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LAND WEST OF CHURCH FARM, BUXHALL ROAD, BRETtenham, SUFFOLK

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIAL TRENCH EVALUATION AND EXCAVATION: RESEARCH ARCHIVE REPORT

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NGR: TL 967 541	Report No: 4827
District: Babergh	Site Code: BTT027
Approved: Claire Halpin MIfA	Project No: 5954
Signed:	Date: 23 April 2015 Revised: 15/05/2015

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OASIS SUMMARY SHEET

Project details			
Project name	<i>Land West of Church Farm, Buxhall Road, Brettenham, Suffolk</i>		
<i>In November 2014, Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) undertook an archaeological excavation at land to the west of Church Farm, Buxhall Road, Brettenham, Suffolk. The site had good archaeological potential, especially for remains of medieval and post-medieval date, based on previously recorded sites and finds in the area and the results of a forerunning archaeological trial trench evaluation, also conducted by AS.</i>			
<i>In the event the excavation encountered an area of enclosed medieval (12th to 14th century AD) activity, including at least two rectilinear enclosures bounded by short lengths of possible trackway. The c. NE-SW/ NW-SE alignments of the medieval boundaries mirrored those of adjacent Buxhall Road and The Street. A number of pits and postholes and a single ?pond were also assigned to this phase. The north-westernmost medieval enclosure contained the remains of a possible post-built structure; perhaps a simple agricultural building, animal pen or shelter. It is thought that the medieval site represents a toft and croft-type peasant holding.</i>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	<i>10-21 November 2014</i>		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	<i>Y</i>	Future work (Y/N/?)	<i>N</i>
P. number	<i>5954</i>	Site code	<i>BTT027</i>
Type of project	<i>Archaeological Excavation</i>		
Site status	<i>-</i>		
Current land use	<i>Field</i>		
Planned development	<i>Two dwellings and garages</i>		
Main features (+dates)	<i>Medieval (12th to 14th century AD)</i>	<i>Pits; postholes; ditches; ?pond</i>	
Significant finds (+dates)	<i>Medieval (12th to 14th century AD)</i>	<i>Pottery; CBM; animal bone/ shell; Fe hook, nails and fittings</i>	
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	<i>Suffolk</i>	<i>Babergh</i>	<i>Brettenham</i>
HER/ SMR for area	<i>Suffolk Historic Environment Record</i>		
Post code (if known)	<i>-</i>		
Area of site	<i>c. 2290m²</i>		
NGR	<i>TL 967 541</i>		
Height AOD (min/max)	<i>c. 92-93m</i>		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	<i>Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team</i>		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	<i>Gareth Barlow; Thomas Muir</i>		
Funded by	<i>Vaughan & Blyth Ltd</i>		
Full title	<i>Land West of Church Farm, Buxhall Road, Brettenham, Suffolk. An Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation and Excavation: Research Archive Report</i>		
Authors	<i>Antony R.R. Mustchin</i>		
Report No.	<i>4827</i>		
Date (of report)	<i>23 April 2015 (Revised 15/05/2015)</i>		

LAND WEST OF CHURCH FARM, BUXHALL ROAD, BRETtenham, SUFFOLK

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIAL TRENCH EVALUATION AND EXCAVATION: RESEARCH ARCHIVE REPORT

SUMMARY

In November 2014, Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) undertook an archaeological excavation at land to the west of Church Farm, Buxhall Road, Brettenham, Suffolk IP7 7QP. The excavation was carried out in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning approval for the proposed construction of two new detached residential dwellings and garages, and was required by Babergh District Council, based on advice from Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team.

The site had good archaeological potential, especially for remains of medieval and post-medieval date, based on previously recorded sites and finds in the area and the results of a forerunning archaeological trial trench evaluation, also conducted by AS. The sparse diagnostic pottery from the evaluation suggested medieval activity dating between the 11th and 14th centuries AD.

In the event the excavation encountered an area of enclosed medieval (12th to 14th century AD) activity, including at least two rectilinear enclosures bounded by short lengths of possible trackway. The c. NE-SW/ NW-SE alignments of the medieval boundaries mirrored those of adjacent Buxhall Road and The Street. A number of pits and postholes and a single ?pond were also assigned to this phase. The north-westernmost medieval enclosure contained the remains of a possible post-built structure; perhaps a simple agricultural building, animal pen or shelter. It is thought that the medieval site represents a toft and croft-type peasant holding.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In November 2014, Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) undertook an archaeological excavation at land to the west of Church Farm, Buxhall Road, Brettenham, Suffolk (NGR TL 967 541; Figs. 1-2). The excavation was carried out in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning approval for the proposed construction of two detached residential dwellings and garages. It was required by Babergh District Council, based on advice from Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCC AS-CT; Babergh District Council Planning Approval Ref. B/13/00435).

1.2 The project was carried out in accordance with a brief prepared by SCC AS-CT (dated 14/10/2014), and a written scheme of investigation (specification) compiled by AS (dated 13/10/2014; Appendix 3). The evaluation adhered to the Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct* (2008), The SCC AS-CT document *Requirements for Archaeological Excavation 2012, Version 1.1*, and Gurney's (2003) *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*.

1.3 The project's research priorities (as presented in Section 5.2 of the written scheme of investigation; Appendix 3) were to:

- place the medieval activity [revealed by the evaluation] in context with the known activity of these dates in the surrounding area;
- characterise the activity present within the site;
- identify topographical/ geological/ geographical influences on the layout and development of the activity present within the current site and in the surrounding area; and
- [attempt] environmental reconstruction.

