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**LAND WEST OF CHURCH FARM, NAUGHTON ROAD,
WHATFIELD, SUFFOLK IP7 6QJ**

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

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District: Babergh	Site Code: N/A
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OASIS SUMMARY SHEET			
Project name	<i>Land West of Church Farm, Naughton Road, Whatfield, Suffolk IP7 6QJ. An Archaeological Evaluation</i>		
<p><i>In February 2012 Archaeological Solutions Limited (AS) carried out an archaeological trial trench evaluation of land west of Church Farm, Naughton Road, Whatfield, Suffolk IP7 6QJ (NGR TM 0265 4672). The evaluation was commissioned to support a planning application for the proposed development of 15 new residential properties with associated public open space (Planning Ref No. B/11/00903/OUT).</i></p> <p><i>Four archaeological features were recorded in Trenches 8 and 9 (F1003, F1005, F1007 & F1009). The trenches are not adjacent and therefore the features are not 'concentrated' in one area of the site. The features comprise pits and gullies. Gully F1005 and Pit F1007 (Tr. 9) contained a small number (1 and 2 respectively) of medieval (11th - 13th century) pottery sherds. Both features also contained daub, possibly derived from a medieval building (CBM report below). Pit F1003 (Tr.8) also contained daub and may have been broadly contemporary. Gully F1009 (Tr.9) contained no finds but was cut by Pit F1007.</i></p> <p><i>The site is situated on the north-west side of Whatfield, and is c.250m to the north-east of the medieval parish church of St Margaret. It lies immediately adjacent to the main route through the village, The Street. The site had a potential for medieval remains, and the larger number of features (three) were contained in Trench 9 close to The Street.</i></p>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	<i>n/a</i>		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	<i>N</i>	Future work (Y/N/?)	<i>TBC</i>
P. number	<i>4682</i>	Site code	<i>WHA 015</i>
Type of project	<i>Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation</i>		
Site status	<i>None</i>		
Current land use	<i>Vacant Farm</i>		
Planned development	<i>Residential development & public open space</i>		
Main features (+dates)	<i>n/a</i>		
Significant finds (+dates)	<i>n/a</i>		
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	<i>Suffolk</i>	<i>Babergh</i>	<i>Whatfield</i>
HER for area	<i>Suffolk Historic Environment Record (SHER)</i>		
Post code (if known)	<i>IP7 6QJ</i>		
Area of site	<i>c.1.70ha</i>		
NGR	<i>TM 0265 4672</i>		
Height AOD (min/max)	<i>c.60-65m AOD</i>		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	<i>Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCC AS-CT)</i>		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>		
Funded by	<i>Clarke and Simpson</i>		
Full title	<i>Land West of Church Farm, Naughton Road, Whatfield, Suffolk IP7 6QJ. An Archaeological Evaluation</i>		
Authors	<i>Joe Bampton & Megan Stoakley MA PIfA</i>		
Report no.	<i>4018</i>		
Date (of report)	<i>February 2012 (Revised March 2012)</i>		

**LAND WEST OF CHURCH FARM, NAUGHTON ROAD, WHATFIELD,
SUFFOLK IP7 6QJ**

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

SUMMARY

In February 2012 Archaeological Solutions Limited (AS) carried out an archaeological trial trench evaluation of land west of Church Farm, Naughton Road, Whatfield, Suffolk IP7 6QJ (NGR TM 0265 4672). The evaluation was commissioned to support a planning application for the proposed development of 15 new residential properties with associated public open space (Planning Ref No. B/11/00903/OUT).

Four archaeological features were recorded in Trenches 8 and 9 (F1003, F1005, F1007 & F1009). The trenches are not adjacent and therefore the features are not 'concentrated' in one area of the site. The features comprise pits and gullies. Gully F1005 and Pit F1007 (Tr. 9) contained a small number (1 and 2 respectively) of medieval (11th - 13th century) pottery sherds. Both features also contained daub, possibly derived from a medieval building (CBM report below). Pit F1003 (Tr.8) also contained daub and may have been broadly contemporary. Gully F1009 (Tr.9) contained no finds but was cut by Pit F1007.

The site is situated on the north-west side of Whatfield, and is c.250m to the north-east of the medieval parish church of St Margaret. It lies immediately adjacent to the main route through the village, The Street. The site had a potential for medieval remains, and the larger number of features (three) were contained in Trench 9 close to The Street.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In February 2012 Archaeological Solutions Limited (AS) carried out an archaeological trial trench evaluation of land west of Church Farm, Naughton Road, Whatfield, Suffolk IP7 6QJ (NGR TM 0265 4672; Figs. 1 - 2). The evaluation was commissioned to support a planning application for the proposed development of 15 new residential properties (Fig. 3) with associated public open space (Planning Ref No. B/11/00903/OUT).

1.2 The evaluation was conducted according to a brief issued by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCC AS-CT, Jess Tipper) and a written scheme of investigation (dated 6th December 2011) prepared by AS, and approved by SCC AS-CT. The project adhered to appropriate sections of Gurney (2003) 'Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England', *East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 14*, and the

Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct and Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (revised 2008).

1.3 The principal research objectives of the archaeological trial trench evaluation were:

- To establish whether any archaeological deposits exist in the area, with particular regard to any deposits or archaeological remains which may warrant preservation *in situ*
- To identify the nature of any archaeological deposit within the application area, including date, approximate form and purpose combined with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation
- To evaluate the likely impact of past land uses along with the potential for the survival of environmental evidence
- To provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy focussing on preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits and working practices

Planning context

1.4 The project was undertaken in conjunction with the relevant planning policies, which apply to the effect of development with regard to cultural heritage. Of particular relevance was Planning Policy Statement 5 (PPS5, 2010), which is widely applied by local authorities. PPS5 states that those parts of the historic environment that have significance because of their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest are heritage assets. The Planning Policy Statement aims to deliver sustainable development by ensuring that policies and decisions that concern the historic environment recognise that heritage assets are a non-renewable resource, take account of the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits of heritage conservation, and recognise that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term. It aims to conserve England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance. It states that opportunities to capture evidence from the historic environment and to contribute to our knowledge and understanding of our past, and to make this publicly available, should be taken, particularly where a heritage asset is to be lost.

2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE

2.1 Whatfield is located in southern Suffolk, c.32km south-east of Bury St Edmunds and c.16km west of Ipswich. Bildeston is c.7.2km to the north-west, Darmsden c.12km to the north-east, Claydon c.13.6km to the east and Hadleigh c.5km to the south. The river Brett runs on a north-south alignment c.800m to the west of Whatfield. The village lies in a vale and the main road, The Street, runs north-south through the village.

2.2 The site is situated on the north-west side of Whatfield, and is located c.200m immediately west of Church Farm, c.150m to the north of Street Farm and c.250m south of Furneaux Farm. It is c.250m to the north-east of the medieval parish church of St Margaret and lies immediately adjacent to the main route through the village, The Street. The site comprises a rectangular double land plot of open fields of c.1.70ha including a vacant farm complex (DPs 1 – 4).

3 THE EVIDENCE

3.1 Topography, Geology and Soils

3.1.1 The site comprises a rectangular land plot of two open fields of c.1.70ha. It lies on a gradual slope on the eastern side of a vale at c.60-65m AOD. The solid geology of the site comprises the clay and loams of the Woolwich and Reading Beds. The site rests on soils of the Hanslope association (411d), formed from Chalky Boulder Clay commonly found on plateau landscapes.

3.2 Archaeological and Historical Background (Fig. 4)

Prehistoric

3.2.1 Three find-spots of Iron Age pottery (MSF 5255, 5258 & 5259) are located to the west of the site at c.300-500m distant. A fourth find-spot of Gallo-Belgic and Belgic Iron Age pottery (MSF 5261) was retrieved from a ditch located c.400m to the north-west of the site.

Roman

3.2.2 A brooch and late 1st to early 4th century AD bronze and silver coins (MSF 16552) were discovered using a metal detector on Street Farm located c.110m to the south of the site. Find-spots of 1st to 2nd century AD pottery, a bronze coin and tesserae were discovered at Whatfield Hall (MSF 5262) c.400m to the north-west of the site and at Castle Field, Hill Farm (MSF 5256) situated c.300m to the west of the site.

Saxon and Medieval

3.2.3 It is suggested that the name Whatfield is Saxon in origin and is derived from the name *Wheatfield* (Scarfe 1986, 20). Archaeological remains of Saxon date are virtually absent within the environs of the site. A fragmentary cruciform brooch (MSF 16553) was found at Street Farm located c.110m to the south of the site.

3.2.4 The 13th century parish church of St Margaret (MSF 2653, LB 277129) is located c.200m to the south-west of the site. There are three moated earthwork

monuments within the environs of the site: Whatfield Hall (MSF 5263) c.400m to the north-west, Whitehouse Farm (MSF 5254) c.400m to the east, and Barrard's Hall (MSF 5253) c.375m to the south-west. Another earthwork, possibly a house platform (MSF 13767), is located adjacent to Rectory Lane c.400m to the south-west of the site.

3.2.5 The site of Peyton Hall (MSF 13766) is located c.280m to the south of the site, and a hoard of 10 silver coins (MSF 25553) was discovered in the field west of Peyton Hall. Other find-spots include a pottery scatter (MSF 5260) located c.400m to the north-west of the site and a pottery ring with a masked face (MSF 5257) discovered at Church Farm c.470m to the north-east of the site.

Post-Medieval

3.2.6 A large linear feature and associated pits (MSF 13768) are located c.390m to the west of the site. It is possible that the pits were old chalk pits excavated to serve a lime-kiln in the near vicinity. Numerous artefacts including a book fitting, thimble, buckle and coin (MSF 16554) were discovered using a metal detector on Street Farm located c.110m to the south of the site.

3.3 Cartographic Evidence

Joseph Hodskinson's The County of Suffolk Surveyed 1783 (Fig. 5)

3.3.1 Joseph Hodskinson's 1783 map of Suffolk depicts the area of Whatfield as predominantly rural. Aldham is located to the south-east, Cutts Wood is situated to the north and the Bret river is depicted meandering north-south to the west of Whatfield. The parish church of St Margaret is in the centre of the village and the three manors of Whatfield Hall, Furnace and Ballard's Hall (labelled Ballad Hall) are recorded. Buildings are shown along Whatfield Road (not labelled) to the north-east, in a ribbon development south of the parish church of St Margaret. The site is open.

Tithe Map of the Parish of Whatfield, County Suffolk, 1838 (Fig. 6)

3.3.2 The 1838 Tithe Map depicts a landscape largely unchanged since 1783. The site is adjacent to Whatfield Street and comprises two large open fields. Part of a large pond is depicted within the site.

