

Land adjacent to Little Priory, Church
Street, Wangford with Henham, Suffolk
WNF 028

Archaeological Excavation Report

SCCAS Report No. 2014/002

Client: T&S Clarke

Author: J. A. Craven

February 2014

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HER Information

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Site Name:	Land adjacent to Little Priory, Church Street, Wangford with Henham, Suffolk
Report Number	2014/002
Planning Application No:	DC/10/0031/FUL
Date of Fieldwork:	August and November 2013
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Any opinions expressed in this report about the need for further archaeological work are those of the Field Projects Team alone. Ultimately the need for further work will be determined by the Local Planning Authority and its Archaeological Advisors when a planning application is registered. Suffolk County Council's archaeological contracting services cannot accept responsibility for inconvenience caused to the clients should the Planning Authority take a different view to that expressed in the report.

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Summary











A programme of archaeological excavation and monitoring of construction groundworks at land adjacent to Little Priory, Wangford with Henham took place following two stages of evaluation. The fieldwork identified further evidence of 12th-14th century medieval settlement contemporary with Wangord Priory, but suggests that the site lies to the south of the Priory precinct and its buildings, and to the west of any medieval settlement that may have lain along the frontage of Church Street.

During the medieval period the site showed limited evidence of being used for sand or gravel extraction, and for subsequent rubbish disposal in such extraction pits, but appears to have been generally agricultural in its nature, located on the outskirts of the medieval settlement. Two large ditches of apparent medieval date are likely to represent a broader system of boundaries around the priory precinct but they are at odds with the presumed spatial layout of the priory and village in the medieval period. The proximity of the priory to the site, and its relatively small size and wealth, is reflected in elements of the finds assemblage. Local wares dominate the medieval pottery and there is a high proportion of fish remains in the faunal assemblage which may reflect religious dietary patterns.












Following the Dissolution and the closure of the priory the site appears to have retained a similar usage throughout the late medieval, post-medieval and modern periods.

Drawing Conventions

Plans

- Limit of Excavation 
- Features 
- Break of Slope 
- Features - Conjectured 
- Natural Features 
- Sondages/Machine Strip 
- Intrusion/Truncation 
- Illustrated Section  S.14
- Cut Number 
- Archaeological Features 

Sections

- Limit of Excavation 
- Cut 
- Modern Cut 
- Cut - Conjectured 
- Deposit Horizon 
- Deposit Horizon - Conjectured 
- Intrusion/Truncation 
- Top of Natural 
- Top Surface 
- Break in Section 
- Cut Number 
- Deposit Number 0007
- Ordnance Datum $\frac{18.45\text{m OD}}{\times}$

1. Introduction

A programme of archaeological excavation, and monitoring of construction groundworks was undertaken at Land adjacent to Little Priory, Wangford with Henham, Suffolk in August and November 2013. The work was required by a condition imposed on planning application DC/10/0031/FUL which concerned the erection of an Earth-Shelter Eco-House. The work was commissioned by Mr Vaughan Keal (Chartered Architect) and funded by the developer T&S Clarke (Building Contractor).

The requirement for excavation was made by the Archaeological Advisor to the planning authority, Dr Jess Tipper of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCCAS/CT), to preserve by record the archaeological deposits which were known to exist on the site and that would otherwise be affected by the development groundworks.

The site's location within the historic settlement core of Wangford (recorded in the Suffolk HER as WNF 034), c.50m south of the medieval parish church of St Peter and St Paul, coupled with its proximity to the location of the former Wangford Priory (WNF 001), meant that it was known at the pre-planning application stage that it had high archaeological potential (see section 3 below). Prior to a planning application being made the property owners commissioned a private documentary survey by Anthony Breen. An archaeological trial trench evaluation (Good 2008a) of the wider plot was then carried out in order to establish the archaeological implications of development.

Both reports indicated that no part of the priory itself lay within the proposed development, meaning that there were no grounds to refuse development or recommend preservation *in situ* of significant remains. However the trial trenching did identify medieval and prehistoric deposits on the site, which probably still lay within the wider priory precinct.

SCCAS/CT subsequently requested for an archaeological condition to be attached to the planning consent, the first requirement of which was a second program of evaluation, with a trench targeting the actual position of the proposed earth-shelter eco-house. This further identified a medieval ditch and a possible late medieval/post-

medieval structural footing (Meredith 2010). A final requirement for excavation of the building footprint, where a suitable protective buffer could not be maintained, was subsequently detailed in a SCCAS/CT Brief dated 20/06/2012, whereupon SCCAS/FT submitted a Written Scheme of Investigation (Appendix 7).

2. Location, topography and geology

The development area of c.550sqm is situated at TM 4661 7905, in the western third of a 0.37ha plot of open unused land, on the western edge of modern Wangford. The plot lies on the western side of Church Street and is bounded on its eastern edge by a modern bank. To the west lies open farmland while to the south the plot is bordered by an established hedge and private lane. To the north the plot is bordered by the churchyard of St Peter and St Paul's, and the gardens of 'Little Priory'.

The full plot was predominantly flat, with a steep c.2m drop c.15m from the western edge. Both the previous evaluation reports however have noted that the site was originally on a gentle west facing slope, descending from c.12m above Ordnance Datum (OD) on its eastern boundary with Church Street side to c.9m above OD along its western edge, before continuing to descend westwards to the floodplain of the River Wang. This topography is still evident in the lane to the south, but the plot itself was reportedly used for dumping of topsoil from the construction of the A12 bypass in the 1970's, creating its modern profile.

The site's geology consists of deep, well drained sandy and coarse loamy soils (Ordnance Survey, 1983) overlying glacial sand and gravels of the Lowestoft Formation which in turn overlies bedrock of Crag Group sands (British Geological Survey website).

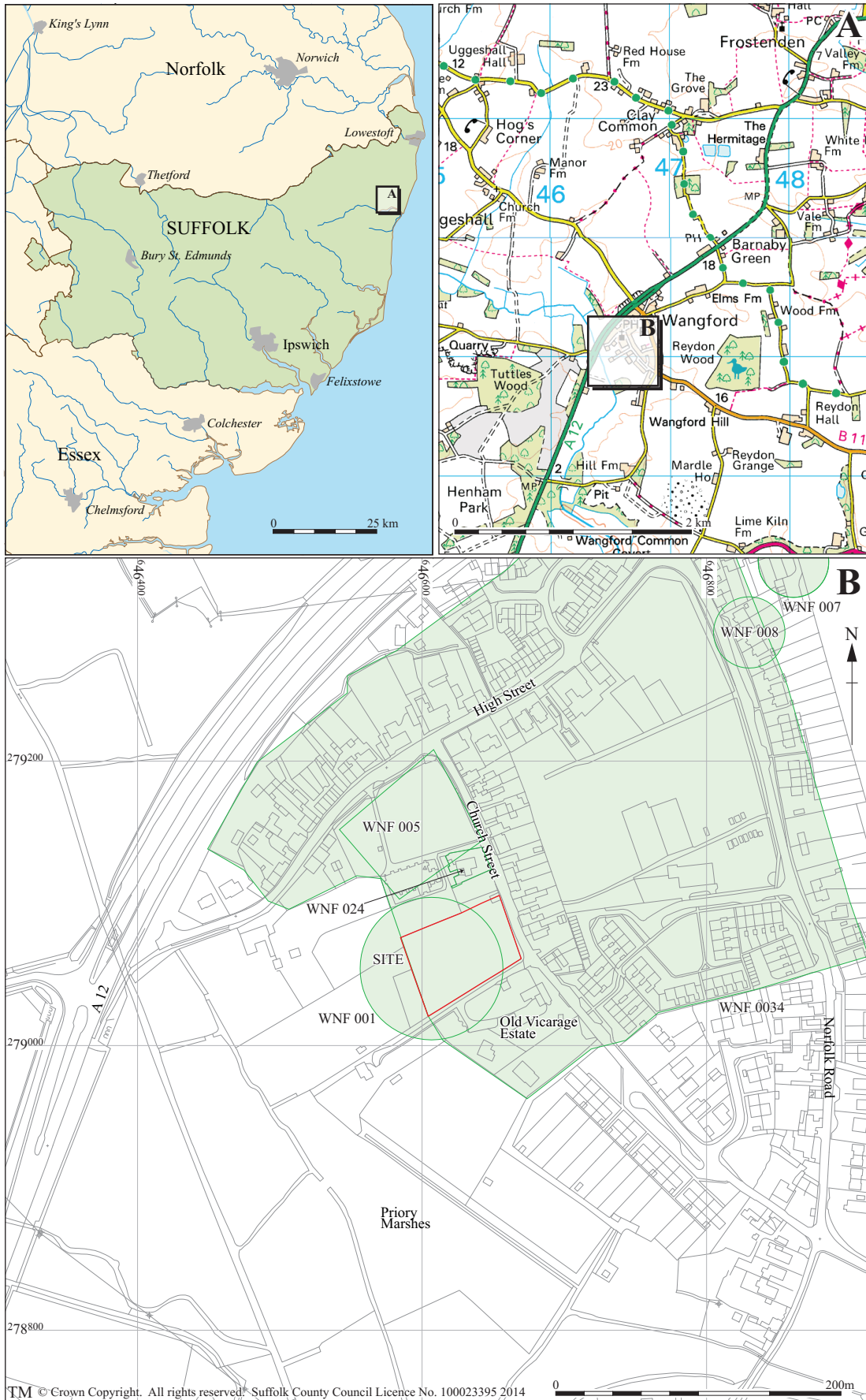


Figure 1. Location plan showing development area (red) and HER entries mentioned in the text (green)

3. Archaeological and historical background

Despite the site's location in a topographical position commonly favourable for early settlement activity there are only two pre-medieval records on the Suffolk HER within 500m. An Acheulean handaxe is recorded as being found 270m to the north-east (WNF 008) and the first evaluation of the whole plot, WNF 025, identified two features with Neolithic/Bronze Age flint and pottery in its south-east corner in Trench 1 (Good 2008a, Fig. 5 below).

From the early medieval period however the plot is likely to have formed the western edge of the historic settlement core (WNF 034). Medieval pottery and coins of 13th/14th century date have been identified c.300m to the east (WNF 007 and 009) but it is the site's position, partially or wholly within the precinct of Wangford Priory (WNF 001), that is of particular importance. The priory, a Cluniac monastery established in 1160 by Dondo Asini, Steward to the household of King Henry II, was a small one, perhaps consisting of three to five monks. The priory was placed in the care of the larger Theford Priory in 1394 whereupon it appears to have declined until its closure in 1528, a few years prior to the Dissolution, and was in a ruinous state by 1537. In 1540 the priory and its possessions were assigned to the Duke of Norfolk.

The monastic buildings probably lay immediately to the south of its church, which also acted as the parish church, in the area to the north of the site. After the priory's closure the parish church (WNF 005) continued to develop, albeit reduced in size, from the original Norman structure until the last elements of the early medieval building were apparently removed during Victorian renovations in the mid 19th century. At the same time the surviving remnants of the monastic buildings to the south of the church were reportedly also demolished with just the presence of three flying buttresses, which now support the southern wall of the church and formerly passed over the north walk of the cloister, surviving.

The 1839 tithe map (Fig. 2) unfortunately does not depict the site in any detail as it excludes details of the Earl of Stradbroke's freehold property. As the earl was the owner of all tithes for the parish the map only depicts those lands which were titheable to him (Breen *pers. comm.*). However while the church and properties to the east are

shown, together with a stylised drawing of a church over its graveyard, there is no indication of any structure in the plot between the church and the site, indicating any extant remains of the priory were likely ruinous.



Figure 2. 1839 tithe map extract
(north orientated to left)

By the late 19th/early 20th century the site is shown as a single open plot, with a small structure in the north-east corner, on both the First and Second Edition Ordnance Surveys of 1884 (Fig. 3) and 1904 respectively. Both maps mark the location of the priory as in the small plot between the site and church, and clearly show the three buttresses against its south wall. The Third Edition (Fig 4, 1927) shows the plot as being divided into five parcels, with two small and isolated buildings in the south-east corner and midway along the north boundary.