Planning Policy Context

1.4 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2012) states that those parts of the historic environment that have significance because of their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest are heritage assets. The NPPF 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. The NPPF requires applications to describe the significance of any heritage asset, including its setting that may be affected in proportion to the asset's importance and the potential impact of the proposal.

1.5 The NPPF aims to conserve England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance, with substantial harm to designated heritage assets (i.e. listed buildings, scheduled monuments) only permitted in exceptional circumstances when the public benefit of a proposal outweighs the conservation of the asset. The effect of proposals on non-designated heritage assets must be balanced against the scale of loss and significance of the asset, but non-designated heritage assets of demonstrably equivalent significance may be considered subject to the same policies as those that are designated. The NPPF states that opportunities to capture evidence from the historic environment, to record and advance the understanding of heritage assets and to make this publicly available is a requirement of development management. This opportunity should be taken in a manner proportionate to the significance of a heritage asset and to impact of the proposal, particularly where a heritage asset is to be lost.

2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE

2.1 Brettenham is a dispersed village and parish in west central Suffolk, approximately 6km north-east of Lavenham and 8km south-west of Stowmarket. The site comprises a rectangular field situated c. 45m south of the parish church and immediately south of Buxhall Road (Fig. 2; Plate 1). The latter joins The Street and Church Road 35m west of the site.

3 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND SOILS

3.1 The site is located at approximately 92-93m AOD on the watershed between the Stour and Gipping Valleys. It lies just above the upper reaches of the River Brett which flows south-east towards Chelsworth and Hadleigh before eventually joining the River Stour at Higham (www.babergh.gov.uk).

3.2 The local soils are of the Ashley Association described as 'fine loamy over clayey soils with slowly permeable subsoils and slight seasonal waterlogging, associated with similar but wetter soils' (Soil Survey of England and Wales 1983, 13). The association also includes 'some calcareous and non-calcareous slowly permeable clayey soils' (*ibid.*). These soils are suitable for the cultivation of winter cereals and can also support short-term grassland (*ibid.*). The superficial geology is chalky till, while the solid geology comprises Cretaceous Upper Chalk.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

4.1 Little archaeological investigation has been conducted in the immediate area, resulting in a dearth of evidence.

Prehistoric

4.2 The earliest find from the parish comprises a Neolithic polished axehead found in the vicinity of Devil's Hill Wood to the south of the current site (SHER BTT 019¹).

Romano-British

4.2 A fragmented Roman road, surviving as sections of modern roads and lanes, runs N-S some 1.3km to the east of the site. Inhumations and cremation burials have been found in the vicinity of the road, including a group recorded in Buckenham Old Park (SHER BTT 009). A scatter of Roman pottery was found in the vicinity of Ram's Wood to the west of the site (SHER BTT Misc), while two residual sherds were found during an archaeological evaluation at Old Buckenham School, some 1.5km south-west of the site (SHER BTT 026). Roman coins and oyster shell were found at Rose's Farm to the south-west (SHER BTT 002).

Medieval and Post-Medieval

4.3 The medieval period is represented by the Grade I listed church of St Mary the Virgin which dates mainly from the 14th and 15th centuries, but with 19th century restorations (SHER BTT 006). There are also five probable moated sites within c. 1km of the site. The closest is located at Poplars Farm, approximately 580m to the east, and comprises three surviving sides of a rectangular moat partially enclosing a derelict house (SHER BTT 010). A possible sub-triangular moat is located c. 800m to the north-west (SHER BTT 011), while part of a third moat is present at Lower

1

The locations of HER records are plotted on Figs. 1-2

Farm, some 360m north-east of the latter (SHER BTT 003). A fourth possible moated site is located in the vicinity of Fengate Farm also to the north of the current site (SHER BTT 030), with a fifth at Rose's Farm to the south-west (SHER BTT 022). Ram's Wood to the west of the site (SHER BTT 016), and Bloxhall Grove to the south are designated ancient woodlands (SHER HTC 045).

4.4 Archaeological monitoring and recording at Old Rectory School, approximately 250m to the north of the current site, encountered a possible mound platform and a group of ponds of medieval or post-medieval date (SHER BTT 018). An evaluation conducted at the Old Garage, The Street identified a post-medieval ditch (SHER BTT 024). The site of a possible tile or brickworks is located near Park Farm, approximately 900m south of the site, and may have been related to the construction of Old Buckenham Hall (SHER BTT 022). 'Brick Field' to the north of the site may indicate the location of another brick works or clay extraction site (SHER BTT Misc).

The Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation

4.5 A forerunning archaeological trial trench evaluation (Barlow 2014) encountered a modest number of medieval and undated features (Table 1).

Trench	Context	Description	Spot date
1	F1026	Pit	Medieval (11 th to 13 th century) pottery
	F1030	Pit	Pre-dated Pit F1026
	F1033	Gully	Pre-dated Pit F1026
2	F1002	Ditch	Medieval (11 th to 13 th century) pottery
	F1007	Ditch	Undated
3	F1009	Ditch	Undated
	F1011	Posthole	Undated
	F1013	Posthole	Medieval (12 th to 14 th century) pottery
	F1015	Posthole	Undated
	F1017	Pit	Undated
	F1020	Posthole	Undated
	F1022	Pit	Undated
	F1024	Posthole	Undated

Table 1: Summary of features recorded by the archaeological trial trench evaluation

4.6 The findings of the evaluation are summarised below (after Barlow 2014):

Features were recorded in Trial Trenches 1 (3), 2 (2) and 3 (8). Their distribution was skewed by the presence of five postholes in Trench 3. The features included ditches/ gullies, pits and postholes (Table 1). Datable pottery collectively spanning the 11th to 14th centuries AD was found in each trench. Other finds, including animal bone and oyster shell were sparse.