Ordnance Survey Map of Suffolk, Sheet LXXIV.NW, 1st edition 74 NW/SW, 1889 (Fig. 7)

3.3.3 The 1889 Ordnance Survey map records a landscape largely unchanged since 1838. The site comprises two open fields with two ponds.

Ordnance Survey Map of Suffolk (W), Sheet LXXIV.2, 2nd edition, 1904 (Fig. 8)

3.3.4 The 1904 Ordnance Survey map depicts a landscape largely unchanged since 1889. The most southerly pond in the northern field of the site previously shown in the 1889 Ordnance Survey map is no longer shown.

Ordnance Survey Map of Suffolk (W), Sheet LXXIV.NW, 1938 (revised from 1924) (Fig. 9)

3.3.5 Similarly the 1938 Ordnance Survey map depicts a landscape largely unchanged since 1904. Smaller plots of allotment gardens are depicted towards the south-west of the site and a water tower is shown immediately south of the site.

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 Nine trial trenches were excavated. The trenches varied from 10 - 40m in length, and they were 1.8m wide. They represented a 5% sample of the site and were located to achieve broad site coverage (Figs. 2 - 3). Trench 9 was moved slightly to avoid overhead cables in the southern corner of the site and Trench 7 was moved slightly to avoid the root systems of large trees on the south-west site boundary.

4.2 Undifferentiated overburden was mechanically excavated using a 180° wheeled mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket, under close archaeological supervision. Thereafter all further investigation was undertaken by hand. Exposed surfaces and sections were cleaned as appropriate and examined for archaeological features and finds. Deposits were recorded using *pro forma* recording sheets, drawn to scale and photographed. Excavated spoil was checked for finds and the trenches were scanned by metal detector.

5 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

Individual trench descriptions are presented below:

Trench 1 (Figs. 2 – 3; DPs 1 – 2)

<i>Sample Section 1A</i> <i>NE end, SE facing</i> <i>0.00m = 62.80m AOD</i>		
0.00 - 0.20m	L1000	Topsoil. Dark greyish brown, friable, clayey silt with occasional medium sub-angular flint pebbles
0.20 – 0.45m	L1001	Subsoil. Mid orange brown, friable, clayey silt.
0.45m +	L1002	Natural Clay. Light orange yellow compact clay with occasional large sub-angular flint pebbles and moderate medium sub-angular chalk pebbles.
<i>Sample Section 1B</i> <i>SW end, SE facing</i>		

<i>0.00m = 62.77m AOD</i>		
0.00 - 0.25m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.25 - 0.47m	L1001	Subsoil. As above.
0.47m +	L1002	Natural Clay. As above.

Description: No archaeological features or finds were present.

Trench 2a (Figs. 2 – 3)

<i>Sample Section 2a</i>		
<i>Centre, SW facing</i>		
<i>0.00m = 62.37m AOD</i>		
0.00 - 0.22m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.22 - 0.46m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.46m +	L1002	Natural Clay. As above Tr.1.

Trench 2b (Figs. 2 – 3)

<i>Sample Section 2b</i>		
<i>SW end, Se facing</i>		
<i>0.00m = 62.26m AOD</i>		
0.00 - 0.23m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.23 - 0.48m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.48m +	L1002	Natural Clay. As above Tr.1.

Description: No archaeological features or finds were present.

Trench 3 (Figs. 2, 3 & 9; DPs 7 – 8)

<i>Sample Section 3A</i>		
<i>NW end, NE facing</i>		
<i>0.00m = 61.31m AOD</i>		
0.00 - 0.17m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.17 - 0.34m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.34m +	L1002	Natural Clay. As above Tr.1.

<i>Sample Section 3B</i>		
<i>SE end, NE facing</i>		
<i>0.00m = 60.76m AOD</i>		
0.00 - 0.06m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.06 - 0.29	L1017	Rubble/topsoil mix. Dark blackish grey, compact, sandy silt with frequent gravel and CBM rubble.
0.29 - 0.42m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.42m +	L1002	Natural Clay. As above Tr.1.

Description: Large Ditch F1012 was present near the middle of Trench 3. It contained modern glass and pottery and may have been open until quite recently as modern demolition rubble L1011 sealed it.

Ditch F1012 was linear and orientated NE/SW (1.8m+ x 1.92m x 0.56m+). It had steep sides and was not bottomed due to a high water table. It contained three fills. The basal fill, L1015, was a light yellow brown, compact, silty clay with occasional small sub-angular flint pebbles. It contained no finds. The secondary fill, L1013, was a dark blackish grey, friable, clay silt with moderate sub-angular flint pebbles. It contained no finds. The upper fill, L1014, was a mid grey brown, firm, silty clay which contained modern (19th - 20th century) pottery (9g) and glass (353g). Ditch F1012 was sealed by modern demolition rubble L1011.

Trench 4 (Figs. 2 – 3; DPs 10 – 11)

<i>Sample Section 4A</i> <i>NE end, SE facing</i> <i>0.00m = 61.15m AOD</i>		
0.00 - 0.39m		Modern levelling layers and concrete ground surface.
0.39 – 0.67m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.1. Here stained with a greenish hue by contamination e.g. diesel.
0.67m +	L1002	Natural Clay. As above Tr.1.

<i>Sample Section 4B</i> <i>SW end, SE facing</i> <i>0.00m = 61.15m AOD</i>		
0.00 - 0.44m		Modern levelling layers and concrete ground surface. As above
0.44 – 0.60m	L1017	Rubble/topsoil mix. As above Tr. 3 Sample Section 3B
0.35 – 0.60m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.1. Here stained with a greenish hue by contamination e.g. diesel.
0.60m +	L1002	Natural Clay. As above Tr.1.

Description: No archaeological features or finds were present.

Trench 5 (Figs. 2 – 3)

<i>Sample Section 5A</i> <i>NW end, SW facing</i> <i>0.00m = 62.67m AOD</i>		
0.00 - 0.18m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.18 – 0.38m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.38m +	L1002	Natural Clay. As above Tr.1.

<i>Sample Section 5B</i> <i>SE end, SW facing</i> <i>0.00m = 61.43m AOD</i>		
0.00 - 0.23m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.

0.23 – 0.48m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.48m +	L1002	Natural Clay. As above Tr.1.

Description: No archaeological features or finds were present.

Trench 6 (Figs. 2 – 3)

<i>Sample Section 6A</i> <i>NW end, NE facing</i> <i>0.00m = 62.30m AOD</i>		
0.00 - 0.24m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.24 – 0.45m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.45m +	L1002	Natural Clay. As above Tr.1.

<i>Sample Section 6B</i> <i>SE end, NE facing</i> <i>0.00m = 61.26m AOD</i>		
0.00 - 0.25m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.25 – 0.49m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.49 – 0.53m	L1016	Subsoil. Mid blue-orange brown, firm clay silt.
0.53m +	L1002	Natural Clay. As above Tr.1.

Description: No archaeological features or finds were present.

Trench 7 (Figs. 2 – 3)

<i>Sample Section 7A</i> <i>NW end, NE facing</i> <i>0.00m = 62.30m AOD</i>		
0.00 - 0.24m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.24 – 0.49m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.49m +	L1002	Natural Clay. As above Tr.1.

<i>Sample Section 7B</i> <i>SE end, NE facing</i> <i>0.00m = 61.40m AOD</i>		
0.00 - 0.25m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.25 – 0.52m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.52 – 0.55m	L1016	Subsoil. As above Tr. 6 Sample Section 6B.
0.55m +	L1002	Natural Clay. As above Tr.1.

Description: No archaeological features or finds were present.

Trench 8 (Figs. 2, 3 & 10; DP 12)

<i>Sample Section 8</i> <i>Centre, SE facing</i> <i>0.00m = 62.77m AOD</i>		
0.00 - 0.24m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.24 - 0.48m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.48m +	L1002	Natural Clay. As above Tr.1.

Description: Undated Pit F1003 was present.

Pit F1003 was sub-circular (0.80m+ x 0.55m x 0.18m). It had steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1004, was a mid orange brown, firm, clay silt which contained daub. Pit F1003 (DP 13) was sealed by Subsoil L1001.

Trench 9 (Figs. 2, 3 & 9; DP 14)

<i>Sample Section 9A</i> <i>W end, N facing</i> <i>0.00m = 61.09m AOD</i>		
0.00 - 0.20m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.20 - 0.44m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.44 - 0.60m	L1016	Subsoil. As above Tr. 6 Sample Section 6B.
0.60m +	L1002	Natural Clay. As above Tr.1.

<i>Sample Section 9B</i> <i>E end, N facing</i> <i>0.00m = 60.87m AOD</i>		
0.00 - 0.30m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.30 - 0.69m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.69 - 0.74m	L1016	Subsoil. As above Tr. 6 Sample Section 6B.
0.74m +	L1002	Natural Clay. As above Tr.1.

Description: Pit F1007 (DP 16) and Gullies F1005 (DP 15) and F1009 (DP 16) were present near the middle of Trench 9. F1005 contained medieval (11th - 13th century) pottery, and Gully F1009 contained no finds but was cut by Pit F1007 which also contained medieval (11th - 13th century) pottery.

Gully F1005 was linear orientated NE/SW (3m+ x 0.37m x 0.12m). It had moderately steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1006, was a mid orange brown, firm, silty clay with occasional small chalk pebbles. It contained medieval (11th -13th century) pottery (5g), CBM (8g), daub and burnt flint (2g). It was sealed by Subsoil L1001.

Pit F1007 was oval (1.5m x 0.45m+ x 0.65m). It had steep irregular sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1008, was a mid grey brown, friable, clayey silt with occasional medium sub-angular flint pebbles. It contained medieval (11th - 13th

century) pottery, (22g) CBM (7g), daub and a Fe fragment (60g). F1007 cut undated Gully F1009 and was sealed by Subsoil L1001.

Gully F1009 was linear orientated NE/SW (1.5m+ x 0.40m x 0.08m). It had gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1010, was a mid orange brown, firm, silty clay. It contained no finds. It was cut by Pit F1007.

6 CONFIDENCE RATING

6.1 It is not felt that any factors inhibited the recognition of archaeological features and finds during the archaeological investigation.

7 DEPOSIT MODEL

7.1 Uppermost was Topsoil L1000, a dark grey brown, friable, clay silt with occasional medium sub-angular flint pebbles (c.0.25m thick). Below L1000 was Subsoil L1001, a mid orange brown, friable, clay silt (c.0.25m thick). Subsoil L1001 was very slightly thicker toward the southern sector of the site at the base of the slope. In the southern corner of the site (Trench 6) Subsoil L1016 was recorded below L1001. L1016 was a mid blue-orange brown, firm clayey silt with occasional CBM flecks.