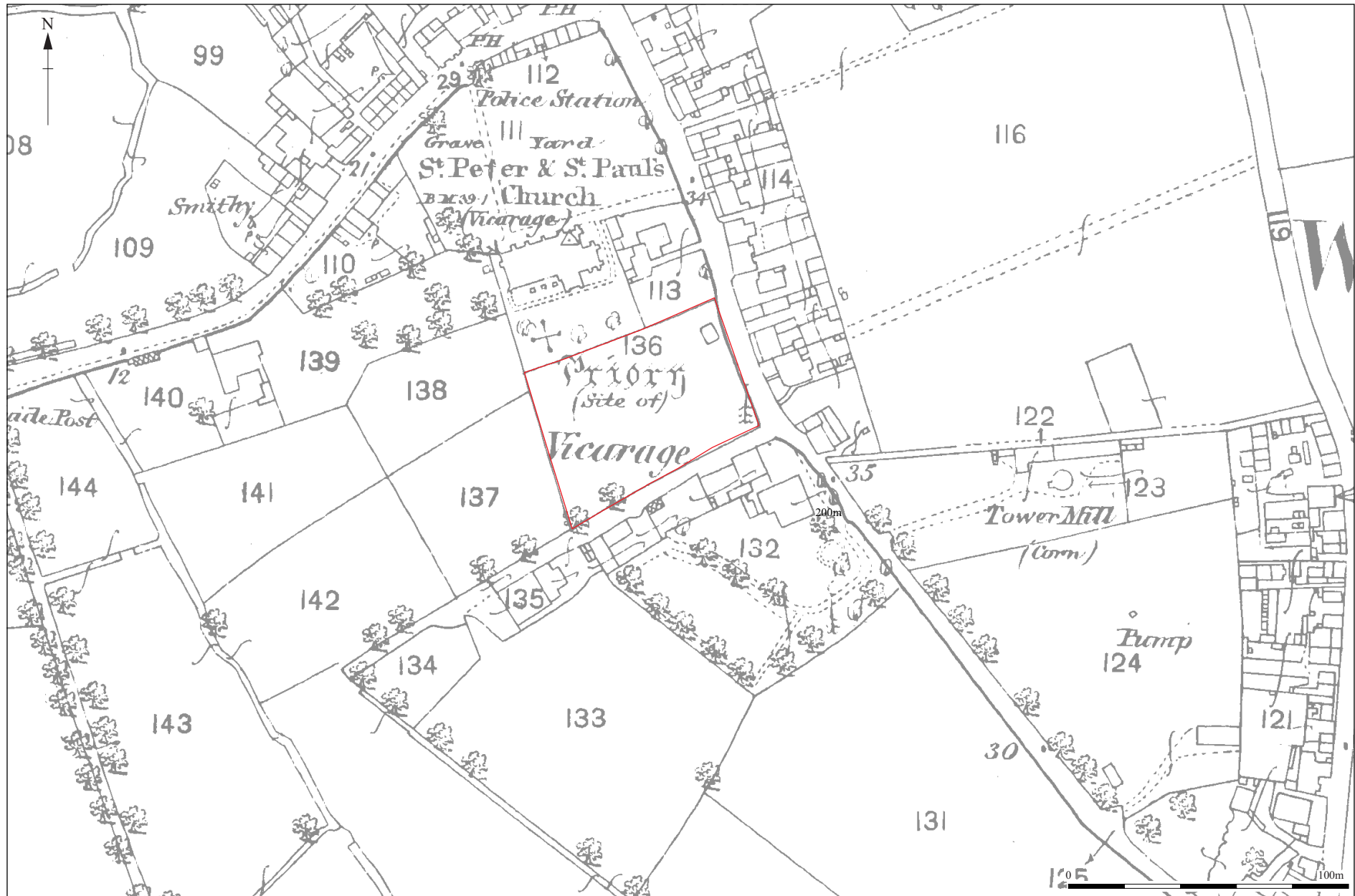


Figure 3. Site shown on First Edition OS map

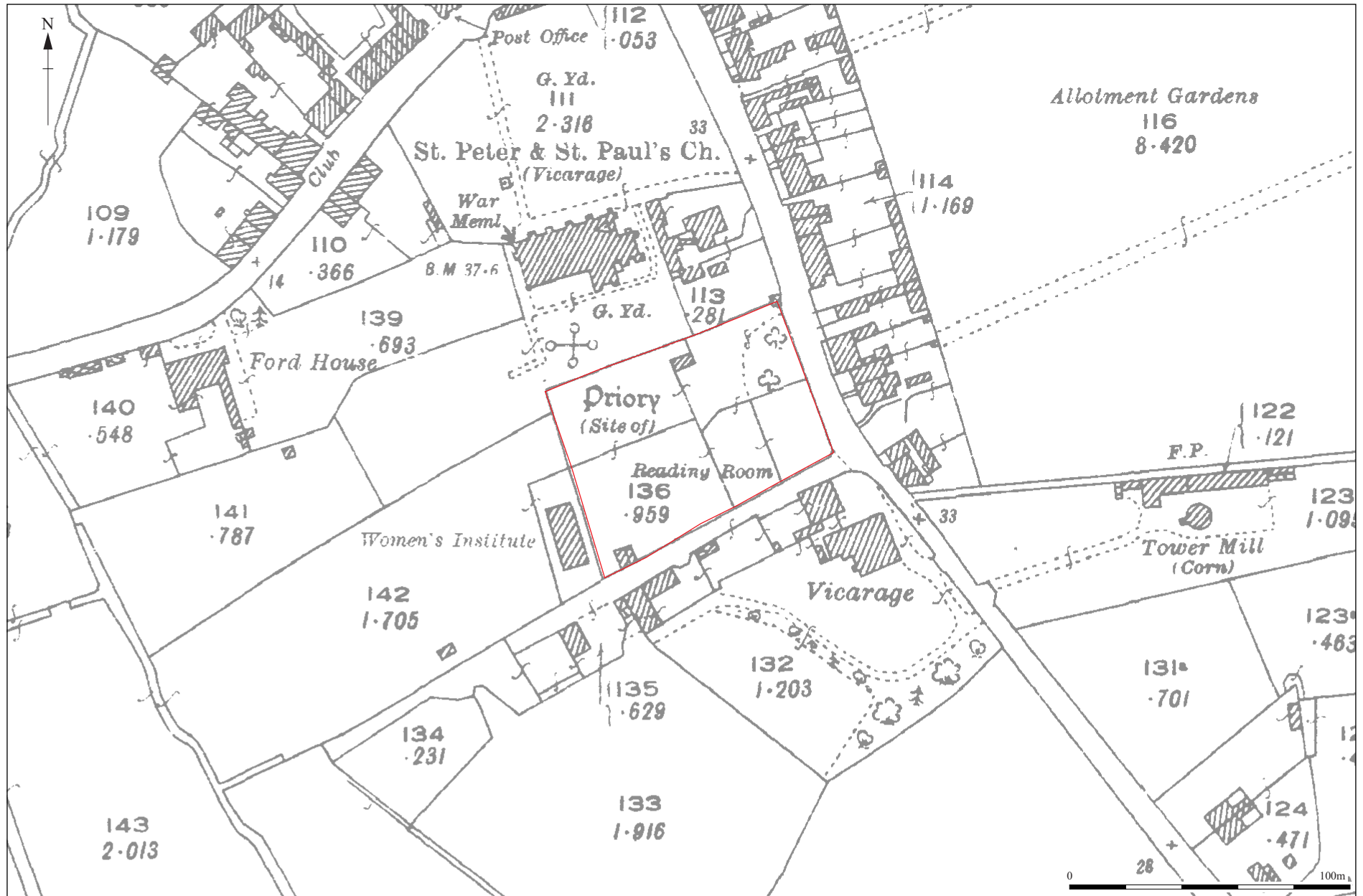


Figure 4. Site shown on Third Edition OS map

The two archaeological evaluations of the site in 2008 (Good 2008a) and 2010 (Meredith 2010), required due to the site's close proximity to the former Priory, did not identify any direct evidence of the priory or ancillary buildings, which again suggests that it was situated in the smaller plot to the north. However the site is still likely to have been within the wider priory precinct or area of medieval settlement and the evaluations did identify evidence of such settlement of 12th-14th century date, in the form of a large extraction pit, ditch and other features including a possible wall footing in WNF 025 Trenches 3, 4 and 6 and WNF 028 Trench 1 (Fig. 5).

The general area also has potential for burials and structures ancillary to the priory church and monitoring of building works at Little Priory (WNF 024, Good 2008b) to the east of the church has revealed disarticulated human bone, probably originating from the churchyard but now incorporated into modern pits and features.

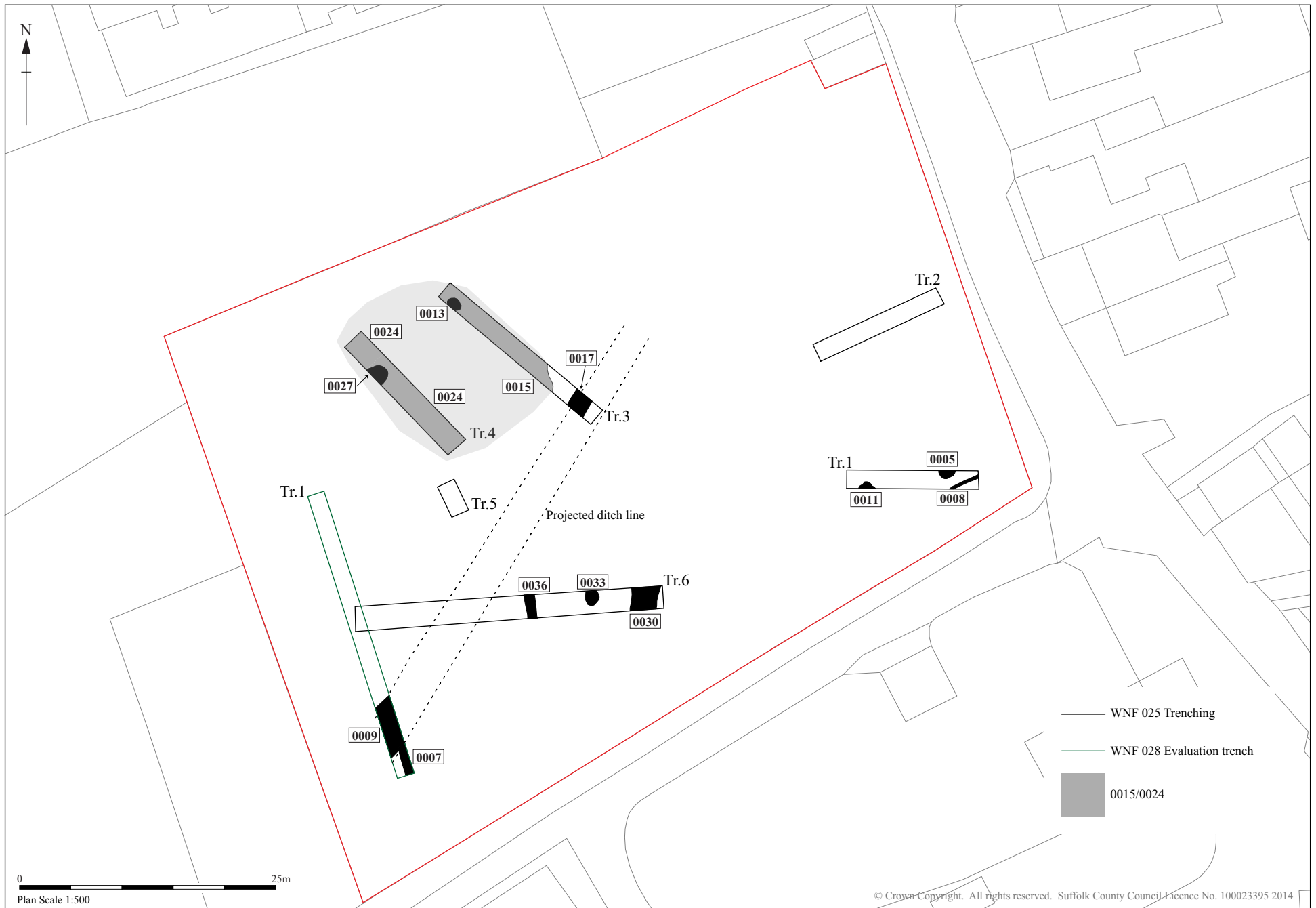


Figure 5. Plan showing combined evaluation trenching and features

4. Methodology

The excavation of three areas (Fig. 6) covering the footprint of the proposed property was carried out in August 2013. Monitoring of the excavation of a service trench and the soil strip of two further areas adjacent to the previous excavations took place in November 2013. The overall size of the excavation was reduced from the specified single 550sqm block as it was precisely targeted to the development outline, the client having already removed part of the modern overburden. The excavation was also broken up into separate areas due to a need to deal with areas of Japanese knotweed and the separate Area 3 excavation to the south was reduced as it became clear that the formation depth was leaving a sufficient buffer to potential archaeological deposits. Excavation areas were stripped by a mechanical excavator with a ditching bucket, under the supervision of an archaeologist, to the top of the archaeological levels.

Archaeological features were normally clearly visible following machining, but areas were cleaned by hand where necessary. All features were then investigated by hand with generally 50% of pits and postholes and 10% of ditches being excavated. Bulk soil samples were collected from selected contexts for environmental analysis.

The site was recorded using a single context numbering system, continuing that used in the evaluation. Planning points were recorded with an RTK GPS and hand drawn excavation area plans were made at a scale of 1:50 on an A1 sheet of permatrace. Feature sections were recorded at a scale of 1:20 on an A3 sheet of gridded permatrace. Digital colour photographs were taken of all stages of the fieldwork, and are included in the digital archive.

All site data has been input onto an MS Access 2003 database. Bulk finds have been washed, marked and quantified.

An OASIS form has been completed for the project (No. 167922) and is included as Appendix 8. A digital copy of this report has been submitted for inclusion on the Archaeology Data Service database (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/greylit>).

The site archive is kept in the main store of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service at Bury St Edmunds under HER No. WNF 028.

5. Results

5.1. Introduction

Machining of excavation areas 1-3, which measured 36sqm, 115sqm and 59sqm in size respectively (Figs. 6-11), involved the removal of topsoil and layers of modern build up/imported material including 0059, a stony crag sand layer at the south-west end of the site and 0060, a layer of very dark sandy loam with moderate stones. These deposits, previously recorded as 0005 and 0006 in the 2010 evaluation overlaid a series of archaeological features which in turn cut an earlier subsoil, 0061. This deposit, a light-mid brown stony sand with moderate stones and mortar, was previously recorded as 0003 and is probably the same as WNF 025 deposits 0004, 0023 and 0039. Removal of this exposed the natural geology of mid to pale yellow loose sands with moderate small to medium rounded flint gravel.

Period/deposit type	WNF 025 Evaluation 1	WNF 028 Evaluation 2	WNF 028 Excavation
Topsoil	0001	0002	-
Modern build up layers	0002, 0003, 0040	0005, 0006	0059, 0060
Medieval and post-medieval features	0017, 0030, 0033 etc	0007, 0009	0062 etc
Subsoil	0004, 0023, 0039	0003	0061
Prehistoric features	0005, 0008, 0012	-	-
Natural	-	0004	-

Table 1. Concordance of context numbers across evaluations and excavation

Later monitoring of further site stripping for the building footprint (41sqm) and an adjacent pond (139sqm) did not identify any further features. Monitoring of a length of service trench, measuring 0.3m wide and 0.9m deep, to the north-east of the property saw further evidence of the plots' soil profile, with at least 0.7m of modern imported material overlying the buried light-mid brown stony sand subsoil (Fig. 6). The limitations of the trench seriously restricted observation which meant that although a possible feature (a ditch?) with a pale brown silt/sand fill was noted at the base of the modern deposits, it could not be adequately observed or recorded, and monitoring was abandoned.

Apart from four residual prehistoric flint flakes and a small quantity of burnt flint the archaeological deposits indicate activity in the medieval, post-medieval and modern periods. A full context list is given in Appendix 1.



Figure 6. Overall plan of excavation/monitoring layout

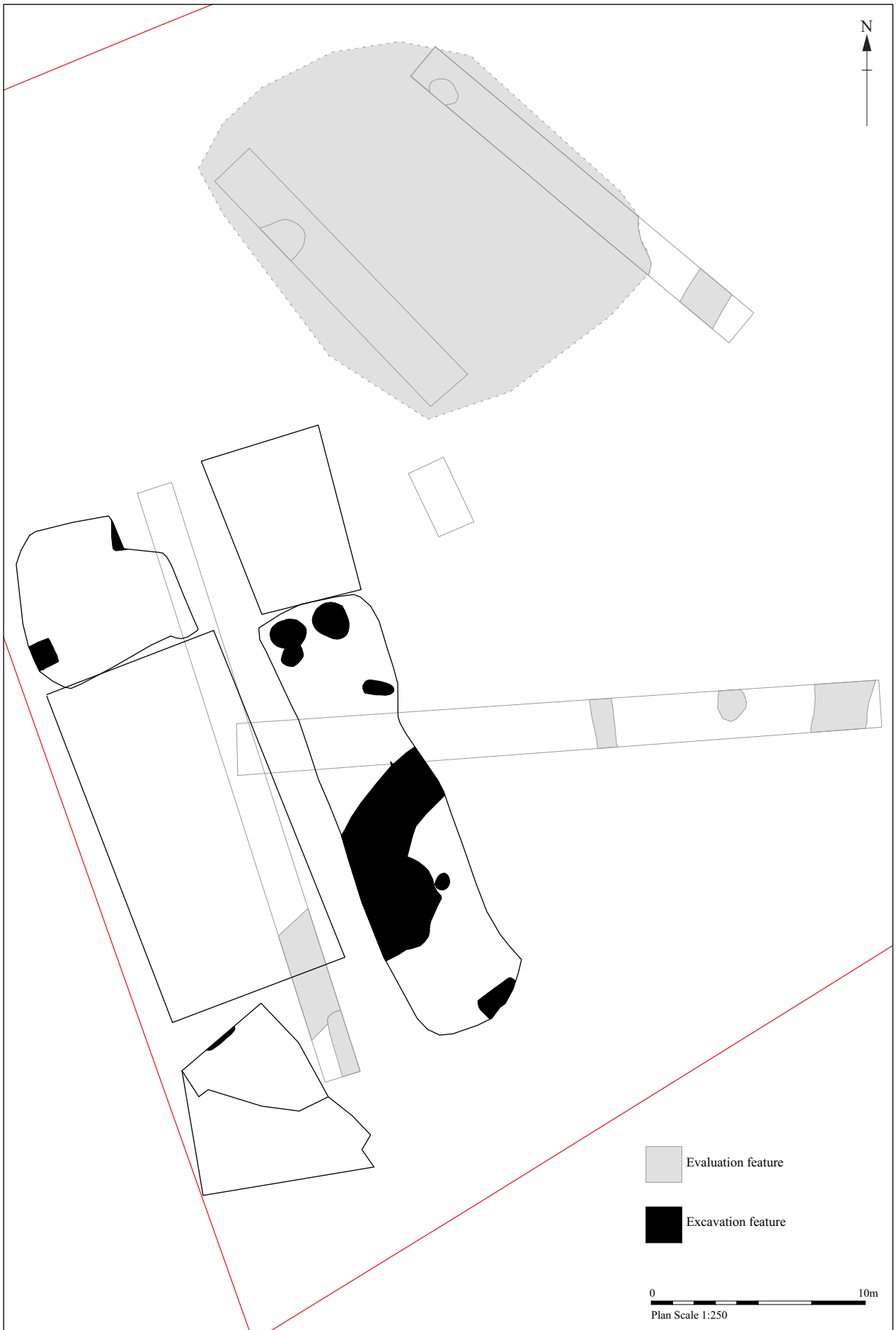


Figure 7. Outline plan showing both evaluation and excavation features

5.2. Phase I. Medieval

0064 was a small circular pit lying to the east of 0066 (Figs. 9 & 10). Steep-sided with a slightly concave base, it measured 0.75m in diameter and 0.3m deep. Its fill, 0065, a dark grey/brown sandy loam with moderate stones, contained five sherds of late 12th-14th century medieval pottery.

