

Archaeological Evaluation at Manor Farm Courtyard, Gazeley, Suffolk



Archaeological Evaluation Report



December 2016

Client: Dalham Estate

OA East Report No: 2025

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**Archaeological Evaluation at Manor Farm Courtyard,
Gazeley, Suffolk**

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Summary

Between the 14th and the 18th of November 2016 Oxford Archaeology East undertook an archaeological evaluation on land within the courtyard of Manor Farm, The Street, Gazely in Suffolk. The evaluation revealed post holes, two phases of a ditch and surfaces relating to former yards and pathways.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Location and scope of work

- 1.1.1 An archaeological evaluation was conducted on land at Manor Farm Courtyard, Gazeley, Suffolk TL 2708 6387.
- 1.1.2 This archaeological evaluation was undertaken in accordance with a Brief issued by Dr Richard Hoggett of the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS, dated 28 September 2016), supplemented by a Specification prepared by OA East.
- 1.1.3 The work was designed to assist in defining the character and extent of any archaeological remains within the proposed redevelopment area, in accordance with the guidelines set out in *National Planning Policy Framework* (Department for Communities and Local Government March 2012). The results will enable decisions to be made by CCC, on behalf of the Local Planning Authority, with regard to the treatment of any archaeological remains found.
- 1.1.4 The site archive is currently held by OA East and will be deposited with the appropriate county stores in due course.

1.2 Geology and topography

- 1.2.1 The site is located at the southern end of the historic core of Gazeley village, east of The Street, opposite Highwood Road (centred TL 7208 6387). The site envelope is c. 0.24ha in area, and is bordered to the north by the Manor House, the south by The Case, and the east by a field of rough pasture. A series of four existing farm buildings/out buildings stand in the northern half of the site, whilst the southern half comprises a courtyard area of concrete hard standing. The site is broadly level at c.81m OD.
- 1.2.2 The geology of the site is Cretaceous chalk of the Holywell Nodular Chalk Formation and New Pit Chalk Formation (undifferentiated).

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

- 1.3.1 The site lies within the historic core of Gazeley village (HER ref. GAZ 026), which is most likely of Late Saxon origin. It is situated c.280m south of the medieval church of All Saints (GAZ 017; Grade I listed, DSF3418 which is a substantial 14th century structure with later 15th century alterations) and was formerly used as the courtyard/farmyard of Manor House directly north. This is itself a Grade II listed building dating to the early 19th century, with a mid 16th century wing to the rear (DSF3421).
- 1.3.2 The courtyard has four standing buildings/out buildings, likely to be of 19th century origin (Fenton 2013, Heritage Statement/Condition Survey). These include red brick and flint wall constructions. The OS historic map series suggests the layout of the buildings has changed little since the early 20th century. The only notable change occurred between 1950 and 1979 when part of the westernmost outbuilding and a fifth structure, depicted towards the south-west corner of the site, was removed.
- 1.3.3 There have been few archaeological investigations in the parish, with most records from the wider area pertaining to listed buildings and isolated find spots. Other than the church, the buildings include The Hutch (Grade II, 18th century, DSF3515) and Bovills Hall (Grade II, 15th century, DSF3418) toward the centre of the village, and the Barn at Gazeley Studd (Grade II, 17th century, DSF3524) on the north side of the village. A recent evaluation 500m to the north uncovered only post-medieval ditches likely to

relate to former field boundaries (GAZ 027; ESF22815), whilst the cropmark of an undated enclosure have been recorded c.700m to the east (GAZ 023).

- 1.3.4 Approximately 600m south of the site are the grounds of Dalham Hall and Park, built in 1704-5 for Simon Partick DD, Bishop of Ely (DAL 015). The park around the house is shown on Emanuel Brown's map of Suffolk from 1755, and J Hodkinson's 1783 map of the county. The cruciform lawns are indicated on the latter, as well as the vista between the ancient woodlands of Shadowbush and Three Stile Woods (DAL 016).

1.4 Acknowledgements

- 1.4.1 The author would like to thank the Dalham Estate who commissioned and funded the work. Dr Matt Brudenell managed the project. The on site work was undertaken by James Fairbairn, assisted by Lindsey Kemp. Survey was carried out by Gareth Rees. Thanks also to Richard Hoggett who visited the site and monitored the evaluation.

2 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims

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

2.2 Methodology

- 2.2.1 The Brief required that four trenches totalling 60m (a 5% sample of the 0.24ha site) be opened.
- 2.2.2 Machine excavation was carried out under constant archaeological supervision with a wheeled JCB-type excavator using a toothless ditching bucket.
- 2.2.3 The site survey was carried out by Gareth Rees using A Leica GS08 GPS unit.
- 2.2.4 Spoil, exposed surfaces and features were scanned with a metal detector. All metal-detected and hand-collected finds were retained for inspection, other than those which were obviously modern.
- 2.2.5 All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using OA East's *pro-forma* sheets. Trench locations, plans and sections were recorded at appropriate scales and colour and monochrome photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits.
- 2.2.6 A total of 28 litres of the environmental samples, taken from three separate features, was processed.
- 2.2.7 Conditions on site ranged from dry and warm to very wet and windy. Conditions, although not conducive to excavation did not adversely hamper the evaluation.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 The results from each trench are presented below in numerical order and by feature. Full details appear by context in Appendix A.

3.2 Trench 1 (Figs 1, 2 & 6. Plates 1-5)

3.2.1 Trench 1 (Plate 1) was located in the western part of the evaluation area and was orientated NNW to SSE. It measured 15m x 2m and had a maximum depth of 0.45m.

3.2.2 The trench contained three small post holes (**110**, **114** & **116**) and a ditch (**110**) with a later re-cut (**108**).

Ditch 110

3.2.3 Ditch **110** (Plate 2) was located running along the entire western edge of the trench. it was not possible to record the full width of the ditch as the majority of the feature was located underneath the concrete capping at the edge of the evaluation area.

3.2.4 The eastern edge of the ditch was steep sided, culminating in a flat base. The maximum recorded depth of the ditch was 0.60m. It contained a single mid reddish brown silty clay fill (111) that contained no finds. The eastern side of the ditch appeared to have been re-cut (**108**) (Section 3).

Re-Cut 108

3.2.5 This smaller, shallower feature ran along the eastern side of ditch **110** and had a shallow, gently sloping, concave based profile (Plate 2). It was 0.60m wide and had a maximum depth of 0.25m (Section 3). The ditch was filled with a reddish brown silty clay material (109) from which no finds were recovered.

3.2.6 The later re-cut (**108**) followed the line of ditch **110** and this is unlikely to be a coincidence. It is also unlikely to have been a cleaning episode of the earlier feature as the latter ditch was considerably shallower.

3.2.7 Both features do lay close to the spot of a former building that was demolished some time between 1950 and 1977 (Fig.3). Although very unlikely to be a foundation trench for the building that stood here, there could be some relationship between the two. The far northern end of the ditches were truncated by modern building material, most probably relating to a soakaway for a modern greenhouse built onto the end of building located just to the north (Plate 1).

Post holes 112 & 114

3.2.8 Two small post holes were recorded 4m from the northern end of evaluation trench 1. Post hole **112** (Plate 3) was circular in plan, with a steep sloped eastern side, a flat base and a depth of 0.26m. The western side of the post hole had been truncated by a later ditch (**108**) (Plate 3 & section 3). The fill (113) of the post hole consisted of a mid reddish brown silty clay which was devoid of finds.