7.2 The eastern corner of the site contains a concrete farm yard surface, silos and barns. In this area (Trenches 3 and 4) Made Ground L1017 was recorded. It was a rubble/topsoil mix comprising a dark blackish grey, compact, sandy silt with frequent gravel and CBM rubble. It was located below the topsoil and above Subsoil L1001.

7.3 The natural geology, L1002, was present at 0.34 – 0.74m below the existing ground level and comprised a light orange yellow, compact, clay with occasional large sub-angular flint pebbles, moderate medium sub-angular chalk pebbles.

8 DISCUSSION

8.1 The recorded features are tabulated:

Trench	Context	description	Spot date
3	1012	Ditch	Modern
8	1003	Pit	?medieval
9	1005	Gully	11th - 13th C
	1007	Pit	11th - 13th C
	1009	Gully	Undated

8.2 Ditch F1012 (Trench 3) was likely a modern boundary or drainage ditch backfilled prior to the construction of the barn yard. It correlates to a boundary recorded on the 1838 Tithe map. The boundary is no longer present on the 1889 O/S map.

8.3 Four archaeological features were recorded in Trenches 8 and 9 (F1003, F1005, F1007 & F1009). The trenches are not adjacent (Figs. 2 – 3) and therefore the features are not 'concentrated' in one area of the site. The features comprise pits and gullies. Gully F1005 and Pit F1007 (Tr. 9) contained a small number (one and two respectively) of medieval (11th - 13th century) pottery sherds. Both features also contained daub, possibly derived from a medieval building (CBM report below). Pit F1003 (Tr.8) also contained daub and may have been broadly contemporary. Gully F1009 (Tr.9) contained no finds but was cut by Pit F1007.

8.4 The site is situated on the north-west side of Whatfield, and is c.250m to the north-east of the medieval parish church of St Margaret. It lies immediately adjacent to the main route through the village, The Street. The site had a potential for medieval remains, and the larger number of features (three) were contained in Trench 9 close to The Street.

9 DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

Archive records, with an inventory, will be deposited with the finds will be deposited with Suffolk County Museum. The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross-referenced and checked for internal consistency. In addition to the overall site summary, it will be necessary to produce a summary of the artefactual and ecofactual data.

10 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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APPENDIX 1 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD DATA

The following sites are those that lie within a 1km radius of the site. The table has been compiled from data held by the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (SHER).

SMR	NGR SP	Description
Prehistoric		
MSF5255	TM 018 467	Castle Field, Hill Farm. Iron Age pottery: flint gritted sherds - few.
MSF5258	TM 016 464	Circa 50 small sherds of handmade gritty ware. One rim. Found on a ploughed field.
MSF5259	TM 0147 4701	Pottery: 2 sherds handmade flint gritted. Found opposite Crouch Farm.
MSF5261	TM 0166 4723	Whatfield Hall. Gallo-Belgic and Belgic Iron Age Pottery: in large group of predominantly Rom (C2 deposition) from ditch.
Roman		
MSF5256	TM 018 467	Castle Field, Hill Farm. Scatter - Pottery C1 - late C3/early C4; Samian; tile - roof, box; tesserae, hypocaust; glass tessera. Colchester colour-coated? Mortaria, coarse wares. Coins often ploughed up in a field called Castle Field - mentioned by Rev John Clubbe 1758. Upper Castle Field and Lower Castle Field are named in the 1838 Tithe Apportionment for Whatfield.
MSF5262	TM 0166 4723	Whatfield Hall. Feature on edge of S arm of moat. Pottery C1-C2. Found in landscaping of garden. Ditch circa 0.80m deep, 1.10m wide. Bronze dupondius (Vespasian), worn, found on surface. C2 Samian and colour coat, (Hadrian-Antonine?).
MSF16552	TM 0270 4655	Street Farm. 1995: 6 bronze C3/early C4 Rom coins found metal detecting. 1996: 1 silver C3 and 4 bronze coins C1, 2, 3, fragment of Colchester derivative brooch. Find-spot thought to be spurious.
Medieval		
MSF16553	TM 0270 4655	Street Farm. 1995: Metal detector find of upper part of Saxon cruciform (with detached knobs) or simple small-long type brooch. Details & sketch in parish file. Find-spot thought to be spurious.
MSF25553	TM 0267 4617	Field west of Peyton Hall Field. Hoard of 10 silver medieval coins found metal detecting
MSF13767	TM 0204 4619	Rectory Lane. October 1992: Remnant of earthwork, possible house platform, at E edge of meadow, adjacent to Rectory Lane. Area c. 20m (N-S) x 10m (E-W), height c.0.3m above field. Partly disturbed around SW corner.
MSF13766	TM 0276 4610	Peyton Hall. Site of Peyton Hall, demolished 1950s(?). Timber framed with documentary evidence to C15/C16. Three ponds on 1973 1:10000 map, now largely filled in & site flattened. Hall & buildings shown on OS 1st edition map of circa 1838 and on OS map of 1950s, where named Peyton Farm. Probably same as Peyton's/Mannor's sub-manor, which was owned by William Timperley (linked to Drinkstone and Gt Finborough) in 1528.
MSF2653	TM 0249 4662	Church of St Margaret. Whatfield Church lies within the diocese of St Edmundsbury and Ipswich, the archdeaconry of Ipswich and the deanery of Hadleigh. It has the status of a rectory. There are no records of a Domesday church in the parish of Whatfield, but it is thought to be one of the two churches documented for the parish of Aldham. The structure is: chancel, nave, S porch, W tower. The style of architecture is Decorated and most of the windows are Decorated. The chancel is Decorated with reticulated windows. The chancel roof

		is a C15 example of a 'waggon type' roof. It is panelled out with moulded ribs and has beautiful flower ornaments with curiously carved human heads as bosses at the intersections. The nave is circa 1300. The nave windows have 'Y' and intersected tracery; and one has quatrefoils in two of its intersections. The nave roof is a C14 tiebeam roof which is archbraced from little moulded shafts on wall posts and octagonal king posts with moulded bases and caps; the braces springing from the same to the collar runner. The font is a plain octagon supported by a cylindrical pillar in the centre and by octagon pillars at the corners. A few plain benches remain in the church and one is inscribed "John Wilson 1589". Two C13 coffin slabs with raised crosses remain in the church. The feature of the church is a beautiful little C13 stoup just inside the S door with moulded and engaged shafts and a cusped arch. The W tower is a low square tower of flints dating from the C13 with a later pyramid roof. The S porch is of brick and quite simple; it was constructed in the C16. The chancel and part of the nave were re-seated in 1869.
MSF5263	TM 016 472	Whatfield Hall. Moat - two arms surviving on S (wet) and E (dry). Occupied, isolated, 200m from parish boundary, 970m from church.
MSF5260	TM 0147 4701	Pottery scatter, C11-C14. Also one fragment of Samian. Found opposite Crouch Farm.
MSF5257	TM 033 477	Church Farm. Pottery ring with face mask. Red fabric, grey core, traces orange glaze. Two and a half inches high. Found at Church Farm (adjacent to Kiln Field).
MSF5254	TM 0361 4670	Whitehouse Farm. Moat, probable. 1958 map trapezoid, only N arm filled in. 1973 1:10,000 only W arm left. Wet. Rest built over. Originally had a wet spur in SW corner. Occupied. Isolated, 180m from parish boundary, 1,050m from church.
MSF5253	TM 0234 4595	Barrard's Hall. Moat, rectangular, complete, wet, entrance in E side. Occupied, hall is timber framed but heavily restored, externally C18. SE is a rectangular pond, probable fish pond. Isolated, 200m from parish boundary, 630m from church. Martin family held the manor here.
DSF1282	TM 0249 4663	Church Of St Margaret. A small C13-C14 church now faced in stucco. The plain west tower has a later pyramid tiled roof. The nave and chancel roofs are tiled. The south porch is C16 red brick, with a stopped gable on the front. The interior has a fine king post roof with brackets, moulded shafts and capitals. There are some C16-C17 pews on the north side, one with the date 1589. The communion rail and west gallery, with turned balusters are probably of the early C18. The pulpit with tester is C16-C17. Graded for its historical and architectural value. Grade II LB 277129.
Post-medieval		
MSF13768	TM 0171 4624	Hollow way (?) circa 3m deep, to N of present road from Whatfield to A1141, which appears to be cut into S side of S bank defining hollow way (S1). Linear cutting 72 paces long x 7 paces broad and 10-15ft deep, adjoining a minor public road on its south side and bounded by a flat terrace on the north side. N of the terrace the land dips down to a disused track that is shown on the 1838 Tithe Map. There is another, smaller cutting to the west of the long one and a third to the NE. All are dry-bottomed and situated in woodland (woodland shown on the 1838 Tithe Map but no earthworks marked). South of the public road there is a step sided mound 12-15ft high, also in woodland. The Rev John Clubbe, Rector of Whatfield, referred in 1758 to a 'very uncouth declivity and a pit, where, no doubt, was

		Fornax calcaria (lime-kiln)...; the soil being chalk, and the field called to this dayKiln-Field'. The description fits this location - the wood is on land that slopes steeply to the north. The likelihood is that these are old chalk pits dug to serve a lime-kiln somewhere in the vicinity. The 1838 Tithe Map marks a U-shaped feature in the adjoining field to the west, named as Pit Field, which is probably yet another chalk pit. The piece of woodland containing the long cutting was part of the rectory glebe and was named 'The Grotto' in 1838; the mound opposite it was also part of the glebe and lay adjacent to 'Arbour Field'. There is, therefore, a possibility that the chalk pit was adapted as a garden feature and that the mound was constructed as a prospect mount (there is a fine view across the valley to the SE). A wood across the valley, also apparently containing pits (info from Mrs J Wellings, parish recorder) was also named 'The Grotto' in 1838. It is reputed (third-hand), that an excavation (of an archaeological nature) took place in this woodland about 30(?) years ago.
MSF16554	TM 0270 4655	Street Farm. 1995: Metal detector finds of various post-medieval metalwork items, including a book fitting, coin, buckle and thimble. Findspot thought to be spurious.
DSF1531	TM 0164 4731	Barn to west of Whatfield Hall. Date: from 1567 to 1632. Late C16 or early C17 with alterations and extensions. Very large barn, weatherboarded and now roofed in corrugated asbestos sheet. A few small modern windows inserted. Interior shows 7 bays of timber-frame construction with jowled posts and close studded walls. Stout scantlings. Shaped solid braces to most of the tie beams, some replaced at an early period by arch braces. Steeply-pitched side-purlin roof with collars and wind braces. Stout scarf-jointed ground cill rests on rendered brick foundation. LB 277128 grade II.
DSF633	TM 0234 4593	Barrard's Hall. Date: from 1700 to 1799. C18. A red brick fronted building with a tiled roof. Two storeys. Three window range of double-hung sashes with glazing bars, in flush cased frames. A central doorway has a Tuscan doorcase with plain columns and a pediment. A raised brick band extends across the front between the storeys. LB 277126 grade II.
DSF635	TM 0228 4632	Bay Tree Cottage. A C18 red brick building possibly with an earlier core. Roof tiled. One storey and attics. Small casement windows. Three dormers on the front. Ridge square chimney stack and an end stack at the north-west end. LB 277135 grade II.
DSF1162	TM 0257 4658	Corner Cottage. GV 2. Probably C17-C18. A timber-framed and plastered building with a tiled roof and a tall central chimney stack. Two storeys. Four window range, partly of small casements and partly of double-hung sashes with glazing bars. Grade II LB 277132.
DSF2006	TM 0252 4691	Furneaux Farmhouse. Approached by a drive off Naughton Road. C18. A timber-framed and plastered building on an L shaped plan with wings to the north-west and south-west. Two storeys. Four window range on the north-east front and 2 window range on the south-east front. The windows are double-hung sashes with glazing bars. Two ridge chimney stacks. Grade II LB 277136.
DSF2846	TM 0240 4646	Four Horse Shoes Inn. A timber-framed and plastered building with mainly C18 external features. Roof tiled. Two storeys, 2 window range of double-hung sashes with glazing bars on the upper storey and modern casements on the ground storey. Central doorway and central ridge chimney stack. There is a lean-to addition on the north-east end. Grade II LB 277139.
DSF1163	TM 0171 4672	Hill Farmhouse. A C17 timber-framed and plastered building with a

