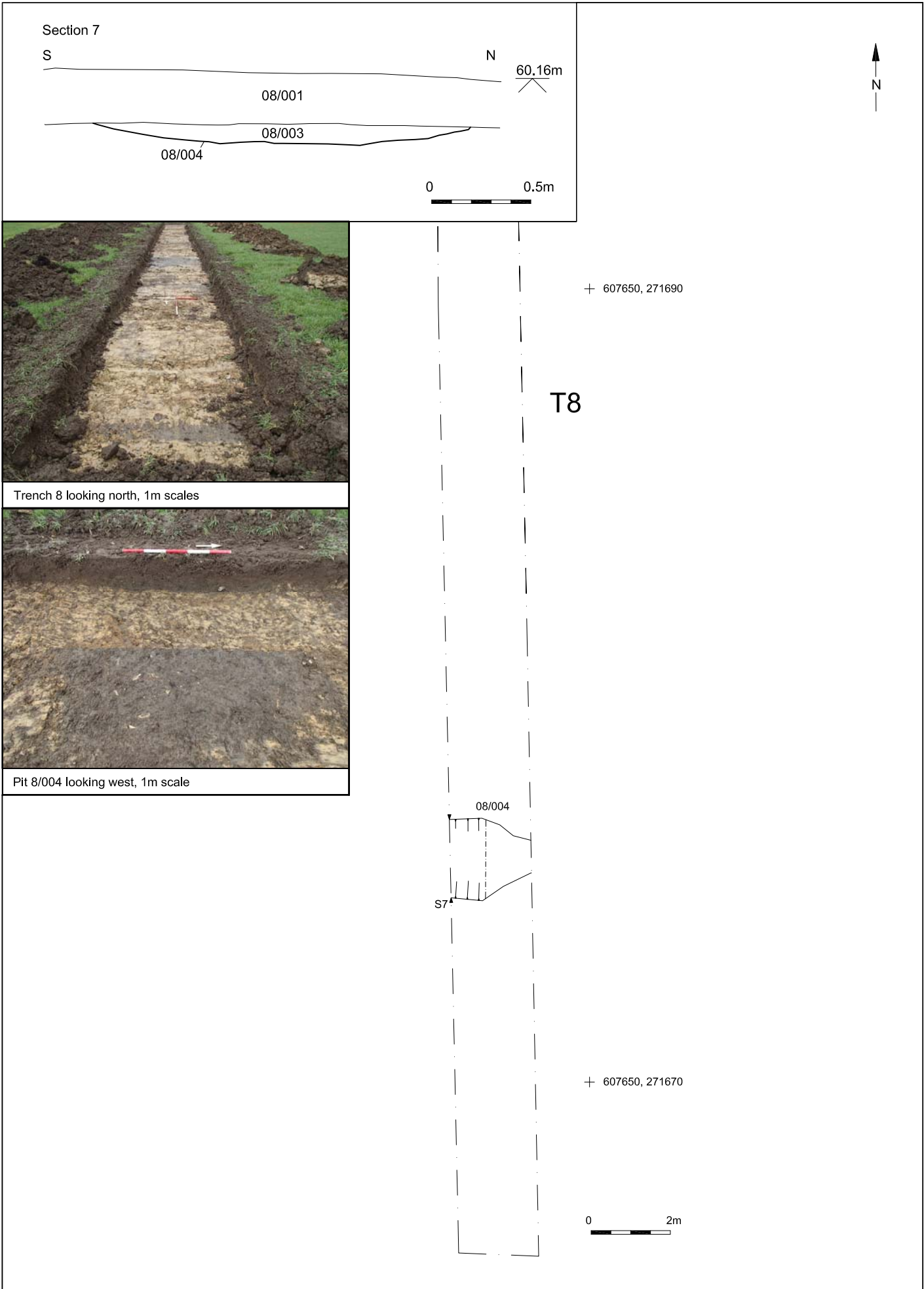


Pit 5/005 looking south-west, 0.5m scale

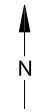


Ditch 5/007 looking south, 1m scale

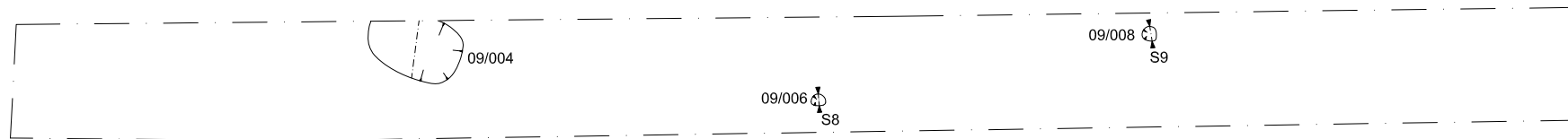
© Archaeology South-East		Land south of Thornham Road, Gislingham	Fig.7
Project Ref: 170146	Mar 2017	Trench 5 plan, section and photographs	
Report Ref: 2017126	Drawn by: APL		