3.2.9 Post hole **114** (Plate 4) was located 0.25m south of post hole **112**. This had similarly steep sides and a flat base. It had a diameter of 0.22m and a depth of 0.20m (Section 7). The fill of the post hole consisted of a reddish brown silty clay material (115), almost identical to that seen in the adjacent feature.

Post hole 116

- 3.2.10 A third post hole (Plate 5) or small pit was located at the southern end of Trench 1. It was circular in plan with a diameter of 0.30m and a depth of 0.14m (Section 6). The sides of the feature were steep and the base was flat. The fill within post hole consisted of a mid reddish brown silty clay (117) which was devoid of finds.
- 3.2.11 The post holes allude to at least two phases of activity within the vicinity of Trench 1. The similarity between post holes **112** and **114** suggests that they were dug at the same time. A latter phase of occupation on the site resulted in ditch **108** truncating the western side of post hole **112**.
- 3.2.12 The area of Trench **1** was covered in a mixture of disturbed topsoil and flint to a depth of 0.20m. This was capped by the modern concrete surface.

3.3 Trench 2 (Figs 1, 2 & 6. Plates 6-8)

- 3.3.1 Trench **2** was located between two open fronted barns to the north of the evaluation area (Plate 6) and was orientated NNW to SSE. It measured 14m x 2m and had a maximum depth of 0.45m.
- 3.3.2 A layer of well sorted cobbles (202) was sealed by a chalk layer (201). The chalk relates to a yard surface that was probably laid down in the mid 19th century when the adjacent barns were constructed.

Layer 203

- 3.3.3 A small sondage was cut unto a chalk surface (**303**) that had been revealed below the modern concrete capping (Plates 7 & 8). This was excavated in order to determine whether an edge existed to the chalk or if truncation had occurred to the earlier surface when the modern concrete yard was laid down. It was seen that the edge of the concrete had been dug away relatively recently approximately 2m from the southern end of the trench (Plate 7). The sondage also revealed a layer of cobbles (202) below the chalk (Section 8).

Layer 201

- 3.3.4 Layer 201 consisted of a compressed yellowy white chalk that represented an earlier yard surface pre-dating the modern concrete capping. It had a maximum thickness of 0.20m and was truncated toward the southern end of the trench by the modern surface. Horse and sheep bone was recovered from layer 201.

Layer 202

- 3.3.5 A thin layer of cobbles (202) were recorded below chalk layer 201. these consisted of well sorted, rounded stones that had been laid down most probably as a yard surface or a pathway between buildings. The layer had a maximum thickness of 0.15m and the cobbles were on average 0.10m in length and had a thickness of 0.08m.
- 3.3.6 The area was sealed by a disturbed mixture of mid brown sand, up to 0.35m thick, laid down as a base for the modern tarmac surface.

3.4 Trench 3 (Figs 1, 2 & 6. Plates 9-13)

- 3.4.1 Trench 1 (Plate 1) was located in the east of the evaluation area parallel to a range of farm buildings. It was orientated NNW to SSE and measured 11m x 2m and had a maximum depth of 0.34m. The trench contained a cobbled pathway (311), chalk layer (312) and a small modern ditch terminal (**308**).

Chalk Layer 312

- 3.4.2 A chalk layer (312) that was 0.15m thick and similar to that seen in Trench 2 was recorded running almost the entire length of the evaluation trench (Plate 13). This consisted of a compressed yellowy white material that is thought to be related to a 19th century yard surface.
- 3.4.3 Above the chalk layer a cobbled pathway (311) (Plate 11) was noted. This had a width of 2m and a maximum thickness of 0.15m. This rudimentary pathway most probably led to a barn directly to the south and would date to the late 19th or early 20th centuries.

Sondage

- 3.4.4 A small sondage measuring 1m x 1m was cut into an area of dark grey garden soil (309) located at the very northern end of the trench. This revealed a previously disturbed area (Plate 12 & Section 8) that had been backfilled in layers.
- 3.4.5 A mid brown silty clay subsoil (314) was overlain to the south by a thin band of chalk (306), which could be seen rising and continuing to the south. This chalk spread was similar to that seen in Trench 2 and is considered to be a continuation of a mid Victorian yard surface. Finds of glass and brick recovered from within the subsoil layer (314) cannot be positively dated but are likely to be from the 19th century.
- 3.4.6 A thin gravel lens (305) was noted overlying the subsoil (314) but underlying pit 304. This lens of material consisted of a fine pea gravel with a maximum thickness of 0.10m.

Pit 304

- 3.4.7 A small shallow pit was recorded within the sondage cut into the northern end of Trench 2 (Plate 12 & Section 8). The full extent of the pit could not be seen as the northern side was located outside the area of evaluation. The southern edge had a gently sloping side and slightly concave base. The backfill (303) of the pit consisted of dark grey clayey silty sand that had a maximum thickness of 0.20m. A small quantity of glass and roofing slate dated to the late 19th Century were recovered from the fill.

Layer 302

- 3.4.8 A chalk layer that had a maximum thickness of 0.15m (Plate 12 & Section 8) was recorded above the backfill of pit **304**. This loose layer of chalk is thought to be a remnant of the compressed yard sub surface (312) disturbed by either the laying of the cobbled pathway (313) or truncation of the chalk layer.

Layer 301

- 3.4.9 The uppermost layer consisted of a dark clay silt garden soil that had a maximum depth of 0.25m. This layer produced finds of utilitarian pottery that dated from the 18th to 19th centuries.

Ditch terminal 308

- 3.4.10 A small ditch terminal was noted 5m from the southern end of Trench 3 (Plate 13). This feature was orientated north-west to south-east. It was 0.50m wide and had a depth of 0.20m. The sides were almost vertical and the base was flat.
- 3.4.11 It contained a single dark grey clay silt fill (307) that was consistent with a garden soil whose composition was suggestive of the ditch having been dug relatively recently. The ditch itself headed toward a drain cover close to an adjacent building; it may therefore have been an abandoned drainage trench.

3.5 Trench 4 (Figs 1, 2 & 6. Plates 14-18)

- 3.5.1 Trench 4 was located in the south-east corner of the evaluation area. It was orientated E-W, measured 20m x 2m and had a maximum depth of 0.70m at the western end and a depth of 0.2m at the eastern end. This eastern slope followed the natural profile of the land surface before the levelling and build up of the farm yard.
- 3.5.2 A single, small post hole (**406**) was recorded 1.5m from western end of the trench and a large modern brick drainage tank, that was in a poor state of repair, was recorded 5m from the trench's eastern end.
- 3.5.3 The trench section gave a good indication of the make up of the sub strata of the modern and 19th century farm yards.

Post hole 406

- 3.5.4 Post hole **406** had a diameter of 0.25m and a depth of 0.20m (Plates 14, 18 & Section 2). It contained a single, light greyish brown silty clay fill (405) that contained no finds.