		cross wing at the north end. Much altered in the C19 when the cross wing was faced in gault brick. Roof tiled, hipped at the south end. Two storeys. The upper storey of the main block is jettied on the front on exposed joists. The main block has 2 window range of double-hung sashes with glazing bars and boarded shutters to the ground storey windows. The cross wing has modern casements. Grade II LB 277138.
DSF2623	TM 0231 4640	Pound Cottage. A C17-C18 timber-framed and plastered building with a thatched roof. One storey and attics. Small casement windows. Modern boarded door. One modern dormer on the front. Ridge chimney stack. Renovated. Grade II LB 277133.
DSF2077	TM 0259 4657	Rose Cottage and Springdale and Stones. A red brick building with C18-C19 external features. Roof tiled. Two storeys. Small casement windows. There is a small modern shop front. Two sloping roofed dormers on the front. Internal chimney stack. Included for group value. Grade II LB 277141.
DSF623	TM 0265 4661	Street Farmhouse. A C17-C18 timber-framed and plastered building with a thatched roof. Painted panels on the front. Two storeys. Small casement windows. There is a slate roof porch on posts with a small square oriel bay, probably formerly a shop bay. A thatched single storeyed addition extends at the south-west end and a wing extends to the south-east. Tall ridge chimney stack. Grade II LB 277142.
DSF2074	TM 0257 4659	Tey Cottage. A timber-framed and plastered building probably of C16-C17 origin but with C18 external features. There are 2 blocks one is 2 storeyed at the north-west end and the other, one storey and attics, at the south-east end. Roof thatched with 2 dormers on the front. Small casement windows. Modern boarded door. End chimney stacks. Grade II LB 277131.
DSF634	TM 0254 4660	The Cottage. A C17-C18 timber-framed and plastered building with a thatched roof, hipped on the north end. Said to have been the priests house originally. One storey and attics. Small casement windows. One dormer on the front. Ridge chimney stack at the north end. Renovated. Grade II LB 277130.
DSF1980	TM 0230 4637	The Cottage on the Green. A C17-C18 timber-framed and plastered building with a thatched roof with a central ridge tall chimney stack. Two storeys. Four window range of modern casements. Renovated. Grade II LB 277134.
DSF1532	TM 0194 4622	The Old Rectory. A timber-framed and plastered building probably of C17 origin but a good deal altered in the C18. The front has 2 gables and a gabled wing. Roof tiled. Two storeys and attics. Five window range mainly of double-hung sashes with glazing bars. The windows under the gables are splayed bays on the ground storey, three lights on the upper storey, with narrow side lights, and diocletian windows in the gables. A ridge chimney stack has 4 grouped octagonal shafts on a square base, surmounted by modern chimney pots. There is also an old chimney stack at the west end. Grade II LB 277137.
DSF1843	TM 0254 4657	Virginia Cottage And Church Corner. A C17-C18 timber-framed and plastered building with a thatched roof. One storey and attics. Small casement windows. One gabled dormer on the front. Ridge chimney stack. There are modern additions at the rear. Grade II LB 277140.
DSF1161	TM 0168 4728	Whatfield Hall. A timber-framed and plastered building possibly of the C16-C17 but much altered. The main block faces south-east and a wing extends to the north-west at the rear. Two storeys. Three window range on the south-east front of double-hung sashes with glazing bars. The ground storey is faced in red brick possibly

		underbuilding a formerly jettied upper storey. Elsewhere the windows are mainly casements. The north-west wing has one gabled dormer. Two ridge chimney stacks and one tall internal stack. Grade II LB 277127.
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APPENDIX 2 CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES

Figs	Date	Title	Scale	Location
5	1783	Jos Hodskinson's The County of Suffolk Surveyed	-	SRO
6	1838	Tithe Map of Parish of Whatfield, County Suffolk	3 chains: 1"	SRO
7	1889	Ordnance Survey Map of Suffolk 1 st edn 74 NW/SW Sheet LXXIV.NW	1:6"	SRO
8	1904	Ordnance Survey Map of Suffolk 2 nd edn Sheet LXXIV.2	1:1250	SRO
9	1938	Ordnance Survey Map of Suffolk (W) Sheet LXXIV.NW (Revised edition of 1924)	1:6"	SRO

APPENDIX 3 CONCORDANCE OF FINDS

WHA015, Whatfield

Concordance of finds by feature

Feature	Context	Tr.	Description	Spot Date	Pottery	CBM (g)	A.Bone (g)	Other
1001			Subsoil			63		
1003	1004	8	Pit					Daub
1005	1006	9	Gully	11th-13th	(1) 5g	8		B. Flint (1) 2g Daub
1007	1008	9	Pit	11th-13th	(2) 22g	7		Fe. Frag (1) 60g Daub
1011		3	Demolition rubble	18th-19th	(1) 166g	2939		Rubber/plastic strap? 14g Sandstone Floor Brick 3107g Daub 67g
1012	1014	3	Ditch	19th-20th	(2) 9g			Glass (1) 353g

APPENDIX 4 SPECIALIST REPORTS

The Pottery

Peter Thompson

The evaluation recovered six sherds of pottery weighing 195g from three features and a layer. The pottery is quantified by feature in Table 1 and described below.

Ditch F1005 (L1006) contained a handmade abraded sherd in early medieval shelly ware with grey core and mottled grey and orange surfaces. The abundant white shell is not dissimilar to St Neots ware, and the sherd is probably 11th-12th/13th centuries in date.

Pit F1007 (L1008) contained two moderately abraded early medieval sandy grey ware sherds. The larger sherd has a vertical thumb decorated strip and internal girth grooves and probably comes from a large jar, possibly storage jar. The fabrics are similar to Grimston -Thetford ware although the sherds may be a Suffolk product of similar or a little later date, and the assemblage is probably broadly contemporary with the shelly ware from Ditch F1005.

Ditch F1012 contained a slightly abraded residual sherd of early medieval sandy ware with black surfaces and red-brown core which was associated with a glazed sherd of modern English stoneware. Layer L1011 contained an abraded upper profile of a late post-medieval/early modern glazed red earthenware bowl.

KEY:

EMS: Early medieval sandy ware 11th-13th

MSH: medieval shelly ware 11th-14th

PMRE: Post-medieval red earthenware late 16th-19th

ENGS: English stoneware 18th+

Feat	Cont	Type	Quantity	Date	Comment
1005	1006	Ditch	1x5g MSH	11 th -13 th	
1007	1008	Pit	2x20g EMS	11 th -13 th	X1 thumb decorated vertical strip
1011		Spread	1x162g PMRE	18 th -19 th	Deep bowl rim and upper profile
1012	1014	Ditch	1x1g EMS 1x7g ENGS	19 th -20 th	

Table 1: Quantification of the pottery by feature

The Ceramic Building Materials

Andrew Peachey

The trial trench evaluation recovered a total of two fragments (3002g) of CBM, 16 fragments (82g) of daub and a single sandstone flooring brick (3107g).

The CBM included a single complete brick (2939g) contained in Layer L1011, which has dimensions of 230x110x60mm, a flat base, regular smooth faces, and may be categorised as an 18th to 19th century red brick. The remaining fragment of CBM (63g) was contained in Subsoil L1001 and comprised a small piece of a late medieval to early post-medieval peg tile in a coarse, oxidised sandy fabric.

The daub in the assemblage comprises small, highly abraded fragments contained in Pits F1003 (L1004), F1007 (L1008) and Ditch F1005 (L1006). These small fragments may have formed part of wattle-and-daub structure, possibly of medieval date, but are too limited to allow any firm conclusions.

Layer L1001 also contained a single complete sandstone flooring brick (3107g). The yellow-brown sandstone had been neatly hewn and finished, possibly sawed, to have dimensions of 220x95x80mm. The upper surface of the brick was worn very smooth, indicating this was a flooring brick from a well-trodden surface probably of medieval to post-medieval date.

Environmental Samples

Dr John R Summers

Introduction

During evaluation four bulk soil samples were taken for environmental archaeological assessment. Sampled features included a ditch (F1005) and pit (F1007) spot dated to the 11th-13th century. Samples were between 10 and 20 litres, in line with AS sampling guidelines for trial excavations, and were processed by water flotation.

This report presents the results from the assessment of the bulk sample light fractions and discusses the significance and potential of the remains in relation to future investigations at the site.

Methodology

Samples were processed at Archaeological Solutions Ltd offices in Bury St. Edmunds using a Siraf style flotation tank. The light fractions were washed onto a mesh of 250µm (microns), while the heavy fractions were sieved to 500µm.

Once dry, the light fractions were scanned under a low power stereo microscope (x10-x30 magnification). Botanical and molluscan remains were identified and recorded using a semi-quantitative scale (X = present; XX = common; XXX = abundant).

In samples containing larger quantities of charcoal, a small sub-sample of larger charcoal fragments (>2mm) were fractured in order to produce a transverse section for the assessment of variation in the assemblage (ring-porous, diffuse-porous and *Quercus* sp.). Potential contaminants, such as modern roots, seeds and invertebrate fauna were also recorded in order to gain an insight into possible disturbance of the deposits.