5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 The excavated area (Fig. 3) was mechanically stripped under close archaeological supervision using a 360° excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. All subsequent excavation was undertaken by hand. The exposed archaeological horizon was cleaned and examined for a features and finds. Encountered features and deposits were recorded using *pro forma* recording sheets,

drawn to scale and photographed as appropriate. Spoil heaps were examined for finds.

6 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

Chronological Phasing

6.1 Two chronological phases of activity were interpreted based on observed stratigraphic relationships and the diagnostic finds assemblage (see below; Table 1). A number of undated features were also present. Several features that did not contain datable material were phased according to their spatial relationships and/ or similarities to dated features. This was particularly the case for undated ditches which formed a clear system of rectilinear boundaries with similar, dated features.

Phase	Period	Date
1	Medieval	12 th to 14 th century AD
2	Modern	20 th century AD

Table 2: Chronological phasing

6.2 The datable finds comprise a modest assemblage of medieval pottery (principally spanning the 12th to 14th centuries AD) and a similarly small assemblage of ceramic building material (CBM) and daub, consistent with a 12th to 13th/ 14th century date. The largest pottery group comprises 46 12th to 13th/ 14th century sherds (595g) from Pit F2035 (L2036). Given the site's village centre location, adjacent to the 14th/ 15th century church, this material is most probably representative of domestic waste disposal. A single modern (20th century) pit was also identified.

Phase 1: Medieval (12th to 14th century AD)

6.3 The medieval period (12th to 14th century AD; Phase 1) was the principal phase of archaeological activity identified (Fig. 3). This period was chiefly characterised by a system of rectilinear enclosures, numbering at least two, which appeared to have undergone at least one episode of recutting/ maintenance. Several of the constituent boundary ditches were intercutting and/ or ran parallel/ adjacent to one another. The identified enclosures appear to have been bounded by ditched trackways. The orientation of the Phase 1 boundaries broadly mirrored the alignments of adjacent Buxhall Road and The Street, suggesting a continuity of local landscape organisation throughout the medieval, post-medieval and modern periods.

6.4 The medieval enclosures contained a notable number of pits and postholes, particularly Enclosure 1 in the north-eastern area of the site (Fig. 3). The Phase 1 pits varied in size (in plan) but were all quite shallow and contained single fills, indicative of single/ short-term use (Figs. 3-4). Ten pits/ postholes within Enclosure 1 were tentatively interpreted as forming a sub-rectangular arrangement in plan, possibly representative of a rudimentary post-built structure (Structure 1; Fig. 3).

The Medieval Enclosures and Trackways

6.5 Eleven boundary ditches were identified within the excavated area, four of which were previously recorded by the trial trench evaluation (Table 3). One ditch

(F2056; Grid Square C2-3) was heavily truncated by Phase 2 Pit F2049 and its identification remains uncertain; it may have been an irregular pit or pond. The Phase 1 ditches were linear in plan – oriented either NW-SE or NE-SW – and formed a rectilinear system of enclosures and possible trackways (Fig. 3).

Feature	Fill(s)/ context(s)	Plan/ profile (dimensions)	Fill description	Comments/ relationships	Finds
1002=2058	1003=2059	Linear/ moderately sloping to steep sides, concave/ V-shaped base (7.70+ x 0.92 x 0.26m)	Firm, light red brown silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks	Ditch; cut L2001; cut by F1004=2063	Pottery (83g); CBM (1g); animal bone (7g); shell (11g)
1004=2063	1005=2064	Linear/ moderately sloping to steep sides, flattish base (11.20+ x 0.87 x 0.26m)	Firm, dark grey/ black silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks and small rounded stones	Ditch; cut L1003=2059 and L2071; sealed by L2000	Animal bone (10g)
1007=2065	1008=2066	Linear/ moderately sloping sides, flattish base (8.80 x 0.64 x 0.10m)	Firm, mid grey brown clay silt	Ditch; cut L2001; sealed by L2000	Pottery (14g); burnt flint (18g)
1009=2039	1010=2040	Linear/ steep sides, concave base (5.80+ x 0.95 x 0.24m)	Firm, mid grey brown clay silt with moderate small sub-rounded flints	Ditch; cut L2001; cut by F2037	-
2025	2026	Linear/ steep to near-vertical sides, flattish base (3.30+ x 0.40 x 0.20m)	Firm, mid grey/ black silty clay	Ditch; cut L2001; cut by F2029 and F2043	Pottery (24g)
2027	2028	Linear/ moderately sloping to near-vertical sides, flattish base (7.50+ x 0.75 x 0.31m)	Firm, mid brown grey silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks	Ditch; cut L2001; cut by F2029 and F2033	Pottery (65g); CBM (32g); animal bone (142g);
2029	2030	Linear/ moderately sloping to near-vertical sides, irregular base (7.50+ x 1.65 x 0.47m)	Firm, mid grey brown silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks and small sub-rounded stones	Ditch; cut L2026 and L2028; sealed by L2000	Pottery (215g); CBM (39g); animal bone (114g); shell (2g)
2043	2044	Linear/ moderately sloping to near-vertical sides, flattish to concave base (7.40+ x 1.80 x 0.42m)	Firm, mid grey brown silty clay with occasional small to medium angular stones	Ditch; cut L2026; cut by F2056	Pottery (62g); animal bone (151g); shell (61g)
2045	2046	Linear/ steep sides, concave base (4.00+ x 0.85 x 0.47m)	Firm, mid brown grey silty clay with occasional small sub-angular flints	Ditch; cut L2048; sealed by L2000	-
2056	2057	Linear/ gently sloping to near-vertical sides, irregular base (1.15+ x 4.05 x 0.38m)	Firm, light grey brown silty clay with occasional small rounded chalk pebbles	Ditch; cut L2044 and L2055; cut by F2052	Pottery (10g); animal bone (86g)
2076	2077	Linear/ moderately sloping sides, concave base (3.85+ x 0.62 x 0.15m)	Firm, mid red grey sandy clay	Ditch; cut L2001; cut by F2078	Pottery (165g)

