

SUFFOLK
ARCHAEOLOGY

• A HISTORY OF EXPERTISE •

Land west of Church Farm
Naughton Road, Whatfield, Suffolk

Client:

Landex Ventures Ltd.

Date:

August 2015

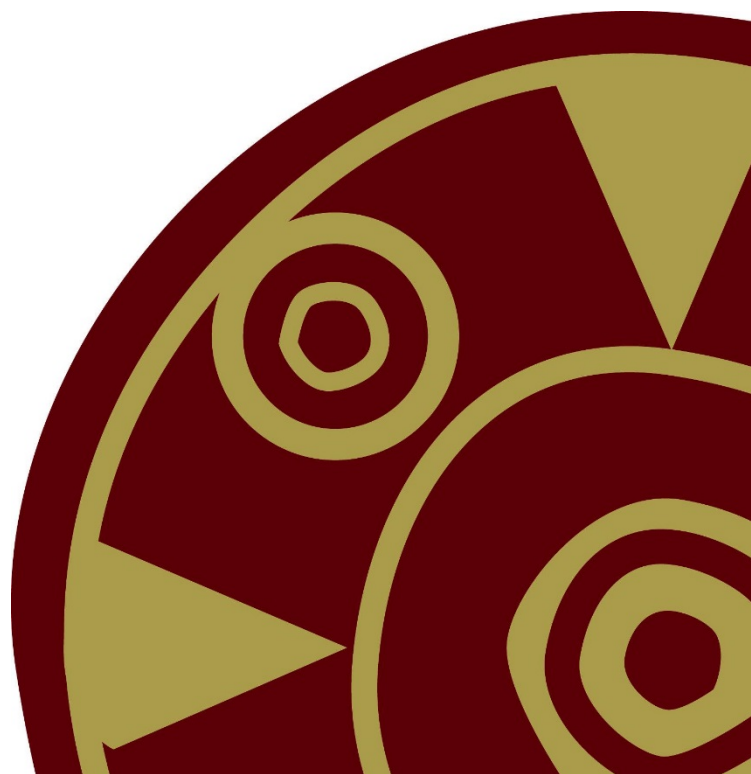
WHA 015

Archaeological Excavation Report

SACIC Report No. 2015/054

Author: M. Sommers

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Land west of Church Farm Naughton Road, Whatfield

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Archaeological Evaluation and Excavation Report

SACIC Report No. 2015/054

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Date: November 2015

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Summary

An archaeological excavation was carried out in advance of the construction of a small housing estate on land to the west of Church Farm, Naughton Road, Whatfield, which revealed a series of features interpreted as pits, postholes and gullies associated with a single house plot located on the edge of the village of Whatfield. Evidence in the form of foundation slots suggests a single building measuring approximately 13.5m by 4.9m. A number of post-holes and other slots are also present which are probably related to alterations and repairs to this structure. Pottery recovered from the features suggests the site was relatively short lived with occupation being limited to the 11th century only. (Mark Sommers, Suffolk Archaeology CIC, for Landex Ventures Ltd.)

1. Introduction

Planning permission has been granted for the construction of a residential development on an area of land to the west of Church Farm, Whatfield, Suffolk (application number B/12/00595). One of the conditions attached to the planning consent called for an agreed programme of archaeological work to be in place in advance of this development.

The first stage of the programme of work was a trenched evaluation and this was undertaken in February 2012. A number of trenches were excavated across the site which revealed in one localised area of the site a small concentration of features, some of which contained early medieval pottery and fragments of daub (Mustchin 2012).

The results of the evaluation suggested the probable presence of an early medieval occupation site, including a possible building, within the development area and consequently a further stage of the programme of archaeological work was specified. This was to comprise an open-area excavation centred on the features recorded in the evaluation. To detail the requirements for this a Brief was issued by Rachael Abraham of the Suffolk County Council Conservation Team. Based on this brief a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) outlining the procedures to be undertaken to satisfy the brief was produced and subsequently approved by the Conservation Team (Appendix 1).

The National Grid Reference for the approximate centre of the excavation area is TM 0270 4673. Figure 1 shows a location plan of the site. The excavation were carried out between the 22nd June 2015 and 30th June 2015 by Suffolk Archaeology Community Interest Company, who were commissioned by the developer, Landex Ventures Ltd.

2. Geology and topography

The excavation area lies within an area of overgrown pasture at a height of approximately 61m OD. It is located on the gently sloping, southwest facing, side of a shallow valley. The valley is drained by an unnamed stream, c.300m to the southwest, which forms a tributary to the River Brett, which lies c. 1.3km to the west.

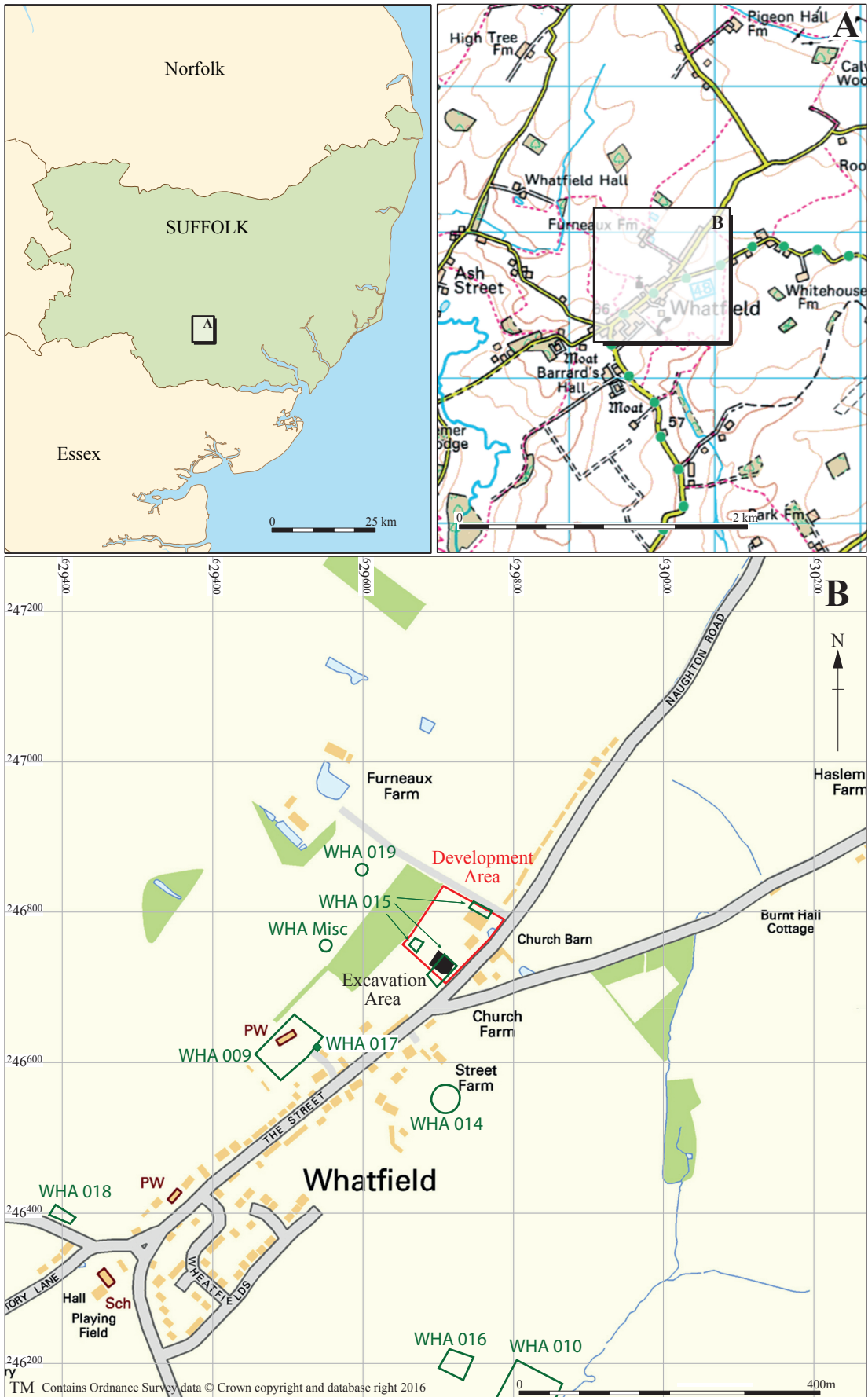


Figure 1. Location map

The British Geological Survey records the underlying bedrock geology of the site as chalk of the Newhaven Chalk Formation. This is overlain by superficial geology of the Lowestoft Formation, which comprises an extensive sheet of chalky till, together with outwash sands and gravels, silts and clays.

3. Archaeology and historical background

A number of archaeological sites or findspots are recorded on the Historic Environment Record (HER) within the vicinity of the evaluation site. A summary of these entries is presented in the following table; the recorded locations of which are marked in Figure 1.

HER ref.	Period	Summary
WHA 009	Med	Whatfield parish church, dedicated to St. Margaret. Possibly one of the two churches recorded in Domesday Survey for the parish of Aldham. 13th century tower with later roof. Nave is c.1300. Chancel is 15th century with 'waggon type' roof.
WHA 010	Med	Site of Peyton Hall, demolished 1950s(?). Timber framed, documentary evidence suggests C15/C16 date.
WHA 014	Rom, Sax & Pmed	Street Farm: Metal detecting identified 11 roman coins and a brooch fragment along with part of a Saxon brooch and a scatter of post-medieval metalwork.
WHA 015	Med	Scattered medieval pits and gullies recorded during trenched evaluation.
WHA 016	Med	Hoard of 10 silver medieval coins found metal detecting.
WHA 017		Negative monitoring of groundwork associated with an extension to the existing house and the construction of a detached garage. Only undisturbed natural deposits recorded.
WHA 018	Preh, Rom & Med	Archaeological evaluation revealed a struck flint (end scraper) of possible early Neolithic date, and a fragment of Roman tegula roof tile from the subsoil. A single ditch yielded a relatively large assemblage of medieval (11th to 12th century) pottery, but this is mostly abraded. Abraded sherds of medieval (11th to 12th century) pottery were also found within the subsoil. An undated pit) was also recorded Features were most common in the south-east of the site, towards The Green.
WHA 019	LIA	Findspot of a Late Iron Age bronze coin.
WHA Misc	Rom	Fragment of a storage jar, found in 1978.

Table 1. Summary of HER entries

The sites and findspots recorded in the County HER indicate medieval activity in the local area, which given the presence of the medieval church of St Margaret, suggesting a medieval settlement, is not unexpected. Also recorded is Roman activity with artefacts of this period being recovered from three separate locations. Prehistoric activity is limited to a single flint tool of possible Neolithic date recovered as a residual find in a later feature and a stray Late Iron Age bronze coin.

The development site itself has been the subject of archaeological evaluation by trial trench (WHA 015). This revealed the presence of a small number of features from which pottery dated to the medieval period (11th - 13th century) was recovered. Fragments of daub, suggestive of a possible structure, were also noted. The medieval church of St Margaret lies approximately 200m to the west of the excavation site. It is accessed off The Street, which is likely to be the medieval route through the early settlement. The Street continues past the southwest boundary of the development site, although at this point it is named Naughton Road.

4. Methodology

The excavation area was mechanically stripped of topsoil down to the archaeological levels using a large tracked excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. The site was to be a square measuring 30m by 30m although due to the presence of a large hedgerow across a ditch that formed a field boundary it was necessary to slightly reduce the width of the stripped area.

The machining was closely observed throughout in order to record deposits and to recover any artefacts or deposits that may be revealed. Excavation continued until the level of a weathered natural subsoil that overlies the underlying natural clay, at which point the archaeological features could be clearly distinguished. Initially the stripping was continued to the depth of the natural clay subsoil until archaeological features were noted at the slightly higher level. Unfortunately this resulted in the partial loss of a linear feature. Any features or significant deposits identified were then sampled through hand excavation in order to determine their depth and shape and to recover datable artefacts. Unique context numbers were allocated to the feature cuts and fills, a full list of which is reproduced as Appendix 2 of this report. Site recording was undertaken using the existing HER reference for this site, WHA 015, as allocated during the preceding evaluation.

Scale plans and sections of each recorded feature were drawn in pencil on permatrace sheets. An overall plan of the excavated features was constructed using measuring tapes and was related to a 10m grid laid out across the site. These drawings have since been digitised and the data used to create the plans and sections presented in this report. A photographic record of the work undertaken was also compiled using an 18 megapixel digital camera.

Due to the lack of meaningful results obtained from environmental samples taken during the preceding evaluation a bulk sample was taken from only one deposit, the waterlogged layer from the base of a pit (0060).

A metal detecting survey was carried out across the site during the excavation phase of the work but no metal artefacts, other than modern debris, were discovered.