© Archaeology South-East		Land south of Thornham Road, Gislingham	Fig.8
Project Ref: 170146	Mar 2017	Trench 8 plan, section and photographs	
Report Ref: 2017126	Drawn by: APL		

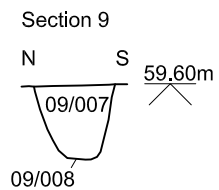
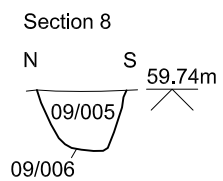


T9



+ 607665, 271670

+ 607680, 271670



Pit 9/004 looking west, 0.5m scale



Trench 9 looking east, 1m scales

© Archaeology South-East

Project Ref: 170146

Mar 2017

Report Ref: 2017126

Drawn by: APL

Land south of Thornham Road, Gislingham

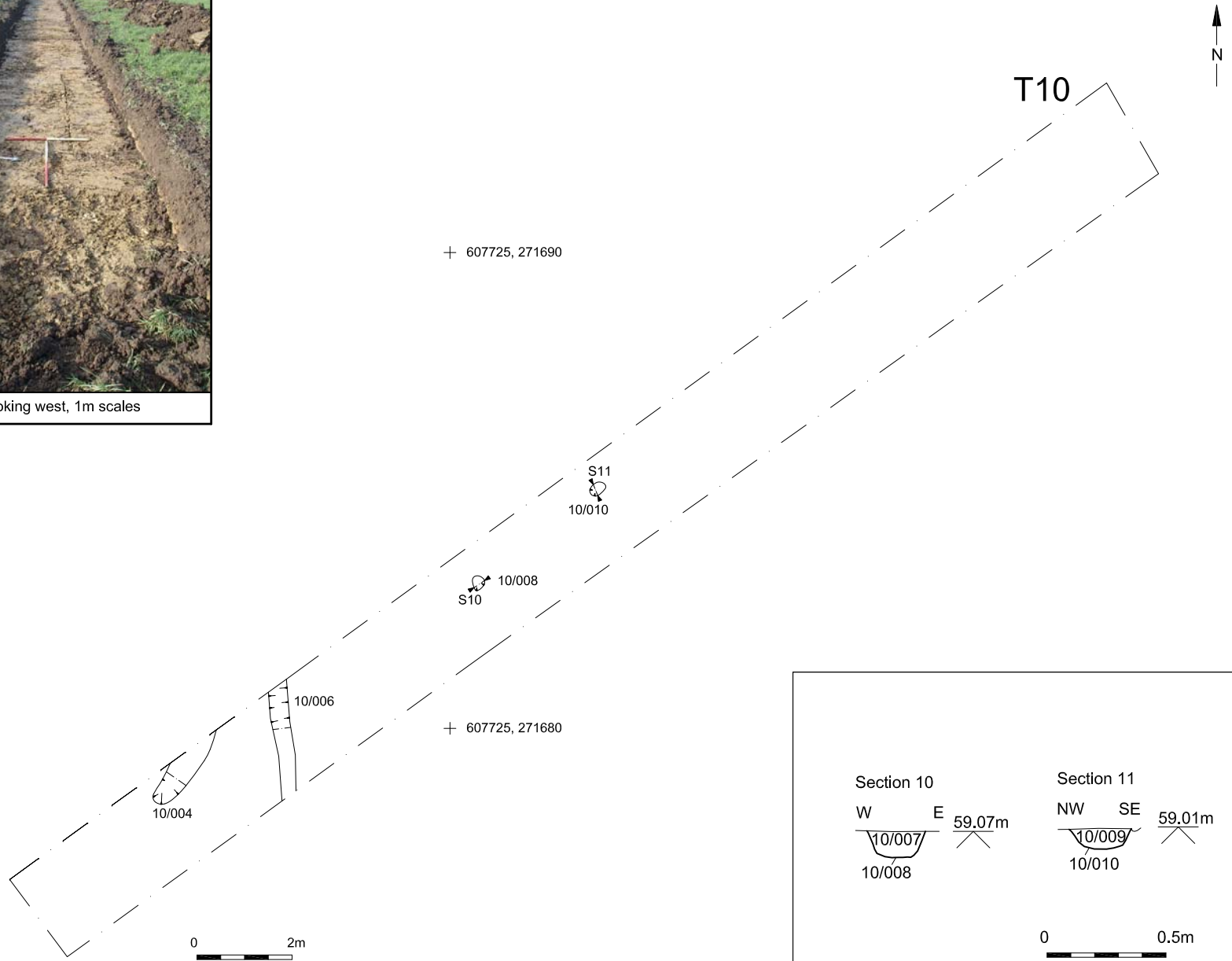
Trench 9 plan, sections and photographs

Fig.9



Ditch 10/006, 0.2m scale

Trench 10 looking west, 1m scales



© Archaeology South-East

Project Ref: 170146

Mar 2017

Report Ref: 2017126

Drawn by: APL

Land south of Thornham Road, Gislegham

Trench 10 plan, sections and photographs

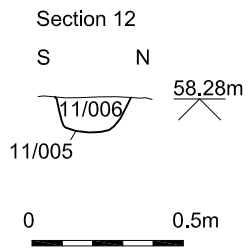
Fig.10



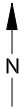
Posthole 11/003, 0.2m scale



Trench 11 looking north, 1m scales