Results

The results from the assessment of the bulk sample light fractions are detailed in Table 2.

Carbonised plant macrofossils

None of the samples contained any identifiable carbonised plant macrofossils.

Charcoal

All of the samples contained charcoal fragments >2mm. Both diffuse-porous and non-oak ring-porous types were present. This indicates that there is some variety in the charcoal assemblage overall, although most samples were themselves homogeneous. In general, the analytical potential of the charcoal is limited as it is not possible to determine the processes which created the assemblage.

Molluscs

A few fragments of archaeological mollusc shell were present in sample 3 of L1006 but no whole shells were present to allow identification.

Contaminants

Modern rootlets were common or abundant in all samples. These can be a source of bioturbation but the effect is not likely to be extensive. Other organisms that can cause disturbance, such as burrowing molluscs and earthworms, were absent.

Statement of potential

The absence of carbonised plant macrofossils in the assemblages means that there is no potential for the samples to provide information about medieval subsistence and agriculture at Church Farm. Based on the present evidence it would seem unlikely that further excavation would provide any further assemblages of value for such analyses. There is also little research potential in the assemblages of charcoal present.

Site code	Sample number	Context	Feature	Feature type	Spot date	Volume (litres)	Cereals			Non-cereal taxa		Charcoal		Molluscs	Contaminants		Comments	Potential - CPR	Potential - Charcoal
							Cereal grains	Cereal chaff	Grain preservation	Seeds	Hazelnut shell	Charcoal>2mm	Notes		Roots	Insects			
WHA015	1	1004	1003	Pit	-	20								XXX	X		D	C	
WHA015	3	1006	1005	Ditch	11th-13th century	20								XX			D	C	
WHA015	4	1008	1007	Pit	11th-13th century	20								XX			D	C	
WHA015	5	1010	1009	Ditch	-	10								XX			D	C	

Table 2: Data from the assessment of environmental samples from trial excavations Church Farm, Whatfield

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



1
Pre-excitation. General site shot (1 of 4)



2
Pre-excitation. General site shot (2 of 4)



3
Pre-excitation. General site shot (3 of 4)



4
Pre-excitation. General site shot (4 of 4)



5
Trench 1 post excavation. Looking northeast.



6
Sample Section 1A, Trench 1. Looking northwest.



7

Trench 3 post excavation. Looking southeast.



8

Sample Section 3A, Trench 3. Looking southwest.



9

Ditch F1012 & Spread L1011, Trench 3. Looking southwest.



10

Trench 4 post excavation. Looking southwest.



11

Sample Section 4A, Trench 4. Looking northwest.



12

Trench 8 post excavation. Looking northeast.



13

Pit F1003, Trench 8. Looking northwest.



14

Trench 9 post excavation. Looking east.



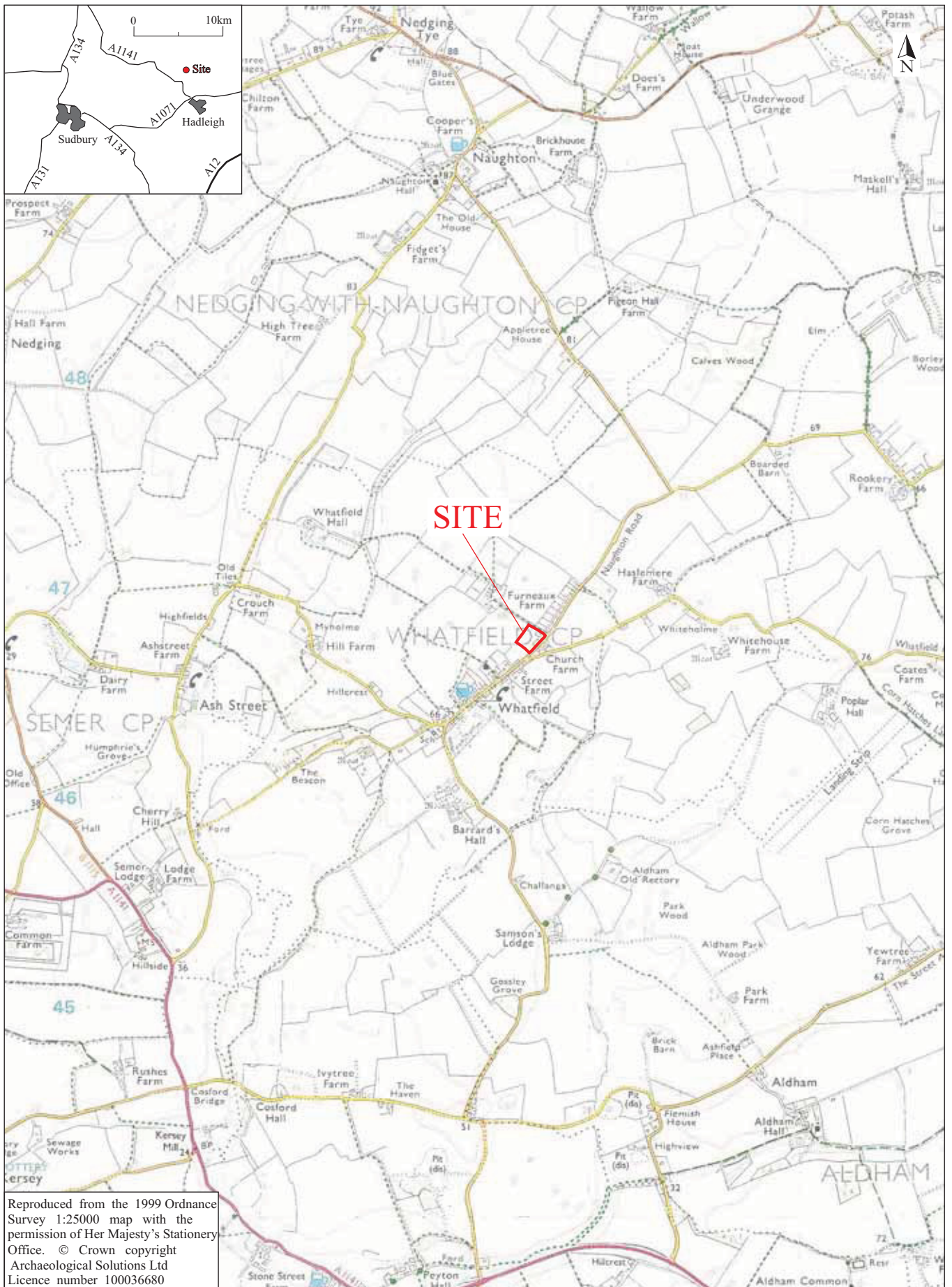
15

Gully F1005, Trench 9. Looking northeast.