Table 3: Summary of Phase 1 ditches

6.6 Enclosure 1 was partially exposed within the north-eastern area of the site and may have measured at least c. 87m² internally (Fig. 3). The south-eastern edge of the enclosure appeared to be formed by Ditch F2027, which was later re-cut by parallel Ditch F2029 (Grid Squares B2-3; Plates 2-3). Only the north-eastern ends of these features were intercutting, however, and they may have formed a double-ditched boundary rather than single features with one superseding the other. Both yielded similar finds. The south-western edge of Enclosure 1 was marked by Ditch F1009 (=2039) (Grid Square A3), the fill of which was subsequently truncated by Phase 1 ?Pond F2037 (Plate 4). The single fills of the ditches forming Enclosure 1 suggest that they may have been backfilled within a relatively short space of time.

6.7 Enclosure 2 was partially exposed in the south-eastern area of the site and may have measured at least c. 172m² internally (Fig. 3). The north-western edge of the enclosure appeared to be formed by Ditch F1004 (=2063; Grid Squares B2-C3).

An earlier demarcation of the same boundary may have been marked by narrower Ditch F2058 (Plate 5), the fill of which was truncated by F1004 (=2063). However, the north-eastern end of this ditch turned sharply to the south-east (Grid Square C2), and its relationship to Enclosure 2 is less clear. A possible double-ditched boundary, comprising parallel Ditches F2045 and F2076 (Grid Square C1), formed the south-western edge of Enclosure 2 (Fig. 3). Once again, however, it was difficult to determine whether these features were contemporary or successive cuts of the same boundary. Their profiles and fills were quite different (Table 3; Fig. 4), possibly suggesting that they were cut and backfilled at different times. The fill of Ditch F2045 (L2046) was devoid of finds, while F2076 (L2077) yielded a modest assemblage (12 sherds; 165g) of 12th to 13th century pottery.

6.8 The interior of Enclosure 2 appeared incompletely bisected by Ditch F1007 (=2065) which ran parallel to the enclosure's north-western boundary, some 2.20m to the south-east (Grid Square C2; Fig. 3). The function of this feature in relation to Enclosure 2 is unclear, however. It may have served to partition an area measuring over c. 20m² (internally) along the enclosure's north-eastern edge; possibly an animal pen or similar. Alternatively this feature may have defined a short length of trackway (c. 2.2-2.8m wide) with nearby Ditch F1004 (=2063), perhaps post-dating the primary use of Enclosure 2. Any such trackway could have provided access to the line of nearby Buxhall Road.

6.9 Two further lengths of possible trackway were present within the area between the Phase 1 enclosures, principally defined by Ditch F2043 (Grid Squares B2-C3; Fig. 3). This ditch ran parallel to the south-eastern edge of Enclosure 1 and the north-western edge of Enclosure 2, approximately equidistant between the two. Like that identified to the south-east, the resultant ?trackways – measuring c. 3.40m and 3.30-4.10m wide respectively – could have provided access to the line of Buxhall Road. However, several other features, including two Ditches that intercut with F2043 (F2025 and F2056; Table 3), were present within the area of these ?trackways, and may have served to block any movement through this part of the site (Fig. 3). It is possible that F2043 and other Phase 1 ditches in this area simply defined lesser enclosed spaces between Enclosures 1 and 2.

The Medieval Pits and Postholes

6.10 A significant number of pits and postholes were assigned to Phase 1. These were largely concentrated within Enclosure 1 and several appeared to represent the remains of a putative post-built structure (Structure 1). The majority of the medieval pits contained single fills, suggesting single/ short-term use. Although several of the medieval pits/ postholes lacked artefacts, they were dated based on their perceived spatial relationships and/ or similarities between their fills to those within the dated features (Tables 4-5).