T11

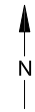


11/005
S12
11/003

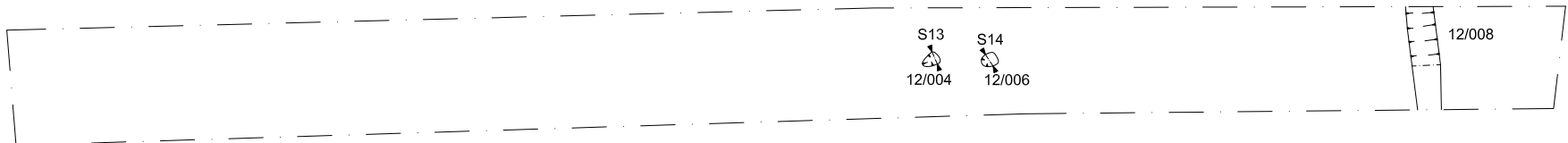
+ 607775, 271700

+ 607775, 271685

0 2m

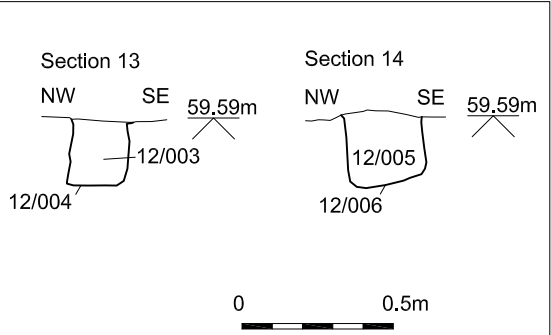


T12



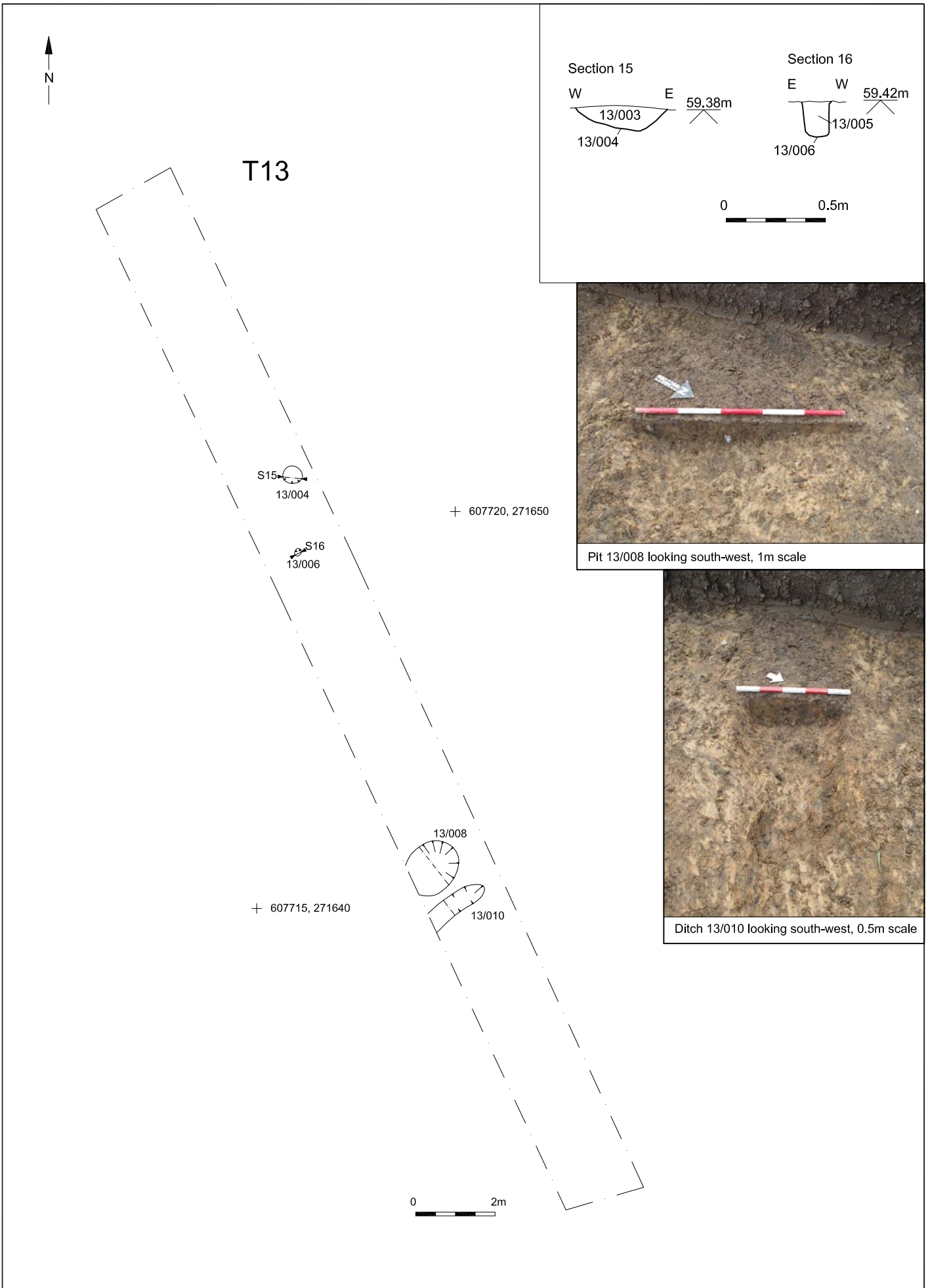
+ 607685, 271655

+ 607700, 271655

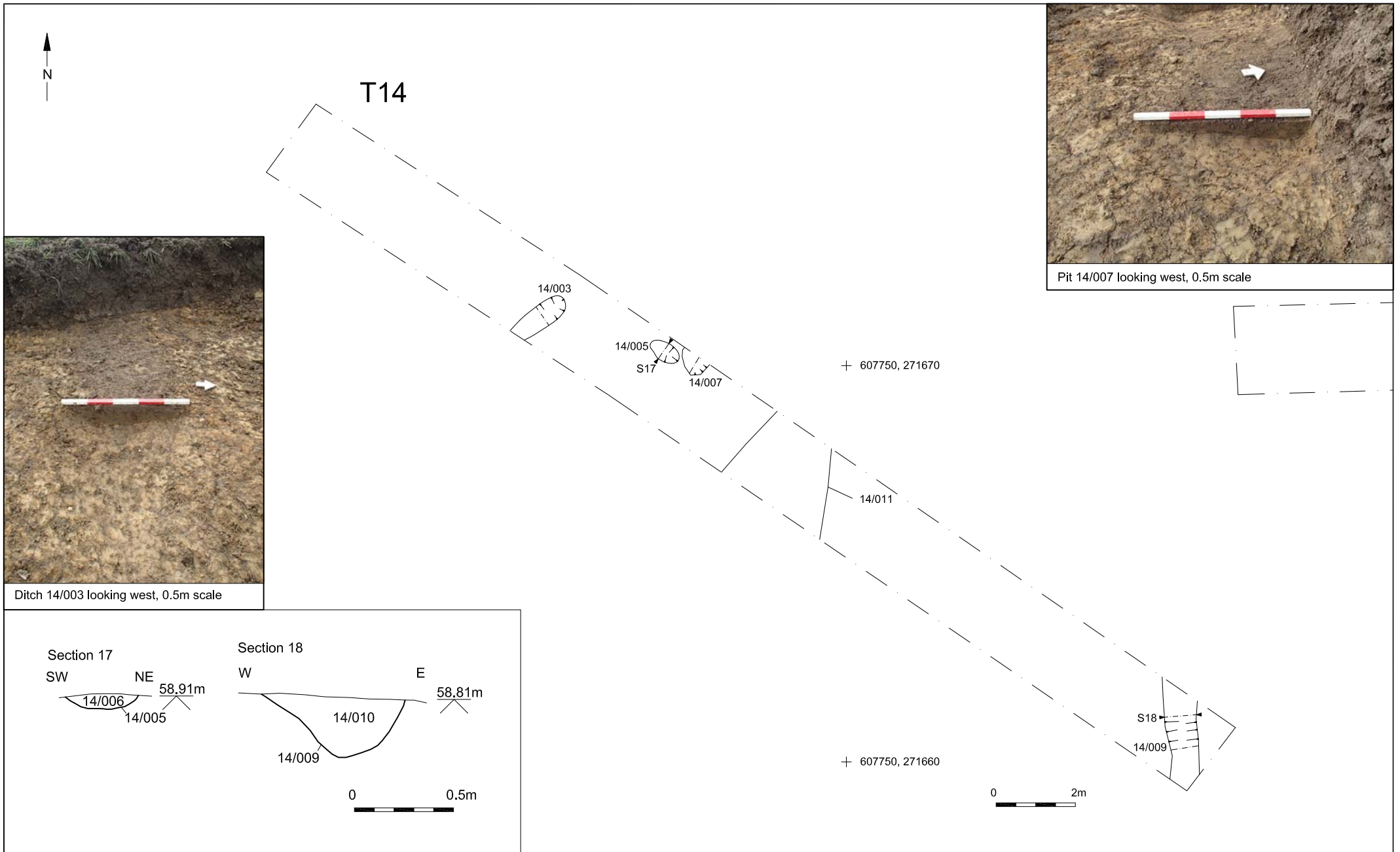


Ditch 12/008 looking north, 0.5m scale

© Archaeology South-East		Land south of Thornham Road, Gislingham	Fig.12
Project Ref: 170146	Mar 2017	Trench 12 plan, sections and photograph	