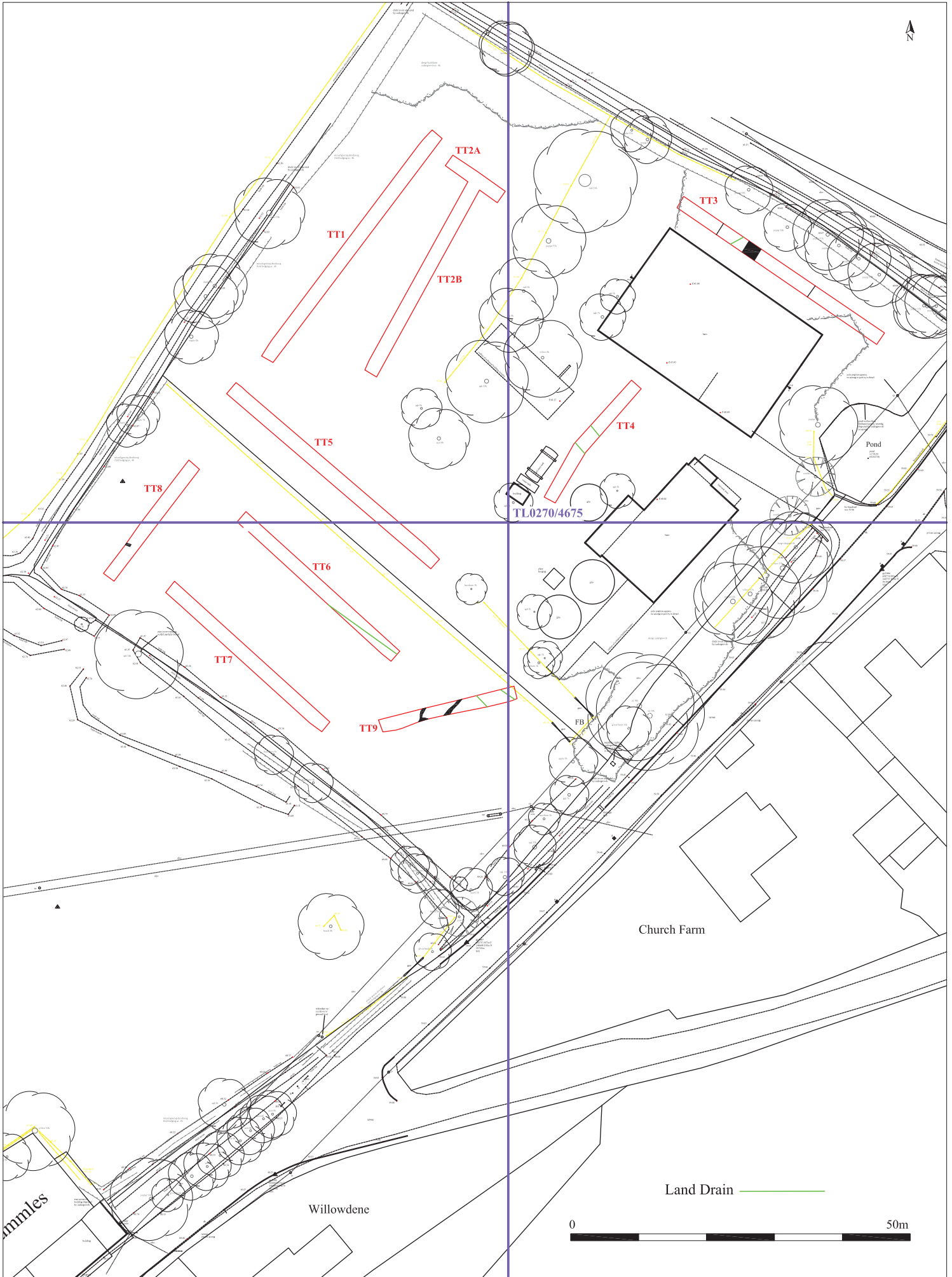


16

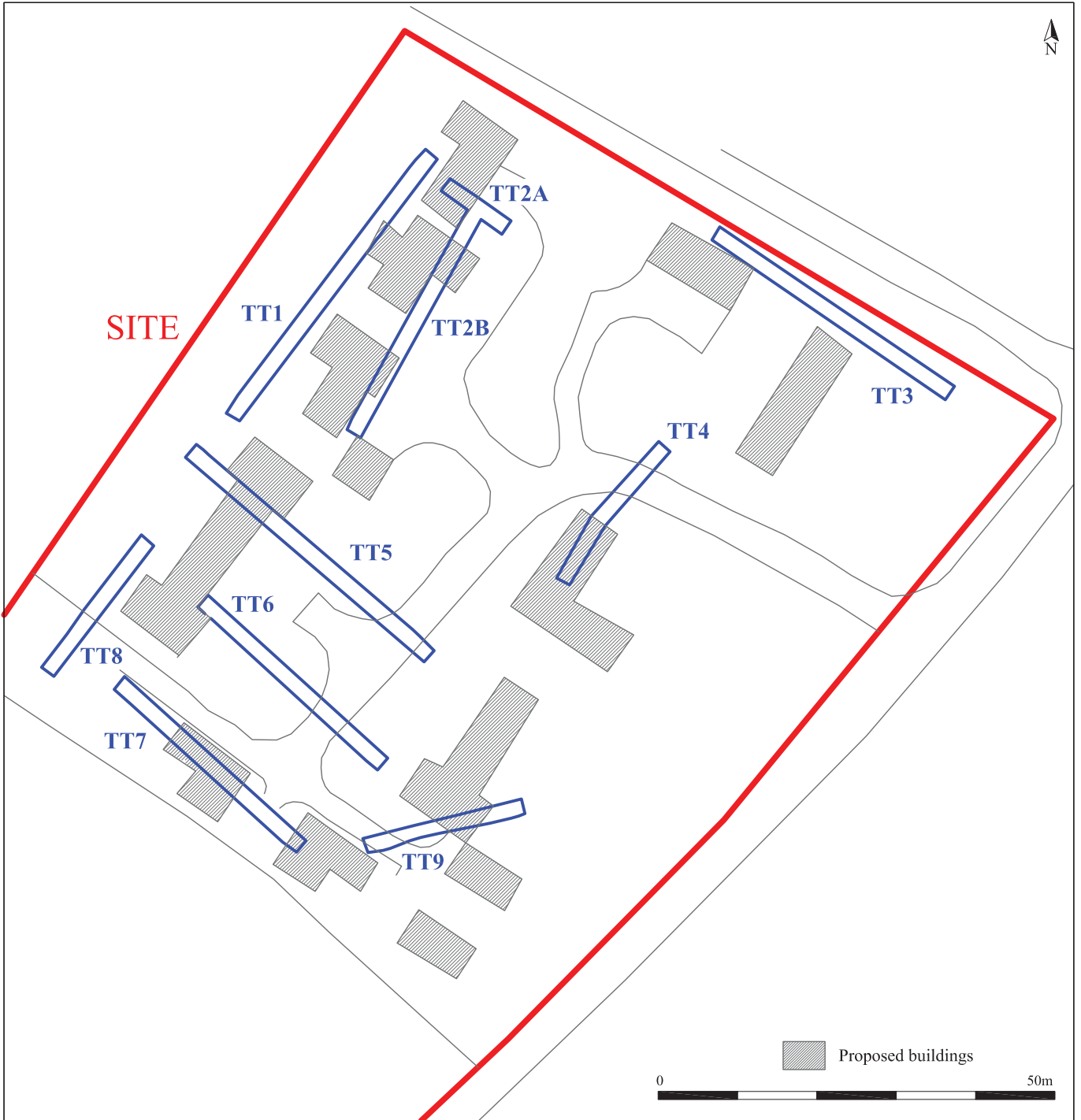
Gully F1009 & Pit F1007, Trench 9. Looking west.



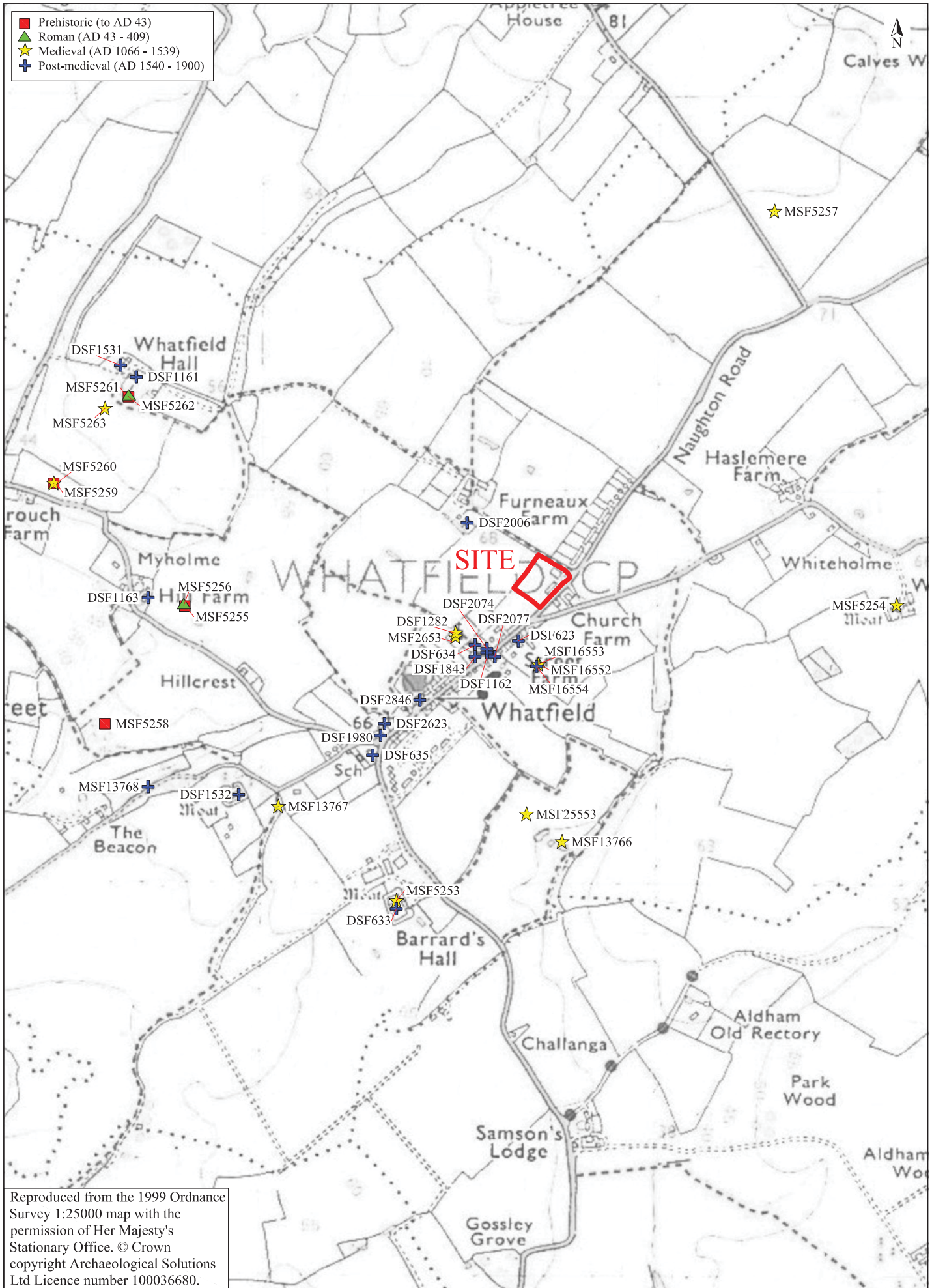
Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 1 Site location plan
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4



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Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan
 Scale 1:750 at A3

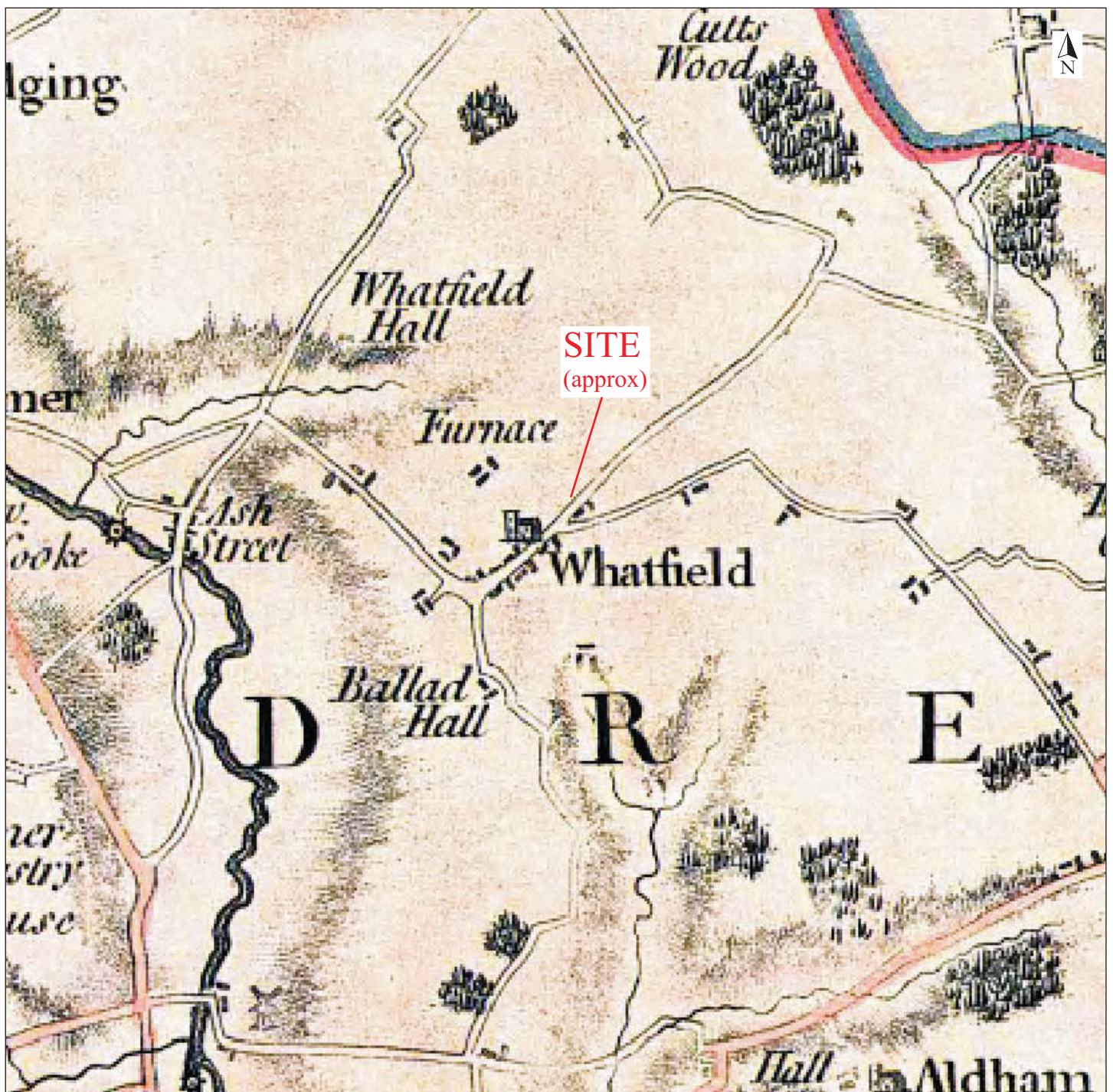


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Fig. 3 Proposed development plan
Scale 1:750 at A4