6.11 Nine non-structural Phase 1 pits and postholes were recorded across the site. These ranged significantly in terms of their shape (in plan) and profile although most were shallow and all but one contained single fills (Table 4; Figs. 3-4). Of particular note was Pit F2035 (Fig. 3; Grid Square B3; Plate 6), which yielded the largest medieval pottery assemblage of any Phase 1 feature (46 sherds; 595g). The assemblage is entirely made up of medieval coarsewares and includes a Medieval

Chalk Tempered strap handle (see Thompson, below). F2035 was also one of the larger Phase 1 pits, measuring 1.97 x 1.80 x 0.45m (Fig. 4), although, like most of the medieval features, contained only one fill (L2036). Other finds from F2035 comprise an Iron hook (SF1) and fragments, animal bone (10g) and Oyster Shell (23g). This assemblage would tend to suggest that F2035 was ultimately used for the disposal of domestic refuse, although its relatively substantial size implies a different original purpose. It may have been a quarry feature, although the rather 'mixed' nature of the encountered drift geology (L2001) – including areas of clay-rich silt and silty sand – makes it difficult to speculate regarding the intended target of any quarrying. A possible post-medieval clay extraction site (SHER BTT Misc) is recorded in the vicinity, however.

Feature	Fill(s)/ context(s)	Plan/ profile (dimensions)	Fill description	Comments/ relationships	Finds
1013	1014	Sub-circular/ steep sides, concave base (0.43 x 0.53 x 0.22m)	Firm, mid orange brown silty clay with gravel	Posthole	Pottery (8g); CBM (1g); animal bone (1g)
1026	1029 (primary)	Sub-circular/ steep sides, flat base (1.65 x 0.56+ x 0.61m)	Firm, light grey brown silty clay with chalk	Pit/ cut L1031; sealed by L1000=2000	-
	1028		Firm, mid grey brown silty clay with chalk		-
	1027 (uppermost)		Firm, dark orange brown silty clay		Pottery (17g)
2023	2024	Sub-circular/ moderately sloping sides, concave base (1.34+ x 1.10 x 0.22m)	Firm, mid grey brown silty clay	Pit/ cut L2001; sealed by L2000	-
2031	2032	Sub-circular/ gently sloping sides, concave base (0.27 x 0.18 x 0.05m)	Firm, mid red brown silty clay	Posthole/ cut L2001; sealed by L2000	-
2033	2034	Sub-circular/ gently sloping sides, concave base (0.27 x 0.23 x 0.08m)	Firm, mid brown grey silty clay	Posthole/ cut L2001; sealed by L2000	-
2035	2036	Sub-circular/ moderately sloping sides, concave base (1.97 x 1.80 x 0.45m)	Firm, mid grey/ black silty clay	Pit/ cut L2001; sealed by L2000	Pottery (595g); SF1 (Fe hook; 33g) animal bone (10g); Fe frags (23g); Shell (23g)
2041	2042	Sub-circular/ steep to near-vertical sides, concave base (0.40 x 0.35 x 0.18m)	Firm, dark brown grey silty clay with occasional chalk flecks	Posthole/ cut L2001; sealed by L2000	-
2052	2053	Sub-oval/ gently sloping sides, irregular base (0.38 x 0.16+ x 0.15m)	Firm, dark orange brown silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks	Pit/ cut L2001; cut by F2049	-
2054	2055	Sub-oval/ moderately sloping sides, concave base (0.43+ x 0.28 x 0.15m)	Firm, dark blue/ black silty clay with moderate charcoal flecks	Pit/ cut L2001; cut by F2056	Pottery (7g); CBM (7g); shell (9g)
2078	2079	Sub-square/ sub-circular/ gently sloping sides, irregular base (3.60 x 3.16 x 0.28m)	Firm, mid orange grey silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks, chalk flecks and moderate flint	Pit/ cut L2077; sealed by L2000	Pottery (28g); CBM (123g); animal bone (40g); Fe (9g); shell (34g)

Table 4: Summary of Phase 1 pits and postholes (non-structural)

6.12 Also of note was medieval Pit F2078 (Fig. 3; Grid Square C1; Plate 7). This feature was large in plan but shallow, measuring 3.60 x 3.16 x 0.28m. It is possible that the shallow depth of F2078 was a result of post-medieval/ modern truncation (see Section 6.14, below). Finds from Fill L2078 include two sherds (28g) of 12th to 13th century pottery. Like Pit F2035, it is possible that this feature was originally excavated as a quarry, although this cannot be stated with any certainty. Another possibility is that it represented a backfilled pond; a second medieval ?pond was

recorded in the north-western area of the site (see below). However, no gleyic component (as might be expected from a waterlogged feature (Ashman and Puri 2002; Lindbo *et al.* 2008)) was recorded within Fill L2079.

6.13 A notable medieval pit (F1026) was also recorded in Trial Trench 1 of the forerunning evaluation (Fig. 3-4; Grid Square C3). F1026 was sub-circular in plan with steep sides and a flat base (1.65 x 0.56+ x 0.61m; Table 4; Plate 8). This profile was distinct from the remaining Phase 1 features, possibly indicating a specialised function such as a well. The seasonally waterlogged nature of the local soils might support this interpretation, although Pit F1026 did not contain a lining or other structural evidence that one might associate with a well. Nonetheless, a similarly crude medieval well was excavated at Cedars Park, Stowmarket (Woolhouse forthcoming) and five such features, dating between the 12th and 14th/ 15th centuries were found at Chequers Court, Huntingdon (Mustchin forthcoming). Unlike the current example, however, several of the Chequers Court wells contained dark/humic deposits (*ibid.*). Only the uppermost fill of Pit F1026 (L1027) yielded finds, comprising eight sherds (17g) of 11th to 13th century potty, thus suggesting that this feature, whatever its function, was not principally backfilled with domestic or other waste.