Report Ref: 2017126	Drawn by: APL		



© Archaeology South-East		Land south of Thornham Road, Gislingham	Fig.13
Project Ref: 170146	Mar 2017	Trench 13 plan, sections and photographs	
Report Ref: 2017126	Drawn by: APL		



© Archaeology South-East

Project Ref: 170146

Mar 2017

Report Ref: 2017126

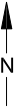
Drawn by: APL

Land south of Thornham Road, Gislingham

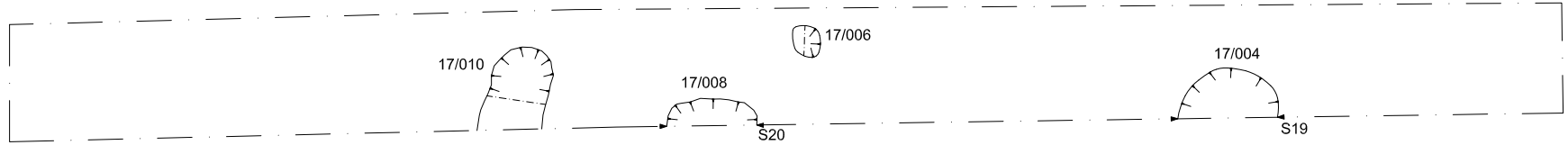
Trench 14 plan, sections and photographs