0069 was a north-east to south-west aligned ditch (Figs. 9 & 10, Pl. 1 & 2), identified in the 2010 evaluation as WNF 028 0009. Although it was not identified in WNF 025 Trench 6 it does appear to be aligned with ditch 0017 in WNF 025 Trench 3. Measuring 2.8m wide and 0.55m deep, its two sections showed a possible re-cut although its fill, numbered as 0070 and 0080 in sections 05 and 10 respectively, was a uniform and homogenous red/brown silty sand with moderate stones. Seventy-six sherds of 13th-14th century medieval pottery were collected from 0070, together with a small quantity of CBM. Other material collected consisted of animal bone, shell and two fragments of quernstone. Fill 0080 contained a further nine sherds of pottery with animal bone and shell.



Plate 1. Ditch 0069 and pit 0066. Section 05 facing south-west



Plate 2. Ditch 0069 and pit 0057. Section 10 facing south-west

0075 was an oval-shaped pit measuring c.1m in diameter and 0.3m deep (Figs. 9 & 10, Pl. 3). Cut by a larger pit, 0073, on its northern side, its fill, 0076, a homogenous brown silty sand with occasional stones and a concentration of lime mortar at the base, contained a single sherd of late 12th-14th century medieval pottery.



5.3. Phase II. Late medieval/post-medieval

0066 was a large irregular-shaped pit with vertical sides and a flat base, measuring 5m wide, at least 3m in length and 1m deep (Figs. 9 & 10, Pl. 1 & 4). The feature cut across the southern side of infilled ditch 0069. Partially excavated in two sections, its fill, 0067/0068, was a very dark grey/brown sandy loam with moderate stones. Although sandier towards the edge of the cut it was thought to be one single deposit infilling the feature. Both fills contained late medieval pottery of 15th-16th century date, together with quantities of medieval to post-medieval CBM and animal bone. A single fragment of clay tobacco pipe, together with a fragment of window glass lead (SF1001) was recovered from 0067, and a post-medieval nail from 0068.



Plate 4. Pit 0066. Section 06, facing north-west

0073, which cut medieval pit 0075, measured 1.7m by 1.4m and 0.5m deep (Figs. 9 & 10, Pl. 3) and had a fill, 0074, of mixed darkish brown grey sandy loam with moderate stones, from which eleven sherds of late 12th-14th century pottery, a large quantity of fired clay, late medieval/post-medieval CBM and a single post-medieval nail was collected.

0077 was a large oval-shaped pit with vertical sides and a flat base measuring 1.8m by 1.6m and 0.5m deep (Figs. 9 & 10, Pl. 5). Slumping into the base of the pit from the north-east side was a deposit of red/brown silty sand with occasional stones and charcoal flecks, 0079. Above this and infilling the remainder of the feature was 0078, a mid/dark brown sandy loam with moderate stones from which three sherds of late 12th-14th century pottery and small amounts of quernstone, together with post-medieval CBM and fired clay were collected.



Plate 5. Pit 0077. Section 8 facing north-west

5.4. Phase III. Modern

0051 and 0053 were a pair of rectilinear modern rubbish pits, partially visible in excavation Area 1 (Fig. 8). 0051 was shallow and had a homogenous fill, 0052, of dark grey/brown loam/topsoil from which seven pieces of post-medieval CBM were collected. 0053 was left unexcavated as its dark grey sandy loam fill, 0054, was seen to contain 20th century rubbish.

0055 and 0057 were two further modern pits in excavation Area 2 (Figs. 9 & 10). 0055, partially visible against the southern baulk, was left unexcavated as its fill, 0056, a dark grey sandy loam contained 20th century rubbish. 0057 was partially excavated in

Section 10 where it was seen to cut across fill 0070 of ditch 0069 (Pl. 2). Its fill of dark grey sandy loam, 0058, also contained 20th century rubbish.

5.5. Unphased

0062 was the edge of a probable pit, just seen against the west edge of excavation Area 3 (Fig. 11). Measuring at least 1.7m wide and 0.55m deep its fill, 0063, was a very loose disaggregated lime mortar with pebble-cobble sized flints. As it cut the 0061 subsoil it is at least medieval in date or later.

0071 was an elongated oval pit with a V-shaped profile measuring 1.5m by 0.6m and 0.45m deep (Figs. 9 & 10). Its fill, 0072, was a brown silty sand, lighter at the base, with a concentration of stones in its centre.

A possible ditch, with a pale brown silt/sand fill, was noted at the base of the modern deposits in the monitored length of service trench, possibly cutting the underlying subsoil. The limitations of the trench meant that it was only seen in section and could not be adequately observed or recorded.