Trench Section

- 3.5.5 The best indication of the make up of both 19th and 20th century yards could be seen in the northern section edge of the trench (Section 1).
- 3.5.6 The yard was built up of four distinct layers. The earliest of these was a subsoil layer (404) that consisted of a light brown silty sand clay. Only 0.20m thickness of this layer was exposed and it is thought to have extended to a greater depth. The layer was devoid of finds.
- 3.5.7 Above this, a layer of yellowy white compressed chalk was recorded (Plate 17, Section 1). This layer had a maximum thickness of 0.22m and is likely to relate to the 19th century yard surface. This was in turned sealed by a seam of gravel (402). This gravel layer had a thickness of between 0.12 and 0.15m (Plates 16 & 17, Section 1). This layer was possibly the precursor to the modern concrete surface and again is likely to be 19th century in date.
- 3.5.8 Directly on top of the gravel surface and sealing most of the yard was a modern concrete layer (401) with a thickness of 0.20m. Cartographic evidence suggests this layer was likely to have been laid down sometime between 1950 and 1979 when some of the buildings within the courtyard were demolished (Figs 4 & 5).

3.6 Finds Summary

- 3.6.1 Overall, artefactual evidence was sparse and confined to either the uppermost layers or disturbed soils. Pottery and glass dating to the 18th to 20th centuries was found within Trench 3 and consisted of utilitarian and transfer printed wares.
- 3.6.2 Ceramic building material was found within Trench 3. This consisted of brick and a single piece of floor tile dating to the 18th or 19th Centuries.
- 3.6.3 Faunal remains of sheep and horse were confined to Trench 2 and are typical of types found within a farming environment.

3.7 Environmental Summary

- 3.7.1 Fill 115 of post hole **114** contained a single indeterminate charred cereal grain. Fill 117 of post hole **116** contained sparse charcoal and fill 405 of post hole **406** did not contain any preserved remains. None of the environmental samples taken showed any evidence of large scale grain processing. This, if happening at all on the farm complex, may have been taking place to the north where a large tithe barn is situated.

4 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

4.1 Conclusion

- 4.1.1 The evaluation at Manor Farm Courtyard did not produce any evidence of early occupation on the site. Ditches found in Trench 1 were undated but likely to have been related to either a roadside ditch or a range of buildings that existed on the site up until the second half of the 20th century. Post holes were undated and unlikely to have been an indication of pre 19th century settlement.
- 4.1.2 The sub surfaces found in Trenches 2, 3 and 4 are 19th century in date and would relate to the re-modelling of the farmyard complex in the mid 19th century. The re-modelling of large farms was a common occurrence at this time and the term is thought to have been coined after the Great Exhibition of 1851 where exhibitions of farming and farm buildings showed how the industry could be modernised and organised into more efficient work practices. Evidence for this seems to still exist above ground at Manor Farm courtyard, in the shape of the buildings; also below ground, where remnants of the earlier work surfaces remain.

4.2 Significance

- 4.2.1 Only a small amount of archaeological work has been undertaken in Gazeley and the results of the evaluation undertaken at The Manor Farm courtyard does add to what that is already known about this small village in Suffolk.

4.3 Recommendations

- 4.3.1 Recommendations for any future work based upon this report will be made by the County Archaeology Office.

APPENDIX A. TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

| Trench 1 | | | | | | |
|---|-------|-----------|-----------|-----------------------|-------------|---------|
| General description | | | | Orientation | | NNW-SSE |
| Trench 1 contained a ditch with a re-cut and three small post holes | | | | Avg. depth (m) | | 0.45 |
| | | | | Width (m) | | 2.00 |
| | | | | Length (m) | | 15.00 |
| Contexts | | | | | | |
| context no | type | Width (m) | Depth (m) | comment | finds | date |
| 108 | Cut | 0.60 | 0.25 | Cut of ditch | | |
| 109 | Layer | - | 0.22 | Fill of ditch | | |
| 110 | Cut | - | 0.60 | Cut of ditch | | |
| 111 | Fill | | 0.60 | Fill of ditch | | |
| 112 | Cut | | 0.26 | Cut of post hole | | |
| 113 | Fill | | 0.26 | Fill of post hole | | |
| 114 | Cut | 0.22 | 0.20 | Cut of post hole | | |
| 115 | Fill | 0.22 | 0.20 | Fill of post hole | | |
| 116 | Cut | 0.30 | 0.14 | Cut of post hole | | |
| 117 | Fill | 0.30 | 0.14 | Fill of post hole | | |
| Trench 2 | | | | | | |
| General description | | | | Orientation | | NNW-SSE |
| Trench 2 contained a chalk layer overlying a cobbled surface | | | | Avg. depth (m) | | 0.45 |
| | | | | Width (m) | | 2.00 |
| | | | | Length (m) | | 14.00 |
| Contexts | | | | | | |
| context no | type | Width (m) | Depth (m) | comment | finds | date |
| 201 | layer | | 0.20 | Chalk layer | Animal bone | |
| 202 | Layer | | 0.10 | Cobbles | | |
| 203 | Cut | 1 | 0.20 | Cut of sondage | | |
| Trench 3 | | | | | | |
| General description | | | | Orientation | | NNW-SSE |
| Trench 3 contained a chalk layer, a cobbled pathway and a | | | | Avg. depth (m) | | 0.34 |

| modern ditch terminal | | | | | Width (m) | 2.00 |
|--|-------|-----------|-----------|------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| | | | | | Length (m) | 11.00 |
| Contexts | | | | | | |
| context no | type | Width (m) | Depth (m) | comment | finds | date |
| 301 | Layer | | 0.25 | Garden soil | Pottery | 19 th Century |
| 302 | Layer | | 0.15 | Chalk layer | | |
| 303 | Fill | | 0.20 | Fill of pit | Glass, slate, brick | 20 th Century |
| 304 | Cut | | 0.20 | Cut of pit | | |
| 305 | Layer | | 0.10 | Gravel lens | | |
| 306 | Layer | | 0.15 | Chalk layer | | |
| 307 | Fill | 0.50 | 0.20 | Fill of ditch terminal | | |
| 308 | Cut | 0.50 | 0.20 | Cut of ditch terminal | | |
| 309 | Cut | 1 | 0.15 | Cut of sondage | | |
| 310 | Cut | 1 | 0.15 | Cut of sondage | | |
| 311 | Layer | 2 | 0.10 | Cobble pathway | | |
| 312 | Layer | | 0.15 | Chalk layer | | |
| 313 | Layer | | 0.10 | Cobbles | Pottery | 19 th Century |
| 314 | Layer | | | Subsoil layer | Glass, tile | 19 th Century |
| Trench 4 | | | | | | |
| General description | | | | | Orientation | E-W |
| Trench 4 contained a small post hole, a modern brick built tank and evidence of former yard surfaces | | | | | Avg. depth (m) | 0.90 |
| | | | | | Width (m) | 2.00 |
| | | | | | Length (m) | 20.00 |
| Contexts | | | | | | |
| context no | type | Width (m) | Depth (m) | comment | finds | date |
| 401 | Layer | | 0.20 | Concrete surface | | 20 th Century |
| 402 | Layer | | 0.15 | Gravel surface | | 19 th century |
| 403 | Layer | | 0.22 | Chalk sub surface | | 19 th century |
| 404 | Layer | | 0.20 | Subsoil | | |
| 405 | Fill | 0.25 | 0.20 | Fill of post hole | | |
| 406 | Cut | 0.25 | 0.20 | Cut of post hole | | |
| 407 | Layer | | | Natural geology | | |

APPENDIX B. FINDS REPORTS

B.1 Glass

By Carole Fletcher

Introduction and methodology

B.1.1 The evaluation produced a small vessel glass assemblage with a minimum number of vessels (MNV) of five. This includes neck shards from a 19th century colourless glass decanter with applied rounded neck rings; two neck rings survive and examples seen online most commonly show three rings. Also present were shards from mid olive green and natural black glass bottles.