Structure 1

6.14 Structure 1 was located within Enclosure 1 (Fig. 3; Grid Squares A3-4 and B3-4). The ten pits and postholes forming this putative structure (Table 5) were mostly arranged in a sub-rectangular pattern, the edges of which mirrored the alignment of ditches forming Enclosure 1. The pits and postholes were all shallow and bar F2004 (Plate 9) contained only single fills. It is possible, based on the very shallow depth of some of these features (e.g. Pit F2017 (0.05m)), that they had suffered a degree of truncation, perhaps as a result of post-medieval/ modern ploughing. This may also account for the comparative lack of features forming the south-western extent of the structure (F2019 (Plate 10) and F2021). The remaining pits and postholes were mostly located at the structure's north-eastern end and were quite regularly spaced (Fig. 3). Pits F2002 and F2004 were set apart from the main part of Structure 1, a short distance to the north-west (Fig. 3), and possibly represented a porch, lean-to or similar in this area.

6.15 Only three of the features making up Structure 1 (Pits 2004 and F2017, and Posthole F2019) yielded finds of any description. The combined assemblage comprises just three sherds (31g) of pottery (collectively spanning the 12th to 14th centuries) and trace CBM and animal bone (Table 5). Pit F2017 also represented the only 'internal' feature, although its purpose remains unclear. As such it is difficult to assign a function to Structure 1. Based on the overall character of the Phase 1 archaeology, however, it is likely that this structure (if genuine) comprised an outbuilding/ shed or similar, perhaps with an agricultural function (environmental samples from Phase 1 features were rich in carbonised cereal remains, while the medieval animal bone assemblage suggested a mixed economy, possibly dominated by cattle. The paucity of internal deposits, like the shallow depth of the structure's constituent features, may be due to later truncation (see above).

Feature	Fill(s)/ context(s)	Plan/ profile (dimensions)	Fill description	Comments/ relationships	Finds
2002	2003	Sub-oval/ moderately sloping to steep sides, concave base (0.80 x 0.58 x 0.16m)	Firm, mid grey brown clay silt with occasional small to medium sub-angular and angular flint	Pit/ cut L2001; sealed by L2000	-
2004	2005 (primary)	Sub-rectangular/ Near-vertical to slightly undercut sides, flattish base (0.49 c 0.27 c 0.16m)	Firm mid grey brown/ light yellow brown clay silt with small to medium sub-angular and angular flint, sub-rounded chalk	Pit/ cut L2001; sealed by L2000	-
	2006 (uppermost)		Firm, mid grey brown clay silt		Pottery (13g); shell (1g)
2007	2008	Sub-circular/ moderately sloping sides, concave base (0.46 x 0.35 x 0.11m)	Firm, mid grey brown silty clay	Pit/ cut L2001; sealed by L2000	-
2009	2010	Circular/ gently to moderately sloping sides, concave base (0.39 x 0.39 x 0.10m)	Firm, mid grey brown silty clay with occasional small angular pebbles	Posthole/ cut L2001; sealed by L2000	-
2011	2012	Oval/ gently sloping sides, concave base (0.31 x 0.27 x 0.08m)	Firm, mid grey brown silty clay	Posthole/ cut L2001; sealed by L2000	-
2013	2014	Sub-circular/ moderately sloping sides, concave base (0.17 x 0.16 x 0.06m)	Firm, mid grey brown silty clay	Posthole/ cut L2001; sealed by L2000	-
2015	2016	Sub-circular/ gently sloping sides, concave base (0.50 x 0.39 x 0.10m)	Firm, mid grey brown silty clay	Pit/ cut L2001; sealed by L2000	-
2017	2018	Sub-circular/ gently sloping sides, concave base (0.88 x 0.68 x 0.05)	Firm, mid grey brown silty clay	Pit/ cut L2001; sealed by L2000	Pottery (18g); CBM (4g); animal bone (1g)
2019	2020	Sub-circular/ moderately sloping sides, concave base (0.20 x 0.17 x 0.07m)	Firm, mid grey brown silty clay	Posthole/ cut L2001; sealed by L2000	Animal Bone (27g)
2021	2022	Sub-circular/ gently sloping sides, concave base (0.35 x 0.28 x 0.07m)	Firm, mid grey brown silty clay	Posthole/ cut L2001; sealed by L2000	-

Table 5: Summary of Structure 1

Medieval ?Pond F2037

6.16 ?Pond F2037 was located in the north-western area of the site and was partially obscured by the edge of excavation (Fig. 3; Grid Squares A2-3; Plate 4). The exposed part of this feature measured (4.71+ x 3.60+ x 0.25m) and had a flattish base. Once again, the shallow depth of this feature may be partly the result of post-medieval/ modern truncation. ?Pond F2037 truncated the fill of Ditch F1009 (=2039) and, as such, appeared to post-date the use of Enclosure 1. The interpretation of ?Pond F2037 was made by the excavator, although its fill (L2038) did not appear characteristic of a waterlogged deposit (Table 6). L2038 may, however, have comprised a deliberate infill or levelling deposit once the pond had become redundant. Finds from L2038 comprise modest quantities of pottery, CBM, iron fragments (mostly nails), animal bone and shell (Table 6). It seems, therefore, that this feature was partially backfilled with domestic or other refuse. The nails may have originally derived from nearby post-built Structure 1 (Fig. 3). The stratigraphic relationship of F2037 with Ditch F1009 (=2039) might suggest that the Phase 1 site witnessed some degree of late reorganisation, perhaps reflecting changing social and/ or economic conditions.