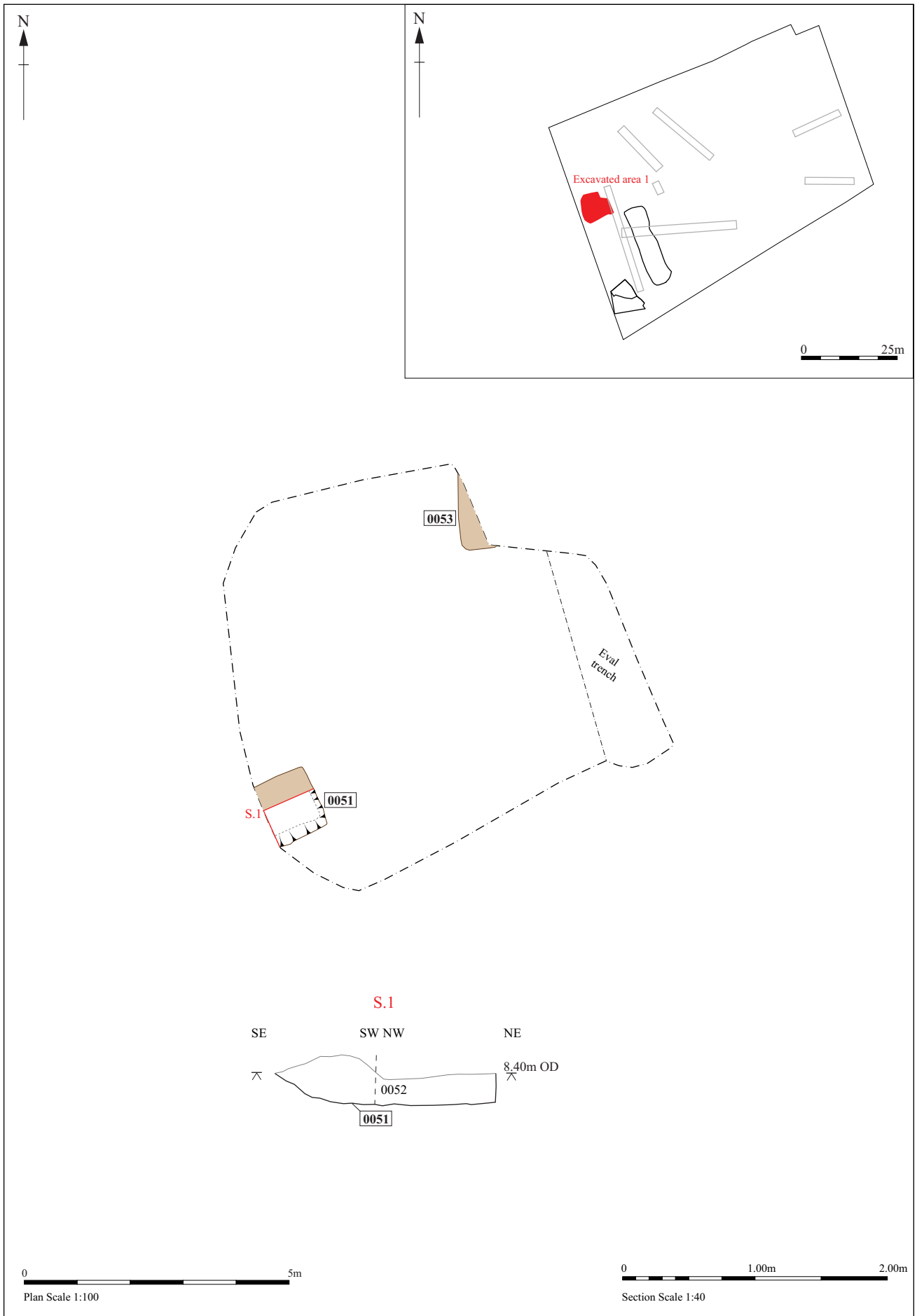


Figure 8. Excavation area 1, plan and section

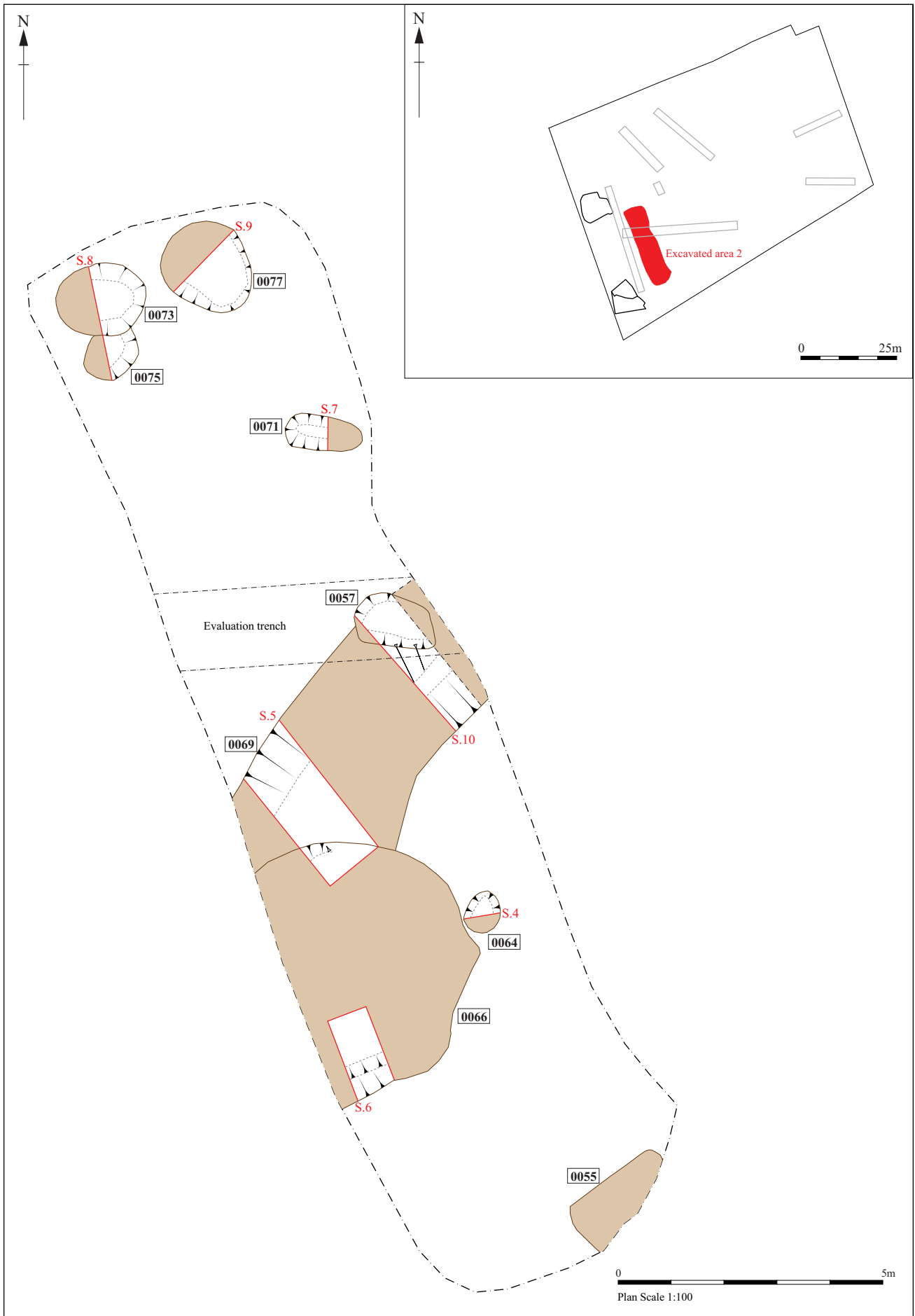


Figure 9. Excavation area 2, plan

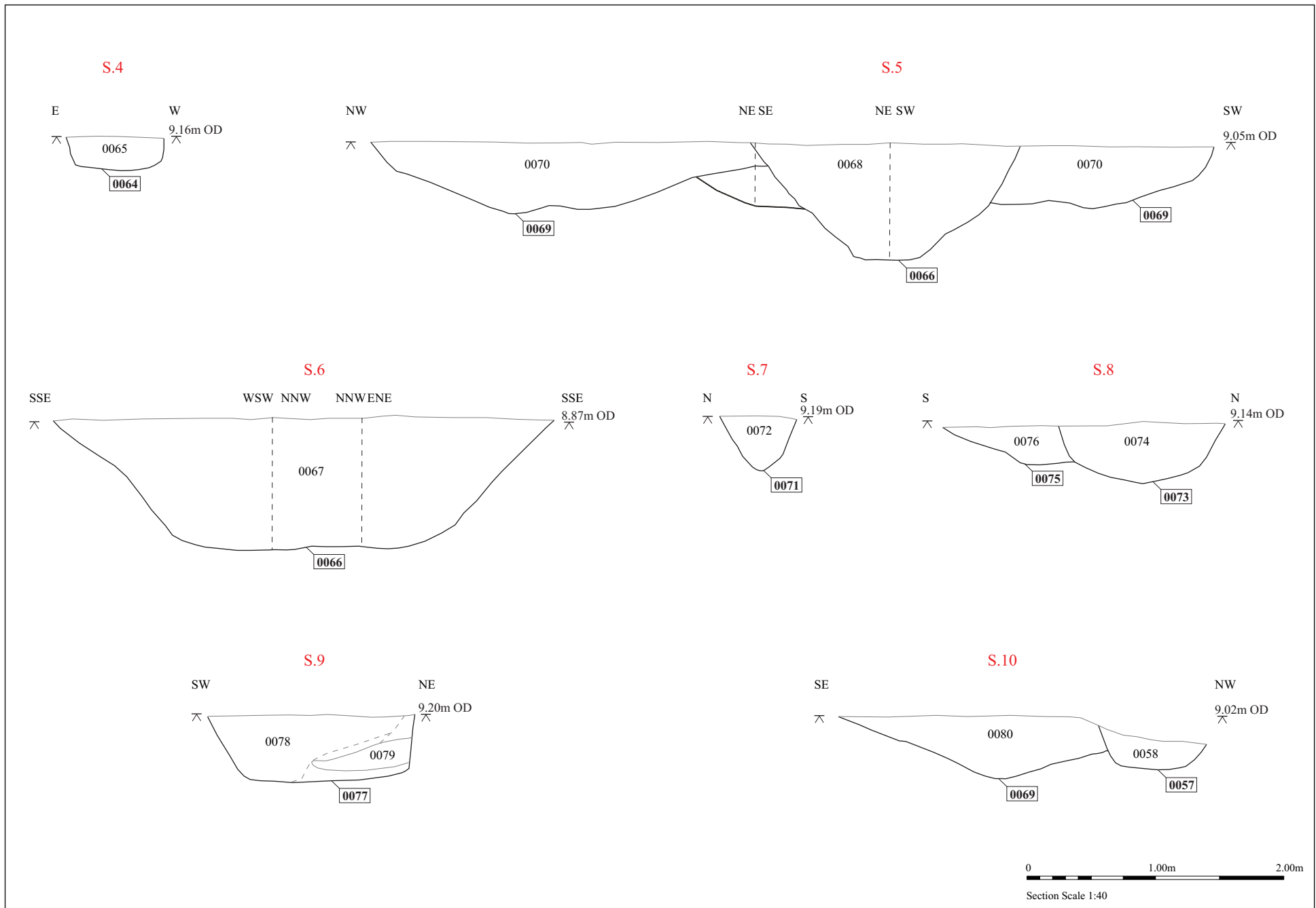


Figure 10. Excavation area 2, sections

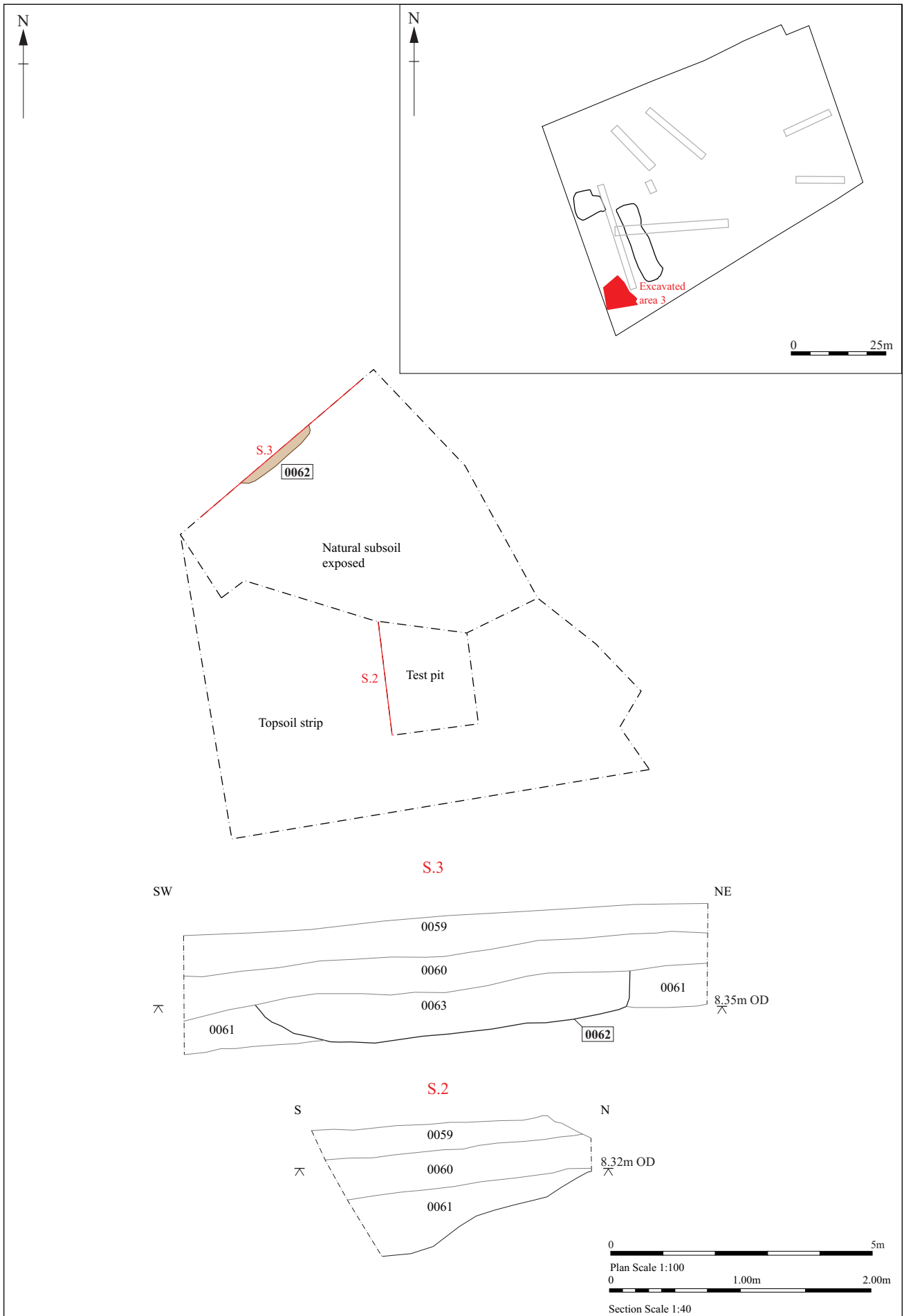


Figure 11. Excavation area 3, plan and sections

6. The finds evidence

Compiled and edited by Richenda Goffin

6.1. Introduction

Table 2 shows a breakdown of the main finds materials recovered, and a full catalogue by context can be found in Appendix 2. The totals include small quantities of additional material collected during the environmental sampling from the major finds categories. There was a single small find (SF 1001).

Find type	No	Wt/g
Pottery	122	1621
CBM	149	4685
Fired clay	274	4206
Clay tobacco pipe	1	1
Lava quern	3	44
Worked flint	2	8
Burnt flint/stone	5	116
Iron	2	30
Animal bone	921	3039
Shell	32	132
Charcoal	6	12

Table 2. Finds quantities

6.2. Pottery

Sue Anderson

6.2.1. Introduction

One hundred and twenty-two sherds of pottery weighing 1621g were collected from eight contexts. Table 3 shows the quantification by fabric; a summary catalogue by context is included as Appendix 3.

Description	Fabric	Code	No	Wt/g	Eve	MNV
Early medieval ware	EMW	3.10	1	2		1
Medieval coarseware	MCW	3.20	59	385		54
Waveney Valley coarseware	WVCW	3.41	47	1055	0.56	21
Hollesley-type coarseware	HOLL	3.42	1	1		1
Waveney Valley glazed wares	WVGW	4.34	1	9		1
Scarborough Phase I	SCAR1	4.41	1	11	0.10	1
<i>Total medieval</i>			<i>110</i>	<i>1463</i>	<i>0.66</i>	<i>79</i>
Late medieval and transitional	LMT	5.10	11	125	0.10	11
Siegburg Stoneware	GSW1	7.11	1	33		1
<i>Total late and post-medieval</i>			<i>12</i>	<i>158</i>	<i>0.10</i>	<i>12</i>
Total			122	1621	0.76	91

Table 3. Pottery quantification by fabric

Previous work on the site produced a further sixty-six sherds (897g) of medieval and post-medieval date (Goffin 2010).

6.2.2. 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 the 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. Regional wares were identified based on Jennings (1981). Form terminology follows MPRG (1998). Recording uses a system of letters for fabric codes together with number codes for ease of sorting in database format. The results were input directly onto an MS Access database.

6.2.3. Pottery by period

Medieval

Medieval wares are the largest proportion of this assemblage. Four fabrics of medieval coarsewares (including EMW) are present in this group in varying amounts. The fabrics are comparable with others found in north-east Suffolk, some of which were probably manufactured along the Waveney Valley. The latter are in a fine sandy fabric with occasional large flecks of mica, and the forms are comparable with 13th/14th-century types from the Hollesley kiln site. The generic 'MCW' category comprises largely medium sandy wares with few other inclusions apart from sparse mica and occasional pieces of unburnt flint.

Seven rims are present, all Waveney Valley types, representing six jars and a large bowl or curfew. All are developed forms comprising everted or upright rims with squared or square-beaded ends. The bowl from ditch fill 0070 has applied thumbled strip decoration below the rim and diagonally across the body. A base fragment from the same context with a hole pierced before firing and internal sooting may have belonged to the same vessel and is likely to be a curfew; another body sherd with internal burnt

deposits (from pit fill 0074) may also belong. Other decoration includes shallow indents (thumbing) at the base angle of one vessel and finger-tip impressions in two others.

Only two sherds of glazed wares are present. They comprise a green-glazed body sherd of probable local origin (Waveney Valley or possibly Hollesley), and a jug rim in Scarborough Ware. The latter is a flat-topped everted rim with a deep cordon below and a strip of applied decoration at the break, possibly representing the hair on a face jug.

Late medieval

The later medieval period is represented by eleven sherds in LMT fabric and a piece of German stoneware, all recovered from the pit fills 0067 and 0068. Most sherds are pieces of body and base, but the rim of a jug and a body sherd with a handle, probably also from a jug, were found in pit fill 0067. The fragment of stoneware is a large body piece from a mug or jug with a brown wash externally and lead glaze internally. Although not entirely typical, it is most likely to be a Siegburg product.

6.2.4. Pottery by context

A summary of the pottery by feature is provided in Table 4.

Context	Feature	Type	Fabrics	Spot date
0065	0064	Pit	MCW, WVCW	13th-14th c.
0067	0066	Pit	EMW, MCW, HOLL, LMT	15th-16th c.
0068	0066	Pit	LMT, GSW1	14th-16th c.
0070	0069	Ditch	MCW, WVCW, WVGW	13th-14th c.
0074	0073	Pit	MCW, WVCW, SCAR1	13th c.*
0076	0075	Pit	MCW	L. 12th-14th c.
0078	0077	Pit	MCW, WVCW	13th-14th c.*
0080	U/S	Ditch	MCW, WVCW	13th-14th c.

Table 4. Pottery types present by context

* contexts containing CBM which is potentially later

Pit 0066 contained late medieval wares in both fills and is likely to be of 15th/16th-century date. All other features produced medieval pottery of largely 13th/14th-century date, although pit 0077 and pit 0073 contained some possibly late or post-medieval tile and brick. Ditch 0069 contained the largest quantity of pottery from any of the features (85 sherds, 1203g), and this ditch also produced fifty-eight medieval sherds in the evaluation (contexts 0010, 0011).

6.2.5. Discussion

The medieval coarsewares in this assemblage are all of local origin, comprising fabrics which are commonly found in north-east Suffolk. The forms are mainly medium to large jars but one possible curfew or large bowl was identified. Only two glazed wares are present, one of which is 'imported' from further up the east coast. Scarborough wares are a common find at coastal sites in East Anglia, and occasionally reach inland sites where they may be considered of relatively high status.

The late medieval wares are also largely of local origin, although there is one German import. Imported stoneware mugs are frequent finds in urban centres and at high status sites across the region.

6.3. Ceramic building material

Sue Anderson

6.3.1. Introduction

One-hundred and forty-nine fragments of CBM weighing 4685g were collected from six contexts. The assemblage was quantified (count and weight) by fabric and form. Fabrics were identified on the basis of macroscopic appearance and main inclusions. The width, length and thickness of bricks and floor tiles were measured where possible, but roof tile thicknesses were only measured when another dimension was available. Forms were identified from work in Norwich (Drury 1993), based on measurements. A full catalogue is included in Appendix 4.

6.3.2. The assemblage

Table 5 shows the quantification by type and form. The majority of fragments were pieces of brick.

Type	Form	code	No	Wt (g)
Roofing	Plain roof tile: medieval	RTM	12	606
	Plain roof tile: medieval?	RTM?	3	32
	Plain roof tile: post-med	RTP	25	1058
Walling	Early brick	EB	14	375
	Late brick	LB	22	2324
	Late brick?	LB?	1	7
Flooring	Flemish floor tile	FFT	2	222
Miscellaneous	Roman tile?	RBT?	1	20
	Unidentified	UN	69	41
Totals			149	4685

Table 5. CBM by type and form

Roofing

Forty fragments of roofing tile were recovered, as shown in Table 6.

Fabric	code	RTM	RTM?	RTP
Fine sandy	fs			15
Fine sandy with flint	fsf		2	
Medium sandy	ms	7		1
Medium sandy with flint	msf	5		8
Medium sandy with grog	msg		1	1

Table 6. Roofing tiles by fabric and form (fragment count)

The majority of pieces were fully oxidised plain roof tiles in fine and medium sandy fabrics which are likely to be late or post-medieval in date. One fragment had a circular peg hole. Medieval roof tiles were more commonly in medium sandy fabrics and had reduced cores and/or surfaces. Four pieces were glazed with either orange (uncoloured) or green lead glaze. Two fragments from pit fill 0068 were part of a tile measuring 160mm wide and 15mm thick, with two peg holes. The tile was covered in thick white lime mortar and had probably been reused in a wall.

Walling

Table 7 shows the quantities of brick fragments by fabric and form.

Fabric	Code	EB	LB	LB?
Estuarine clays	est	14		
Fine sandy	fs		1	1
Fine sandy with flint	fsf		3	
Fine sandy micaceous	fsm		1	
Fine sandy poorly mixed	fsx		1	
Medium sandy	ms		5	
Medium sandy with flint	msf		4	
Medium sandy with flint and ferrous inclusions	msffe		6	
Medium sandy with grog and ferrous inclusions	msgfe		1	

Table 7. Bricks by fabric and form (fragment count)

Fourteen fragments of at least two early bricks in pale pinkish grey estuarine fabrics were recovered from pit fills 0067 and 0068. One fragment was 53mm thick and one was 57mm thick. Both had straw impressions on the base, suggesting a 14th-15th-century date.

Late bricks (LB) made up the bulk of this group. A variety of fabrics and sizes was present, but most were in medium sandy fabrics containing flint and other local inclusions. All were handmade. One could be measured in two dimensions (112 x 55mm), and three provided a thickness only (45mm, 55mm, 60mm). These sizes are within the range expected for 15th/16th to 18th/19th-century bricks. Some bricks from pit fills 0067, 0068 and 0074 had been partly vitrified during firing, resulting in blue-grey surfaces. This is typical of bricks made in early kilns which were less easily controlled than later types.

Flooring

Two Flemish floor tiles (FFT) were found in pit fill 0067. A small abraded piece in a fine sandy fabric with ferrous inclusions was green-glazed. A larger, worn fragment measured 112mm across and 17+mm thick and was in a fine sandy grogged fabric. It had white slip on the knife-trimmed chamfered edges and was probably originally yellow-glazed.

Miscellaneous

One abraded fragment of a possible Roman tile in a fine sandy fabric was recovered from ditch fill 0070. The surfaces were reduced, which is typical of Roman tile which has been re-used in fire-related features such as hearths during the Saxon period. The fragment was tapered and may be a piece of flange from a *tegula*.

Sixty-nine fragments were small, unidentified pieces recovered during sample sieving from 0067.