B.1.2 The glass, alongside the ceramic material recovered, indicates disposal of 19th century material onto what the excavator describes as working surfaces.

| Trench | Context | Count | Weight (kg) | MNV | Form | Description | Date |
|--------------|---------|----------|--------------|----------|-----------------------|---|---------------------|
| 3 | 303 | 3 | 0.053 | 1 | Decanter | Clear colourless glass (possibly lead-based glass) with a light covering of iridescence. Tapered neck from a vessel, possibly a decanter, with two hand-applied rounded rings of glass on the neck. Upper ring is 9mm wide, the lower is 10mm; the rings are 26mm apart | 19th century |
| | | 1 | 0.003 | 1 | Utility bottle (wine) | Irregular shard of clear mid olive green glass | 19th century |
| | | 1 | 0.005 | 1 | Utility bottle (wine) | Irregular shard of mid olive green glass, highly iridescent | Not closely datable |
| | 314 | 1 | 0.041 | 1 | Utility bottle (wine) | Lip and rim from a natural black glass bottle. Slightly constricted below V-shaped lip above a thick down-tooled string rim. Bore 21mm narrowing to 17mm | Not closely datable |
| | | 1 | 0.005 | 1 | Utility bottle (wine) | Irregular shard of pale olive green glass, highly iridescent | Not closely datable |
| Total | | 7 | 0.107 | 5 | | | |

Table 1 Glass

B.2 Pottery

By Carole Fletcher

Introduction and methodology

B.2.1 The evaluation produced a pottery assemblage of 17 sherds, weighing 0.373kg. The assemblage is entirely post-medieval, the condition of the overall assemblage is relatively unabraded and the mean sherd weight is moderate at approximately 0.022kg.

Methodology

B.2.2 The Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group (PCRG), Study Group for Roman Pottery (SGRP), The Medieval Pottery Research Group (MPRG), 2016 *A Standard for Pottery Studies in Archaeology* and the MPRG *A guide to the classification of medieval ceramic forms* (MPRG, 1998) act as standards.

B.2.3 Recording was carried out using OA East's in-house system based on that previously used at the Museum of London. Fabric classification has been carried out for all

previously described Roman, medieval and post-medieval types. All sherds have been counted, classified and weighed on a context-by-context basis. The assemblage is recorded in the summary catalogue. The pottery and archive are curated by Oxford Archaeology East until formal deposition.

Assemblage

B.2.4 A single layer in Trench 2 produced pottery, two abraded base sherds from a Post-Medieval Redware bowl. Material recovered from what the excavator describes as working surfaces in Trench 3 is mainly later 18th and 19th century and includes Pearlware and Refined White Earthenware plates, and a Pearlware lid, alongside a Late Slipped Kitchen ware handled vessel and a sherd from a stoneware bottle.

Conclusion

B.2.5 The material recovered from the working surfaces is domestic in nature, relating mainly to the storage and serving of food. The sherds recovered exhibit some degree of abrasion, indicating reworking, especially of the slightly earlier post-medieval sherds recovered from Trench 2. The levels of pottery across the site are low to moderate and the pottery has most likely been deposited as rubbish. If further work is undertaken, this material should be taken into consideration alongside any new finds.

Pottery Catalogue

| Trench | Context | Fabric | Basic Form | Sherd Count | Weight (kg) | MNV | Pottery Date Range |
|--------|---------|--|--|-------------|--------------|-----------|--------------------|
| 2 | 201 | Post-Medieval Redware | Bowl base sherds, internally glazed, slightly mottled dark treacle coloured glaze | 2 | 0.045 | 1 | 1550-1800 |
| 3 | 301 | Refined White Earthenware with transfer-printed decoration | Rim sherds and base sherd from a plate with internal blue willow pattern-type decoration | 4 | 0.037 | 4 | 1780-1900 |
| | | Refined White Earthenware | Bowl rim sherd | 1 | 0.033 | 4 | 1780-1900 |
| | | Pearlware with transfer-printed decoration | Rim sherd from a plate with internal blue willow pattern-type decoration | 2 | 0.023 | 2 | 1770-1840 |
| | | Pearlware with transfer-printed decoration | Complete profile from a rectangular or square lid, externally decorated with blue floral pattern | 1 | 0.017 | 1 | 1770-1840 |
| | | Late Slipped Kitchen ware | Handled jar, rim, body sherd and handle. External clear glaze and internally slipped and glazed | 4 | 0.180 | 1 | 1800-1900 |
| | | Yellow ware | Bowl body sherd, slight internal moulding | 1 | 0.023 | 1 | 1800-1900+ |
| | | English Stoneware | Bottle or jar body sherd | 1 | 0.010 | 1 | 1700-1900 |
| | 313 | Pearlware with transfer-printed decoration | Rim sherd from a plate with willow pattern-type decoration, moderately abraded | 1 | 0.005 | 1 | 1770-1840 |
| Total | | | | 17 | 0.373 | 16 | |

Table 2 Pottery

B.3 Stone

By Carole Fletcher

Introduction

- B.3.1 A single fragment of blue-grey slate, most likely Welsh, was recovered from Trench 3, context 303, one of the working surfaces. The slate is thin and may be a fragment from a roofing slate.

| Trench | Context | Material | Basic Form | Count | Weight (kg) | Date Range |
|--------|---------|----------|---------------|-------|-------------|----------------|
| 3 | 303 | Slate | Roofing slate | 1 | 0.002 | C19th or later |

Table 3 Stone

B.4 Ceramic Building Material

by Ted Levermore

Introduction

- B.4.1 Archaeological work produced six fragments (2511g) of Ceramic Building Material (CBM) from two contexts. The assemblage is broadly late post medieval with some fragments more closely dated to the 18th and 19th centuries.

Methodology

- B.4.2 The assemblage was quantified by context, fabric and form and counted and weighed to the nearest whole gram. Fabrics were examined using a x20 hand lens and were described by main inclusions present. Width, length and thickness were recorded where possible.
- B.4.3 The quantified data and fabric descriptions are presented on an Excel spreadsheet held with the site archive. A summary of the catalogue can be found in Table 3.

Assemblage and discussion

- B.4.4 The CBM recovered here is related to wall and building construction in the 18th and 19th centuries and the subsequent discard of building material and dispersal through the landscape. It represents little more than background noise within the modern landscape.

| Context | Cut | Trench | Feature | Brick | Tile | Weight (g) | Comment |
|--------------|-----|--------|---------|----------|----------|-------------|--|
| 303 | | | | 3 | 2 | 1615 | 18 th C Bricks, Late Med Coping Brick |
| 314 | | | | | 1 | 896 | Floor Tile |
| Total | | | | 3 | 3 | 2511 | |

Table 3 CBM Catalogue

APPENDIX C. FAUNAL REMAINS

By Zoe Ui Choileain

Introduction

C.1.1 A total weight of 215g of animal bone was recovered from the evaluation at Manor farm Courtyard, Gazeley, Suffolk.