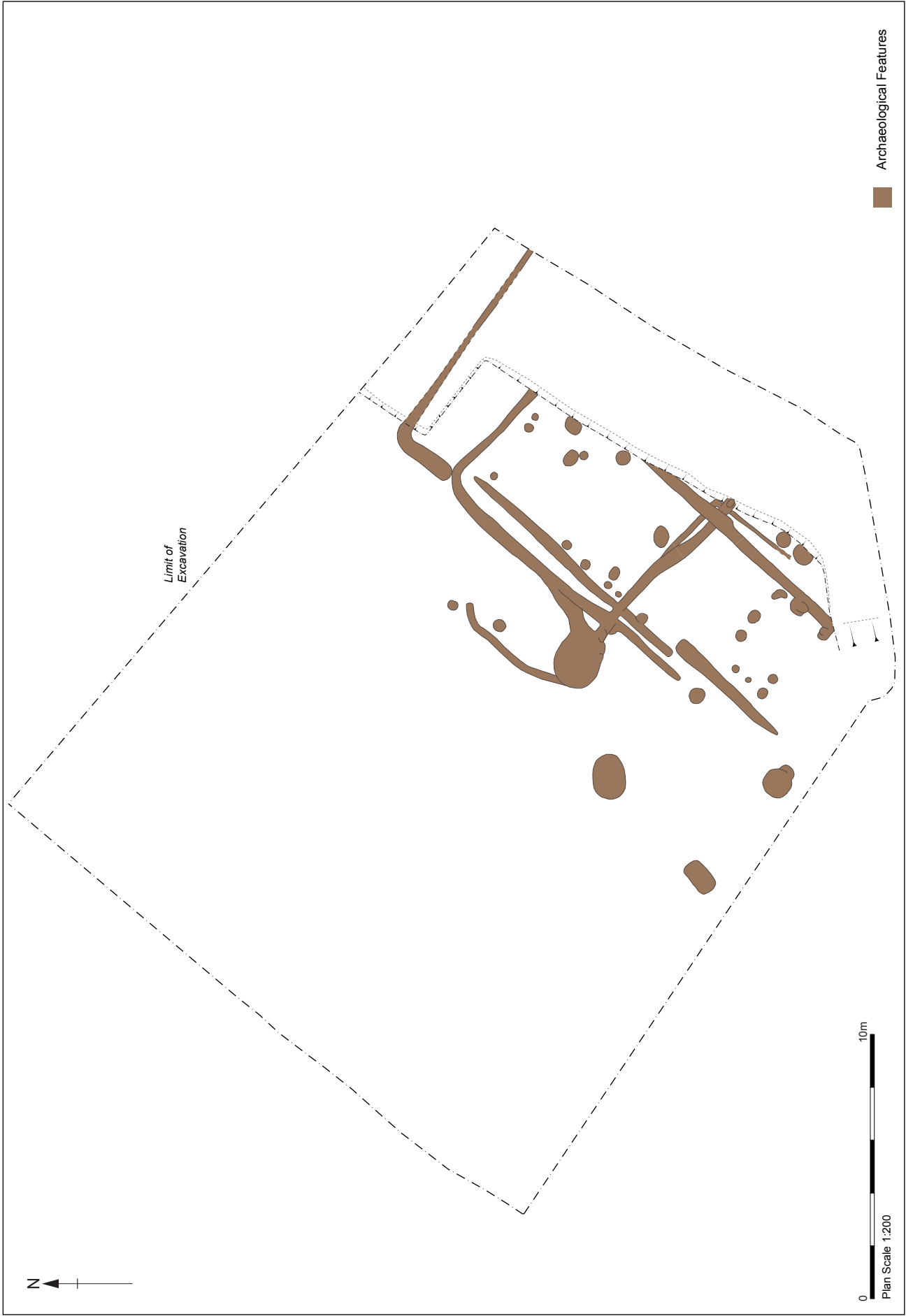


Figure 2. Summary of features and their location within the excavation area

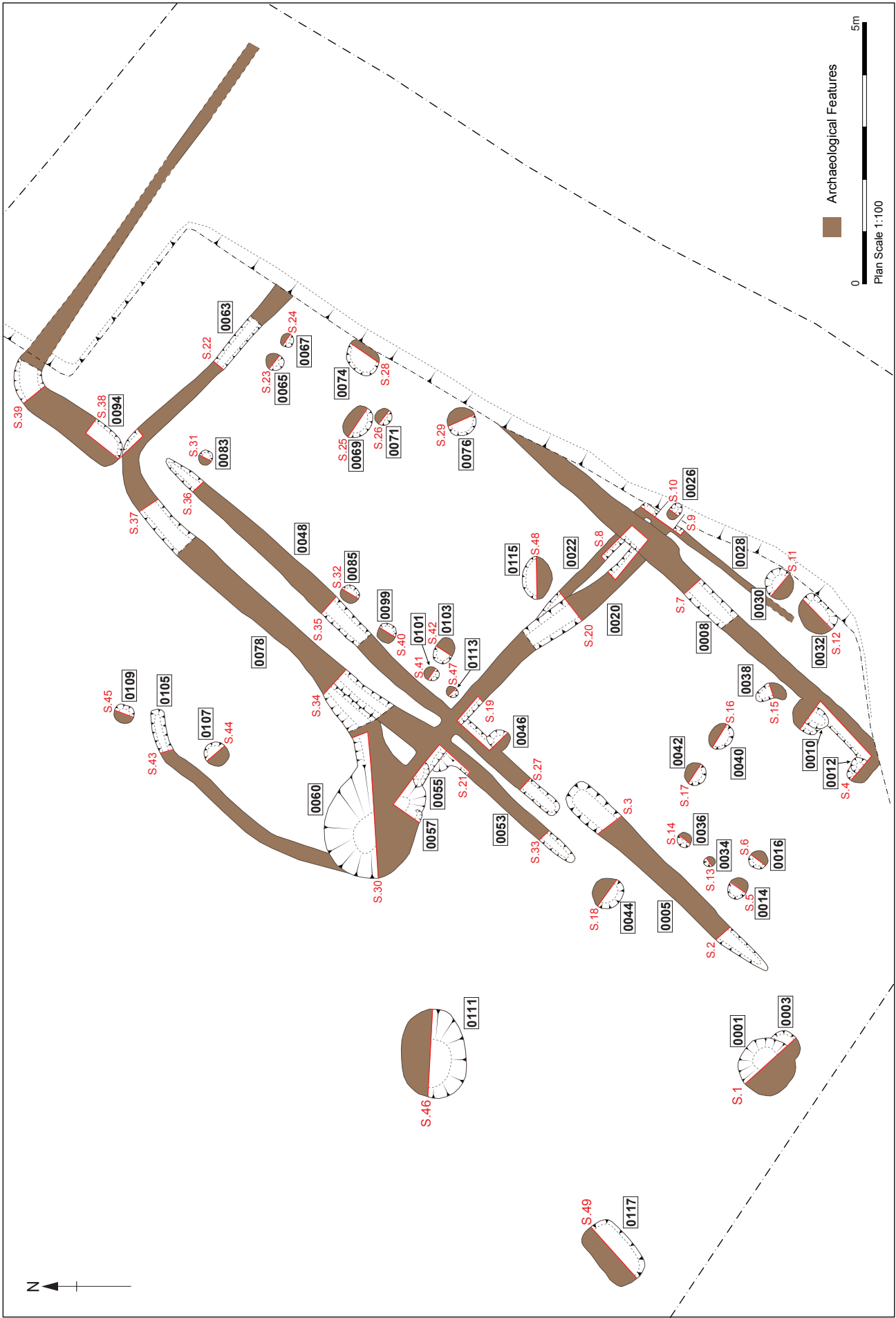


Figure 3. Plan of the recorded features (includes section numbers)

5. Results

The excavation area was roughly rectangular in shape and measured 31m by 24m. The mechanical stripping removed approximately 0.7m of overburden consisting of c.0.4m of topsoil and 0.2m to 0.3m of a subsoil of mid orange pale brown clayey silt. This revealed a series of archaeological features located in the southeast half of the excavation area only (plate 1). These were visible at the level of a slightly darker layer of subsoil which overlay a natural subsoil of stiff, pale yellow-grey clay with chalk. No evidence for ploughing within the excavation area was identified although a series of field drains, formed of ceramic pipes, ran on two perpendicular alignments. These did not impact on the archaeological features and were removed during the mechanical stripping stage.

Figure 2 comprises a summary plan of the recorded features in relation to the excavation area; Figure 3 is a larger scale plan of the features and includes the overall context numbers by which each feature is identified (the cut numbers) and the locations of the recorded sections, each of which is reproduced in Figure 5 (sections 1 to 25) and Figure 6 (sections 26 to 49).

Within the excavation area a number of linear features, postholes and pits were excavated and recorded. One group of the linear features have been interpreted as probable building foundation slots that relate to a single structure. A number of postholes were also recorded within the site that are probably related to internal features or possibly to differing phases of the building's construction.

The surface of the site sloped down gently towards the southeast and east and consequently the features recorded as gullies had a fall in a southeast direction or, to a lesser extent, in a northeast direction, unless otherwise stated.

A small number of struck flints were recovered from some of the features excavated on the site although in all cases they were clearly residual, being found in conjunction with later finds, and will not be discussed further in this section of the report.

5.1 Dating and phasing

The predominant pottery types recovered from features across the site comprise St. Neot's ware, Thetford-type ware and early medieval ware, which together suggest the main period of occupation on this site probably dates to the 11th century. Two small sherds of medieval coarseware were also recovered, one, with a gritty temper, has been dated to the late 11th century whilst the other has been dated to the late 12th century. Both were recovered from features that otherwise contained only earlier material which would suggest they are intrusive.

The finds analysis suggests that the recorded activity on this site relates to a single and probably relatively short period of occupation. Consequently the artefact dating is not sufficiently varied to enable secure phasing of individual feature groups. Very few features were intercutting and of those that were the stratigraphic sequence could rarely be identified with any confidence. Consequently it has not been possible to phase the activity on this site although it has been possible to suggest a limited sequence for some features. For a small number of the undated features it was possible to infer a date through their spatial relationships with features dated by artefactual analysis.

5.2 The recorded features

The earliest features appear to comprise a pair of inter-cutting gullies aligned northwest to southeast and interpreted as possible boundary markers, although as they ran down slope they would also have acted as drainage gullies. The first in the sequence, Gully 0022, was relatively slight, being only 0.2m in width and 0.05m deep. This feature was cut by a later feature, interpreted as a building slot (0008), but is believed to have continued to the southeast before turning ninety-degrees to the southwest and running a further 3.5m (this length identified as Gully 0028). Finds from this feature was limited to four sherds (28g) of Thetford-type ware and three fragments of fired clay. To the northwest it is lost through the cutting of a larger linear feature, Gully 0020, which ran on a similar alignment but with a slight 'dog-leg' which resulted in it partly running parallel with 0022. This gully was larger, at 0.5m in width and 0.14m deep. Four sherds (10g) of Thetford-type ware, one sherd (15g) of St Neot's-type ware and a single sherd of medieval coarseware (3g) were recovered from the fill. It too was cut by the probable building slot (0008). To the northwest these features are probably cut by a large pit

(0060). A small gully, aligned southwest to northeast, runs from the northwest edge of the pit (Gully 0105) which may be a continuation of Gully 0020 or 0022. Its dimensions are comparable with Gully 0022. It yielded no datable finds.

Building

The main event on the site appears to be the construction and occupation of a simple rectangular structure, the prime evidence for which is a pair of parallel beam slots that delineate a structure approximately 4.9m in width and 13.6m in length (see Figure 4 for a plan of all features interpreted as structural). The structure was aligned southwest to northeast and was closely parallel with the present line of Naughton Road. The two slots, 0048, which forms the northwest wall, and 0008 which forms the southeast wall, have suffered from varying degrees truncation but the surviving segments indicate they were c.0.4m in width and cut to a depth of at least c.0.2m. They have steeply sloping to near vertical sides with a generally flat base (plates 2 and 3). Slot 0008 yielded fairly substantial amounts of pottery, comprising three sherds of St Neot's-type ware (8g), twenty-four sherds of Thetford-type ware (106g), five sherds of early medieval ware (or possible poorly made Thetford-type ware, 105g) and five sherds of early medieval ware with a shelly temper (13g). Seven fragments (79g) of fired clay were also recovered from slot 0008. One sherd of St Neot's-type ware (8g) and one of Thetford-type ware (1g) were recovered from 0048.

At the southwest end of slot 0008 two protrusions to the northwest are present, one of which appears to form a perpendicular corner to the structure. Depressions in the bases of these (numbered 0010 and 0012) were possible settings for upright posts (plate 4). Two sherds of early medieval ware (shelly) were recovered from cut 0010, cut 0012 was devoid of finds. A probably associated post setting, 0046 (no finds), is also situated adjacent the northwest slot 0048. The relationship between these probable post settings and the adjacent beam slots could not be positively determined. They are possibly contemporary although it is possible they are related to a separate component of the structure that includes postholes 0014, 0016, 0034, 0036, 0038, 0040 and 0042 (see below).

The northeastern wall of the structure is represented by a line of three postholes, 0065, 0067 and 0083. Two, 0067 and 0083, had diameters of 0.26m and depths of 0.10m,

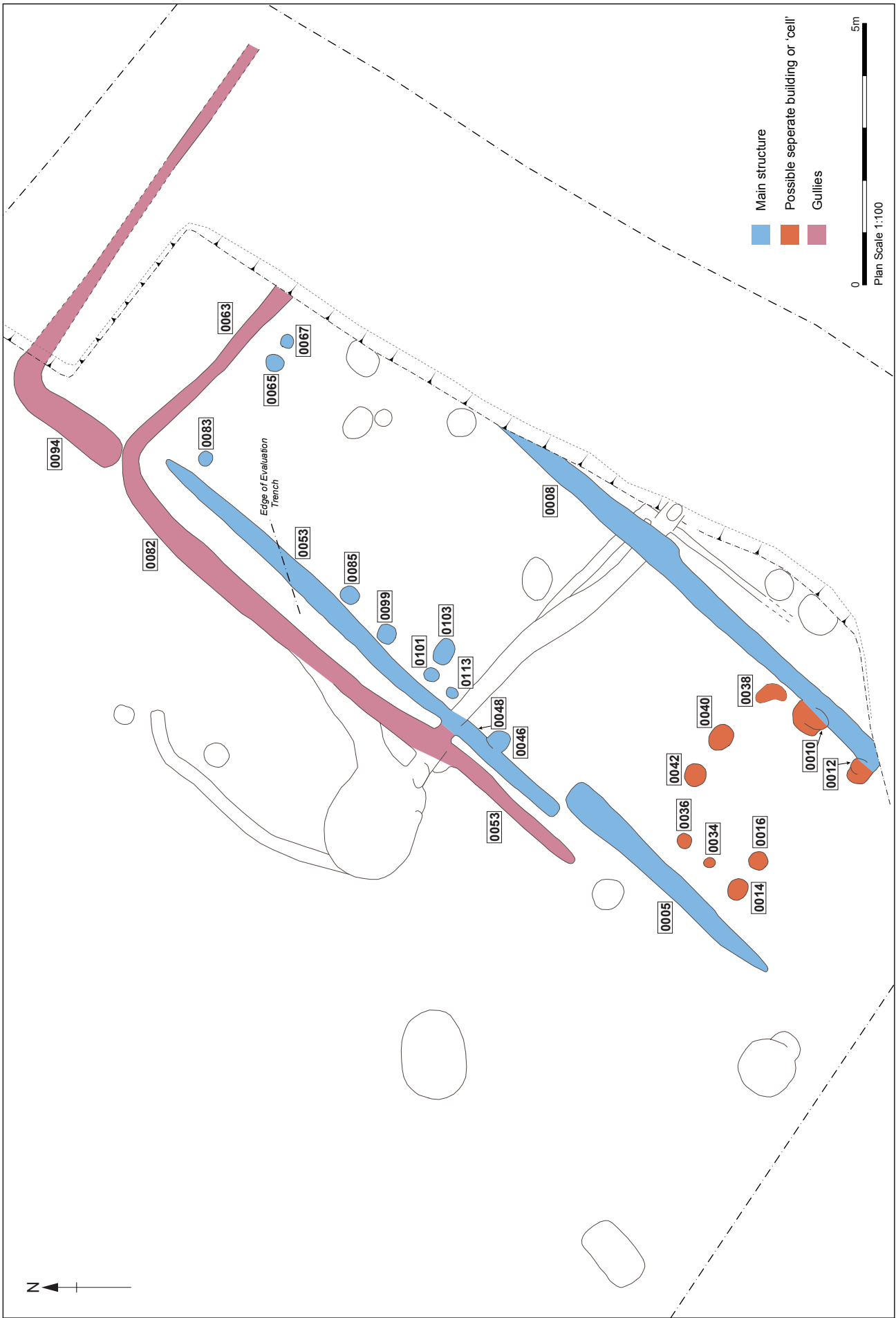


Figure 4. Structural features

whilst 0065 was slightly larger at 0.34m in diameter and 0.25m deep. No pottery was found in any of these features although 0065 and 0083 did contain fragments of fired clay; five (112g) from 0065 and three (3g) from 0083).