Feature	Fill(s)/ context(s)	Plan/ profile (dimensions)	Fill description	Comments/ relationships	Finds
2037	2038	Sub-square/ gently sloping sides, flattish base (4.71+ x 3.60+ x 0.25m)	Firm, mid grey brown silty clay with frequent large sub-rounded flints	Pond/ cut L2040; sealed by L2000	Pottery (303g); CBM (132g); animal bone (52g); Fe fragments (247g); shell (560g)

Table 6: ?Pond F2037

Phase 2: Modern (20th century)

6.17 A single 20th century feature, Pit/ Pond F2049, was present within the excavated area (Fig. 3; Grid Squares B2-3 and C2-3). Pit F2049 was sub-square in plan with moderately sloping to near-vertical sides and a flattish base. The western edge of this feature was poorly defined (its boundary with Natural L2001 was diffuse) and it could not be accurately planned. The primary fill of 2049 (L2050) lay against the feature's south-eastern edge (Fig. 4) and may have been tipped from this side; it did not appear to comprise slumped material. L2050 was devoid of finds. Secondary Fill L2051 was mottled dark bluish grey in colour with reddish 'streaks', suggesting that it had formed under at least partially waterlogged/ anoxic conditions (Ashman and Puri 2002; Lindbo *et al.* 2008). This implies that F2049 may have been a recently backfilled pond. Finds from L2051 include modern (20th century) pottery and moulded glass. A notable collection of chicken bones was also recovered from the uppermost fill (see Cussans, below). The CBM from this feature, like that from across the site is medieval in date (see Peachey, below), although is in a poor/ fragmented condition and is thought to have been residual; F2049 truncated the fills of several Phase 1 features (Figs. 3-4). There is a possibility, however, that the pottery and glass from Fill L2051 was intrusive within a medieval feature.

Feature	Fill(s)/ context(s)	Plan/ profile (dimensions)	Fill description	Comments/ relationships	Finds
2049	2050 (primary)	?Sub-square; moderately sloping to near-vertical sides; flattish base	Firm, light yellow grey silty clay	Pit/ pond/ cut L2044 and L2053; sealed by L2000	-
	2051 (uppermost)		Firm, mottled dark bluish grey/ red silty clay with moderate small sub-angular flint		Pottery (86g); CBM (421g); animal bone (152g); Fe fragment (24g); glass (34g)

Table 6: Pit/ Pond F2049

Undated Features

6.18 Fourteen undated features were encountered (Table 7). These were distributed across the site, but with a notable concentration within Trial Trench 3 to the north-west. Six pits and postholes (F1011, F1015, F1017, F1020, F1022 and F1024; Fig. 3) in this area may have been medieval in date. A seventh posthole within Trial Trench 3 (F1013; Table 4) contained a single sherd of 12th to 14th century pottery and all of these features were located within medieval Enclosure 1. However none of the undated features yielded artefacts of any kind and they did not appear to

form a coherent element of Structure 1, located immediately to the north-west.

6.19 Two of the undated features in the south-eastern area of the site (F2047 and F2070) pre-dated ditches forming Enclosure 2 (Figs. 3-4). It is possible that one or both were medieval or earlier in date although neither contained artefacts. A third feature, located within the area of Enclosure 2 (Pit F2060) contained the burial of a single sheep and was most likely of modern origin (see Cussans, below). However, Pit F2060 also lacked artefacts and could not be firmly dated. A notable collection of chicken bones were also found within Phase 2 Pit F2049. Two further features in the south-eastern area of the site (F2067 and F2074) appeared to be naturally occurring. F2067 was irregular in plan while Gully F2074 was linear, aligned c. E-W/ N-S; this alignment was at odds to the modern site boundaries and other excavated features, however. A further pit to the south-west of F2074 (F2072) lacked datable material. Unlike the Phase 2 features that lacked artefacts, none of the undated features could be confidently phased based on their spatial patterning.