Methodology

C.1.2 All identifiable elements were recorded using a version of the criteria described in Davis (1992). Identification of the assemblage was undertaken with the aid of Schmid (1972) and France (2009) plus use of the OAE reference collection. Preservation condition was evaluated using the 0-5 scale devised by Brickley and McKinley (2004).

Results

| Context | Element | No. of frags | Taxon | Collection method | Erosion | Weight (g) | Age |
|---------|---------|--------------|--------------|-------------------|---------|------------|-----|
| 201 | Skull | 1 | Sheep | Hand | 2 | 14 | Yes |
| | femur | 1 | Equid | Hand | 2 | 104 | - |
| | femur | 3 | Equid | Hand | 2 | 171 | - |
| | Undet | 1 | Large mammal | Hand | 2 | 16 | - |

Results according to collection method (i.e. hand-collection or flotation). Erosion grades (simplified version of Brickley & McKinley 2004, 14-15):

0 = surface morphology clearly visible, fresh appearance

1 = light and patchy surface erosion

2 = more extensive surface erosion than grade 1

3 = most of bone surface affected by some degree of erosion

4 = all of bone surface affected by erosive action

5 = heavy erosion across whole surface, completely masking normal surface morphology

C.1.3 All remains are from context (201) which was a chalky layer within the trench. Both sheep and equid remains were identified. The sheep skull fragment was juvenile.

Discussions and Conclusions

C.1.4 This assemblage is too small and fragmented to yield any further information. No further work is required.

APPENDIX D. ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

D.1 Environmental samples

By Rachel Fosberry

Introduction

D.1.1 Three bulk samples were taken from features within the evaluated area at Manor Farm Courtyard, Gazeley, Suffolk in order to assess the quality of preservation of plant remains and their potential to provide useful data as part of further archaeological investigations. Samples were taken from the single fills of post-holes **114**, **116** and **406** that are considered to be post-medieval in date.

Methodology

D.1.2 The total volume (up to 13 litres) of each bulk sample was processed by water flotation (using a modified Siraff three-tank system) for the recovery of charred plant remains, dating evidence and any other artefactual evidence that might be present. The floating component (flot) of the samples was collected in a 0.3mm nylon mesh and the residue was washed through 10mm, 5mm, 2mm and a 0.5mm sieve. Both flot and residues were allowed to air dry. A magnet was dragged through each residue fraction prior to sorting for artefacts. Any artefacts present were noted and reintegrated with the hand-excavated finds. The dried flots were subsequently sorted using a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 60 and an abbreviated list of the recorded remains are presented in Table 1. Identification of plant remains is with reference to the *Digital Seed Atlas of the Netherlands* (Cappers et al. 2006) and the authors' own reference collection. Nomenclature is according to Zohary and Hopf (2000) for cereals and Stace (1997) for other plants. Carbonized seeds and grains, by the process of burning and burial, become blackened and often distort and fragment leading to difficulty in identification. Plant remains have been identified to species where possible. The identification of cereals has been based on the characteristic morphology of the grains and chaff as described by Jacomet (2006).

Quantification

D.1.3 For the purpose of this initial assessment, items such as seeds, cereal grains and legumes have been scanned and recorded qualitatively according to the following categories

= 1-5, ## = 6-25 specimens

Items that cannot be easily quantified such as charcoal has been scored for abundance

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

Results

D.1.4 Fill 115 (post hole **114**) contains a single indeterminate charred cereal grain. Fill 117 (post hole **116**) contains sparse charcoal and fill 405 (post hole **406**) does not contain any preserved remains.

| Sample No. | Context No. | Feature No. | Feature Type | % context sampled | Trench No. | Vol. processed (L) | Flot Vol. (ml) | Cereals | Charcoal <2mm | Charcoal > 2mm |
|------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|-------------------|------------|--------------------|----------------|---------|---------------|----------------|
| 1 | 405 | 406 | Post hole | 100 | 4 | 4 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2 | 117 | 116 | Post hole | 100 | 1 | 18 | 10 | + | 0 | 0 |
| 3 | 115 | 114 | Post hole | 100 | 1 | 8 | 1 | # | 0 | 0 |

Table 4 Environmental samples from GAZ028

APPENDIX E. BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Brickley, M., & McKinley, J. (eds.), 2004 *Guidelines To The Standard For Recording Human Remains. IFA Paper 7* (Reading: IFA/BABAO)
- Davis S.J. 1995 *The Archaeology of Animals* Routledge
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- Jacomet, S. 2006 *Identification of cereal remains from archaeological sites. (2nd edition, 2006)* IPNA, Universität Basel / Published by the IPAS, Basel University
- Medieval Pottery Research Group 1998 *A Guide to the Classification of Medieval Ceramic Forms.* Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper I
- PCRGRG MPRG 2016 *A Standard for Pottery Studies in Archaeology.*
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- Stace, C. 1997 *New Flora of the British Isles.* Second edition. Cambridge University Press
- Zohary, D., Hopf, M. 2000 *Domestication of Plants in the Old World – The origin and spread of cultivated plants in West Asia, Europe, and the Nile Valley.* 3rd edition. Oxford University Press

Electronic sources consulted

<http://www.onlinegalleries.com/art-and-antiques/detail/pr-georgian-cut-glass-decanter/258203> consulted 22/11/2016

<http://www.laurieleighantiques.com/pages/decanter.html> consulted 22/11/2016

APPENDIX F. OASIS REPORT FORM

All fields are required unless they are not applicable.

Project Details

| | | | | |
|----------------------------|--|------------|-------------|------------|
| OASIS Number | Oxfordar3-264639 | | | |
| Project Name | An Archaeological Evaluation at Manor Farm Courtyard, Gazeley, Suffolk | | | |
| Project Dates (fieldwork) | Start | 14-11-2016 | Finish | 18-11-2016 |
| Previous Work (by OA East) | No | | Future Work | Unknown |

Project Reference Codes

| | | | |
|-----------|----------|-----------------------|----------------|
| Site Code | XSFMHG16 | Planning App. No. | DC/14/0035/FUL |
| HER No. | GAZ028 | Related HER/OASIS No. | ESF24804 |

Type of Project/Techniques Used

| | |
|------------------|---|
| Prompt | Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16 |
| Development Type | Rural Residential |

Please select all techniques used:

| | | |
|--|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photography - interpretation | <input type="checkbox"/> Grab-Sampling | <input type="checkbox"/> Remote Operated Vehicle Survey |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photography - new | <input type="checkbox"/> Gravity-Core | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sample Trenches |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Annotated Sketch | <input type="checkbox"/> Laser Scanning | <input type="checkbox"/> Survey/Recording Of Fabric/Structure |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Augering | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Measured Survey | <input type="checkbox"/> Targeted Trenches |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Dendrochronological Survey | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Metal Detectors | <input type="checkbox"/> Test Pits |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Documentary Search | <input type="checkbox"/> Phosphate Survey | <input type="checkbox"/> Topographic Survey |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Environmental Sampling | <input type="checkbox"/> Photogrammetric Survey | <input type="checkbox"/> Vibro-core |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Fieldwalking | <input type="checkbox"/> Photographic Survey | <input type="checkbox"/> Visual Inspection (Initial Site Visit) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Geophysical Survey | <input type="checkbox"/> Rectified Photography | |