6.3.3. Discussion

The small CBM assemblage includes one ?Roman piece, but the majority is of medieval and late/post-medieval date. Fragments were recovered from one ditch (6 fragments) and four pits (143 fragments). The quantities are too small to suggest deliberate dumping of a demolished structure, and the fragments were probably accidentally incorporated into these fills at a later date. The variety of fragments present may indicate that the pieces came from several different buildings or phases of construction. Abrasion of many of the fragments suggests that this may have occurred some time after the structure(s) had been demolished.

6.4. Fired clay

Sue Anderson

A total of 274 fragments (4206g) of fired clay was recovered from three contexts during the excavation. 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 5.

One main fabric was present in this assemblage, a medium sandy clay with common coarse chalk and flint ('mscf'), generally buff externally with grey and red areas in the core. Only two small fragments (5g) were recorded as a different fabric (pink, medium sandy with chalk, 'msc'). The latter were recovered from a sample of pit fill 0067.

Most fragments were recovered from 15th/16th-century pit fill 0074, with only eleven fragments (134g) from pit fill 0078. Most fragments were abraded, amorphous lumps with no surviving surfaces and probably represented the remains of cores from larger pieces. Despite the size and thickness of many fragments, no wattle impressions were present and it is unlikely that this material represents daub. A few fragments had surfaces which had been smoothed either flat or slightly convex.

One very large fragment (1430g) was recovered from fill 0074. It was very coarse and roughly triangular in cross-section, with one convex surface. The latter was abraded and

is likely to have been exposed to the weather. The piece measured 140 x 130 x 100mm on the three cross-section surfaces, and was more than 130mm long. There was a break at one end of the block but the other appeared to be intact, though roughly formed. The short side to the rear of the block had narrow circular impressions, perhaps from reeds or thatch.

Clay would have been prepared and used for a number of functions in the medieval period, including making pottery and other ceramic objects, and for application to structural and fire-related features. However, these pieces are unusually coarse, containing flint and chalk gravel rather than small fragments. Although none of the fragments is shaped into a squared block, the fabric is reminiscent of clay lump building material and it seems likely that it was used in a structure of this type. The reed impressions on the back of the largest block may suggest that it came from the top of a wall on which the thatch rested.

6.5. Clay tobacco pipe

A very small fragment from the bowl of a clay tobacco pipe which dates to the seventeenth century or later was present amongst the material recovered from the bulk environmental sample taken from the fill 0067 of pit 0066.

6.6. Flint

Identified by Colin Pendleton

Four struck flints were recovered in total, including two from the environmental sample from fill 0067 of pit 0066. The flints were quantified and are catalogued below.

Two flints were present as residual finds in pitfill 0067, which contained pottery dating mainly to the fifteenth and sixteenth century. An unpatinated snapped thin flake with parallel flake/blade scars on the dorsal face probably dates to the Neolithic or Early Bronze Age period. A second smaller flint is an unpatinated small irregular flake which dates to the later prehistoric period.

Two further flints were present in the fill 0074 of medieval pit 0073. A small snapped patinated blade with an unpatinated break is probably Mesolithic, or possibly Neolithic. An unpatinated snapped flake with limited edge retouch from the same context is dated to the later prehistoric period.

Both groups of flint have been redeposited into later features, but in view of the presence of finds of the same date found from the previous work, their presence has some significance.

6.7. Burnt flint

Five fragments of burnt flint were recovered (116g) from two contexts. One of these, pitfill 0074, also contained a struck flint. Three other fragments were present in pit fill 0078.

6.8. Quernstone

Three small fragments of lavastone were identified. A single dark buff stone with small vesicles was present in pit fill 0078, whilst the two fragments from pit fill 0070 are made in a mid-grey vesicular stone. Both are likely to be variants of Rhenish lavastone which was used in the medieval period and later for hand-turned domestic querns and for millstones. There were no diagnostic features on the stone as the fragments had lost their external surfaces and were for the most part considerably abraded.

6.9. Iron

Two almost complete iron nails were recovered, one from the fill 0068 of pit 0066, and the second one from fill 0074 from pit 0073. These are probably post-medieval. The remains of additional nails were present in the finds recovered through environmental processing from the fill 0070 of ditch 0069, the fill 0074 of pit 0073 and fill 0067 of pit 0066.

A rectangular iron object with a hollow interior from pit fill 0067 is post-medieval. It was not assigned a small find number as it is most likely to be modern and possibly intrusive.

6.10. Small finds

A single small find was present in fill 0067 of pit 0068 (SF1001). It is a fragment of a lead came for window glass which may belong to the lifetime of the priory or be later in date.

6.11. The environmental evidence

6.11.1. Introduction

A varied ecofactual assemblage was recovered, both through hand recovery and from selected environmental sampling.

6.11.2. Faunal remains

Julie Curl

Methodology

The analysis was carried out following a modified version of guidelines by English Heritage (Davis, 1992). All of the bone was examined to determine range of species and elements present. A record was also made of butchering and any indications of skinning, hornworking and other modifications. When possible ages were estimated and other relevant information, such as the presence of pathologies was recorded. Measurements were taken where appropriate following Von Den Driesch, 1976 for estimation of breed and stature. Tooth wear was recorded, where possible, using Hillson, 1996. Counts and weights were taken for each context and counts made for each species. Where bone could not be identified to species, they were grouped as, for example, 'large mammal', 'bird' or 'small mammal'. The results were input into an Excel database for quantification and analysis. A summary catalogue and a table of measurements are included with this report and a full catalogue (with additional counts) of the faunal remains is included as Appendix 6.

The bone assemblage

Quantification, provenance and preservation

A total of 3,039g of faunal remains, consisting of 921 pieces, was recovered from excavations at this site. Bone was recovered from seven features, with the assemblage quantified by feature number, and weight in Table 8 and by the number of elements in Table 9. The assemblage includes faunal remains recovered through environmental samples.

Feature Number	Date and weight (g)			Feature Total
	Medieval	Modern	Post-Medieval	
0051		10		10
0064	18			18
0066			2244	2244
0071	412			412
0075	160			160
0077	28			28
0080	167			167
Total by date	785	10	2244	3039

Table 8. Quantification of the faunal remains by feature number, date and weight

The bulk of the remains in this assemblage were derived from a variety of pit fills, which ranged in date from medieval to post-medieval, with a small quantity from a modern fill.

Feature Number	Date and quantity			Feature Total
	Medieval	Modern	Post-Medieval	
0051		3		3
0064	2			2
0066			356	356
0071	534			534
0075	14			14
0077	1			1
0080	11			11
Total by date	562	3	356	921

Table 9. Quantification of the faunal remains by feature number, date and quantity

The bone in this assemblage is in good condition, showing little signs of weathering, suggesting rapid burial. Two fills of pit 0066 showed some burnt fragments, which are likely to be from domestic fire and cooking debris. Many pieces were fragmented from butchering.

Species range and modifications and other observations

At least twelve species were identified in this assemblage, with some remains too fragmented and lacking in diagnostic zones to allow species identification.

Quantification by species and NISP can be seen in Table 10.

Species	Feature number and NISP							Species Total
	0051	0064	0066	0071	0075	0077	0080	
Bird			2	3	1			6
Bird - Finch sp				1				1
Bird - Fowl							1	1
Cattle		1	20	3			4	28
Fish				65				65
Fish - Eel				3				3
Fish - Herring				45				45
Fish - Pike				2				2
Fish - Tench			6					6
Herpetofauna Common Frog			1	5				6
Mammal	3	1	286	370	13		5	678
Pig/boar			38	3		1		42
Sheep/goat			10				1	11
SM - Canid			27					27
SM - Hare								
Total by feature number	3	2	390	500	14	1	11	921

Table 10. Quantification of the faunal remains by species, feature number and NISP

In terms of the number of elements, fish were the most frequently recorded, with these bones recovered from sieved environmental samples. In the hand-collected bone, pig/boar elements were the most common, although many of these bones were from a probable animal burial in pit 0066, fills 0067 and 0068, which contained many elements of an individual of around eight months old. The fill 0067 also contained neonatal/ prenatal piglet remains. The piglet in 0067 may have belonged to the older individual in the same fill and could well have contributed to the older porcine death as the older animal had not been butchered and clearly not used for meat; a premature death could have meant this animal was avoided for food.

Cattle were seen in seven fills amongst three features, with most of the remains, as with the porcine elements, in pit 0066, fills 0067 and 0068; with the cattle bones largely consisting of juvenile butchered remains, with butchering including skinning. The metrical data for the elements recovered from 0080 suggest a small breed such as the ancient Celtic breeds or even the smaller Dexter, both of which were used throughout most periods.

The butchered remains of sheep/goat were seen in three fills, again, with most in the pit 0066, fills 0067 and 0068.

The fish bones were mostly recovered from an environmental sample taken from ditch 0069, fill 0070, which produced numerous bones of Herring and small amounts of Pike and Eel. Bones from Tench were found in the sample from pit 0066, fill 0067. Both samples also produced herpetofauna bones, represented by Common Frog. The sample from 0066, fill 0067 also produced a single bone from a Brown Hare. A leg bone from a species of Finch was seen in the sample from ditch 0071, fill 0070 and fowl (chicken or pheasant) were also recorded.

Several bones of a small canid (terrier or fox) were found in the pit 0066, fill 0067; these ribs, vertebrae, limb and pelvic fragments are likely to be from one individual, with no signs of butchering visible on any of the remains.

Discussion and comparisons with other sites

This is a small but very varied assemblage. Many of the remains are derived from butchering and food waste with food provided by the main domestic food mammals, fowl and fish. The porcine remains in pit 0066 do not appear to have been butchered and this is likely to represent a complete burial. In addition, this animal was recovered with prenatal/neonatal elements, which might have belonged to the skeleton; it is possible the older individual in this fill was pregnant and suffered complications at birth. The nature of the pig's death may have resulted in the avoidance of this animal for meat. The canid remains in this assemblage are also unbutchered and suggest the disposal of a terrier-type dog or perhaps a scavenging fox; a fox might be more likely to have provided a pelt, but skinning evidence for this species would usually be seen on footbones, which were missing.

The fish in this assemblage are of mixed origin, with Pike, Eel and Tench found in freshwaters and Herring as a marine species. All of the fish in this assemblage would have been readily available at local markets and the close proximity of this site to the coast would make Herring easier to come by. The discovery of a variety of fish at a priory site is expected as fish formed an important part of the diet for fasting days when animal flesh was supposed to be avoided.

The finch and herpetofauna bones are most likely to be naturally occurring species around the site. The pits could have been pitfall traps for roaming Common Frogs,

where they find escape impossible. It is possible that the finch could have been a captive bird as species such as Goldfinch were often kept as pets in the medieval period (Reeves, 1997).

Such a small assemblage and one of mixed date is difficult to fully interpret and compare with other sites, although the range is typical of waste in close proximity to religious establishments. Such sites generally produce a relatively high quantity of fish remains that suggest adherence to the religious fasting diets.

6.11.3. Shell

Small amounts of oyster shell were recovered from pit fills 0065, 0067, 0068, 0074, and 0078, as well as the fill 0070 of ditch 0069. Cockle shells were also found in fills 0067 and 0068 of pit 0066.

6.11.4. Charcoal

A small quantity of large fragments of charcoal was present in fill 0074 of pit 0073 and in the fill 0070 of ditch 0069.

6.11.5. Plant macrofossils and other remains

Rachel Fosberry and Anna West

Introduction and methods

A total of five bulk samples were taken from archaeological features and deposits during an evaluation and excavation at Wangford. The samples were all processed in order to assess the quality of preservation of plant remains and their potential to provide useful insights into the utilisation of local plant resources, agricultural activity and economic evidence from this site.

The samples were processed using manual water flotation/washover and the flots were collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. Once dried the flots were scanned using a

binocular microscope at x16 magnification and the presence of any plant macro remains or artefacts were recorded in Table 11. Identification of plant remains is with reference to the New Flora of the British Isles (Stace 1997).

The non-floating residues were collected in a 1mm mesh and sorted when dry. All artefacts/ecofacts were retained.

Sample Number	1	2	3	4	5
Context Number	0010	0011	0067	0070	0074
Cut Number	0009	0009	0066	0069	0073
Feature type	Pit	Pit	Pit	Ditch	Pit
Date	Med	Med	Med	Med	Med
Charred crops and food plants					
Hordeum sp. (grain)	#	#	#	##	#
Triticum sp. (grains)	#	#	#	##	#
Secale cereale (grains)	#				
Cereal indet. (grains)	#	#	##	##	#
<i>Vicia faba</i> L.	#	#	#	#	
<i>Pisium sativum</i> L.	#	#		#	#
Charred weeds/other					
Fabaceae indet.					
Poaceae indet.	#				#
Un-charred weed seeds					
Polygonacea sp.	#				
<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	#	#	#		#
<i>Solanum dulcamara</i>		#			
<i>Centureas</i> sp.		#			
<i>Veronica</i> sp.			#	#	#
Charred nuts/fruits					
<i>Crataegus/Prunus</i> sp.					#
Other plant macrofossils					
Charcoal 0-5 mm	XX		XXX	XXX	XXX
Charcoal 5-10 mm	XX		XX	XX	XX
Charcoal >10 mm					X
Root/stem	XXX	XX	XX	XX	XX
Other remains					
Insect remains	X				
Fish bones		#		#	
Bone			##	#	##
Snail shells	X	XX	XX	XX	XX
Small mammal/amphibian bone	X	X			
Flake hammerscale		#			
Ferrous spheroids	X	X			##

Table 11. Catalogue of plant macrofossils and other remains

Two samples from the evaluation phase (1 and 2) were examined by Rachel Fosberry from Oxford Archaeology East in 2010. The results from the evaluation have been assimilated with the samples from the excavation phase for the purposes of this report.

Quantification

For this initial assessment, macro remains such as seeds, cereal grains and small animal bones were scanned and recorded quantitatively according to the following categories:

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

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

x = rare, xx = moderate, xxx = abundant

Discussion

The preservation of the macrofossils within these samples was through charring and is generally good, although mineralisation occurs in lower pit fill 0011 (Fosberry 2010). All the samples contain wood charcoal fragments in varying quantities. Fibrous rootlets were also common within all of the samples and are modern contaminants.

Charred cereal grains were present in all the samples. Wheat (*Triticum* sp.) was dominant but Barley (*Hordeum* sp.) was also numerous. Rye was present as single specimens. Many of the cereal grains were however puffed and fragmented making them difficult to identify. No chaff elements, which would have suggested grain processing on site, were observed within the flots.

Charred peas (*Pisum sativum* L.) and beans (*Vicia faba* L.) were recovered from all of the samples. Legumes were commonly used during the medieval period as both an important source of carbohydrates and protein for humans as well as a fodder for livestock. As pulses do not need to be processed using heat in the same way as cereals, they are less likely to be exposed to chance preservation through charring and so are often under represented within archaeological deposits.

A single fragment of *Prunus/Crateaegus* (Blackthorn/Hawthorn) endocarp was present in pit fill (0074). This most likely represents material that has been incorporated within gathered fuel rather than a source of food.

Uncharred segetal weed seeds were observed within all the samples scanned and the

occasional charred weed seed is present. The seeds present were from common weeds such as grass seeds (*Poaceae*), vetch (*Vicia* sp.), brome (*Bromus* sp.) and a fragment of knapweed/cornflower (*Centaurea* sp.), Knotgrass/Knotweeds (*Polygonaceae* sp.) and Speedwells (*Veronica* sp.). These species may well have been accidentally harvested along with the grain but when they are uncharred and relatively unabraded it is possible that these specimens are intrusive within the archaeological deposits.