Fig.14

+ 607685, 271640



T17



+ 607685, 271630

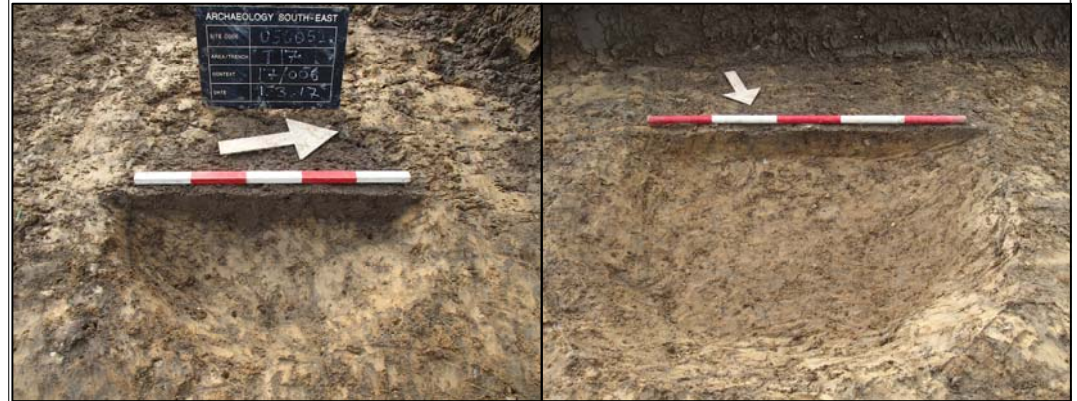
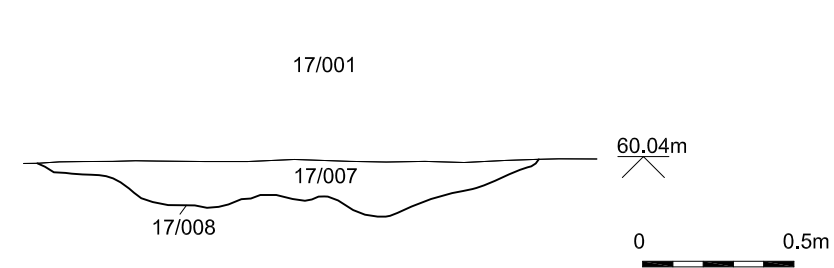
Section 19

E W



Section 20

E W



Pit 17/006 looking west, 0.5m scale

Pit 17/010 looking south, 1m scale

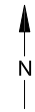
© Archaeology South-East

Project Ref: 170146	Mar 2017
Report Ref: 2017126	Drawn by: APL

Land south of Thornham Road, Gislingham

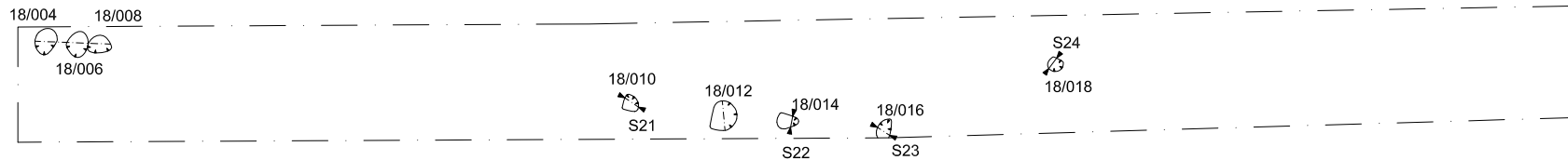
Trench 17 plan, sections and photographs