Monument Types/Significant Finds & Their Periods

List feature types using the [NMR Monument Type Thesaurus](#) and significant finds using the [MDA Object type Thesaurus](#) together with their respective periods. If no features/finds were found, please state "none".

| Monument | Period | Object | Period |
|------------|----------------------------|---------|----------------------------|
| Ditches | Post Medieval 1540 to 1901 | Pottery | Post Medieval 1540 to 1901 |
| Post holes | Post Medieval 1540 to 1901 | Tile | Post Medieval 1540 to 1901 |
| Surfaces | Post Medieval 1540 to 1901 | Glass | Post Medieval 1540 to 1901 |

Project Location

| | | |
|------------|--------------|---|
| County | Suffolk | Site Address (including postcode if possible) |
| District | Forest Heath | Manor Farm The Street Gazeley |
| Parish | Gazeley | |
| HER | Suffolk | |
| Study Area | 0.24ha | National Grid Reference TL 7208 6387 |

Project Originators

| | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| Organisation | OA EAST |
| Project Brief Originator | Suffolk County Council |
| Project Design Originator | Oxford Archaeology East |
| Project Manager | Dr Mathew Brudenell |
| Supervisor | James Fairbairn |

Project Archives

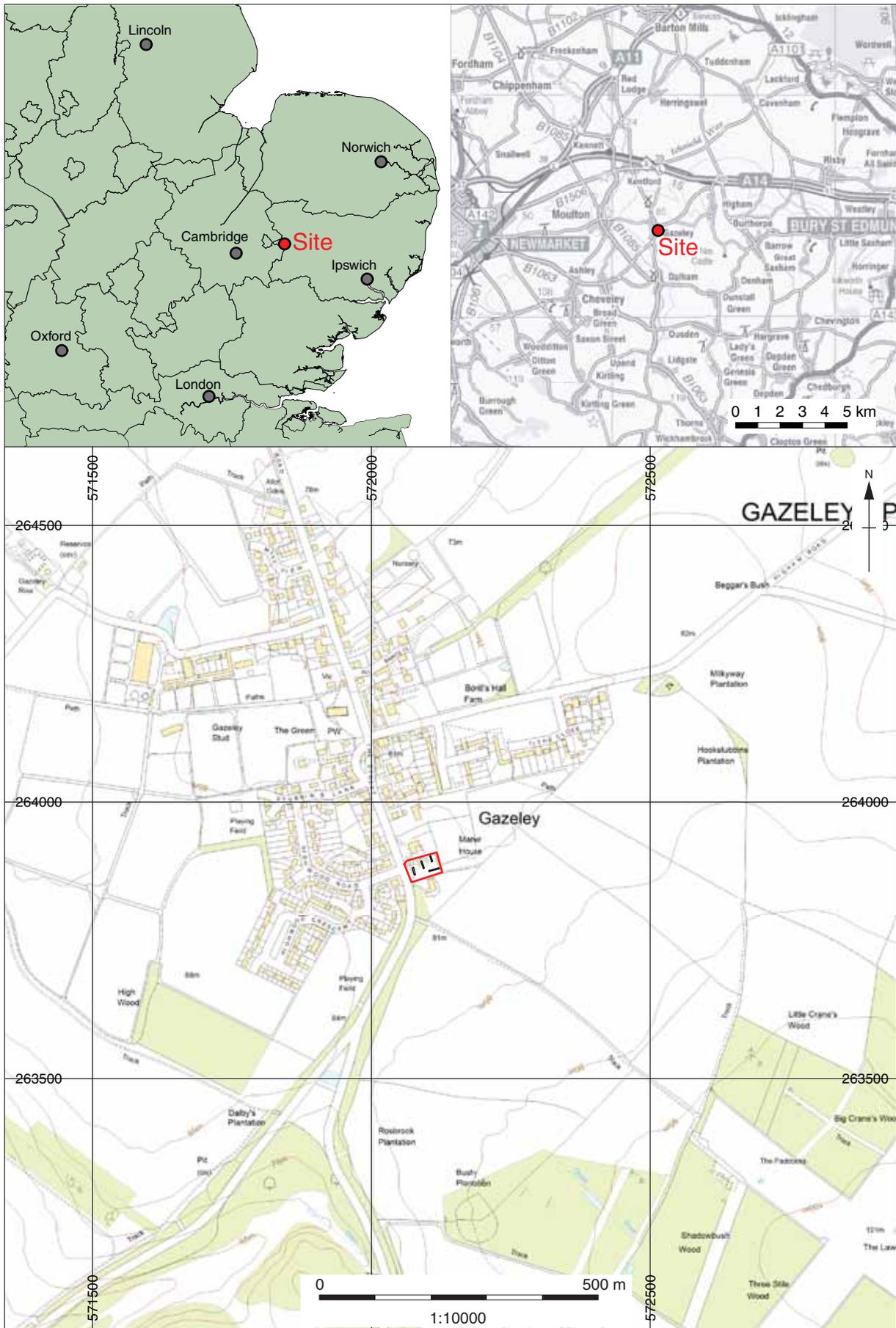
| Physical Archive | Digital Archive | Paper Archive |
|------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| SCC store | OA EAST | SCC store |
| GAZ 028 | GAZ 028 | GAZ 028 |

Archive Contents/Media

| | Physical Contents | Digital Contents | Paper Contents |
|---------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Animal Bones | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Ceramics | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Environmental | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Glass | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Human Bones | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
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| Leather | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Metal | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Stratigraphic | | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Survey | | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
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| Worked Bone | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Worked Stone/Lithic | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| None | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Other | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

| Digital Media | Paper Media |
|---|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Database | <input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photos |
| <input type="checkbox"/> GIS | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Context Sheet |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Geophysics | <input type="checkbox"/> Correspondence |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Images | <input type="checkbox"/> Diary |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Illustrations | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Drawing |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Moving Image | <input type="checkbox"/> Manuscript |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Spreadsheets | <input type="checkbox"/> Map |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Survey | <input type="checkbox"/> Matrices |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Text | <input type="checkbox"/> Microfilm |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Virtual Reality | <input type="checkbox"/> Misc. |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Research/Notes |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Photos |
| | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Plans |
| | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Report |
| | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sections |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Survey |

Notes:



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Figure 1: Site location showing archaeological trenches (black) in development area (red)