A single mineralised seed of bitterweet (*Solanum dulcamara*) was recovered from pit fill (0011); the occurrence of bitterweet is unusual as the berries from this plant are poisonous to man. The plant does have medicinal properties however and the berries are edible for birds (Fosberry 2010).

Small bones are present in all the samples, some of them being rodent and possibly amphibian bones. Fish bones were noted in pit fill (0011) and ditch fill (0070) and evidence the utilization of this natural resource.

Iron spheroids occur in samples pit fills (0010) and (0011) and pit fill (0074) with a single flake of hammerscale being found in (0011).

6.12. Discussion of the finds and environmental evidence

6.12.1. Finds evidence

The finds assemblage consists of artefacts dating to the prehistoric, medieval and post-medieval periods. Like the previous archaeological work, there is some evidence of prehistoric activity in the vicinity (Goffin, 2008 and 2010). Some sherds of prehistoric pottery with flint dating to the Neolithic/Early Bronze Age were found in a pit in one of the previous evaluations (Good, 2008a), and also one flint of Neolithic/EBA date and some burnt flint were identified in the later evaluation (Meredith, 2010). The prehistoric finds from the current excavation are made up of four redeposited struck flints including a small blade of possible Mesolithic or Early Bronze Age date, and small quantities of burnt flint.

The majority of the artefacts are fragments of medieval pottery and ceramic building material, which were recovered from a number of pits and the ditch 0069. Apart from a

single early medieval sherd dating to the 11th-12th century, the diagnostic fragments of medieval coarseware belong mainly to the thirteenth to fourteenth century. A fragment of a glazed Scarborough jug was also identified, dating from the mid 12th to the mid 14th century. Fifteen fragments of medieval roof tile were also recovered, as well as some pieces of Flemish floor tile which date to the late medieval period.

Although pits 0064 and 0075 appear to contain only medieval finds, much of the medieval cultural material appears to have been redeposited into features such as the fills 0067 and 0068 of pit 0066, and pits which contained later ceramic building materials.

As well as containing both medieval and post-medieval finds, the large pit 0066 also had a rich faunal remains assemblage. The animal bone included a pig burial with possible piglets and a small canid burial. Pottery dating to the 15th -16th century was present in this feature, as well as a moderate quantity of ceramic building material consisting mainly of both early (14th-15th C) and late bricks and roofing tiles. Much of the ceramic building material appears to have been abraded, suggesting that it had been through a complex cycle of redeposition. A tiny fragment from the bowl of a clay tobacco pipe was present in a sample taken from 0067, and that, together with a post-medieval iron artefact from this fill may indicate that it was deposited in the seventeenth century or later, but that it contained earlier material. A small piece of lead came (SF 1001) may have originated from one of the buildings associated with the priory, although it too may be later.

A very large fragment of fired clay from the fill 0074 of pit 0073 could represent the remains of a clay lump structure which may be medieval or later in date. In addition to medieval pottery, the pit also contained two fragments of late medieval and post-medieval brick.

Although some of the medieval material from the excavation is redeposited, there is ample evidence of the pottery, ceramic building materials and other artefacts in use during the lifetime of this small priory, as well as the diet of the monks themselves.

6.12.2. Environmental evidence

In general the samples were fair to good in terms of identifiable material. None of the flots are particularly dense and probably represent domestic refuse and/hearth waste (Fosberry 2010).

The grains recovered are representative of the cereals grown during the medieval period, with bread wheat and barley being the dominant crops. A rich source of protein and carbohydrate within the diet is provided by peas and beans, and the small number of pulses recovered from these samples may not be representative of their importance within the diet. The presence of legumes could indicate that either small scale garden-type production of food crops or larger crop rotation was taking place nearby.

Both iron spheroids and a single flake were noted in the flots. Flake hammerscale is indicative of general smithing activities but spheroids are only produced during high temperature welding and smithing of primary bloom. The presence of hammerscale indicates that smithing activities were taking place in the near vicinity (Fosberry 2010).

7. Discussion

The excavation has found further evidence of prehistoric activity in the vicinity, with a few pieces of residual struck flint to add to the evidence seen in both previous evaluations. At most however this evidence simply represents a low-level of background activity on the edge of the river valley floodplain.

The main phases of activity on the site date to the medieval and post-medieval periods. Although part of the medieval assemblage is redeposited and mixed with post-medieval material in later deposits there are features which appear to be medieval in date and contemporary with the priory. Ditch 0069 (which was previously identified as 0009 in the WNF 028 evaluation and 0017 in the WNF 025 evaluation), is a substantial feature that has had a sizeable assemblage of solely 12th-14th century material collected from its four excavated sections. The absence of any material later than the 14th century suggests that it was an open feature during at least part of the lifespan of the adjacent priory, and that it was infilled before the priory's decline in the 15th/16th centuries and eventual closure a few years prior to the Dissolution. A second large ditch, WNF 025 0030, although only identified in a single section, appears to be of similar size and date and on a broadly similar alignment. Two other pits contained solely medieval assemblages (0064 and 0075), and these lie on either side of ditch 0069.

Despite the site's proximity to the priory however, and as noted in the previous evaluations, there was no direct evidence of any structures or other boundaries associated with the priory itself and unfortunately the wall footing 0007 seen in the 2010 evaluation was not exposed any further. This indicates that the priory buildings were confined to a relatively small area to the north and that the site lies on its periphery.

The position of two (potentially one) large extraction pits which are apparently also of 12th-14th century date (WNF 025 0015 and 0024) to the north of ditch 0069 also suggests that the plot lies outside of the priory precinct or areas of medieval settlement. The site instead appears to be open ground, presumably with a general agricultural use but also, perhaps, being used for sand or gravel extraction and then rubbish disposal. The peripheral location to any priory structures is still further indicated by the fact that only small quantities of medieval CBM were recovered, and that much of this material is

likely to have been redeposited from elsewhere. There was certainly no indication of any substantial phase of demolition associated with the priory's closure.

It seems reasonable therefore to assume that the north boundary of the plot is broadly derived from the original southern boundary of the priory precinct, being aligned with the church to the north and a likely historic track to the south, and perpendicular to Church Street. The alignment of ditches 0030 and 0069 however, which presumably represent a wider pattern of boundaries around the priory precinct, is curious as they are wholly at odds with this supposed spatial pattern of the priory, and medieval settlement as a whole. One possible suggestion may be that if the priory was declining from the late 14th century there are associated and perhaps irregular changes to patterns of land-use and ownership in its immediate vicinity, which the ditches represent. Another possibility is that these features pre-date the priory and the medieval layout and were filled in during the priory's lifespan, although the lack of any material pre-dating the priory probably counts against this.

The medieval finds assemblage as a whole, both from these features and the redeposited material in later contexts, is generally indicative of medieval settlement in the vicinity, but with elements that are typical of sites associated with a religious establishment such as Wangford Priory. The locally produced nature of the pottery assemblage, with only limited sherds of higher status vessels, is perhaps indicative of the relatively small nature of the priory and its apparent decline from the late 14th century, while other material such as the sizable fish bone assemblage is likely a direct reflection of the religious nature of the settlement.

Most of the remaining datable features appear to belong to a later phase of activity occurring after the closure of the priory, perhaps as late as the 17th century. The substantial pit 0066, plus pits 0075 and 0077, generally cut the infilled earlier features and contained a range of later material mixed with medieval finds redeposited from earlier contexts.

However this later material is not substantial, indicating that the site was continuing in use as open land on the periphery of the village, probably to the rear of any settlement along Church Street. The features indicate only limited activity in the area and again they may have been dug for sand or gravel extraction before being used for domestic

rubbish disposal.

The final features, a scatter of 19th/20th century rubbish pits, coupled with the mapping evidence demonstrates that the plot as a whole continued in use as open land from the post-medieval period through to the present day, probably as pasture or allotments. The site at times may have been sub-divided into smaller plots, as shown in the Third Edition Ordnance Survey and hinted at by the possible ditch seen in the monitored service trench.

8. Conclusion

The excavation has identified further evidence of 12th-14th century medieval settlement contemporary with Wangord Priory, but it suggests that the site lies to the south of any defined priory precinct and its buildings, and to the west of any medieval settlement that may have lain along the frontage of Church Street. During the medieval period the site showed limited evidence of being used for sand or gravel extraction, and for subsequent rubbish disposal in these extraction pits, but it is likely to have been mainly agricultural in nature situated as it is on the outskirts of the medieval village. Two large ditches of medieval date may represent a broader system of boundaries around the priory precinct but these are at odds with the probable spatial layout of the priory and the village in the medieval period. The proximity of the priory to the site, and its relatively small size and wealth, is reflected in elements of the finds assemblage. Local wares dominate the medieval pottery and there is a high proportion of fish remains in the faunal assemblage which may reflect religious dietary patterns.

Following the Dissolution and the closure of the priory the site appears to have retained a similar usage throughout the late medieval, post-medieval and modern periods.

9. Archive deposition

Paper and photographic archive: SCCAS Bury St Edmunds

Digital archive: SCCAS R:\Environmental Protection\Conservation\Archaeology\
Archive\Wangford with Henham\ WNF 028 exc Land adj Little Priors

Digital photographic archive: SCCAS R:\Environmental Protection\Conservation\
Archaeology\Catalogues\Photos\HWA-HWZ\HWP 22-46

Finds and environmental archive: SCCAS Bury St Edmunds.

10. Acknowledgements

Project management was undertaken by Stuart Boulter who also provided advice during the production of the report.

The fieldwork was carried out by SCCAS/FT staff and directed by Stuart Boulter.

Post-excavation management was provided by Richenda Goffin. Finds processing was undertaken by Jonathan Van Jennians and the specialist analysis and reporting was provided by Sue Anderson (freelance), Julie Curl (freelance), Rachel Fosberry (OA East), Richenda Goffin, Colin Pendleton and Anna West. Additional specialist advice was provided by Anthony Breen (freelance historic researcher).

The report illustrations were created by Ellie Cox and the report was edited by Richenda Goffin.

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Appendix 1. Context list

Context Number	Feature Number	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
0051	0051	Pit	Cut	Shallow rectilinear pit.	Modern pit	1+	1.2	0.3				
0052	0051	Pit	Fill	Fill of pit 0051. Homogenous dark grey/brown loam/topsoil.								
0053	0053	Pit	Cut	Unexcavated rectilinear pit.	Modern rubbish pit		1.5+					
0054	0053	Pit	Fill	Dark grey sandy loam with frequent 20th century rubbish. No finds retained.								
0055	0055	Pit	Cut	Rectangular pit. Unexcavated.	Modern rubbish pit.		2					
0056	0055	Pit	Fill	Dark grey sandy loam with 20th century rubbish. Bottles, leather, china etc, not retained.								
0057	0057	Pit	Cut	Rectangular pit.	Modern rubbish pit.	1.5	1	0.4				0069
0058	0057	Pit	Fill	Dark grey sandy loam with 20th century rubbish. None retained.								
0059	0059	Layer	Layer	Stony crag sand layer. SW end of site. Same as 0005 in evaluation.	Deliberate build up layer.			0.3	0060			
0060	0060	Layer	Layer	Layer of very dark sandy loam with moderate stones. Includes blue china pottery. None retained. Same as 0006 in evaluation.				0.3	0061, 0062, 0063	0059		
0061	0061	Layer	Layer	Same as 0002 in evaluation. Layer below 0060 in SW corner of site. Would have continued over rest of site as topsoil, but machined by contractors. Continues into test-pit, possibly a discrete layer at that juncture. Light - mid brown stony sand with moderate stones and mortar.				0.3		0060	0062	
0062	0062	Pit	Cut	Shallow feature seen in north side of annexe strip. Only just intruded into trench. Immediately below imported topsoil.			1.7	0.55		0060		0061
0063	0062	Pit	Fill	Very loose disaggregated lime mortar with pebble-cobble sized flints.						0060		
0064	0064	Pit	Cut	Small circular pit.		0.75	0.75	0.35				
0065	0064	Pit	Fill	Dark grey/brown sandy loam with moderate stones.								
0066	0066	Pit	Cut	Large irregular shaped pit with vertical sides and a flat base.		3+	5	1				0069, 0070
0067	0066	Pit	Fill	Very dark grey/brown sandy loam. Moderate stones, sandier towards edge, but effectively one fill.								
0068	0066	Pit	Fill	Fill of pit 0066 in section with ditch 0069. Very dark grey/brown sandy loam. Moderate stones, sandier towards edge, but effectively one fill.					0070, 0069			

Appendix 2. Catalogue of bulk finds

Context No.	Pot No.	Pot Wt (g)	CBM No.	CBM Wt (g)	F clay No.	F clay Wt (g)	Nail No.	Nail Wt (g)	B flint No.	B flint Wt (g)	A bone No.	A bone Wt (g)	Shell No.	Shell Wt (g)	Quern No.	Quern Wt. (g)	Charc. No.	Charc. Wt (g)	Notes	Overall Date
0052			7	229							3	7								Post-medieval
0065	5	144									2	16	1	5						L12th-14th C
0067	15	126	37	2676	2	5					148	1855	1	16					Iron square object, prob.modern. Wt: 88g. 1 frag clay pipe from sample @ 1g	16th C or later?
0068	2	39	15	1172			1	12			27	304	9	45						15th-16th C
0070	76	1057	6	95							43	324	5	11	2	15	2	2		13th-14th C
0074	11	85	2	346	261	4067	1	18	2	92	15	157	11	35			4	10	Worked flint: 2 @8g	L12th-14th C, cbm poss later
0076	1	6																		L12th-14th C
0078	3	19	2	13	11	134			3	24	1	28	3	1	1	29			Stone: 1chalk @10g	L12th-14th C, cbm poss later
0080	9	146									11	166	2	19						13th-14th C

Appendix 3. Pottery catalogue

Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/g	Fabric date range/spotdate
0065	MCW			2	52	L.12th-14th c.
0065	WVCW			3	91	L.12th-14th c.
0067	HOLL			1	1	L.13th-14th c.
0067	MCW			3	4	L.12th-14th c.
0067	LMT			1	2	15th-16th c.
0067	LMT			5	40	15th-16th c.
0067	LMT	jug		1	33	15th-16th c.
0067	LMT			1	24	15th-16th c.
0067	LMT			1	8	15th-16th c.
0067	LMT	jug	UPPL	1	12	15th-16th c.
0067	EMW			1	2	11th-12th c.
0068	LMT			1	6	15th-16th c.
0068	GSW1			1	33	E.14th-17th c.
0070	WVCW			4	114	L.12th-14th c.
0070	MCW			2	26	L.12th-14th c.
0070	WVCW	jar	THEV	1	15	13th-14th c.
0070	MCW			19	33	L.12th-14th c.
0070	MCW			2	15	L.12th-14th c.
0070	WVCW	jar	EVBD	1	10	13th c.?
0070	WVGW			1	9	13th-14th c.?
0070	WVCW	jar	SQBD	18	243	13th-14th c.
0070	MCW			18	164	L.12th-14th c.
0070	WVCW			3	43	L.12th-14th c.
0070	WVCW	jar	SQBD	1	15	13th-14th c.
0070	WVCW	curfew?		2	180	L.12th-14th c.
0070	MCW			2	21	L.12th-14th c.
0070	WVCW	bowl?	SQBD	2	169	L.12th-14th c.
0074	MCW			2	3	L.12th-14th c.
0074	WVCW			1	25	L.12th-14th c.
0074	WVCW			1	15	L.12th-14th c.
0074	WVCW			2	18	L.12th-14th c.
0074	MCW			4	13	L.12th-14th c.
0074	SCAR1	jug	FTEV	1	11	M./L.12th-E.13th c.
0076	MCW			1	6	L.12th-14th c.
0078	WVCW			2	14	L.12th-14th c.
0078	MCW			1	5	L.12th-14th c.
0080	MCW			3	43	L.12th-14th c.
0080	WVCW	jar	SQBD	1	21	13th-14th c.
0080	WVCW			2	29	L.12th-14th c.