Numerous other features that are probably contemporary with the 11th century occupation of this site are present within the building. These either represent internal features associated with the building's use or possibly relate to differing phases of construction. A line of postholes (0085, 0099, 0101 and 0113) along with a further possible slot, 0005, run parallel with slot 0048 and are clearly related to the structure although it is not possible to determine whether they are an earlier wall line or a later repair. The postholes diameters varied between 0.26m and 0.36m and all were c.0.26m deep, except 0010 which was shallower, at only 0.15m deep. Finds from the postholes consisted of one sherd of Thetford-type ware (13g) from 0113. Single sherds of St Neot's-type ware were recovered from 0099 (1g) and 0113 (2g), which also produced a single sherd of gritty medieval coarseware (4g). It should be noted that the majority of these features contained fragments of fired clay; twenty-one (248g) from 0085, two (9g) from 0099 and one (3g) from 0113, which could suggest that occupation debris is abundant in the vicinity and that these features are therefore probably later than slot 0048, which did not yield any such debris. The possible slot, 0005, measured 4.9m in length and had maximum width and depth of 0.7m and 0.14m. Towards the southwest of the cut it tapered and the depth decreased to 0.05m. Six sherds of Thetford-type ware (65g) and a fragment of fired clay (17g) were recovered from its fill.

A group of seven postholes (0014, 0016, 0034, 0036, 0038, 0040 and 0042) are situated in the southern corner of the structure. They are possibly related to a separate structure, or are a component of the main building, possibly a separate cell within. The probable post settings, 0010 and 0012 may also be included in this group. If that is the case it would suggest the group probably represents a separate structure. All are roughly circular and between 0.2m and 0.4m in diameter, except for 0038, and on the whole had steep sides and flat bases. Posthole 0038 was of an irregular shape and was situated at what is possibly a corner of a structure as its shape could possibly be the result of it having held two rectangular section uprights set perpendicular to each other. Datable finds from these postholes were fairly limited with only occasional sherds of Thetford-type ware (a total of six sherds, 31g) and St Neot's-type ware (a total of four

sherds, 4g) being recovered along with a fragment of residual Roman tile that was probably used as post packing. Two sherds of early medieval ware were recorded as having come from posthole 0010 although they probably originated from a later cutting feature or could suggest that this feature is not part of this structure. Postholes 0038 and 0042 also contained fragments of fired clay (six fragments weighing 31g in 0038 and a single fragment weighing 13g in 0042), one of which displayed wattle impressions.

Other features within the building not thought to be structural consist of a small group of three pits close to the northeast corner (0069, 0074 and 0076). None of the group contained datable finds but all contained fragments of fired clay with pit 0076 yielding the relatively substantial quantity of twenty-four pieces totalling 222g (compared to five pieces, 21g, and two pieces, 25g, respectively for 0069 and 0074). A small possible posthole, 0071, with a diameter of 0.3m and a depth 0.12m (no finds), is also located in this area.

The northwest wall of the structure appears to be respected by the gully, 0053, which ran roughly parallel at a distance of between 0.15m and 0.58m away from the edge of the building slot (0048). It had a depth of c.0.1m and a width that varied from between 0.3m and 0.4m. This feature continued to just beyond the northern corner before curving sharply and running on a perpendicular course (numbered 0063). It respects the location of the northeast end wall of the structure, as marked by postholes 0065, 0067 and 0083, and its presence can be seen as further evidence for the structure's extent. The base of this feature has a continuous fall in from its southwest end down to the sharp turn to the southeast and on down towards the southeast edge of the excavation and would suggest that this feature was cut to act as a drain in order to divert surface water coming downslope from the higher ground to the northwest, and so prevent it from entering the building, as well as for water draining from its roof. Finds were limited to three sherds of Thetford-type ware (56g), two sherds of St Neot's-type ware (21g) and seventeen pieces of fired clay (239g). A similar drain, 0094, has been cut to the northeast of the building. Although its high end is immediately adjacent to the turn in Gully 0053 they do not meet and each is separate feature, although it too is presumably to divert surface water coming downslope but it does not appear to be related to drainage around the building. This would suggest something of importance was located

adjacent to the northwest end of the building, such as a further structure or possibly an animal pen or a garden plot, which also required protecting from water moving downslope. Finds recovered from this feature comprised to one sherd of Thetford-type ware (3g), one sherd of St Neot's-type ware (2g) and two pieces of fired clay (6g).

An oval shaped pit, 0060 (plate 5), was located to the northwest of the building, approximately 1.2m from the edge of the northwest wall building slot (0048). It measured 1.75 by 2.25m in plan and the surviving cut measured 1.05m in depth. At the time of the excavation the base was below the level of the water table resulting in a water to a depth of c.0.25m pooling in the bottom. The lower fills comprised light silts which contained two small sherds of Thetford-type ware (4g). A bulk soil sample from this was taken but its analysis did not produce any significant results. The upper fill comprised a large homogenous dump of clay and silt, suggestive of a deliberate backfilling episode, from which four sherds (29g) of Thetford-type ware were recovered along with a single piece of fired clay (8g). A gully, 0078, c.0.5m wide and with a depth of just under 0.1m, exited from this pit at its eastern edge and joined the drainage gully 0053 (or was a re-cut of it). This feature would have acted as an 'overflow drain' from the pit which would imply it would have been filled with water and that it may have been created as a water source. A single sherd of Thetford-type ware (3g) and eleven pieces of fired clay (95g) were recovered from its fill. A possible posthole, 0055, oval in shape, was noted in the base of the adjacent, but earlier, gully, 0020. It measured 0.4m by 0.3m and cut to a depth of 0.1m below the base of the gully. A second possible posthole, 0057, was recorded on the upper edge of the pit (oval in shape measuring 0.2m by 0.27m and cut to a depth of 0.3m below the surface of the natural subsoil). Although neither feature could be conclusively interpreted as a post setting it is possible they were related to some form of frame over the pit, either a cover or a device to aid lifting. No artefacts were recovered from either feature.

Other features dated through pottery analysis content consist of a probable posthole, 0109, which contained a single sherd of Thetford-type ware (6g) and a small piece of fired clay (9g), and three pits, 0003, 0030 and 0117. Pit 0003 was sub-rectangular cut approximately 0.6m square and 0.25m deep with a charcoal rich fill from which two sherds of Thetford-type ware (11g) and two sherds St Neot's-type ware (9g) were recovered. It cut an earlier pit, 0001. Pit 0030 was near circular with a diameter of

0.55m and a depth of 0.18m and yielded a single sherd of Thetford-type ware (2g). Pit 0117 (plate 6), which lay c.6m to the northwest of the building, consisted of a roughly rectangular cut, 1.3m by 0.75m, and cut to a depth of 0.26m with steep sides and a flat base. The dark, charcoal rich fill yielded three sherds of Thetford-type ware (34g) and eleven fragments of fired clay (107g).

Only five features remain entirely undated although given the absence of features of any other period noted within the excavation area it is highly likely they are contemporary with the recorded structure. They comprise a large pit, 0111 and four small pits or possible postholes, 0026, 0032, 0044 and 0107. None of these features yielded datable finds although pit 0044 did contain burnt flint and an undiagnostic iron nail.

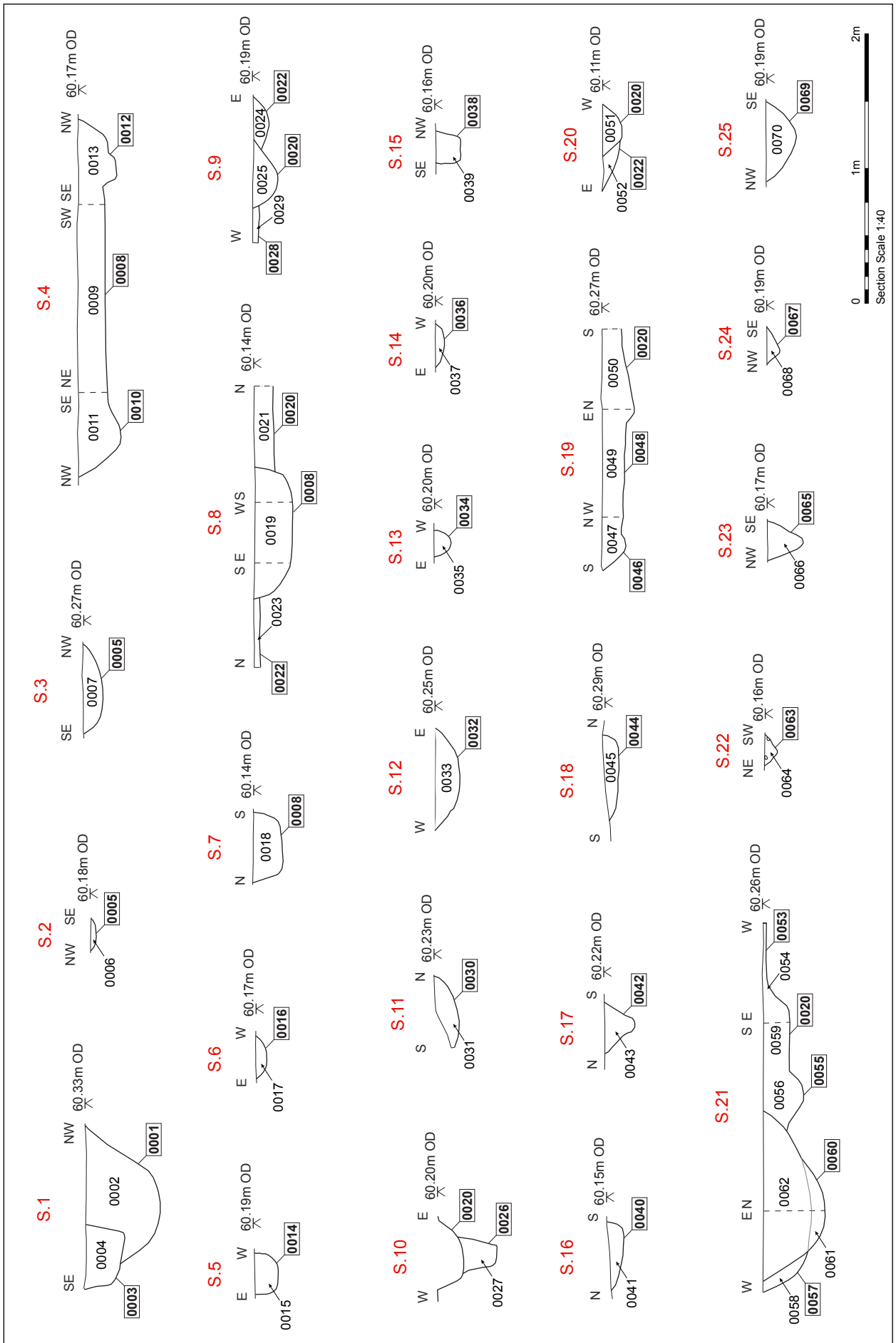


Figure 4. Sections 1 - 25

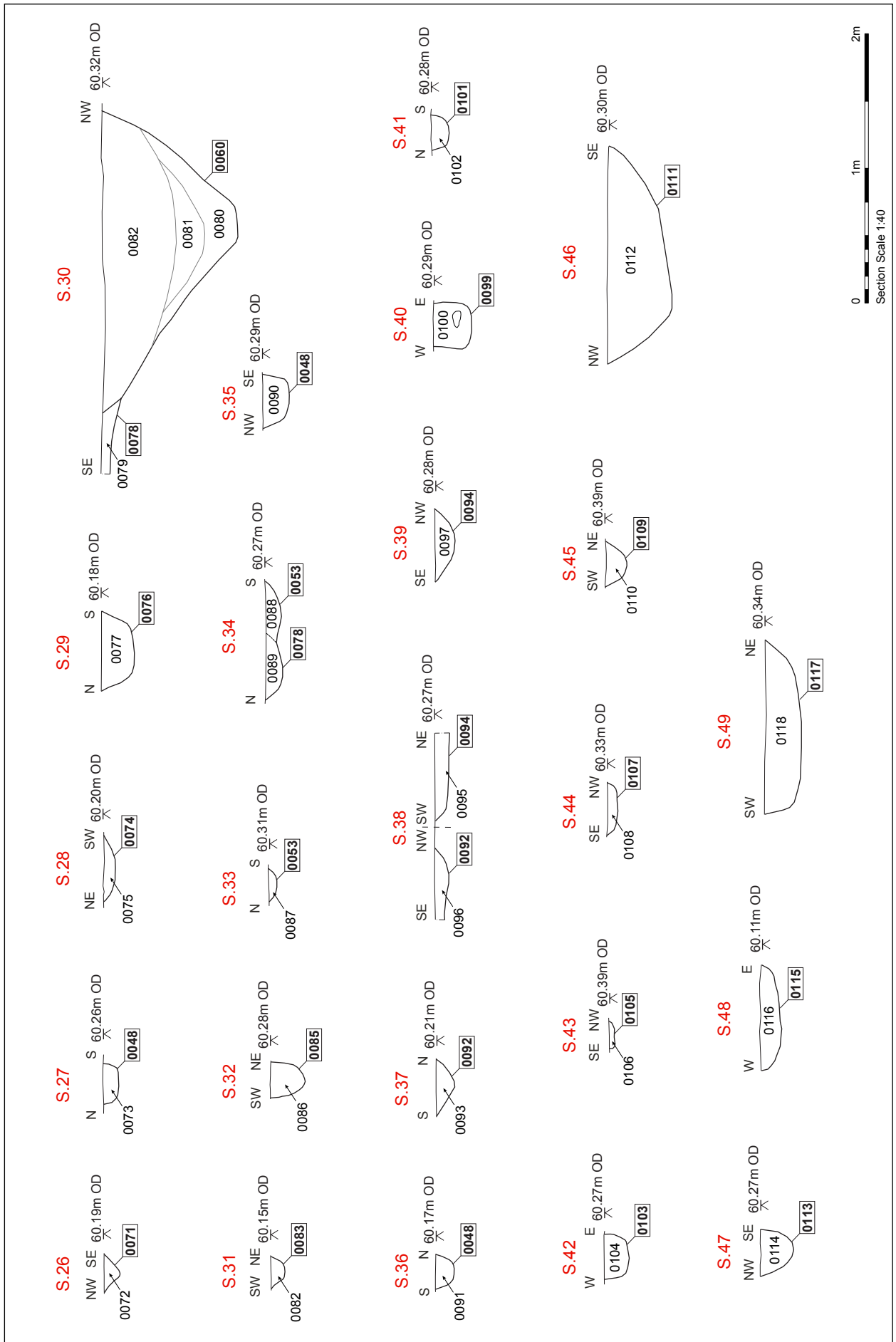


Figure 6. Sections 26 - 49

6. Finds and environmental evidence

Richenda Goffin

6.1 Introduction

The quantities of finds recovered from the excavation are summarised by quantity in Table 2 below (for more detail see Appendix 3 for the bulk finds catalogue).

Finds Type	No	Wt (g)
Pottery	104	667
CBM	4	258
Nails	1	19
Fired clay	142	1869
Worked flint	9	127
Heat-altered flint	4	138
Animal bone	9	31
Lava quern	123	693

Table 2 Finds quantities
(not including additional finds from samples)

6.2 The Pottery

Sue Anderson

Introduction

One hundred and four sherds of pottery weighing 667g were collected from thirty contexts. Table 3 provides a summary of the quantification by fabric. A summary catalogue by context is included in Appendix 4 and the full catalogue is available as an Access database in the archive. Three small fragments retained from the flot of Sample 1 are not included in the quantification but have been listed in the appendix.