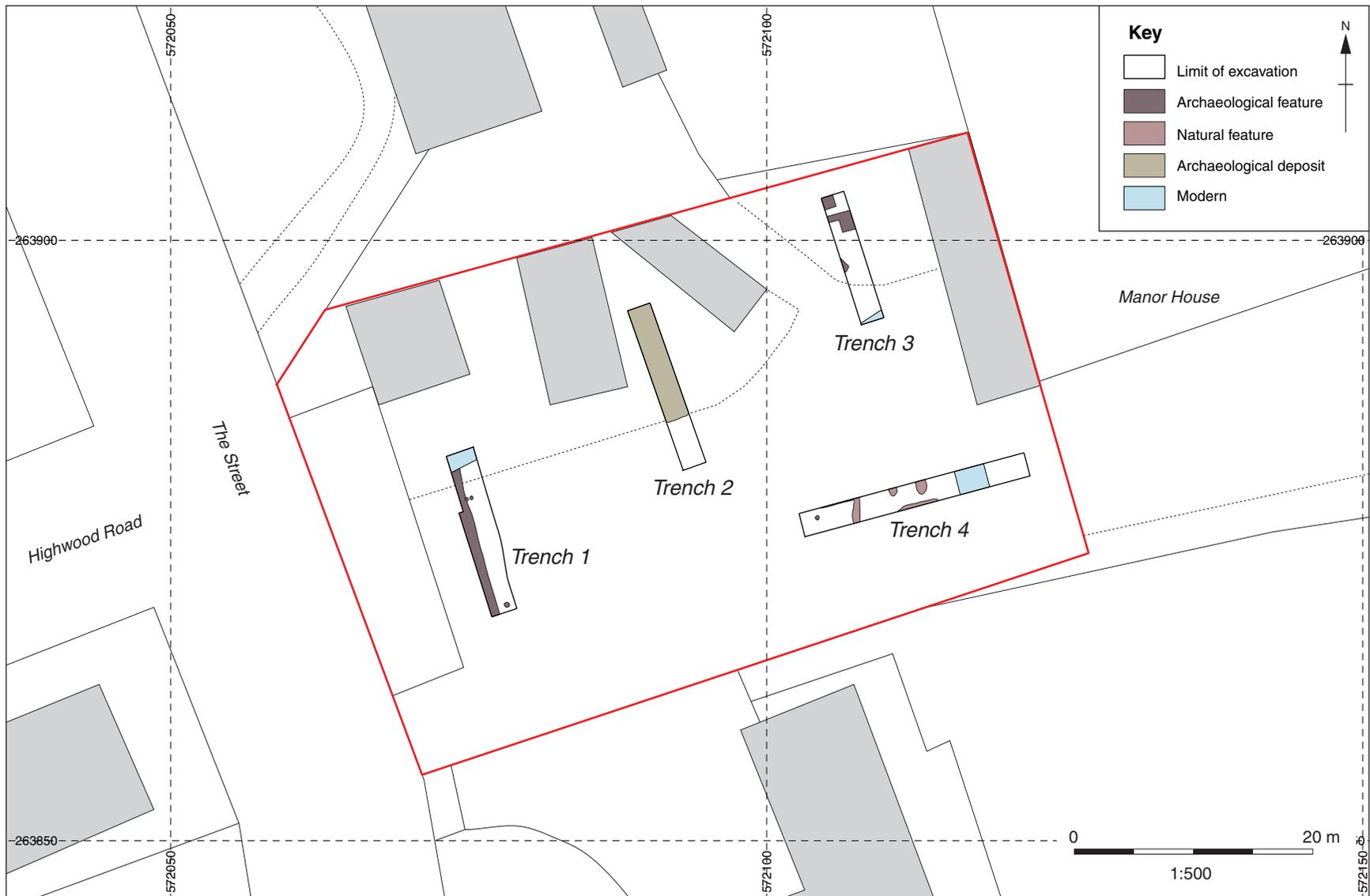


Figure 2: Trench location plan

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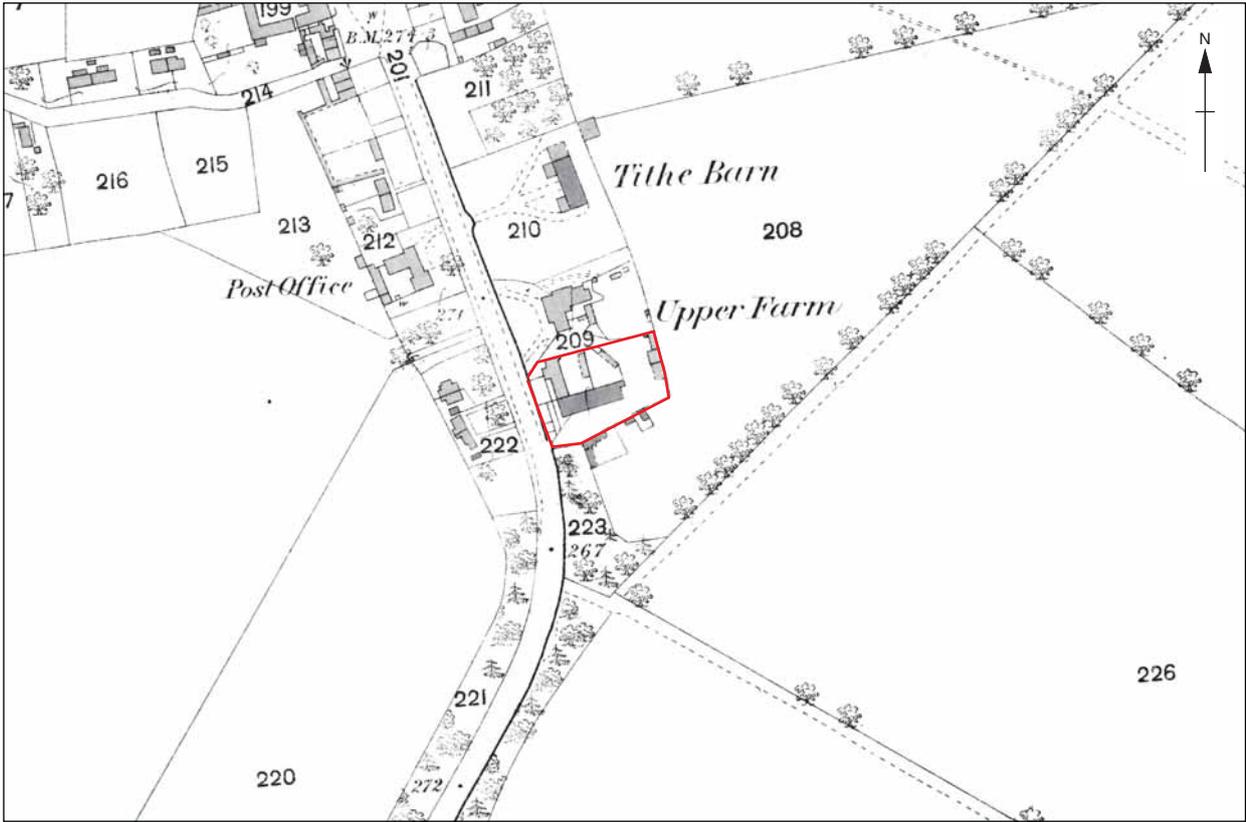


Figure 3: Historic map, OS 1883

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Figure 4: Historic map, OS 1950