Context	Fabric	Form	No	Wt	Length	Width	Height	Abr	Peg shape	Mortar	glaze	Notes	Date
0068	est	EB	1	89			57					strawed base	med
0068	est	EB	1	204			53	+				strawed base?	med
0068	fs	RTP	4	255									pmed
0070	fsf	RTM?	2	11								=1 tile, partially reduced core	med?
0070	msg	RTM?	1	21									med?
0070	fs	RBT?	1	20								reduced surfaces	Rom?
0070	ms	RTM	2	44				+			G		med
0074	fsx	LB	1	60				++					pmed
0074	msgfe	LB	1	286			45	+					15-16?
0078	ms	RTP	1	7									pmed
0078	msf	RTM	1	6				+			O		med

Appendix 5. Fired clay catalogue

Context	Fabric	Colour	Type	No	Wt/g	Surface	Impressions	Abr	Notes
0067	msc	pink		2	5			+	hard, from sample
0074	mascf	buff, red, grey		50	1637	some convex, some smoothed flat	none		surfaces harder, very coarse
0074	mascf	buff, red, grey		60	697				larger pieces from sample
0074	mascf	buff, red, grey		150	303				small pieces from sample, quantity estimated
0074	mascf	buff-grey		1	1430	1 flat, 1 convex, 1 rough	reeds?		v coarse, roughly triangular block, broken at end, 140 x 130 x 100, >130mm long
0078	mascf	buff, red, grey		11	134				v coarse

Appendix 6. Catalogue of Faunal Remains

Ctxt	Other	Frag	Burnt	Bt Col	G	Ctxt Qty	Wt (g)	LM	SMM	DWM	WM	SM	M	Bird	FWF	Mar	F	Species	NISP	Ad	Juv	Element range	Comments
0052		*			*	3	10						3					Mammal	3				
0065	sm, circ				*	2	18	1										Cattle	1	1		f	pph
0065	sm, circ	*			*								1					Mammal	1				
0067	Sample				*	199	52	1										Cattle	1		1	t	
0067	Sample				*					2								Pig/boar	2		2	v	
0067	Sample				*							2						SM - Hare		2		t, f	
0067	Sample				*													Herpetofauna	1	1		ll	
0067	Sample				*										6			Fish - Tench	6	6		v	
0067	Sample		8	w	*													Mammal	189				
0067						131	1880	17										Cattle	17		17	ul, mand, ll, f, v, t	M3 not fully erpted
0067									8									Sheep/goat	8	8		ll, ul, t	slender sheep
0067										34								Pig/boar	34	32			inc 2 NEO femurs and juvenile of c. 8 mnths
0067												27						SM - canid	27	27		v, r, pel, ul	small dog or fox
0067								23					20					Bird	2	2			
0067																		Mammal	43				
0068			1	w	*			9					25					Mammal	34				
0068					*	26	312	2										Cattle	2	2		ul	
0068					*					2								Sheep/goat	2	2		ul	
0068					*						2							Pig/boar	2		2	ul	humerus heavy hacked at distal end
0068					*			10					10					Mammal	20				mostly rib and vertebrae frags
0070					*	39	332	2										Cattle	2	2		scap, ul	
0070					*									3				Bird	3		3	ul	
0070	Sample				*	495	80	1										Cattle	1	1		ul	humerus fragment
0070	Sample				*					3								Pig/boar	3		3	ll, v	
0070	Sample				*									1				Bird - Finch sp	1	1		ll	tibiotarsus

Ctxt	Other	Frag	Burnt	Bt Col	G	Ctxt Qty	Wt (g)	LM	SMM	DWM	WM	SM	M	Bird	FWF	Mar	F	Species	NISP	Ad	Juv	Element range	Comments
0070	Sample				*													Herpetofauna	5		5		Common Frog vert and limbs
0070	Sample				*											45		Fish - Herring	45	45		v	
0070	Sample				*										3			Fish - Eel	3	3		v	
0070	Sample				*										2			Fish - Pike	2	2		v	
0070	Sample				*												65	Fish	65			misc	
0070	Sample				*								370					Mammal	370			fragments	
0074		*			*	14	160	8					5					Mammal	13			r, shaft	
0074		*			*									1				Bird	1			shaft frag	
0078		*			*	1	28			1								Pig/boar	1		1	upper jaw	upper jaw frag with M3 not erupted
0080					*	11	167	4										Cattle	4	4		ll, ul, scap	small breed of cattle - Celtic or Dexter - talus, cuboid, tibia, scap
0080					*				1									Sheep/goat	1		1	ul	tibia
0080					*									1				Bird - Fowl	1	1		ul	ulna
0080					*			5										Mammal	5				

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

Land Adjacent to Little Priory, Church Street, Wangford with Henham, Suffolk (Excavation)

Rhodri Gardner
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www.suffolk.gov.uk/environment/archaeology

Document Control

Title: Land Adjacent to Little Priory, Church Street, Wangford with Henham, Suffolk

Date: July 2012

Issued by: Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Field Team

Author: Rhodri Gardner

Checked by:

Issued to: Vaughan Keal (chartered architect); Jess Tipper, SCCAS Curatorial Team

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3. Archaeological method statement
4. Post-excavation
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2. Suffolk County Council Insurance Certification
3. Specific Risk Assessments for Archaeological Excavation
4. SCCAS site induction sign-off sheet

1. Background

1.1 The Field Team of the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS) has been asked by Vaughan Keal (on behalf of a client) to prepare documentation for archaeological excavation works at the site identified as Land Adjacent Little Priory in the parish of Wangford with Henham (Figs. 1 & 2). This Written Scheme of Investigation covers that work only.

1.2 The archaeological excavation is required in accordance with PPS 5 (Policy HE12.3), which states that:

Where development will lead to loss of a material part of the significance of a heritage asset, policy HE12.3 requires local planning authorities to ensure that developers take advantage of the opportunity to advance our understanding of the past before the asset or the relevant part is irretrievably lost. As this is the only opportunity to do this it is important that:

1. Any investigation, including recording and sampling, is carried out to professional standards and to an appropriate level of detail proportionate to the asset's likely significance, by an organisation or individual with appropriate expertise.

2. The resultant records, artefacts and samples are analysed and where necessary conserved.

3. The understanding gained is made publicly available.

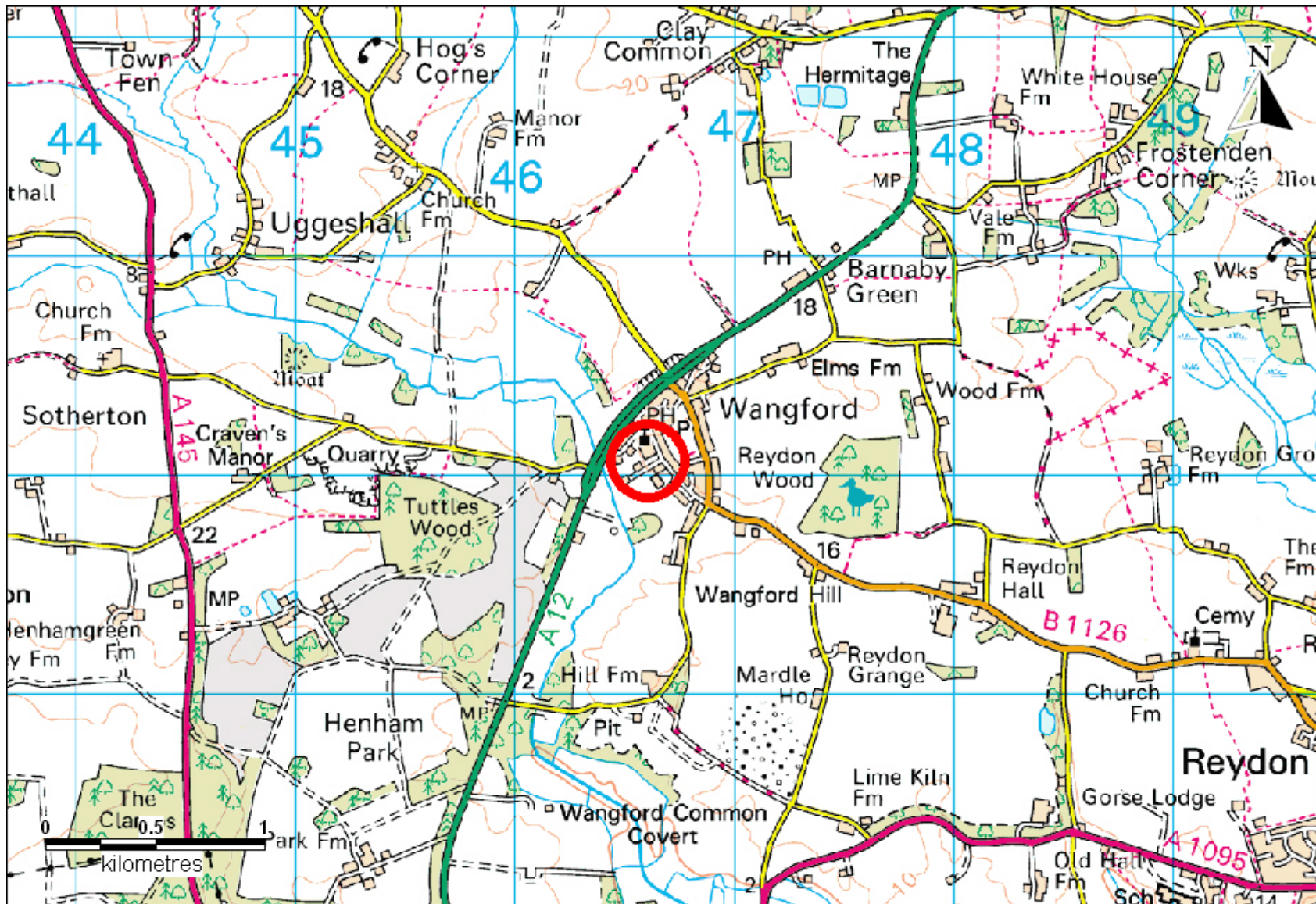
4. An archive is created, and deposited for future research.

1.3 The site has previously been subject to two previous trial trench evaluations in April 2008 and October 2010 under HER numbers WNF 025 and WNF 028 (SCC Archaeology Service Field Team Report numbers 2008/137 and 2010/226). This revealed medieval occupation in the form of a possible wall footing and a sequence of ditches both within, and directly adjacent to, the proposed development area. The works specified here are as a result of that discovery and are intended to ensure that any further archaeological features in that area are recorded.

1.4 The works described in this document have been required by a condition of Planning Application DC/10/0031/FUL.

1.5 All fieldwork would be carried out by members of SCCAS Field Team under the supervision of an experienced Project Officer (TBA). Project management would

1.6 All work required by this planning condition will be carried out in accordance with the Brief and Specification describing the work produced by Jess Tipper of the SCCAS Conservation Team (dated 20th June 2012).



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Figure 1. Site location

2. Project details

Site Information

Site Name	Land Adjacent to Little Priory, Church Street
Site Location/Parish	Wangford with Henham
Grid Reference	TM 4661 7903
Access	Off Church Street
Planning No	DC/10/0031/FUL
HER code	TBA
OASIS Ref	Not yet allocated
SCCAS Job Code	WANG/LPY/001
Type:	Open area excavation
Area	c. 550m ²
Project start date	TBA
Duration	c. 3 weeks
Number of personnel on site	Up to 4

Personnel and contact numbers

Project Manager	Rhodri Gardner	01473 265879
Project Officer (first point of on-site contact)	TBA	
Finds Dept	Richenda Goffin	01284 352447
Sub-contractors	N/A	
Curatorial Officer	Jess Tipper	01284 741225
Consultant	Vaughan Keal	Email only
Developer		-
Client		-
Site landowner		-

Emergency contacts

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

Hire details

Plant:	Holmes Plant	01473 890 766
Accommodation Hire	Capel Plant	01206 844 004
Toilet Hire	Capel Plant	01206 844 004
Tool hire	N/A	

Other Contacts

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

3. Archaeological fieldwork method statement

Fieldwork: Excavation

- 3.1 The archaeological fieldwork will be carried out by members of the SCCAS field team led by an experienced member of staff of Project Officer Grade. The excavation team will comprise up to 4 experienced excavators and surveyors from a pool of suitable staff at SCCAS. Fieldwork standards will be guided by 'Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England' EAA Occasional Papers 14.
- 3.2 All mechanised stripping operations will be carried out using a 360° tracked mechanical excavator. A toothless ditching bucket will be used to remove the overburden down to the top of the archaeological deposits. Machine clearance work will be carried out under the direct supervision of an archaeologist at all times. All overburden will be removed stratigraphically until the first undisturbed archaeological horizon or natural deposit is encountered.
- 3.3 Spoil will be temporarily stockpiled adjacent to the site until hand excavation is complete. No provision for backfilling or reinstatement is made within the estimate provided.
- 3.4 The site area is shown in Figure 2. It measures c. 19.5m x 28m and covers an area of c. 550m².
- 3.5 The area is not currently built over and the ground will not require specialist breaking equipment or mucking away of spoil.
- 3.6 In accordance with the requirements of the specification all archaeological features will be hand excavated and recorded as follows (as a minimum):