Description	Fabric	Code	No	Wt/g	Eve	MNV
Thetford-type ware	THET	2.50	73	448	0.84	56
St. Neot's Ware	STNE	2.70	17	85	0.12	14
Early medieval ware	EMW	3.10	5	105		1
Early medieval ware shelly	EMWS	3.14	7	22		2
Medieval coarseware	MCW	3.20	1	3		1
Medieval coarseware gritty	MCWG	3.21	1	4		1

Table 3. Pottery quantification by fabric

Methodology

Quantification was carried out using sherd count, weight and estimated vessel equivalent (eve). The minimum number of vessels (MNV) within each context was also recorded, but cross-fitting was not attempted unless particularly distinctive vessels were observed in more than one context. A full quantification by fabric, context and feature is available in archive. All fabric codes were assigned from the author's post-Roman fabric series, which includes East Anglian and Midlands fabrics, as well as imported wares. Medieval and later wares were identified following Jennings (1981). Thetford Ware fabrics are based on Dallas (1984), and forms on Anderson (2004). Methods follow MPRG recommendations (MPRG 2001) and form terminology follows MPRG classifications (1998). The results were input directly onto an MS Access database.

Pottery by period

Late Saxon pottery

The Late Saxon pottery is dominated by Thetford-type wares which occur in several fabrics. Some of these are more typical of the harder, blue-grey and black/red types found in Ipswich, Thetford and Norwich. However the majority are in a softer, fine sandy micaceous fabric with sparse to moderate ferrous inclusions, occasional clay pellets, flint and/or larger sand grains. Sherds in typical grey colours are present, but others have oxidised (orange or red) surfaces, some have red cores or margins, and some are brown. A similar, relatively soft and variably fired Thetford-type ware was made at the rural production site of Langhale, a deserted medieval village in the modern parish of Kirstead, Norfolk (Wade 1976). The sherds from Whatfield are in a finer fabric, comparable with an EMW vessel from the site (see below), and it is likely that a more local pottery existed somewhere closer to the site, using the same boulder clays. Some example sherds were photographed at x50 magnification and plates are included as Appendix 5.

There were seventeen sherds of shelly St Neot's ware, although in a few cases their identification could not be confirmed due to leaching of the calcareous inclusions.

The rural Thetford-type ware production sites tend to be of 11th-century date. St Neot's type ware is also generally an 11th-century introduction in Thetford and other parts of East Anglia.

Amongst the Late Saxon group there were rimsherds from eight vessels, including one in St Neot's ware. All were jars (one small 'AA' and seven medium 'AB' types). Rim forms were all later types (Anderson 2004, types 4, 5/6 and 6; late 10th/11th c.). A body sherd in a medium sandy fabric appeared to be part of a carinated bowl. Most base fragments in the Thetford-type wares were flat, whilst those in St Neot's ware were generally sagging. Apart from a few examples of shallow 'girth-grooving' and one possible example of incised horizontal lines, none of the group was decorated.

Medieval pottery

Five sherds of a sandy early medieval ware jar base were found in 0019. The fabric was identical to the softer Thetford-type wares in this assemblage, but the vessel appeared to be handmade and had a sagging base and no throwing lines internally. Seven other early medieval ware sherds from two vessels were in coarse shelly fabrics. One jar rim, a slightly flaring type with an everted end, was found in 0019.

Sandy and gritty medieval coarsewares were represented by only two sherds, a medium sandy brown sherd from 0051 and a coarse sandy grey/red sherd from 0114. It is possible that both of these wheelmade sherds could be coarse versions of Thetford-type ware, although they would be unusual in a Late Saxon assemblage from most East Anglian sites.

Pottery by context

Table 4 shows the distribution of pottery fabrics by context, with suggested spotdates.

Feature	Context	Type	THET	STNE	EMW	EMWS	MCW	MCWG	Spotdate
0003	0004	Pit	2	2					11th c.
0005	0007	Gully/Slot	6						11th c.
0008	0009	Gully/Slot	10						11th c.
0008	0018	Gully/Slot	12	3					11th c.
0008	0019	Gully/Slot	2		5	5			11th/12th c.
0010	0011	Posthole				2			11th/12th c.
0014	0015	Posthole		1					11th c.
0020	0051	Gully	4	1			1		12th–14th c.?
0022	0023	Gully	1						11th c.
0022	0024	Gully	3						11th c.
0030	0031	Pit	1						11th c.
0036	0037	Posthole		1					11th c.

Feature	Context	Type	THET	STNE	EMW	EMWS	MCW	MCWG	Spotdate
0038	0039	Posthole	6	2					11th c.
0040	0041	Pit	1						11th c.
0048	0049	Gully/Slot		1					11th c.
0048	0073	Gully/Slot	1						11th c.
0053	0088	Gully	1						11th c.
0060	0062	Pit	1						11th c.
0060	0082	Pit	4						11th c.
0060	0080	Pit			2	1			11th c. Samp 1
0063	0064	Gully	2	2					11th c.
0078	0089	Gully	1						11th c.
0092	0093	Gully	7						11th c.
0092	0096	Gully	1						11th c.
0092?	0098	Gully?		1					11th c.
0094	0095	Gully	1	1					11th c.
0094	0097	Gully	1						11th c.
0099	0100	Posthole		1					11th c.
0109	0110	Posthole	1						11th c.
0113	0114	Posthole	1	1				1	12th/13th c.?
0117	0118	Pit	3						11th c.

Table 4. Pottery distribution by context

The majority of features produced pottery of 11th-century date, the few later wares coming from gullies 0008 and 0020, and postholes 0010 and 0113.

Discussion

Despite proximity to Ipswich, the Thetford-type wares used on this site were not typical of the town. Instead it appears that people living on or near this site in the 11th century were obtaining pottery from a more local producer. The soft, fine sandy micaceous fabric is similar to ‘odd’ Thetford-type fabrics found at other sites in Suffolk, although many of these are located further to the north-east (e.g. at Carleton Colville, Lowestoft and Corton; Anderson 2005, 2012a; Goffin 2007) and are more likely to have been served by the Langhale kilns. Comparison of Langhale kiln samples with the Thetford-type wares from Carlton Hall suggests that this is the case (Anderson 2015).

This is the first relatively large assemblage of Thetford-type wares from this part of Suffolk, only seven sherds having been excavated in nearby Hadleigh (Anderson 2011a) and none of them in similar fabrics to this group. A few sherds of Thetford-type ware from Hintlesham were noted as being in a micaceous fabric (Anderson 2010), as were most of the sherds recovered from Capel St Mary (Anderson 2011b). A soft fine micaceous Thetford-type fabric has also been found further to the south at Clacton-on-Sea (Anderson 2012b).

This soft, micaceous fabric is very similar to Roman fabrics in the region, and it is possible that body sherds or isolated fragments from some sites in the area may have been misidentified. Rimsherds in this group fit into the normal range of Thetford-type wares, although a few are similar to Roman types, but the presence of sagging bases and St Neot's type wares provides useful confirmation of the date of this group.

6.3 Ceramic building material

Sue Anderson

Four abraded fragments (258g) of CBM were recovered from four contexts (Appendix 6). Three (from post hole fill 0039, pit fill 0070 and gully fill 0088) are pieces of Roman tile in fine or medium sandy fabrics with common clay pellets. These measure between 15–18mm thick and are probably pieces of flanged *tegulae*. One small fragment from pit fill 0070 is roughly rectangular in plan, measuring 20 x 15mm, and may have been used as a coarse *tessera* in a corridor or edging mosaic. The fourth fragment, from upper pit fill 0082, is in a fine sandy poorly mixed orange and white fabric, but has no surfaces and is unidentified.

6.4 Fired clay

Sue Anderson

One hundred and forty-two fragments (1879g) of fired clay were recovered from 26 contexts, most of which contained 11th-century pottery. The fired clay was fully catalogued and quantified by context, fabric and type, using fragment count and weight in grams. The presence and form of surface fragments and impressions were recorded, and wattle dimensions measured where possible. Data was input into an MS Access database and a catalogue is included in Appendix 6.

Approximately 67% the assemblage (by count) was abraded, the softer fabrics being the most affected as would be expected. Fifteen contexts contained fired clay with an average fragment weight of 10g or less.

Six broad fabric types were identified; brief descriptions and quantities are shown in Table 5. The assemblage was dominated by chalk and chalk/ferrous-tempered fabrics. Voids were present due to the leaching of calcareous and/or organic materials. There was also a high proportion of a fairly dense fine sandy fabric in pale buff clay, with fine voids and cream-coloured clay pellets. Other local geological material often formed background scatters, particularly coarse quartz, mica and flint.

Fabric	Code	No	Wt/g
Fine sandy with sparse chalk and common ferrous	fscfe	56	762
Fine sandy with chalk	fsc	36	545
Fine sandy with chalk and flint	fscf	18	194
Fine sandy with fine voids and clay pellets	fsvcp	16	215
Fine sandy with voids	fsv	15	162
Fine sandy with coarse rounded ferrous inclusions	fsfe	1	1

Table 5. Quantities of fired clay by fabric

Functional types were recorded where possible, but most of this assemblage falls into the 'uncertain' category. Roughly smoothed, slightly convex surfaces and chalk tempering tend to be typical of oven domes or hearth-pit linings, and some of the pieces may fall into this category. In this assemblage, there were a few pieces in each of the larger fabric groups which had circular-section withy or wattle impressions, some of them parallel or possibly woven. These fragments have been recorded as 'daub' and were probably used in some form of structure, although not necessarily the walls of a building. In fact, the firing and survival of this material is far more likely to have occurred if it were used to coat a basket-work frame to form a fire-related covering.

6.5 Lavastone

Richenda Goffin

Introduction

A total of 123 small fragments of lavastone weighing 693g in total was collected from three contexts. The quantities recovered are summarised in Table 6 below:

Context	No	Wt (g)
Fill 0018 of gully 0008	38	422
Fill 0033 of pit 0032	20	88
Fill 0093 of gully 0092	65	183
Total	123	693

Table 6. Lavastone fragments by context

The assemblage

The fragments are made in a mid-grey vesicular stone, which is almost certainly lavastone imported from the Mayen area of the Rhineland. Pieces from fill 0033 of pit 0032 and the fill 0093 of gully 0078 are in particular very small and worn, with no real surfaces surviving. A few of the fragments in the fill 0018 of gully 0008 are larger and better preserved. Two fragments have at least one outer surface surviving, indicating that the height of the working stone is c.28mm.

The lavastone from 0018 and 0093 is associated with Thetford-type wares dating to the 11th century and it is likely that the stone fragments are also Late Saxon. They could have been deposited into the gullies as consolidation once their useful life as querns or millstones were over.

6.6 Struck flint

Mike Green

Methodology

Each piece of flint was examined and recorded in Table 7 below. The material was classified by type with numbers of pieces and corticated and patinated flint recorded whilst the condition of the flint being commented on in the discussion.

Introduction

A total of nine struck flints was recovered during the excavation from eight separate contexts (Table 7).

Context Number	Type	Patination	Cortex %	Number	Weight (g)
0004	Flake	Light	0%	1	26g
0018	Flake (broken)	Moderate	0%	1	16g
0024	Flake	Light	5%	1	21g
0049	Flake	None	50%	1	20g
0062	Flake (small)	Light	0%	1	2g
0082	Flake	Light	2%	1	7g
0090	Flake	Light	20%	1	4g
0090	Scraper (rough)	Light	20%	1	24g
0104	Shatter	light	0%	1	7g
	Total			9	127g

Table 7. Flint summarised by type

The struck flint was recovered from eight fills with two pieces from context 0090. A mixture of red brown and blue black glassy flint was found. The flakes from fills 0004, 0024, 0049, 0062 and 0082 showed signs of edge damage but the struck flint from fill 0090 and 0018 showed little edge damage. Five pieces had cortex present varying from 2-20%.

Discussion

Most of the struck flint showed signs of hard hammer percussion with prominent bulbs with bulb splinters and hinge fractures. The flint from fills 0004, 0024, 0049, 0062 and 0082 came from contexts that also contained later medieval pottery and showed signs of heavy edge damage making it very likely that these flints are residual.

The single piece of struck flint from 0018 has a slightly heavier patina and less prominent bulb. This is most likely Bronze Age in date due to the knapping techniques used and patination seen but again is probably residual.

The three struck flints that differ from the general assemblage were from contexts 0090 and 0104. Two flints were recovered from fill 0090, one a flake and one a scraper, both of which did not show signs of edge damage and one flake from 0104. The hard hammer techniques used on these pieces with poor edge re-working and poor selection of flint with thick cortex suggest that these flints are most likely to date to the Iron Age period. Flint knapping techniques were crude and not used so frequently in this period and the struck flint in both of these contexts fall into this category.

Conclusion

The struck flint from this site is mostly residual and found within contexts that contained later medieval pottery. The flint knapping techniques used show that all the struck flint is likely to date from the Late Bronze Age to Iron Age. The lack of prehistoric pottery from the site dating to these periods also shows that these flints are residual, most likely from within the topsoil in the medieval period then deposited within the features as they were filled.

6.7 Burnt flint

Small quantities of burnt flint were collected from two contexts (4 fragments weighing 138g). Three of the fragments were found with Thetford-type ware and fired clay in fill 0118 of gully 0008. The fourth fragment was present in fill 0045 of a clay rich pit 0044 which also contained charcoal.

6.8 Iron nails

A single square-headed iron nail measuring 63mm in length was found in fill 0045 of pit 0044, together with a small amount of burnt flint.

6.9 Animal bone

A small amount of animal bone fragments was recovered from the excavation (9 fragments weighing 31g). The bone came from six contexts (see Appendix 3: Bulk finds catalogue). In most cases there were only single featureless fragments, but the canine of a pig was present in fill 0018 of gully 0008 and the molar of a sheep in fill 0095 of gully 0094.

6.10 Plant macrofossils and other remains

Anna West

Introduction and methods

A single 20 litre sample was taken from context 0080, the lower fill of pit 0060. The sample was processed in order to assess the quality of preservation of plant remains and their potential to provide useful data as part of the archaeological investigations.

The sample was processed using manual water flotation/washover and the flot was collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. The dried flot was scanned using a binocular microscope at x16 magnification.

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

Results

The flot was relatively small in volume at 50 ml. Fibrous rootlets were common and made up most of the flot material, however this material has been disregarded as modern and intrusive.

Wood charcoal fragments make up the remaining volume of the flot. On the whole these were highly fragmented, abraded and friable, with only a few larger fragments potentially suitable for species identification or radiocarbon dating.

A single Elder (*Sambucus nigra* L.) seed was observed but this is intrusive within the archaeological deposit. Snail shells and amphibian bones were also observed in small numbers.

Conclusions and recommendations for further work

It is not recommended that any further work is carried out on the material from Sample 1 at this stage as it contained no identifiable material that provides an insight into the utilisation of local plant resources, agricultural activity or economic evidence for this site.

6.7 Discussion of material evidence

Small quantities of later prehistoric struck flint and possibly some burnt flint were recovered as residual elements in the finds assemblage, although no pottery of this date was identified. The majority of the datable artefacts date to the 11th century, with the pottery dominated by non-standard Thetford-type ware and St Neot's-type wares. A small amount of medieval coarseware was also present in the form of body sherds.

The presence of the late Saxon/early medieval pottery, the fired clay and the fragmentary remains of lavastone quern or millstone fragments provides evidence of occupation during this period in the vicinity of the site, providing a significant addition to the early history of this part of the village. The church of St Margaret which is mentioned in the Domesday Survey is relatively close by.