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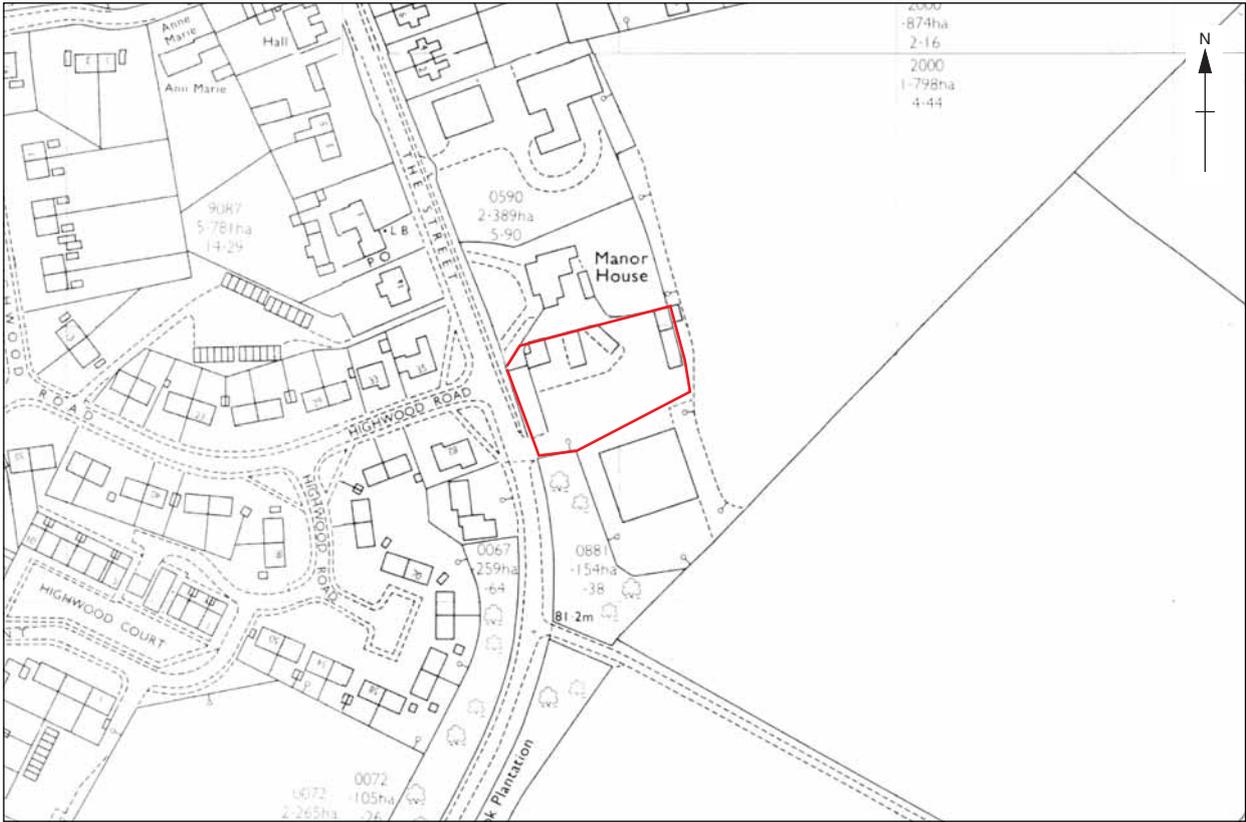


Figure 5: Historic map, OS 1979

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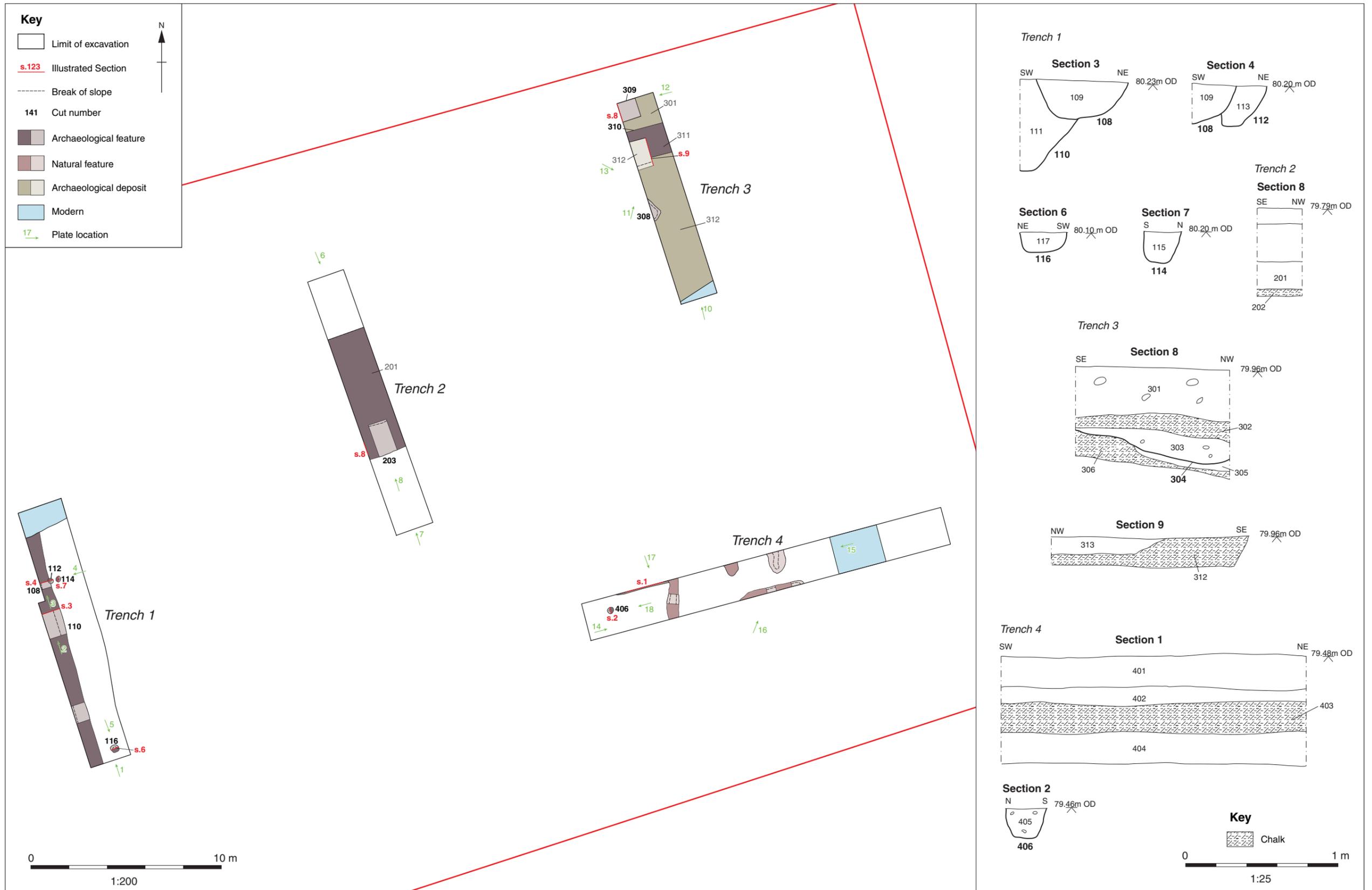


Figure 6: Plan of evaluation trenches and sections



Plate 1: Trench 1, viewed from the south



Plate 2: Ditch 110, viewed from the south



Plate 3: Ditch **108** and posthole **112**, viewed from the north



Plate 4: Posthole **114**, viewed from the east



Plate 5: Pit 116, viewed from the north



Plate 6: Trench 2, viewed from the south



Plate 7: Trench 2, viewed from the north



Plate 8: Sondage cut into chalk spread **201**, viewed from the north



Plate 9: Trench 3, viewed from the south



Plate 10: Trench 3, viewed from the south



Plate 11: Cobbles **309** and chalk spread **201**, viewed from the north



Plate 12: Section of sondage **309**, viewed from the east



Plate 13: Ditch **308** and chalk spread **312**, viewed from the north



Plate 14: Trench **4**, viewed from the west



Plate 15: Natural features in Trench 4, viewed from the east



Plate 16: Section of Trench 4, viewed from the south-west



Plate 17: Section of Trench 4, viewed from the north



Plate 18: Posthole 406, viewed from the east



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