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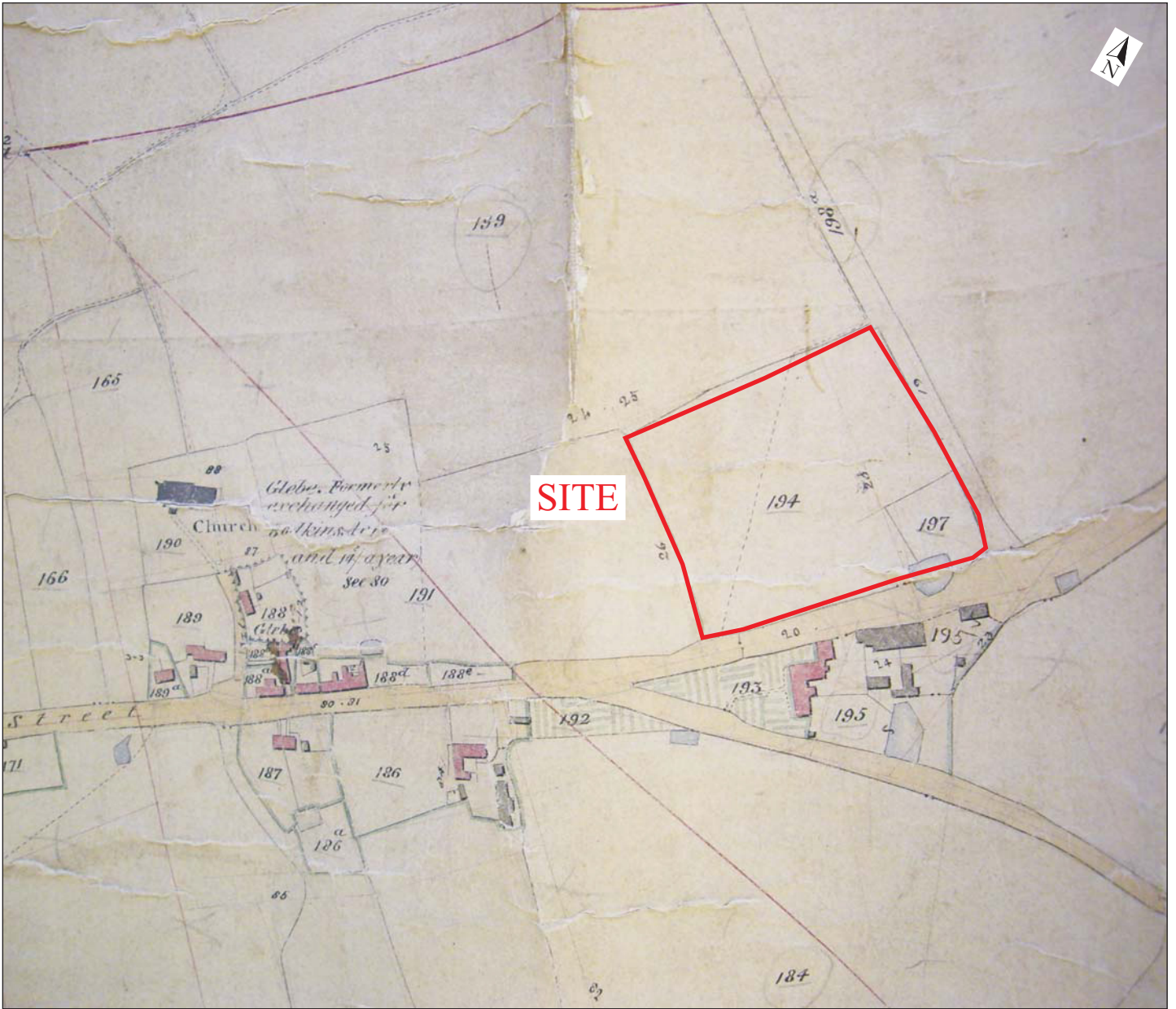
Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 4 HER data
 Scale 1:12,500 at A4