7. Discussion

This excavation has recorded the site of what is thought to be a single building, presumably a timber framed construction of a simple rectangular form. The walls were likely to be formed of upright posts fixed to ground beams with a wattle and daub infilling. This filling does not generally survive and only the linear cuts for the ground beams ('beam slots) are present with no conclusive evidence for the construction material used for the walls. The small amount of material interpreted as daub that was recovered is more likely to be related to fire-related coverings.

The structure's beam slots delineate a rectangle with maximum dimensions of approximately 4.9m by 13.5m. Given that the northwest beam slot, 0048, is shorter than its opposite number it is possible that the southwest end of the building is a later extension of a structure was originally only c.9.6m in length. The construction of the extension may be related to a rebuilding of the northwest wall to form a slightly narrower structure (c.4.3m wide), as suggested by the row of postholes adjacent the beam slot, and the additional possible beam slot 0005. It may have incorporated or replaced a small structure formed by the group of postholes, 0014, 0016, 0034, 0036, 0038, 0040 and 0042 that may have also included 0010 and 0012.

The building is probably a dwelling, based on the presence of pottery along with fired clay and pieces of quern stone, which together suggest domestic occupation. No evidence for any large scale industrial activity was recovered. Analysis of the pottery suggests just a single period of activity during the 11th century with no indication of it continuing into later periods.

The postholes recorded in and around the structure are possibly related to internal features or alterations (as suggested above) and repairs to the main structure during its period of use. The small group of pits containing fired clay are likely to be the result of activities, such as baking and drying, being carried out within the building.

The large pit immediately to the northwest of the structure (0060) is cut into the natural clay subsoil and as such would have readily held water. The provision of a drainage gully from this feature would seem to confirm this. This may have simply been used as a

source of drinking water or is possibly related to a small industrial activity such as flax production.

No metal objects, other than a single iron nail, and no artefacts suggestive of anything other than a low-status for the occupants of the building were recovered during the excavation. Also, of the pottery retrieved none was positively identified as having come from the nearby town of Ipswich, which in the 11th century was a substantial settlement with a well-established pottery industry that was situated only 13km away. It is there assumed that there must be a previously unknown production site in the vicinity. The lack of Ipswich made pottery would indicate that the settlement as a whole relied solely on locally produced wares and had little interaction with Saxon Ipswich.

The building is parallel with the present line of Naughton Road, in particular with the northwestern edge of the verge that forms the property boundary, from which it is set back by about 16m. This would suggest that the present line of the road through Whatfield has changed little since the 11th century.

There are no records of a Domesday church in the parish of Whatfield, but it is thought that St Margaret's, which stands approximately 200m to the southwest of the site, is one of the two churches documented for the nearby parish of Aldham (Dymond & Martin 1989). Hodskinson's map of 1783 indicates that in the 18th century the larger part of the settlement within Whatfield was on either side of the main road to the southwest of the church and continued up to the junction with the roads from Semer and Hadleigh (this is also confirmed by previous discoveries as recorded on the County HER). A small triangular area named 'The Green' is present at this junction which is probably a remnant of what was a slightly larger village green. It is likely that this pattern of the settlement is relatively unchanged from the medieval period which would suggest that the excavated building comprised a single house plot on what would have been the extreme eastern edge of the settlement. The plot is situated on a gentle southeast facing slope that overlooks the main route through the parish and as such would have been topographically favourable location on which to construct a dwelling. No evidence was recovered during the excavation that could explain why the occupation was so short lived.

It is speculated that St Margret's is a Domesday church and the confirmation of 11th century activity on the excavation site could be seen as further evidence for an early establishment. HER data for the parish is relatively sparse but there is a reference to the discovery of part of a Saxon brooch to the south of the church. In combination with Hodskinson's map and the results of the excavation it is tempting to suggest that the settlement of Whatfield had a Saxon origin that was focussed in the area of the church but which later moved southwest, towards the green, during the medieval period.

8. Conclusions

The excavation has recorded the site of single domestic house plot that, as indicated by analysis of pottery recovered from the feature fills, was occupied for a period during the 11th century. It comprised a simple rectangular building constructed of upright posts set in a ground beams and infilled with wattle and daub.

The local parish church is speculated to be one recorded in the Domesday Survey and the existence of 11th century activity could be seen as further evidence for this. The excavated house site lies c.200m to the east of the church on what was probably the outskirts of the settlement which probably originated in the Saxon period. The recorded building is parallel to the present line of Naughton Road, onto which it fronts, suggesting the main route through the village has not significantly varied from at least since the Late Saxon period. It has been confirmed in Cambridgeshire that many medieval settlements have a late Saxon origin and this is possibly the case with Whatfield. Further study of the origins of medieval settlements is recorded as a future research topic in the regional research framework (Medlycott 2011) to which the work undertaken at this site could potentially contribute.

A good pottery assemblage was recovered from the features excavated on this site, the majority of which has been identified as Thetford-type ware that has not been derived from the major pottery production centre located at Ipswich, located a mere 13km to the northeast. This is the first relatively large assemblage of Thetford-type wares from this part of Suffolk. It indicates the existence of a previously unknown pottery production site, which is probably located in the vicinity of Whatfield, and that the 11th century occupants of this site did not trade beyond their immediately local area.

9. Archive deposition

The site archive will be deposited with the Suffolk County HER under the reference: WHA 015. A summary has been entered into OASIS, the online database, ref. suffolka1-211535, and the full report will be published online by the Archaeology Data Service (<http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/>).

A summary of the excavation will be submitted to the Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History for publication. Other vehicles for dissemination will also be explored.

10. Acknowledgements

The excavation was undertaken by Preston Boyles, Hannah Cutler, Rebecca Smart and Mark Sommers.

The finds and environmental work was undertaken by Sue Anderson, Richenda Goffin, Mike Green and Anna West.

The graphics were produced by Gemma Bowen.

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

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12. Plates



Plate 1. Excavation area showing the partly excavated building. Investigation of the southeast beam slot (0008) is underway (camera facing northeast)



Plate 2. Southeast beam slot 0008 – section 7 (camera facing northeast)



Plate 3. Northwest beam slot 0048 – section 35 (camera facing northeast)



Plate 4. Beam slot 0008 with postholes 0010 and 0012 (camera facing southeast)



Plate 5. Pit 0060 (camera facing south)



Plate 6. Pit 0117 (camera facing northwest)

Appendix 1. Written Scheme of Investigation



Land west of Church Farm, Whatfield

Written Scheme of Investigation

Archaeological Excavation

Date: May 2015

Prepared by: Mark Sommers

Issued to: Rachael Abrahams (SCCAS Conservation Team)

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Summary Project Details

Site Name	Land west of Church Farm, Naughton Road
Site Location/Parish	Whatfield
Grid Reference	TM 0270 4672
Access	Off Naughton Road
Planning Application No	B/15/00426/FUL
HER code	WHA 015
OASIS ref.	Suffolka1-211535
Type:	Excavation
Area	900m ²
Project start date	1st June 2015
Fieldwork duration	<i>Up to 2 weeks</i>
Number of personnel on site	Up to 4

Personnel and contact numbers

SACIC Project Manager	Rhodri Gardner	01449 900120
Project Officer (first point of on-site contact)	Mark Sommers	07753 788607
Curatorial Officer	Rachael Abraham	01284 741232
Consultant	n/a	

Emergency contacts

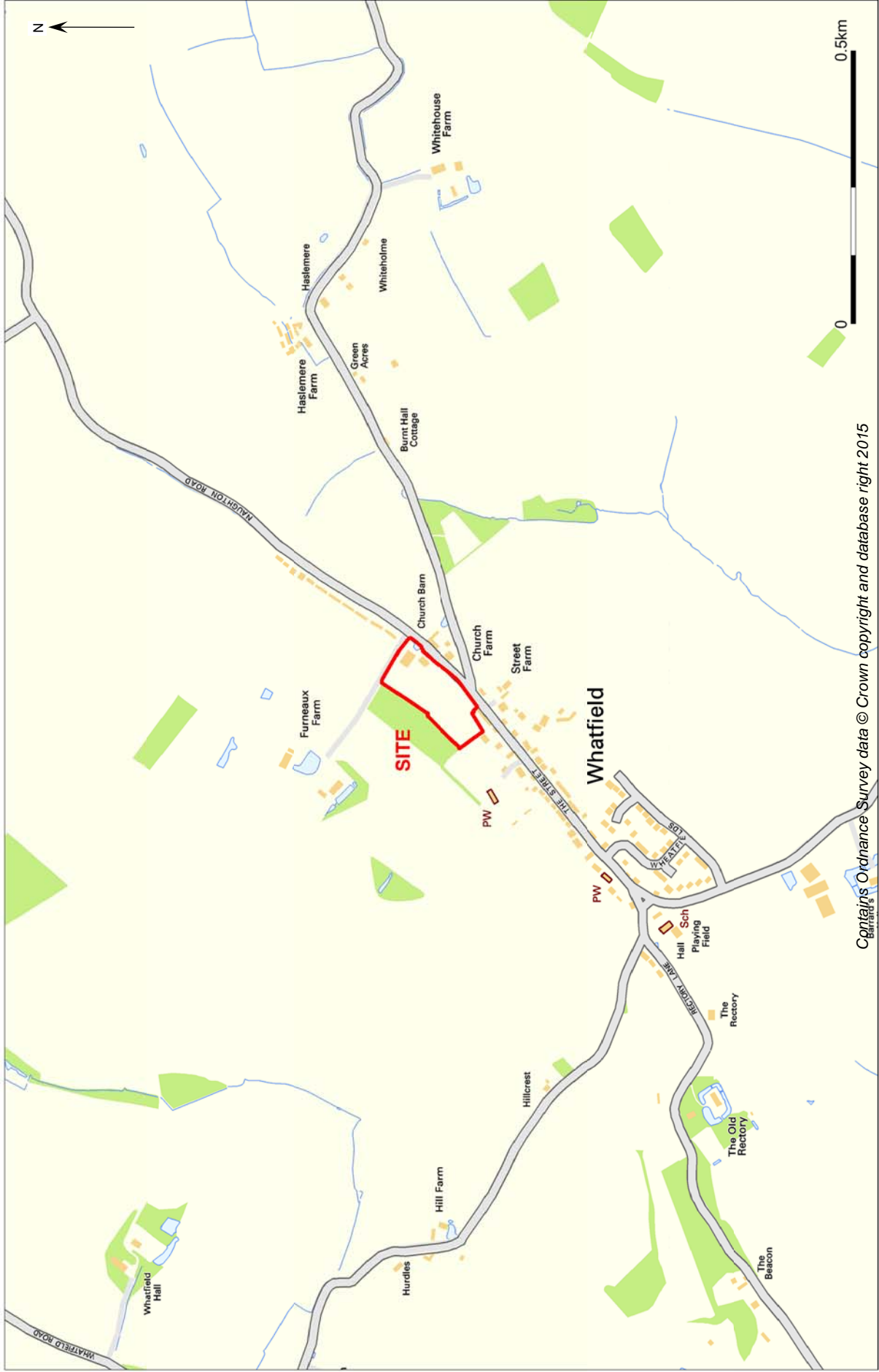
Local Police	Sudbury Police Station, Acton Lane, Sudbury Hadleigh Police Station (Mon, Weds, Fri – 1pm to 3pm only)	01473 613500 (or 101)
Location of nearest A&E	West Suffolk Hospital, Hardwick Lane, Bury St Edmunds, IP33 2QZ	01284 713000

Hire details

Plant:	n/a	
Toilet Hire	n/a	
Tool hire:	n/a	

1. Background

- 1.1 Suffolk Archaeology have been asked by Landex Ventures Ltd. to prepare documentation for archaeological excavation works at the above site (Fig 1). This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) covers that work only.
- 1.2 The archaeological excavation is required in accordance with paragraph 141 of the *National Planning Policy Framework* which advises that planning permission be conditional upon an agreed programme of work taking place, to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets that might be present before they are destroyed or damaged.
- 1.3 The site's archaeological potential has been identified through a previously undertaken trenched evaluation (Archaeological Solutions Report No. 4018), the results of which confirmed the presence of archaeological features dating from the medieval period. Evidence suggesting the possible presence of contemporary structures was also recorded in some features.
- 1.4 The works described in this document have been required by a condition of Planning Application B/15/00426/FUL.
- 1.5 The archaeological excavation will be conducted in order to comply with a Brief produced for this specific planning condition by Rachael Abraham of the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS) (dated 19th May 2015).
- 1.6 All fieldwork would be carried out by members of Suffolk Archaeology Community Interest Company (SACIC) under the supervision of a Project Officer (Mark Sommers). Project management would be the responsibility of the Managing Director Rhodri Gardner.
- 1.7 The development proposal is for the construction of a residential housing development. The groundwork such construction would entail is liable to damage or destroy any potential heritage assets that may be present within the site. The purpose of the archaeological excavation is to preserve by record any archaeological evidence that may be present within the proposed excavation area.