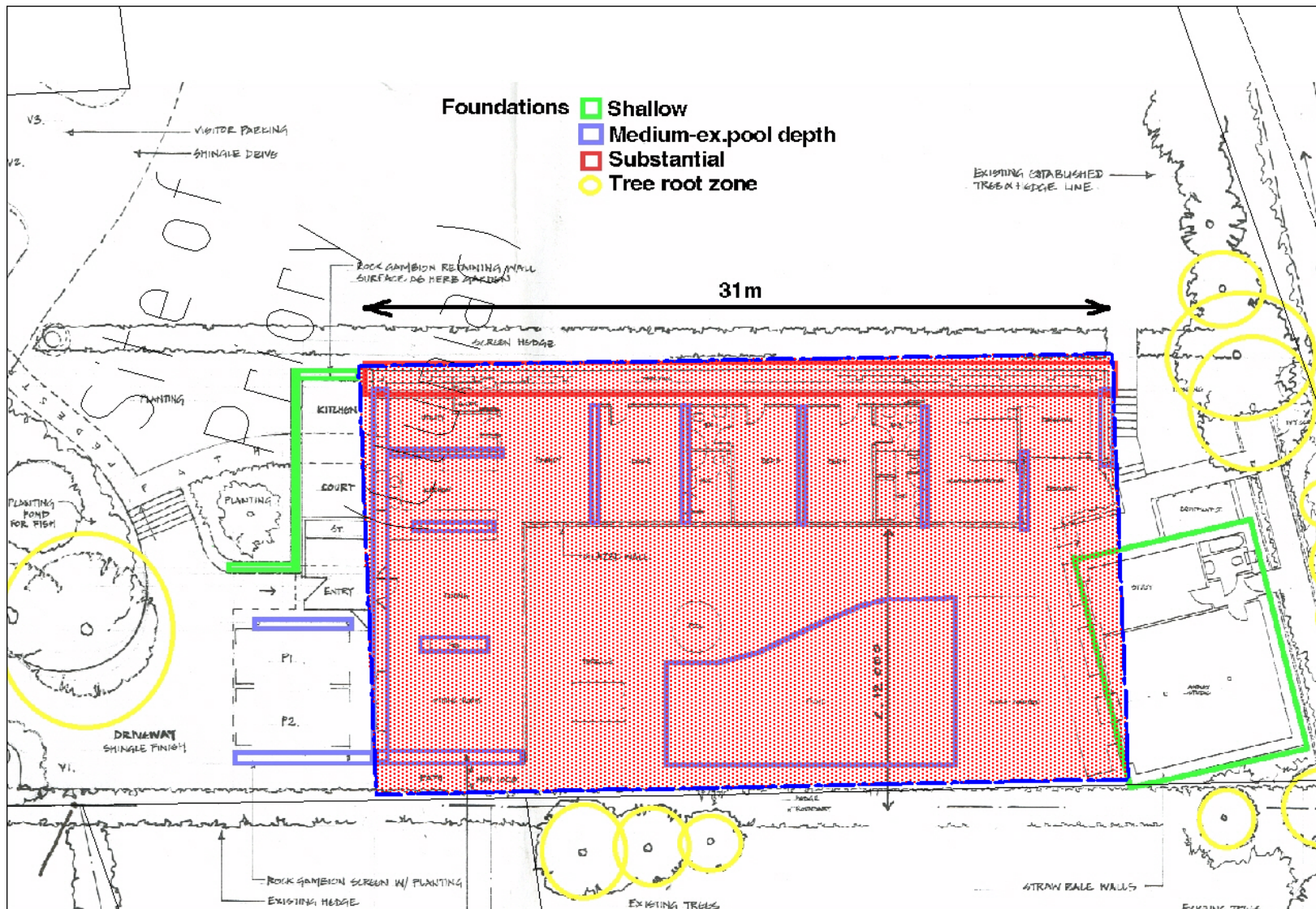
Features that are, or could be interpreted as, structural will be excavated fully. Post holes and pits will be examined in section initially and then excavated fully. Fabricated surfaces (internal and external) will be exposed fully. All other features will be sufficiently examined to establish, where possible, their date and function. For example:

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

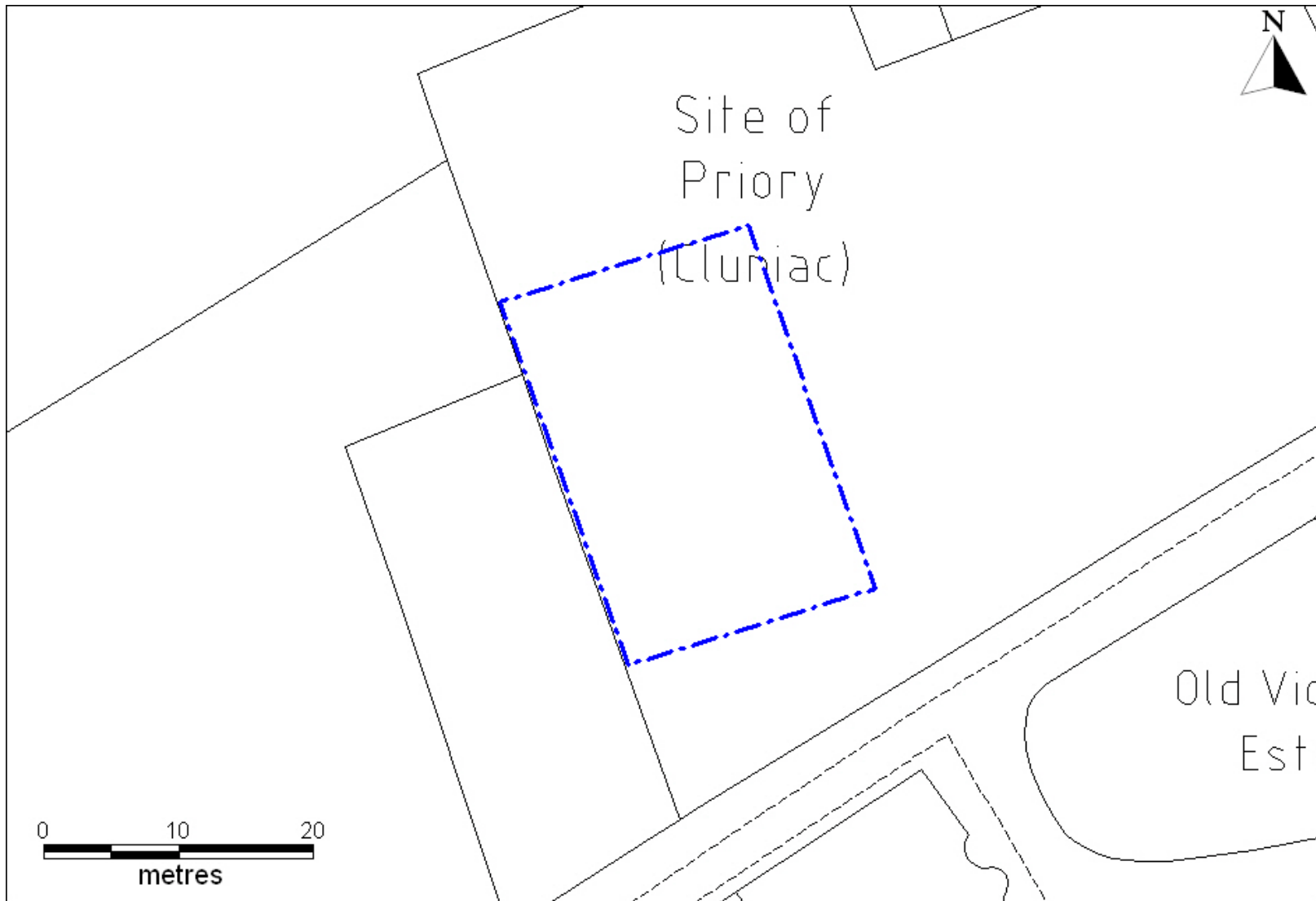
Linear features (ditches, etc) will be sample excavated (minimum of 10%) by means of 1m wide slots across their width.

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

- 3.12 Decisions will be made on the need for further analysis of environmental samples following this assessment. If necessary advice will be sought from English Heritage's Regional Advisor in Archaeological Science on the need for specialist environmental sampling.
- 3.13 All fieldwork will be guided by standards outlined in Gurney, D. 'Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England' East Anglian Archaeology Series Occasional paper 14, 2003.
- 3.14 In the event of human remains being encountered on the site, guidelines from the Ministry of Justice will be followed and an appropriate licence for exhumation.



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 Figure 2. Site detail and excavation area as overlain on proposed construction drawing



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Figure 3. Site detail showing area to be stripped on base OS map

4. Post-excavation method statement

- 4.1 The post-excavation work will be managed by Richenda Goffin. Specialist finds staff will be used, who are all experienced in local and regional types and periods for their field.
- 4.2 The site archive will be consistent with 'Management of Archaeological Projects' (English Heritage, 1991).
- 4.3 All site data will be entered on a computerised database compatible with the County HER. All site plans and sections will be copied to form a permanent archive on archivally stable material. Ordnance Datum levels will be on the section sheets. The photographic archive will be fully catalogued within the County SMR photographic index.
- 4.4 All finds will be processed, marked and bagged/boxed to County SMR requirements. Where appropriate finds will be marked with a site code and a context number.
- 4.5 Bulk finds will be fully quantified on a computerised database compatible with the County SMR. Quantification will fully cover weights and numbers of finds by OP and context with a clear statement for specialists on the degree of apparent residuality observed.
- 4.6 Metal finds on site will be stored in accordance with ICON guidelines, initially recorded assessed for significance before dispatch to a conservation laboratory within 4 weeks of the end of the excavation. All pre-modern silver, copper alloy and ferrous metal artefacts will be x-rayed and coins will be x-rayed if necessary for identification. Sensitive finds will be conserved if necessary and deposited in bags/boxes suitable for long term storage to ICON standards. All coins will be identified to a standard acceptable to normal numismatic research.
- 4.7 Specialist reports will be done in-house or commissioned as necessary to meet the requisite standards at assessment level.

- 4.8 The site archive will meet the standards set by 'The Guideline for the preparation of site archives and assessments of all finds other than fired clay vessels' of the Roman Finds Group and Finds Research Group AD700 - 1700 (1993).
- 4.9 The pottery will be recorded and archived to a standard consistent with the Draft Guidelines of the Medieval Pottery Research Group and Guidelines for the archiving of Roman Pottery, SGRP (ed. M.G. Darling, 1994).
- 4.10 Environmental samples will be processed and assessed to standards set by the Regional Environmental Archaeologist with a clear statement of potential for further analysis.
- 4.11 Animal and human bone will be quantified and assessed to a standard acceptable to national and regional English Heritage specialists.
- 4.12 An industrial waste assessment will cover all relevant material (i.e. fired clay finds as well as slag).

5.1 Risk assessment

5.1.1 The project will be carried out in accordance with the Suffolk County Council statement on Health and Safety at all times. Particular hazards to SCCAS staff and subcontractors identified with this project are as follows:

Outdoor working – hazards to staff from weather conditions and uneven ground.

Manual excavation – the main hazards are to staff from the use of tools, shallow excavations and the resultant trip hazards, live services and ground contamination.

Mechanised excavation, site stripping etc. – the most significant hazard from this activity is working in close proximity with plant machinery.

5.1.2 Specific risk assessments for each are provided in Appendix 3.

5.1.3 All SCCAS staff are experienced in working under similar conditions and on similar sites to the present site and are aware of all SCCAS H&S policies. All staff will be issued with a copy of the project's risk assessment in this document and will receive a safety induction from the Project Officer. All permanent SCCAS excavation staff are holders of CSCS cards.

5.1.4 From time to time it may be necessary for site visits by external specialists, SCCAS Conservation Team members and other SCC staff. All such staff and visitors will be issued with the appropriate PPE and will undergo the required inductions. PPE is not restricted to the list below – additional items will be provided if circumstances require it.

5.1.5 PPE required in this case includes:

Hard Hat (to EN397)

High Visibility Clothing (EN471 Class 2 or greater)

Safety Footwear (EN345/EN ISO 20346 or greater – to include additional penetration-resistant midsole)

5.1.6 The following will also be available and used when conditions require:

Gloves (to EN388)

Eye Protection (safety glasses to at least EN 166 1F)

5.1.7 Site staff, official visitors and volunteers are all covered by Suffolk County Council insurance policies (see Appendix 2).

5.1.8 Self contained welfare facilities will be provided and situated securely within the site.

5.2 Environmental controls

5.2.1 Suffolk County Council is firmly dedicated to following an EMS policy. All our preferred providers and subcontractors have been issued with environmental guidelines. Holmes Plant and Construction, who are providing plant in this instance, are one such provider.

5.2.2 On site the SCCAS Project Officer will manage environmental concerns. In the event of spillage or contamination EMS reporting and procedures will be carried out in consultation with Jez Meredith (SCCAS EMS Officer). All rubbish will be bagged and removed either to areas designated by the client or returned to SCC property for disposal.

5.3 Plant and equipment details

5.3.1 A 360⁰ tracked mechanical excavator equipped with a ditching bucket will be required for the trial trenching. The sub-contracted plant machinery will be accompanied by a fully qualified operator who will hold an up-to-date Construction Plant Competence Scheme (CPCS) card (approved by the Construction Industry Training Board).

5.3.2 The plant machinery will be appropriately serviced and be as quiet a model as is practicable. It will come equipped with appropriate spill kit and drip trays. It will only refuel in a single designated area, as defined by the SCCAS. All refuelling will be carried out using electrically operated pumps and will only be done when drip trays are deployed.

5.3.3 Safety inspection certification will be brought to site. Other details and appropriate certification can be supplied by our preferred sub-contractor: B&A Holmes Plant Hire, Hall Farm, Hall Lane, Otley, Ipswich (Tel: 01473890766).

5.4 Hazardous substances

5.4.1 No hazardous substances are specifically required in order to undertake the archaeological works.

5.5 Services

5.5.1 Some services were identified in this area of the site during trial trenching. These will not be disturbed during the excavation. Careful visual observation during the stripping of overburden and the use of a CAT scanner will be made prior to excavation throughout.

5.6 Lighting

5.6.1 No special requirements are necessary.

5.7 Access/Egress

5.7.1 The site is currently unoccupied (apart from security patrol personnel). Access is from Nacton Road.

5.8 Fencing and separation

5.8.1 The site is secure and closed to the public. NO special requirements.

Appendix 8. OASIS data collection form

OASIS ID: suffolkc1-167922

Project details

Project name	WNF 028 Land adjacent Little Priory, Wangford
Short description of the project	A programme of archaeological excavation, and monitoring of construction groundworks at land adjacent to Little Priory, Wangford with Henham, following two stages of evaluation. The fieldwork identified further evidence of 12th-14th century medieval settlement contemporary with Wangord Priory, but suggests that the site lies to the south of the Priory precinct and its buildings, and to the west of any medieval settlement that may have lain along the frontage of Church Street. During the medieval period the site has limited evidence of being used for sand or gravel extraction, and for subsequent rubbish disposal in such extraction pits, but was presumably of a general agricultural nature on the outskirts of the medieval settlement. Two large ditches of apparent medieval date presumably represent a broader system of boundaries around the Priory precinct but are at odds with the presumed spatial layout of Priory and village in the medieval period. The proximity of the Priory to the site, and its relatively small size and wealth, was reflected in elements of the finds assemblage. Local wares dominated the medieval pottery and there was a high proportion of fish remains in the faunal assemblage which may reflect religious dietary patterns. Following the Dissolution and the closure of the Priory the site appears to have retained a similar usage throughout the late medieval, post-medieval and modern periods.
Project dates	Start: 01-08-2013 End: 30-11-2013
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	WNF 025 - Related HER No.
Any associated project reference codes	WNF 028 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	WNF 028 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	DC/10/0031/FUL - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Vacant Land 2 - Vacant land not previously developed
Monument type	PIT Medieval
Monument type	DITCH Medieval
Monument type	PIT Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	BRICK Medieval
Significant Finds	TILE Medieval
Significant Finds	BRICK Post Medieval
Significant Finds	TILE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	ANIMAL REMAINS Medieval
Significant Finds	FISH REMAINS Medieval
Investigation type	"Open-area excavation"
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK WAVENEY WANGFORD WITH HENHAM WNF 028 Land adjacent Little Priory, Wangford

Study area	0.37 Hectares
Site coordinates	TM 4661 7905 52.3533451856 1.62180924996 52 21 12 N 001 37 18 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 9.00m Max: 12.00m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Field Team
Project director/manager	Stuart Boulter
Project supervisor	Stuart Boulter
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	T & S Clarke

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
Digital Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Media available	"Database","GIS","Images raster / digital photography","Spreadsheets","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
Paper Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Worked stone/lithics"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Drawing","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Survey "

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Land adjacent to Little Priory, Church Street, Wangford with Henham, Suffolk, WNF 028
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Craven, J. A.
Other bibliographic details	SCCAS Report No. 2014/002
Date	2014
Issuer or publisher	SCCAS
Place of issue or publication	Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk
Description	SCCAS Excavation Archive report.
Entered by	John Craven (john.craven@suffolk.gov.uk)
Entered on	7 February 2014

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