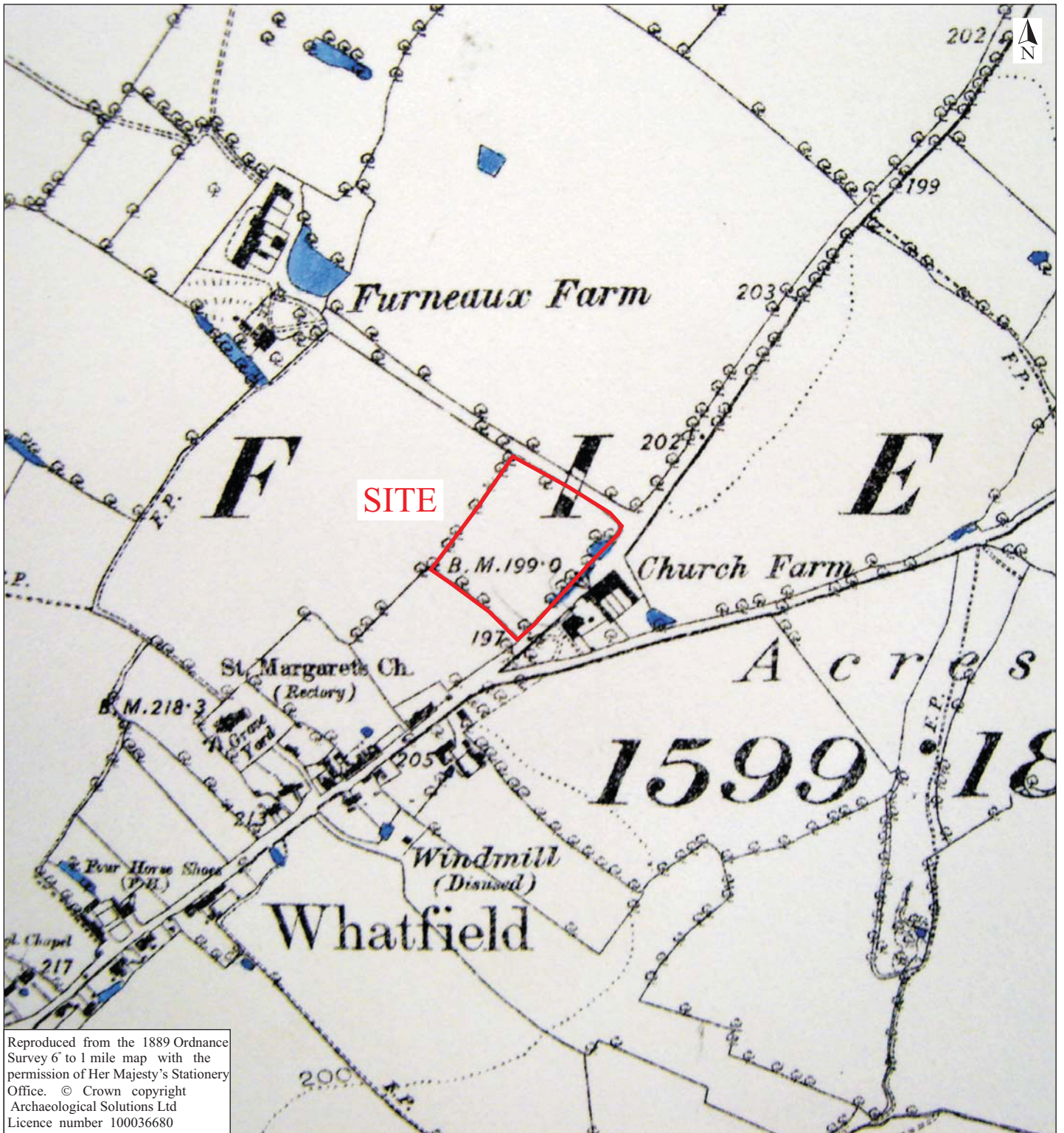
Archaeological Solutions Ltd

Fig. 5 Hodkinson's 'The County of Suffolk' map, 1783

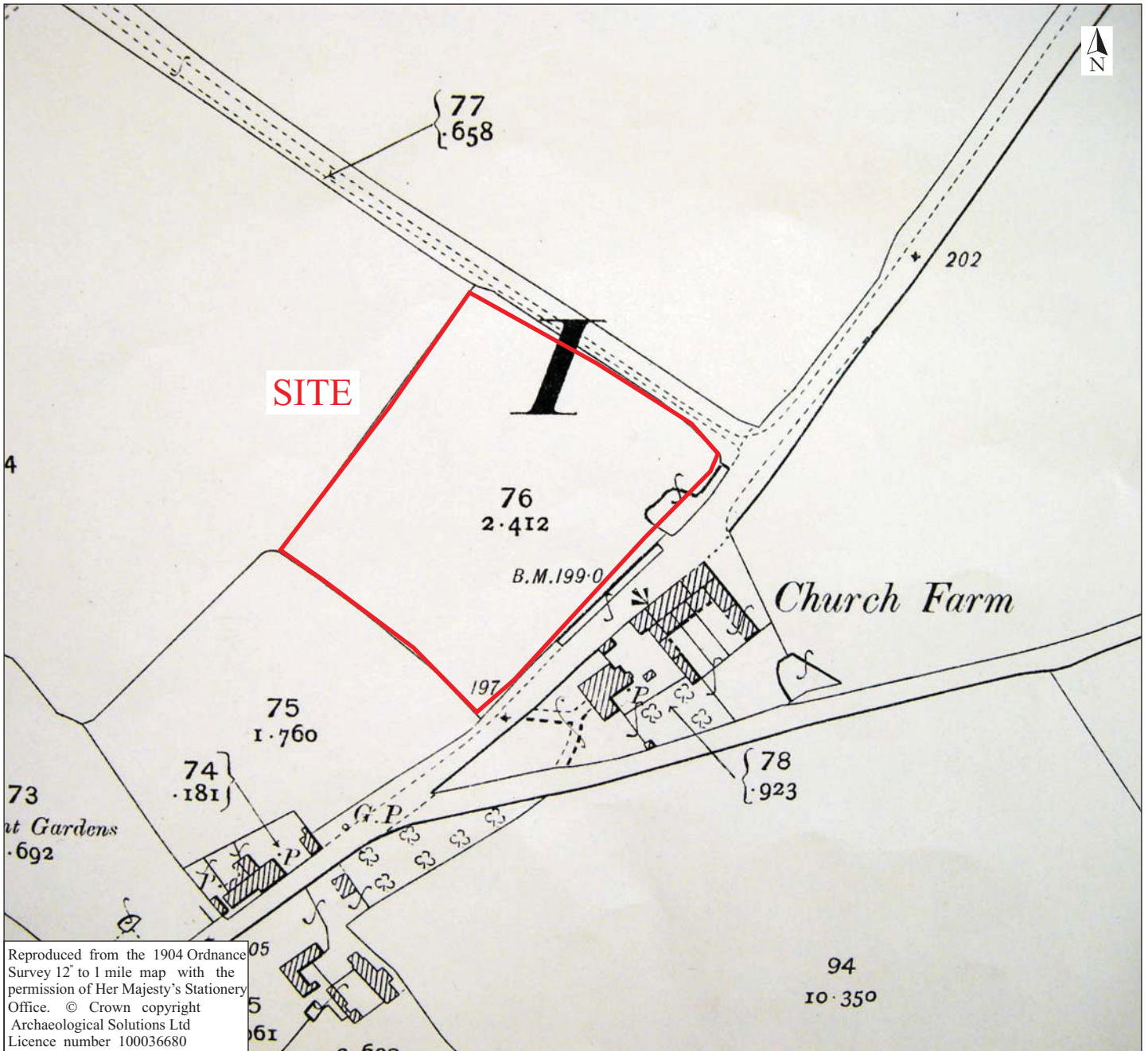
Not to scale



<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>
Fig. 6 Tithe map of the Parish of Whatfield
Not to scale

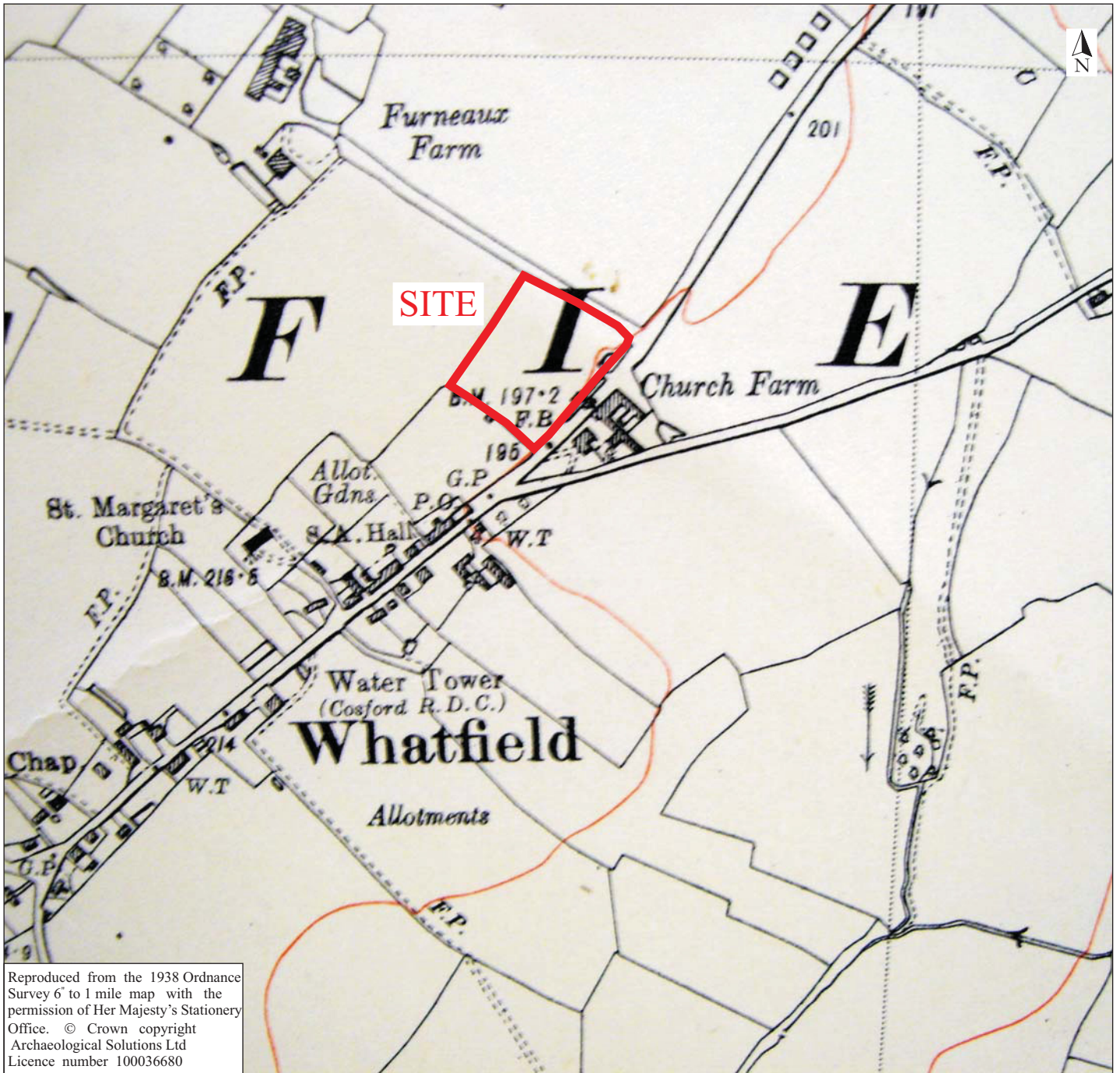


<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>
Fig. 7 1st Edition OS map, 1889
Not to scale



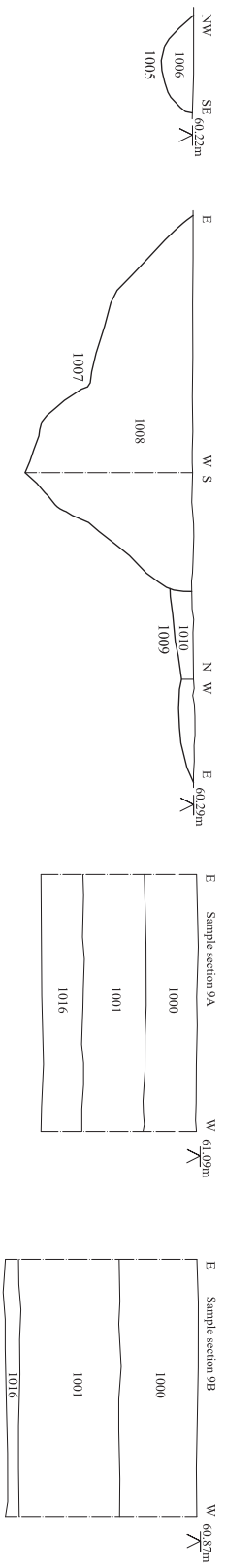
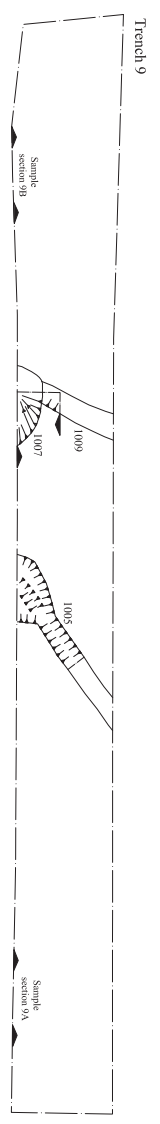
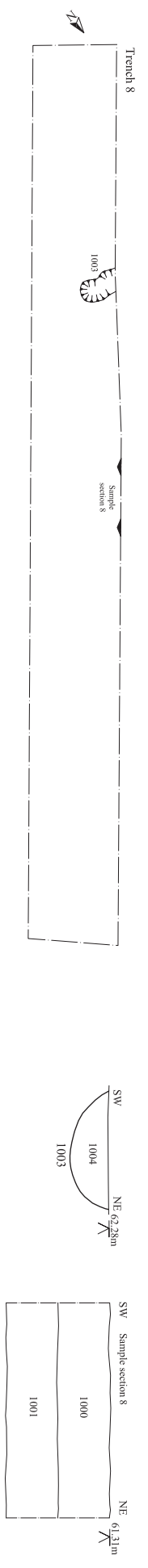
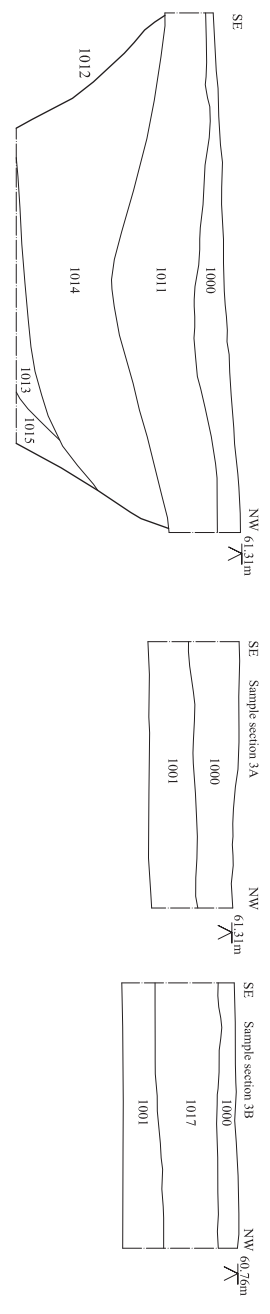
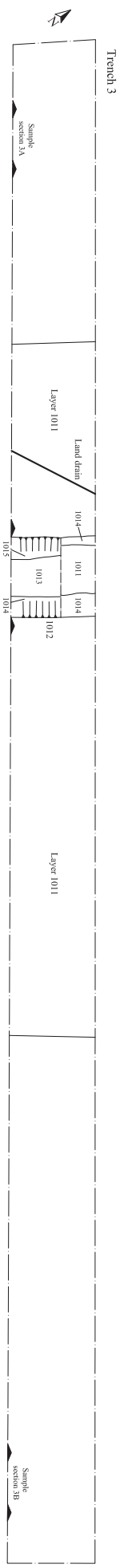
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Fig. 8 2nd Edition OS map, 1904
Not to scale



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Fig. 9 2nd Edition OS map, 1938
Not to scale



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Fig. 10 Plans & sections
 Scale Plans 1:100, sections 1:20 at A3