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Figure 1. Site Location

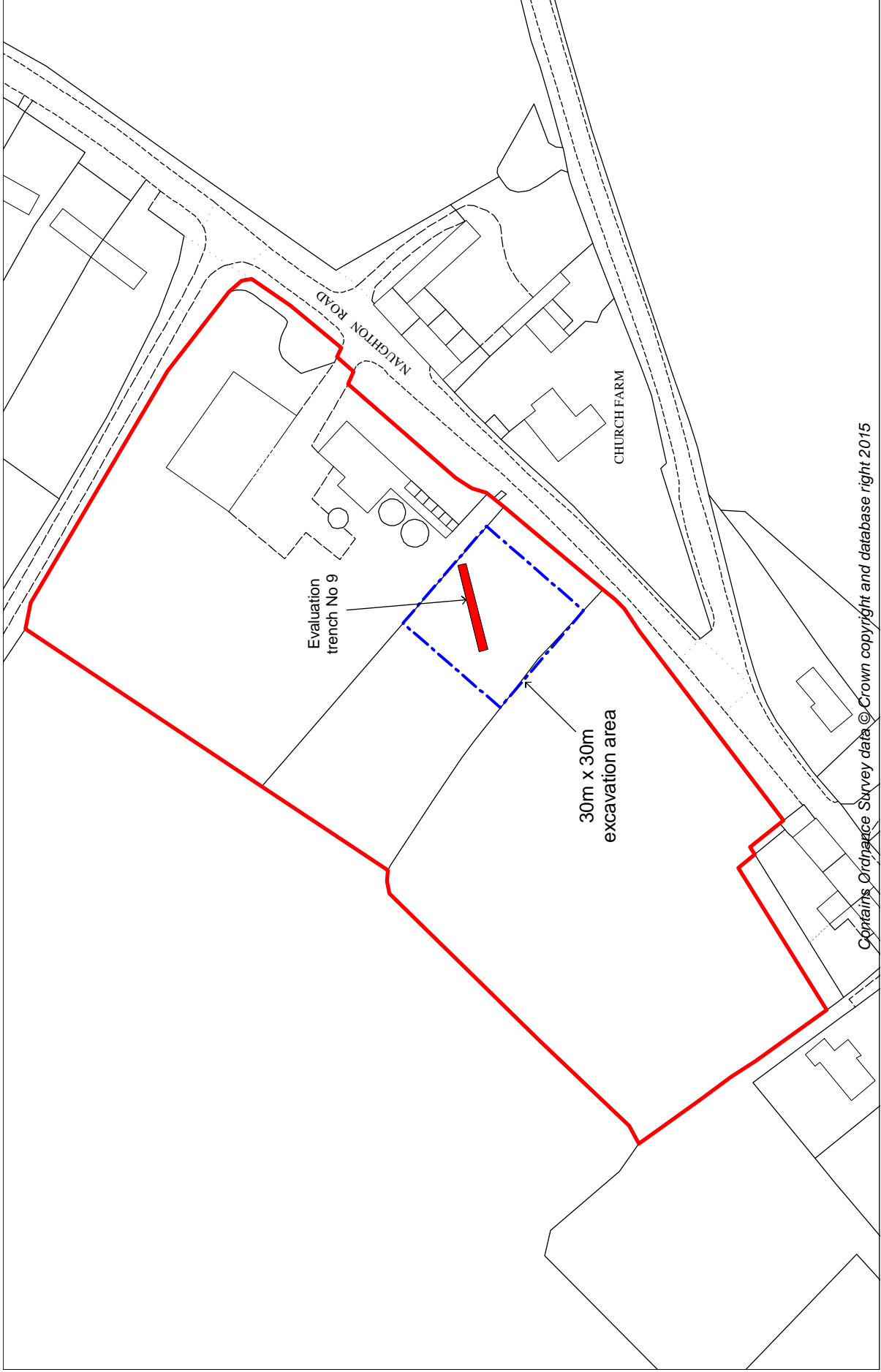


Figure 2. Proposed trench layout

2 Fieldwork

- 2.1 All archaeological fieldwork will be carried out by full-time professional employees of Suffolk Archaeology. The project team will be led in the field by an experienced member of staff of Project Officer grade/experience. The excavation team will comprise a Project Officer and up to 3 experienced excavators and surveyors (to include metal detectorist).
- 2.2 All mechanised stripping operations will be carried out using a 360° tracked mechanical excavator. A toothless ditching bucket will be used to remove the overburden down to the top of the archaeological deposits.
- 2.3 Machine clearance work will be carried out under the direct supervision of an archaeologist at all times. All overburden will be removed stratigraphically until the first undisturbed archaeological horizon or natural deposit is encountered.
- 2.4 Spoil will be temporarily stockpiled adjacent to the site for use in landscaping/levelling operations.
- 2.5 The excavation will comprise the controlled strip, map and excavation of an area measuring 30m by 30m (centred on evaluation trench 9), as depicted in Fig. 2.
- 2.6 In accordance with the requirements of the specification all archaeological features that are exposed will be hand excavated and recorded as follows (as a minimum):
 - Features that are, or could be interpreted as, structural will be excavated fully. Post holes and pits will be examined in section initially and then excavated fully. Fabricated surfaces (internal and external) will be exposed fully. All other features will be sufficiently examined to establish, where possible, their date and function. For example:
 - A minimum of 50% of the fills of discrete features such as pits will be excavated (in some instances 100% may be requested by the Archaeological Officer).
 - Linear features (ditches, etc) will be sample excavated (minimum of 10%) by means of 1m wide slots across their width.
- 2.7 Archaeological features will be planned at a scale of 1:20 or 1:50, as appropriate, and located using a Total Station Theodolite or RTK GPS unit as appropriate. Sections/profiles will be drawn at a scale of 1:10 or 1:20, also as appropriate.
- 2.8 All archaeological deposits and features will be recorded using SCCAS pro forma context sheets in a single numerical sequence using the unique HER number (site code). All hand-drawn plans and sections will be made on archive-stable, gridded drawing film.
- 2.9 All finds will be bagged and labelled with the site code and context number. No discard policy will be considered until after the fieldwork stage is completed.
- 2.10 A digital photographic record will be made at all stages of the fieldwork.

- 2.11 Bulk environmental soil samples (40 litres each) will be taken from selected archaeological features and retained until an appropriate specialist has assessed their potential for palaeo-environmental remains. The sampling strategy will address questions of:
- the range of preservation types (charred, mineral- replaced, waterlogged), and their quality,
 - concentrations of macro-remains,
 - and differences in remains from undated and dated features
 - variation between different feature types and areas of site
- 2.12 Decisions will be made on the need for further analysis of environmental samples following this assessment. If necessary advice will be sought from English Heritage's Regional Advisor in Archaeological Science on the need for specialist environmental sampling.
- 2.13 All fieldwork will be guided by standards outlined in the SCCAS Conservation Team's standard Requirements for Archaeological Excavation 2012 Ver 1.1 and Gurney, D. 'Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England' East Anglian Archaeology Series Occasional paper 14, 2003.
- 2.14 In the event of human remains being encountered on the site they will be treated with due care and attention in accordance with appropriate standards (Brickley and McKinley 2004, McKinley and Roberts 1993). Guidelines from the Ministry of Justice will be followed at all times and this will include obtaining a licence for exhumation, if their removal from site is unavoidable.

3 Post-excavation

- 3.1 The post-excavation work will be managed by Richenda Goffin. Specialist finds staff will be used, who are all experienced in local and regional types and periods for their field.
- 3.2 The objective of the work is to preserve the archaeological evidence contained within the site by record and attempt a reconstruction of the history and use of the site.
- 3.3 A Post Excavation Assessment (PXA) may be required, if the results of the fieldwork are commensurate. This will identify the significance of the archaeological deposits encountered at the site and outline appropriate measures for their dissemination. This will set out the need for such additional measures, such as radiocarbon dating of significant deposits, further analysis of environmental samples etc. The costs of this level of work, should it be required, are recognised by the client in our agreement with them.
- 3.4 If results are negative or of a very low level of significance a lower level of reporting outcome may be permitted – the final decision about the appropriate level of reporting rests with SCCAS/CT.
- 3.5 Relevant research themes contained in the following documents are important considerations:
 - Research and archaeology: A framework for the Eastern Counties: 1 Resource Assessment (Glazebrook 1997)
 - Research and archaeology: A framework for the Eastern Counties: 2 Research Agenda and Strategy (Brown and Glazebrook 2000)
 - Regional research framework for the Eastern Region (Medleycott and Brown 2008)
 - Research and Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the East of England (Medlycott, M, 2011)
- 3.6 The site archive will be consistent with English Heritage’s “Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment” MORPHE (English Heritage, 2006).
- 3.7 All site data will be entered on a computerised database compatible with the County HER. All site plans and sections will be copied to form a permanent archive on archivally stable material. Ordnance Datum levels will be on the section sheets. The photographic archive will be fully catalogued.
- 3.8 All finds will be processed, marked and bagged/boxed to County SMR requirements. Where appropriate finds will be marked with a site code and a context number.
- 3.9 Bulk finds will be fully quantified on a computerised database compatible with the County SMR. Quantification will fully cover weights and numbers of finds by OP and context with a clear statement for specialists on the degree of apparent residuality observed.

- 3.10 Metal finds on site will be stored in accordance with ICON guidelines, initially recorded assessed for significance before dispatch to a conservation laboratory within 4 weeks of the end of the excavation. All pre-modern silver, copper alloy and ferrous metal artefacts will be x-rayed and coins will be x-rayed if necessary for identification. Sensitive finds will be conserved if necessary and deposited in bags/boxes suitable for long term storage to ICON standards. All coins will be identified to a standard acceptable to normal numismatic research.
- 3.11 Specialist reports will be done in-house or commissioned as necessary to meet the requisite standards at assessment level.
- 3.12 The site archive will meet the standards set by 'The Guideline for the preparation of site archives and assessments of all finds other than fired clay vessels' of the Roman Finds Group and Finds Research Group AD700 - 1700 (1993).
- 3.13 The pottery will be recorded and archived to a standard consistent with the Draft Guidelines of the Medieval Pottery Research Group and Guidelines for the archiving of Roman Pottery, SGRP (ed. M.G. Darling, 1994).
- 3.14 Environmental samples will be processed and assessed to standards set by the Regional Environmental Archaeologist with a clear statement of potential for further analysis.
- 3.15 Animal and human bone will be quantified and assessed to a standard acceptable to national and regional English Heritage specialists.
- 3.16 An industrial waste assessment will cover all relevant material (i.e. fired clay finds as well as slag).
- 3.17 The project archive shall be compiled in accordance with the guidelines issued by the SCCAS/CT (2010). The client is aware of the costs of archiving and provision has been made to cover these costs in our agreement with them.
- 3.18 A copy of the report in draft form will be submitted to SCCAS/CT for approval prior to final submission.
- 3.19 A copy of the approved report will accompany the archive when it is deposited at the agreed place(s) of deposition.
- 3.20 Suffolk Historic Environment Record is registered with the Online Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) project. SACIC will provide appropriate details relating to this project by completing the OASIS form at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis>, in accordance with the guidelines provided by English Heritage and the Archaeology Data Service. The completed form will be included as an appendix to the final report.

- 3.21 All artefactual material recovered will be held by SACIC until their analysis of the material is complete. Ownership of all such archaeological finds will then be given over to the relevant authority. There is a presumption that this will be SCCAS/CT, who will hold material in suitable storage to facilitate future study and ensure its proper preservation.
- 3.22 If the client does not agree to transfer ownership to SCCAS they will be required to nominate another suitable repository approved by SCCAS or provide funding for additional recording and analysis of the finds archive (such as, but not limited to, additional photography or illustration of objects).
- 3.23 The law dictates that client can have no claim to the ownership of human remains. Any such remains must be stored by SCCAS, in accordance with the relevant site's Ministry of Justice licence.
- 3.24 In the rare event that artefacts of significant monetary value are discovered separate ownership arrangements may be negotiated, provided they are not subject to Treasure Act legislation.
- 3.25 If an object qualifies as Treasure, under the Treasure Act 1996. The client will be informed as soon as possible if this is the case and the find(s) will be reported to the Suffolk Finds Liaison Officer (who then reports to the Coroner) within 14 days of the objects discovery and identification. Treasure objects will immediately be removed to secure storage, with appropriate on-site security measures taken if required.
- 3.26 Any material eventually declared as Treasure by a Coroner's Inquest will, if not acquired by a museum, be returned to the client and/or landowner. Employees of Suffolk Archaeology, their subcontractors or any volunteers under their control will not be eligible for any share of a treasure reward.

4 Additional considerations

4.1 Health and Safety

- 4.1.1 The project will be carried out in accordance with Suffolk Archaeology's Health and Safety Policy at all times.
- 4.1.2 All Suffolk Archaeology staff are experienced in working under similar conditions and on similar sites to the present site and are aware of Suffolk Archaeology H&S policies. All permanent Suffolk Archaeology excavation staff are holders of CSCS cards.
- 4.1.3 A separate Risk Assessment and Method Statement (RAMS) document will be prepared for the site and provided to the client. Copies will be available to SCCAS on request.
- 4.1.4 All staff will be aware of the project's risk assessment and will receive a safety induction from the Project Officer.

- 4.1.5 It may be necessary for site visits to be made by external specialists or Suffolk County Council monitors. All such staff and visitors must abide by Suffolk Archaeology's H&S requirements for each particular site, and will be inducted as required and made aware of any high risk activities relevant to the site concerned.
- 4.1.6 Site staff, official visitors and volunteers are all covered by Suffolk Archaeology's insurance policies.

4.2 Environmental controls

- 4.2.1 Suffolk Archaeology is committed to following an EMS policy. All our preferred providers and subcontractors have been issued with environmental guidelines. On site the Project Officer will police environmental concerns. In the event of spillage or contamination reporting procedures will be carried out in accordance with Suffolk Archaeology's EMS policies.

4.3 Plant machinery

- 4.3.1 A suitable 360° tracked mechanical excavator equipped with a full range of buckets will be supplied by the client for the purpose of the archaeological excavation. It will be accompanied by a fully qualified operator who will hold an up-to-date Construction Plant Competence Scheme (CPCS) card (approved by the CITB).

4.4 Site security

- 4.4.1 *Unless previously agreed with the client this WSI (and the associated quotation) assumes that the site will be sufficiently secure for archaeological work to be undertaken.*
- 4.4.2 *In this instance all security requirements including fencing, padlocks for gates etc. are the responsibility of the client.*

4.5 Access

- 4.5.3 *The client will secure access to the site for Suffolk Archaeology personnel and subcontracted plant, and obtain all necessary permissions from landowners and tenants. This includes the siting of any accommodation units/facilities required for the work.*
- 4.5.2 *Any costs incurred to secure access, or incurred as a result of access being withheld (for example by a tenant or landowner) will not be the responsibility of Suffolk Archaeology. Such costs or delays incurred will be charged to the client in addition to the archaeological project fees.*

4.6 Site preparation

4.6.1 *The client is responsible for clearing the site in a manner that enables the archaeological works to go ahead as described. Unless previously agreed the costs of any subsequent preparatory works (such as tree felling, scrub/undergrowth clearance, removal of concrete or hardstanding not previously quoted for, demolition of buildings or sheds, removal of excessive overburden, refuse or dumped material) will be charged to the client in addition to the archaeological project fees.*

4.7 Monitoring

4.7.1 Arrangements for monitoring visits by the LPA and its representatives will be made promptly in order to comply with the requirements of the brief.

5 Staffing

5.1 The following staff will comprise the Project Team:

- 1 x Project Manager (supervisory only, not based on site full-time)
- 1 x Project Officer (full time)
- 3 x Site Assistant (as required)
- 1 x Site Surveyor (as required)
- 1 x Finds/Post-excavation manager (part time, as required)
- 1 x Finds Specialist (part time, as required)
- 1 x Environmental Supervisor (as required)
- 1 x Finds Assistant or Supervisor (part time, as required)
- 1 x Senior Graphics Assistant (part time, as required)

5.2 Project Management will be undertaken by Rhodri Gardner and the Project Officer will be Mark Sommers. All Site Assistants and other staff will be drawn from Suffolk Archaeology's qualified and experienced staff. Suffolk Archaeology will not employ volunteer, amateur or student staff, whether paid or unpaid, to undertake any of the roles outlined in 5.1.

5.3 A wide range of external specialists can be employed for artefact assessment and analysis work as circumstances require.