Fig.15

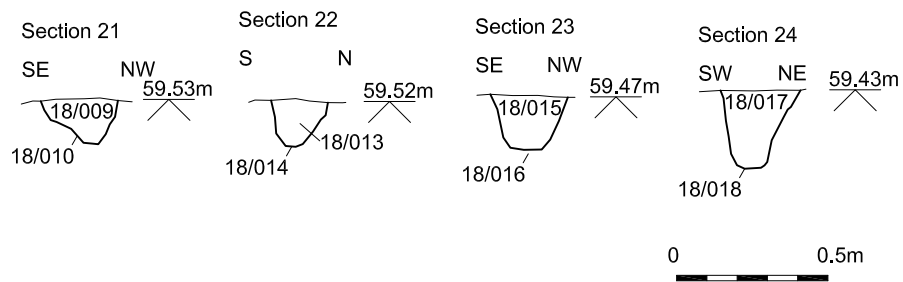


+ 607730, 271630

T18



+ 607730, 271620



Postholes 18/004, 18/006 & 18/008, 1m scale

Pit 18/012, 0.5m scale

© **Archaeology South-East**

Project Ref: 170146	Mar 2017
Report Ref: 2017126	Drawn by: APL

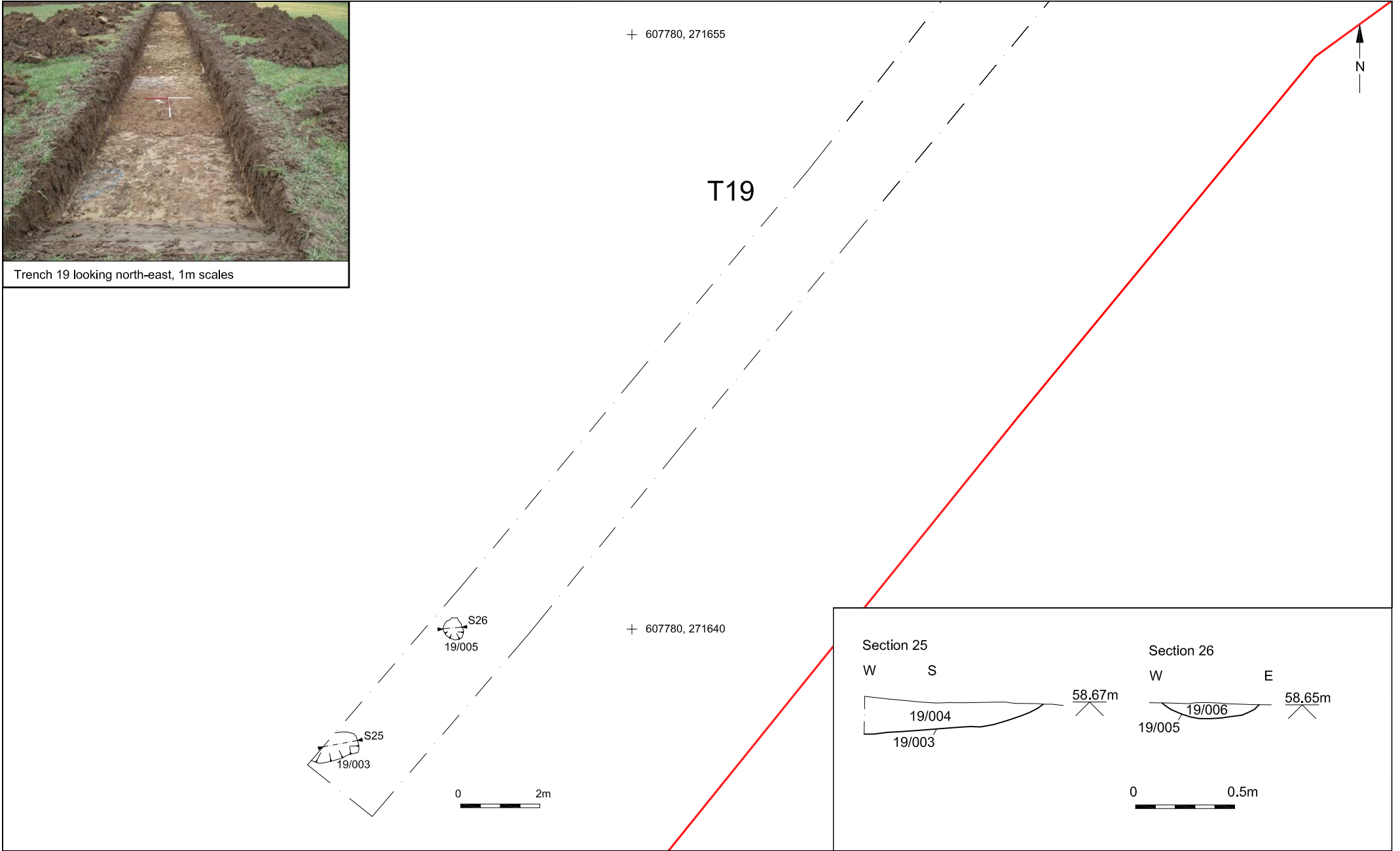
Land south of Thornham Road, Gislingham

Trench 18 plan, sections and photographs

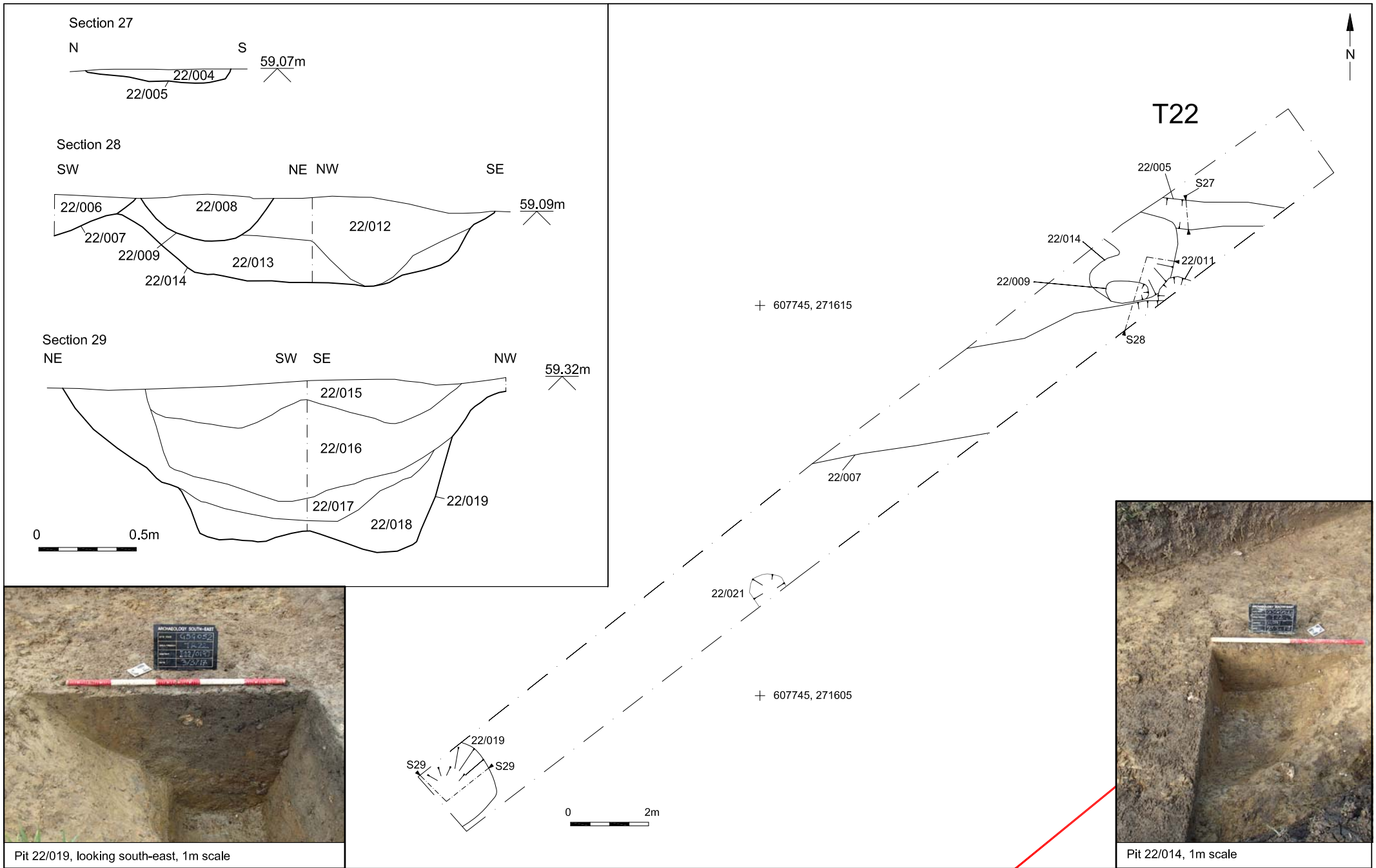
Fig.16



Trench 19 looking north-east, 1m scales



© Archaeology South-East		Land south of Thornham Road, Gislingham	Fig.17
Project Ref: 170146	Mar 2017	Trench 19 plan, sections and photograph	
Report Ref: 2017126	Drawn by: APL		



© Archaeology South-East		Land south of Thornham Road, Gislingham	Fig.18
Project Ref: 170146	Mar 2017	Trench 22 plan, sections and photographs	
Report Ref: 2017126	Drawn by: APL		

Sussex Office

Units 1& 2
2 Chapel Place
Portslade
East Sussex BN41 1DR
tel: +44(0)1273 426830
email: fau@ucl.ac.uk
web: www.ucl.ac.uk/archaeologyse

Essex Office

27 Eastways
Witham
Essex
CM8 3YQ
tel: +44(0)1376 331470
email: fau@ucl.ac.uk
web: www.ucl.ac.uk/archaeologyse

London Office

Centre for Applied Archaeology
UCL Institute of Archaeology
31-34 Gordon Square
London WC1H 0PY
tel: +44(0)20 7679 4778
email: fau@ucl.ac.uk
web: www.ucl.ac.uk/caa