Appendix 2. Context list

Context Number	Feature Number	Feature Type	Category	Description	Cut by	Cuts
0001	0001	Pit	Cut	Sub-circular shaped pit cut, steep sides down to a rounded base. Cut by Pit 0003.	0003	
0002	0001	Pit	Fill	Fill of cut 0001, consists of mid grey-brown, firm silty clay with occasional flecks of chalk.		
0003	0003	Pit	Cut	Small, roughly circular shaped pit with near vertical sides and a flat base. Cuts Pit 0001		0001
0004	0003	Pit	Fill	Fill of cut 0003, consists of dark grey, firm clayey silt with frequent charcoal.		
0005	0005	Gully	Cut	Linear feature cut, c.5m in length, aligned SW-NE		
0006	0005	Gully	Fill	Fill of gully 0005 from section excavated at SW butt end. Consists of mid grey-brown, firm silty clay with occasional chalk flecks.		
0007	0005	Gully	Fill	Fill of gully 0005 from section excavated at NE butt end. Consists of mid grey-brown, firm silty clay with occasional chalk flecks.		
0008	0008	Gully	Cut	Linear feature cut aligned SW-NE. Butt ends to the SW (possibly after turning to NE), NE end lost but presumably butt ended or met Gully 0063. Near vertical sides down to a flat base		
0009	0008	Gully	Fill	Fill of cut 0008 within longitudinal section excavated to explore relationships with features 0010 and 0012. Consists of mid grey-brown, firm silty clay with occasional chalk and charcoal flecks.		
0010	0010	Posthole	Cut	Sub-circular shaped cut adjacent to gully 0008 - relationship indeterminate.		
0011	0010	Posthole	Fill	Fill of 0010 consisting of Consists of mid grey-brown, firm silty clay with occasional chalk and charcoal flecks. Indistinguishable from fill of 0008.		
0012	0012	Posthole	Cut	Sub-circular shaped cut adjacent to gully 0008 - relationship indeterminate.		
0013	0012	Posthole	Fill	Fill of 0010 consisting of Consists of mid grey-brown, firm silty clay with occasional chalk and charcoal flecks. Indistinguishable from fill of 0008.		
0014	0014	Posthole	Cut	Oval shaped posthole cut with vertical sides down to a flat base.		
0015	0014	Posthole	Fill	Fill of cut 0014 consists of dark grey clay with occasional flecks of chalk and charcoal		
0016	0016	Posthole	Cut	Sub-circular shaped cut. Shallow, with sloping sides down to a flat base.		
0017	0016	Posthole	Fill	Fill of cut 0016 consists of orange-grey clay with chalk flecks		
0018	0008	Gully	Fill	Fill of cut 0008 from section excavated across the feature. Consists of mid grey-brown, firm silty clay with occasional chalk and charcoal flecks.		
0019	0008	Gully	Fill	Fill of cut 0008 from section excavated at junction with gullies 0020 and 0022. Consists of mid grey-brown, firm silty clay with occasional chalk and charcoal flecks.		
0020	0020	Gully	Cut	Linear feature cut. Aligned SE-NW with slight meander. Cut by 0008, cuts 0022. Indeterminate relationship with cuts 0048 and 0053	0060	0028
0021	0020	Gully	Fill	Fill of cut 0020 from section excavated at junction with Gully 0008. Consists of dark grey firm silty clay with occasional chalk and charcoal flecks.		
0022	0022	Gully	Cut	Narrow and shallow linear feature aligned NW-SE. Gully 0028 is probably a perpendicular extension of this feature.		
0023	0022	Gully	Fill	Fill of cut 0022 from section excavated at junction with Gully 0008. Consists of pale grey firm silty clay		

Context Number	Feature Number	Feature Type	Category	Description	Cut by	Cuts
				with occasional chalk and charcoal flecks.		
0024	0022	Gully	Fill	Fill of cut 0022 from section excavated at junction with Gully 0020. Consists of pale grey firm silty clay with occasional chalk and charcoal flecks.		
0025	0020	Gully	Fill	Fill of cut 0020 from section excavated at junction with Gully 0022. Consists of dark grey firm silty clay with occasional chalk and charcoal flecks.		
0026	0026	Posthole	Cut	Small circular posthole noted in base of Gully 0020. Appeared to be sealed by fill 0025		
0027	0026	Posthole	Fill	Fill of cut 0026. Consists of dark grey brown firm silty clay with occasional chalk and charcoal flecks.		
0028	0028	Gully	Cut	Narrow and shallow linear cut aligned SW-NE, probably a continuation of 0022.	0020	
0029	0028	Gully	Fill	Fill of cut 0028. Consists of pale grey firm silty clay with occasional chalk and charcoal flecks		
0030	0030	Pit	Cut	Circular feature cut. Sloping sides down to a rounded base.		
0031	0030	Pit	Fill	Fill of cut 0030 consisting of mid grey orange firm clayey silt		
0032	0032	Pit	Cut	Oval shaped feature cut. Sloping sides down to a flat base.		
0033	0032	Pit	Fill	Fill of cut 0032 consisting of mid grey orange firm clayey silt.		
0034	0034	Posthole	Cut	Small, circular feature cut, bowl shaped profile		
0035	0034	Posthole	Fill	Fill of cut 0034 consists of pale grey silty clay.		
0036	0036	Posthole	Cut	Circular shaped cut with a shallow bowl shaped profile.		
0037	0036	Posthole	Fill	Fill of cut 0036 consisting of grey orange clay with chalk flecks		
0038	0038	Posthole	Cut	Irregular shaped feature cut with vertical sides and a flat base.		
0039	0038	Posthole	Fill	Fill of cut 0038. Consists of dark grey clay with charcoal flecks.		
0040	0040	Pit	Cut	Oval shaped feature cut. Southern edge is steep, others sloping. Flat base.		
0041	0040	Pit	Fill	Fill of cut 0040 consisting of dark grey fill with charcoal flecks		
0042	0042	Posthole	Cut	Circular cut, sloping sides becoming vertical towards base.		
0043	0042	Posthole	Fill	Fill of cut 0042. Consists of dark grey clay with occasional orange mottles and chalk and charcoal flecks.		
0044	0044	Pit	Cut	Oval shaped cut with steep sides and a flat base.		
0045	0044	Pit	Fill	Fill of cut 0044. Consists of dark grey clay with orange mottles and charcoal flecks and lumps.		
0046	0046	Posthole	Cut	Circular shaped cut adjacent to Gully 0048 - relationship indeterminate. Sloping sides down to flat base.		
0047	0046	Posthole	Fill	Fill of cut 0046. Consists of dark grey firm silty clay with occasional chalk and charcoal flecks.		
0048	0048	Gully	Cut	Linear feature cut aligned SW-NE. c.10m in length		
0049	0048	Gully	Fill	Fill of cut 0048 from section excavated through junction with 0020 and 0046. Consists of dark grey firm silty clay with occasional chalk and charcoal flecks.		
0050	0020	Gully	Fill	Fill of cut 0020 from section excavated through junction with 0048. Consists of dark grey firm silty clay with occasional chalk and charcoal flecks.		
0051	0020	Gully	Fill	Fill of cut 0020 from section excavated at junction with Gully 0022. Consists of dark grey firm silty clay with occasional chalk and charcoal flecks.		
0052	0022	Gully	Fill	Fill of cut 0022 from section excavated at junction with Gully 0022. Consists of pale grey firm silty clay with occasional chalk and charcoal flecks.		
0053	0053	Gully	Cut	Linear feature aligned SW-NE. Indeterminate relationship with Gully 0020, possibly cut by, or is	0078	

Context Number	Feature Number	Feature Type	Category	Description	Cut by	Cuts
				contemporary with, Gully 0078. Sloping sides down to a narrow flat base		
0054	0053	Gully	Fill	Fill of cut 0053 from section excavated at junction with Gully 0020. Consists of dark grey firm silty clay with occasional chalk and charcoal flecks.		
0055	0055	Posthole	Cut	Cut noted in base of Gully 0020 and interpreted as a possible posthole. Uncertain relationship with 0020. Sloping sides down to a flat base.		
0056	0055	Posthole	Fill	Fill of cut 0055. Consists of dark grey firm silty clay with occasional chalk and charcoal flecks.		
0057	0057	Posthole	Cut	Remnants of a possible posthole on edge of Pit 0060. Cut by 0060	0060	
0058	0057	Posthole	Fill	Fill of cut 0057 consisting of mid orange brown firm silty clay with charcoal flecks.		
0059	0020	Gully	Fill	Fill of cut 0020 from section excavated at junction with Gully 0053. Consists of dark grey firm silty clay with occasional chalk, charcoal flecks and fired clay fragments.		
0060	0060	Pit	Cut	Large oval shaped cut. Sloping sides, quite steep in places, down to a small circular flat base		0057, 0020, 0078
0061	0060	Pit	Fill	Lower fill in pit 0060 from section excavated at junction with Gully 0020. Consists of mid grey soft clayey silt with occasional small stones		
0062	0060	Pit	Fill	Upper fill in pit 0060 from section excavated at junction with Gully 0020. Consists of dark to black soft clayey silt with occasional small stones and charcoal.		
0063	0063	Gully	Cut	Linear feature cut aligned NW-SE. Narrow with 'V' shaped profile. Probably a continuation of 0092/0078		
0064	0063	Gully	Fill	Fill of Gully 0063 consisting of mid grey firm clayey silt with occasional small stones.		
0065	0065	Posthole	Cut	Small, circular cut with sloping sides		
0066	0065	Posthole	Fill	Fill of cut 0065 consisting of mid grey soft clayey silt with occasional small stones and charcoal		
0067	0067	Posthole	Cut	Small, circular cut with sloping sides		
0068	0067	Posthole	Fill	Fill of cut 0067 consisting of mid grey soft clayey silt with occasional small stones and charcoal		
0069	0069	Pit	Cut	Oval shaped feature cut with a bowl shaped profile.		
0070	0069	Pit	Cut	Fill of cut 0069 consisting of mid grey soft clayey silt with occasional small stones and charcoal flecks		
0071	0071	Posthole	Cut	Small circular feature cut with sloping sides.		
0072	0071	Posthole	Fill	Fill of cut 0071 consisting of mid grey brown soft silty clay with occasional small stones and charcoal flecks		
0073	0048	Gully	Fill	Fill of cut 0048 from SW butt end. Consists of dark grey clay with chalk and charcoal flecks		
0074	0074	Pit	Cut	Oval shaped feature cut with a bowl shaped profile.		
0075	0074	Pit	Fill	Fill of cut 0074 consists of light grey orange firm silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks and small fragments of daub.		
0076	0076	Pit	Cut	Circular shaped feature cut with a bowl shaped profile.		
0077	0076	Pit	Fill	Fill of cut 0076 consists of mid grey brown soft clayey silt with occasional fragments of fired clay.		
0078	0078	Gully	Cut	Linear feature cut. Runs from pit 0060 (although it appears to be cut by it) to the NE. ?cuts /is a recut of Gully 0053 (or is possible contemporary and just joins). Sloping sides down to an uneven but generally flattish base	0060	0053
0079	0078	Gully	Fill	Fill of cut 0078 from section excavated to explore relationship with Pit 0060. Consists of mid grey brown firm clayey silt.		
0080	0060	Pit	Fill	Basal fill of Pit 0060. Consists of pale mottled grey brown soft clayey silt with charcoal flecks.		
0081	0060	Pit	Fill	Fill within Pit 0060. Consists of mid grey soft clayey		

Context Number	Feature Number	Feature Type	Category	Description	Cut by	Cuts
				silt with occasional small stones.		
0082	0060	Pit	Fill	Upper fill of Pit 0060. Consists of dark to black soft clayey silt with occasional small stones and charcoal.		
0083	0083	Posthole	Cut	Small circular cut with sloping sides down to a flat base		
0084	0083	Posthole	Fill	Fill of cut 0083 consisting of light grey brown firm clayey silt with occasional fragments of fired clay/daub		
0085	0085	Posthole	Cut	Small circular cut with near vertical sides down to a bowl shaped base.		
0086	0085	Posthole	Fill	Fill of cut 0085. Consists of mid grey brown soft clayey silt with occasional charcoal and frequent fired clay/daub		
0087	0053	Gully	Fill	Fill of Gully 0053 from section excavated across SW butt end.		
0088	0053	Gully	Fill	Fill of Gully 0053 from section excavated at junction with Gully 0078. Consists of dark grey firm silty clay with occasional chalk and charcoal flecks.		
0089	0078	Gully	Fill	Fill of Gully 0078 from section excavated at junction with Gully 0053. Consists of mid grey brown firm clayey silt.		
0090	0048	Gully	Fill	Fill of Gully 0048. Consists of dark grey firm silty clay with occasional chalk and charcoal flecks.		
0091	0048	Gully	Fill	Fill of Gully 0048. Consists of dark grey firm silty clay with occasional chalk and charcoal flecks.		
0092	0092	Gully	Cut	Linear feature cut aligned SW-NE before turning to run NW-SE. A continuation of Gully 0053 or 0078. Same as Gully 0063 (number allocated to NW-SE segment).		
0093	0092	Gully	Fill	Fill of Gully 0092 from section excavated across its width. Consists of mid grey brown firm clayey silt.		
0094	0094	Gully	Cut	Linear feature cut with gently sloping sides down to a rounded base. Comes close to but appears to stop short of Gully 0092.		
0095	0094	Gully	Fill	Fill of Gully 0094 from section excavated across SW butt-end. Consists of mid brown grey firm silty clay with occasional chalk and charcoal flecks and fragments of fired clay/daub		
0096	0092	Gully	Fill	Fill of Gully 0092 from section excavated to explore possible relationship with Gully 0094. Consists of mid grey brown firm clayey silt.		
0097	0094	Gully	Fill	Fill of Gully 0094. Consists of mid brown grey firm silty clay with occasional chalk and charcoal flecks and fragments of fired clay/daub		
0098			Other	Finds recovered from backfill of Evaluation Trench (9), probably originated from Gully 0092		
0099	0099	Posthole	Cut	Circular shaped cut with vertical sides and a flat base.		
0100	0099	Posthole	Fill	Fill of Posthole 0099. Consists of dark grey clay with frequent chalk and charcoal flecks and occasional patches of fired clay/daub.		
0101	0101	Posthole	Cut	Small circular cut with steep sides and a flat base		
0102	0101	Posthole	Fill	Fill of Posthole 0101. Consists of grey-brown clay with chalk and charcoal flecks.		
0103	0103	Posthole	Cut	Ovoid shaped, probable posthole, cut. Steep to vertical sides and a flat base.		
0104	0103	Posthole	Fill	Fill of cut 0103. Consists of dark grey brown clay with frequent charcoal flecks and occasional lumps.		
0105	0105	Gully	Cut	Meandering linear feature cut. Cut by Pit 0060. Possible extension of Gully 0020 on a differing alignment. Shallow with sloping sides and a flat base.		
0106	0105	Gully	Cut	Fill in eastern butt end of Gully 0105. Consists of mid to dark grey brown, firm silty clay.		
0107	0107	Posthole	Cut	Circular shaped feature cut, shallow with sloping		

Context Number	Feature Number	Feature Type	Category	Description	Cut by	Cuts
				sides and a slightly dished base.		
0108	0107	Posthole	Fill	Fill of cut 0107. Consists of mid grey firm silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks.		
0109	0109	Posthole	Cut	Roughly circular cut with a bowl shaped profile.		
0110	0109	Posthole	Fill	Fill of cut 0109. Consists of mid grey firm silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks.		
0111	0111	Pit	Cut	Large oval shaped feature cut interpreted as a pit. Sloping sides down to a gently sloping, but otherwise flat, base.		
0112	0111	Pit	Fill	Fill of cut 0111. Consists of a pale to mid grey, mottled, firm silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks.		
0113	0113	Posthole	Cut	Small circular cut with steep sides down to a bowl shaped base.		
0114	0113	Posthole	Fill	Fill of cut 0113. Consists of mid to dark grey silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks.		
0115	0115	Pit	Cut	Oval shaped cut with steep sides and a dished base.		
0116	0115	Pit	Fill	Fill of cut 0115. Consists of light grey silty clay mottled with orange clay. Contains occasional chalk and charcoal flecks.		
0117	0117	Pit	Cut	Roughly rectangular shaped cut with rounded corners. Sloping sides down to a generally flat base.		
0118	0117	Pit	Fill	Fill of cut 0117. Consists of dark to black soft clayey silt with occasional charcoal flecks and pieces of fired clay/daub.		

Appendix 3. Catalogue of bulk finds

Context	Sample No.	Pottery		CBM		Fired Clay		Iron Nails		Struck Flint		Heat Altered Flint		Animal Bone		Overall Date	Notes
		No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g		
0004		4	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	26	0	0	0	0	10th-11th C	
0007		6	65	0	0	1	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	10th-11th C	
0009		10	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10th-11th C	
0011		2	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11th-12th C	
0015		1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	850-1150	
0018		15	66	0	0	5	48	0	0	1	16	0	0	4	12	10th-11th C	Lava Quern 38 - 422g
0019		12	121	0	0	2	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11th-12th C	
0023		1	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10th-11th C	
0024		3	21	0	0	3	111	0	0	1	21	0	0	0	0	10th-11th C	
0031		1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10th-11th C	
0033		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		Lava quern 20 - 88g
0037		1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	850-1150	
0039		8	30	1	148	6	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10th-11th C	
0041		1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10th-11th C	
0043		0	0	0	0	1	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
0045		0	0	0	0	0	0	1	19	0	0	1	9	0	0		
0049		1	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	20	0	0	0	0	850-1150	
0051		6	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	L12th-14th C	
0059		0	0	0	0	2	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
0062		1	5	0	0	3	12	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	5	10th-11th C	
0064		4	71	0	0	4	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10th-11th C	

Context	Sample No.	Pottery		CBM		Fired Clay		Iron Nails		Struck Flint		Heat Altered Flint		Animal Bone		Overall Date	Notes
		No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g		
0066		0	0	0	0	5	112	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
0070		0	0	1	9	5	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
0073		1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10th-11th C	
0075		0	0	0	0	2	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
0077		0	0	0	0	24	222	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
0080	1	4	5	0	0	6	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	1	10th-11th C	Charcoal 90 – 4g
0082		4	29	1	4	1	8	0	0	1	7	0	0	0	0	10th-11th C	
0084		0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
0086		0	0	0	0	21	248	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
0088		1	6	1	98	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10th-11th C	
0089		1	3	0	0	11	95	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10th-11th C	
0090		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	28	0	0	0	0		
0093		7	44	0	0	13	234	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	10th-11th C	Lava quern 65 - 183g
0095		2	5	0	0	2	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	10th-11th C	
0096		1	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10th-11th C	
0097		1	4	0	0	1	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	10th-11th C	
0098		1	11	0	0	11	444	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	850-1150	
0100		1	1	0	0	2	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	850-1150	
0104		0	0	0	0	1	19	0	0	1	7	0	0	0	0		
0110		1	6	0	0	1	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	850-1150	
0114		3	19	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	L11th-13th C?	
0118		3	34	0	0	11	107	0	0	0	0	3	128	0	0	10th-11th C	
Total		109	672	4	259	148	1882	1	19	9	127	4	137	14	32		

Appendix 4. Pottery catalogue

Context	Fabric	Type	No	Wt/g	MNV	Form	Rim	Base	Decoration	Rim diam	Rim percent	Abrasion	Soot	Notes
0004	STNE	U	2	9	1									
0004	THET	U	1	8	1							+		
0004	THET	U	1	3	1								int	oxid (red) ext , fsm
0007	THET	R	1	11	1	AB	4			140	12			hard, grey fs
0007	THET	D?	1	5	1				GGR?			+		soft, fsm
0007	THET	B	1	39	1			F				+		soft, fsm, large cp, poss Rom? Sim fabric to FC & RBT
0007	THET	U	2	7	1									fsm,brown ext, black int
0007	THET	U	1	3	1							+		oxid (orange) ext, brown int
0009	THET	U	3	9	3									soft, fsm, variable colours
0009	THET	RU	7	9	1	AB	1			140	10			black with red core, fsm, roughly made, poss EMW
0011	EMWS	U	2	9	1									thick, HM, brown
0015	STNE	U	1	1	1							+		
0018	THET	U	5	17	5									2 hard grey, 3 softer variable, fsm
0018	THET	U	2	4	2				1 GGR?					grey surface red core, fsm
0018	THET	U	2	9	1									burnt, neck
0018	THET	R	1	14	1	AB	4			150	7			sharply angled rim, softish, fsm with occ Fe
0018	THET	R	2	14	1	AA	6			100	23			fsm, grey surfaces, orange core
0018	STNE	U	1	3	1									
0018	STNE	U	2	5	1								int	orange, shell fine but leached
0019	THET	U	2	3	2				1 GGR?			+		soft fsm, grey
0019	EMW	B	5	105	1			S					+	same fabric as THET, may just be poorly made THET base
0019	EMWS	RU	5	13	1	JR	UPEV							
0023	THET	U	1	6	1							+		soft fsm, brown
0024	THET	U	2	6	2									1 soft, 1 slightly harder, fsm occ Fe
0024	THET	U	1	15	1									ms with sparse flint, poss EMW but appears to have throwing lines (or coils?)
0031	THET	U	1	2	1									hard grey fs
0037	STNE	U	1	2	1									
0039	STNE	U	2	1	1							+		shell leached
0039	THET	U	5	26	1									soft f/msm with Fe, oxid cores, grey
0039	THET	U	1	3	1									fsm, hard, black with red core
0041	THET	U	1	2	1									fsm Fe, grey, soft

Context	Fabric	Type	No	Wt/g	MNV	Form	Rim	Base	Decoration	Rim diam	Rim percent	Abrasion	Soot	Notes
0049	STNE	B	1	12	1			F						
0051	THET	U	2	3	2									1 hard grey, 1 sandwich
0051	THET	D	2	7	1				IHLs					black with red core
0051	STNE	R	1	15	1	AB	6			140	12			
0051	MCW	U	1	3	1									abundant ms, orange/brown, seems wheelmade
0062	THET	B	1	5	1			F				+		soft fsm grey
0064	THET	B	1	18	1			F				+		soft, fsm Fe
0064	THET	U	1	32	1									hard fsm, occ Fe
0064	STNE	B	1	16	1			S						
0064	STNE	U	1	5	1									
0073	THET	U	1	1	1							+		fsm grey, could be Rom
0080	THET	U	2	4	1									Residue, fine grey, could be Roman
0080	UNID	U	1	1	1									Tiny fragment, has calc and grog inclusions
0082	THET	U	2	18	1				GGR?					soft, fsm Fe, grey with red core
0082	THET	U	2	11	2									soft fsm, 1 burnt?
0088	THET	U	1	6	1							+		fsm, sparse Fe, brown
0089	THET	U	1	3	1									hard fsm, grey
0093	THET	U	3	13	1									soft fsm, sparse Fe
0093	THET	U	1	2	1									hard fsm, some Fe, blue-grey
0093	THET	R	1	6	1	AB	5/6			130	5	+		soft fsm Fe
0093	THET	R	1	9	1	AB	4			130	5	+		
0093	THET	U	1	14	1	BL?						+		abundant ms, grey
0095	THET	U	1	3	1							+		soft, fsm some cq, oxid core
0095	STNE	U	1	2	1							+		
0096	THET	R	1	25	1	AB	4			130	22	+		soft fsm, sparse Fe & flint, oxid core, angled rim
0097	THET	U	1	4	1							+		soft fsm, oxid (orange) ext
0098	STNE	B	1	11	1			S						
0100	STNE	U	1	1	1									
0110	THET	U	1	6	1									hard fsm, sparse Fe, blue-grey
0114	STNE	U	1	2	1									
0114	THET	B	1	13	1			F						black, brown int, fs, poss calc inclusions? May be something else
0114	MCWG	U	1	4	1									abundant cs, orange core, grey
0118	THET	U	2	9	2							+		soft fsm, some cp & Fe
0118	THET	B	1	25	1			F						hard fsm, dark grey

Appendix 5. Pottery plates



Plate 1. Section of Thetford-type ware pottery sherd from 0039, showing 'sandwich' firing (oxidised margins, reduced surfaces and core). Photographed at x50.

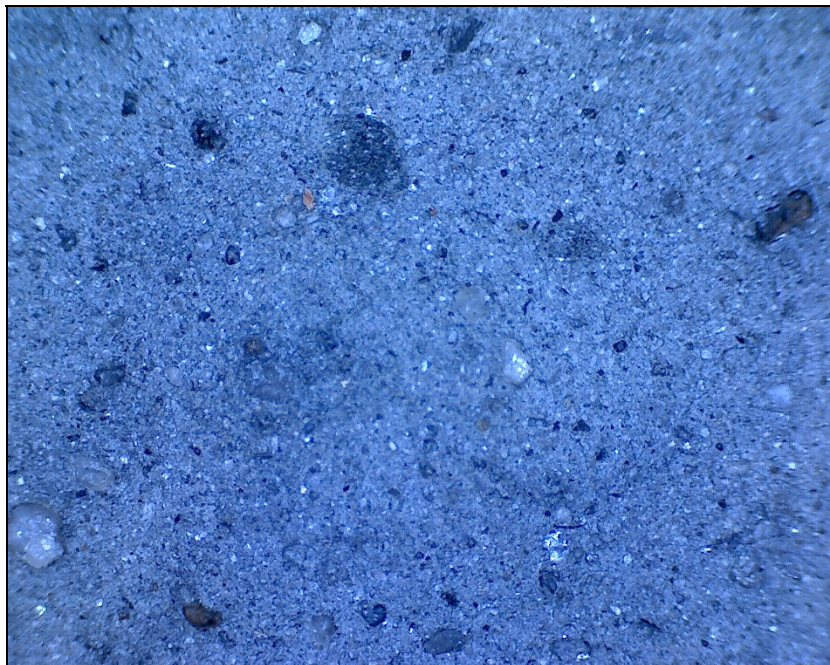


Plate 2. Surface of Thetford-type ware pottery sherd from 0039. Photographed at x50.

Appendix 6. Finds catalogues – ceramic building material and fired clay

Ceramic building material

Context	Fabric	Form	No	Wt/g	Height	Abr	Notes	Date
0039	fscp	RBT	1	148	17	+	reduced core	Rom
0070	fscp	RBT	1	8	18	+	poss tessera, top surface roughly rectangular 20 x 15mm	Rom
0082	fsx	UN	1	4		+	orange/white clays, no surfaces	?
0088	msfcp	RBT	1	98	15	+	brown with orange core	Rom

Fired clay

Context	Fabric	Colour	Type	No	Wt/g	Surface	Impressions	Abr	Notes
0007	fscfe	orange		1	17	flattish?		+	sparse chalk
0018	fscfe	orange	daub?	1	31	flattish?	wattle, c.12mm diam	+	sparse chalk
0018	fsvcp	pale buff		4	17			+	amorphous rounded lumps, fine voids, cream cp
0019	fsc	buff-orange		2	31	smoothed, convex			common chalk
0024	fsc	buff-orange		3	111	smoothed, convex			Com. chalk, joining frgs up to 40mm thick
0039	fsvcp	pale buff		4	18			+	as 0018
0039	fscfe	buff		1	11			+	
0039	fsc	buff-orange		1	2				
0043	fsc	buff-grey	daub?	1	13		2 parallel wattles		moderate chalk
0059	fscfe	orange		2	17	flattish?		+	
0062	fscfe	orange		3	12			+	
0064	fsc	orange		4	5	none		+	
0066	fscfe	orange	daub	3	64		3 wattles? c.15mm diam	+	joining
0066	fscfe	buff		2	48	flattish			joining
0070	fsvcp	pale buff		1	1			+	
0070	fscfe	orange-grey		4	20			+	

Context	Fabric	Colour	Type	No	Wt/g	Surface	Impressions	Abr	Notes
0075	fscfe	orange	daub?	2	22	flattish	wattle?	+	
0077	fsvcp	pale buff		1	3			+	
0077	fsc	orange		6	5			++	
0077	fscfe	buff-grey		17	214	flattish		+	2 pieces large, up to 27mm thick, no wattles
0082	fscfe	buff-orange-brn		1	8	flattish		+	
0084	fsfe	orange		1	1			++	
0084	fsc	orange		1	1				smll chip, hd, v fine calc, poss CBM
0084	fscfe	buff/orange		1	1			++	
0086	fscf	orange-grey		18	194	rough, convex			rounded
0086	fsv	buff-red		2	49	smoothed, convex		+	
0086	fscfe	orange		1	5	smoothed, convex	wattle?	+	
0089	fsc	buff-orange		11	95	flattish			lge pieces 16mm thick, com. chalk
0093	fsvcp	pale buff	daub?	1	10	flattish	wattles?	+	
0093	fscfe	orange	daub?	11	220	flattish	2 with wattles	+	
0093	fsc	grey		1	4				
0095	fsv	red		2	6	smoothed?		++	poss HM pottery but int surface lost
0097	fscfe	orange	daub?	1	32	concave	wattle?	+	
0098	fsvcp	pale buff	daub	5	166	1 flat	2 w wattles, c.17mm diam	+	
0098	fsc	orange	daub	6	278	flattish	parallel wattles		
0100	fscfe	orange	daub	2	9	1 flattish	1 with wattles, woven?	+	
0104	fscfe	buff-grey		1	19				amorphous lump
0110	fscfe	buff		1	9			+	
0114	fscfe	buff-grey		1	3			+	
0118	fsv	orange		11	107			++	large rounded lumps

Appendix 7. OASIS data collection form

OASIS ID: suffolka1-211535

Project details

Project name	Land west of Church Farm, Whatfield
Short description of the project	Small open area excavation following on from an evaluation that revealed medieval features. This revealed the site of a single house plot that fronted onto Naughton Road. The main evidence comprised a series of beam slots and postholes suggesting a post built structure with wattle and daub infill. Pottery analysis indicated it was occupied during the 11th century.
Project dates	Start: 01-06-2015 End: 09-11-2015
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	WHA 015 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	B/15/00426/FUL - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Recording project
Current Land use	Grassland Heathland 4 - Regularly improved
Monument type	BEAM SLOT Medieval
Monument type	POST HOLE Medieval
Monument type	GULLY Medieval
Monument type	PIT Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Early Medieval
Significant Finds	CBM Roman
Significant Finds	FIRE CLAY Medieval
Significant Finds	LAVA QUERN Medieval
Investigation type	"Open-area excavation"
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK BABERGH WHATFIELD WHA015 - Land west of Church Farm, Naughton Road
Study area	680 Square metres
Site coordinates	TM 0270 4672 52.081156967679 0.958600580288 52 04 52 N 000 57 30 E Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Suffolk Archaeology CIC
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Suffolk Archaeology CIC
Project director/manager	Rhodri Gardner
Project supervisor	Mark Sommers
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Suffolk HER
Physical Archive ID	WHA015
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk HER
Digital Archive ID	WHA015
Digital Contents	"other"
Digital Media available	"Database","Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk HER
Paper Archive ID	WHA015

Paper Contents	"other"
Paper Media available	"Correspondence", "Plan", "Section"

Project bibliography

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological Excavation Report: Land west of Church Farm, Naughton Road, Whatfield, Suffolk
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Sommers, M.
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