Feature	Fill(s)/ context(s)	Plan/ profile (dimensions)	Fill description	Comments/ relationships	Finds
1011	1012	Circular/ gently sloping sides, flattish base (0.51 x 0.36 x 0.08m)	Firm, light orange brown silty clay with gravel	Posthole	-
1015	1016	Sub-circular/ gently sloping sides, flattish base (0.51 x 0.32 x 0.08m)	Firm, light orange brown silty clay with gravel	Posthole	-
1017	1018 (primary)	Sub-circular/ moderately sloping sides, concave base (1.35 x 1.20 x 0.50m)	Firm, mid grey brown silty clay with flint and gravel	Pit/ cut L1023; cut by F1020	-
	1019 (uppermost)		Firm, mid orange brown silty clay with flint and gravel		-
1020	1021	Circular/ steep sides, concave (0.45 x 0.30m)	Firm, dark orange brown silty clay with gravel and occasional CBM flecks	Posthole	-
1022	1023	Sub-circular/ moderately sloping sides, flattish base (0.80 x 0.85 x 0.26m)	Firm, mid orange brown silty clay with gravel	Pit/ cut L; cut by F1017	-
1024	1025	Sub-circular/ gently sloping sides, flattish base (0.62 x 0.36m)	Firm, mid orange brown silty clay with gravel	Posthole	-
1030	1032 (primary)	Pit F1030 was sub-circular (0.95 x 0.62+ x 0.43m)	Firm, light grey brown silty clay with chalk	Pit/ cut; cut by F1026	-
	1031 (uppermost)		Firm, dark grey brown silty clay		-
1033	1034	Linear/ moderately sloping sides, flattish base (2.5+ x 0.50+ x 0.26m)	Firm, mid grey brown silty clay	Gully/ cut L1001=2001; cut by F1030	-
2047	2048	Sub-circular/ steep sides, irregular base (0.56 x 0.47 x 0.42m)	Firm, mid grey brown sandy clay with occasional small sub-rounded flint	Posthole/ cut L2001; cut by F2045	-
2060	2062	Sub-oval/ moderately sloping sides, concave base (1.58 x 0.78+ x 0.29m)	Firm, mid brown orange silty clay	Pit/ cut L2001; cut by F2045	-
	2061		Firm, mid grey/ black silty clay		Animal bone (1655g)
2067	2068 (primary)	Irregular/ moderately sloping sides, concave/ irregular base (4.40 x 0.42 x 0.24+m)	Friable, dark orange brown silty sand	Natural feature/ cut L2001; sealed by L2000	-
	2069 (uppermost)		Firm, mid grey brown silty clay with occasional rooting		-
2070	2071	Oval/ gentle to moderately sloping sides, concave base (0.62 x 0.60 x 0.12m)	Firm, mid red brown silty clay with occasional small to medium sub-angular and sub-rounded stones	Pit/ cut L2001; cut by F2063	-
2072	2073	Sub-oval/ gently sloping sides, concave base (1.48 x 0.54 x 0.15m)	Firm, mid brown grey sandy clay	Pit/ cut L2001; sealed by L2000	-
2074	2075	Linear/ moderately sloping sides, concave base (5.20+ x 0.35 x 0.15m)	Firm, mid red brown clay sand	Gully/ cut L2001; sealed by L2000	-

Table 7: Undated features

7 CONFIDENCE RATING

7.1 It is not felt that any factors inhibited the recognition or recording of archaeological remains.

8 DEPOSIT MODEL

8.1 Topsoil L2000 was present across the site. L2000 comprised firm/ friable, dark grey brown sandy silt with occasional small to medium sub-angular and sub-rounded flint (recorded as L1000 during the evaluation) and sealed Natural L2001. The latter comprised patches of light yellow brown clay silt with occasional chalk and light to mid orange brown silty sand with occasional flint. L2001 (recorded as L1001 during the evaluation) was encountered at 0.29-0.36m below modern surface.

9 SPECIALIST REPORTS

The Pottery

Peter Thompson

Introduction

The combined excavations recovered 154 sherds weighing 1.603kg (15/0.099kg from the evaluation, and 139/1.504kg from the excavation). These were present in 19 features, and although they were in mixed condition they can generally be characterised as being light to heavily abraded. With the exception of one fragment of modern white ceramic (5g) from Pit F2049 (L2051), all the pottery was of late Saxo-Norman to medieval date.

Methodology

The pottery was examined under x35 binocular microscope and recorded by context below (Appendix A). The recording was carried out in keeping with the Medieval Pottery Research Group Guidelines (Slowikowski et al 2001 and MPRG 1998), and the fabric codes followed those used in the Suffolk post-Roman fabric series. Details including sherd number and weight, fabric type, vessel or rim type, were recorded where possible.

Fabrics

The fabrics present in the Church Farm, Brettenham assemblage are described and quantified below (Table 8).

The Coarseware Sherds

The unprovenanced medieval coarse wares can overall be described as either medium sandy or coarse gritty wares, sometimes containing clay lenses or ferruginous material and calcareous inclusions. The medieval sand tempered wares accounted for 44.8% of the assemblage (69/748g), and the medieval gritty wares including coarse to very coarse sub-rounded to rounded quartz made up 38.3%

(59/704g). A further three sherds (15g) were in Hollesley-type ware, and four in fine micaceous grey Hedingham ware sherds (17g) from the Sible Hedingham area of North Essex (Walker 2012, 32-4). The remaining sherds comprise a Medieval Chalk Tempered strap handle from Pit F2035 (L2036) (Fig. 6.6), three small sherds of grey Thetford-type Ware, and a small fragment of St Neots Ware.

Code (Sherd No./ Weight)	Fabric Code	Name	Description	Date
THET-t (3/11g)	2.50	Thetford-type ware	Grey sandy ware. See Cottar 2000	10 th -mid 12 th
STNE (1/1g)	2.70	St Neots	Shelly ware. See Cottar 2000	Mid 9 th -mid 12 th
MCWa (24/287g)	3.20	Medieval coarseware	Usually grey core, brown surfaces. Fine sandy matrix with moderate to common sub-angular to sub-rounded grey, clear and occasionally pink quartz. Sparse rounded red iron inclusions and occasional white calcitic inclusions. Surfaces can be sparkly or micaceous. Effectively a finer version of MCWGa	12 th -14 th
MCWb (34/371g)	3.20	Medieval coarseware	Brown or grey surfaces, mainly grey cores. Medium to coarse mainly grey but sometimes milky and clear sub-angular to rounded quartz. Usually few other inclusions.	12 th -14 th
MCWc (3/16g)	3.20	Medieval coarseware	Fine sandy, compact fabric with few inclusions other than quartz	12 th -14 th
MCWd (7x65g)	3.20	Medieval coarseware	Mid grey throughout. Moderate to common sub-angular to sub-rounded grey and clear quartz.	12 th -14 th
MCWe (1x9g)	3.20	Medieval coarseware	Black core, orange surfaces fine quartz sand with occasional larger pieces and fine burnt organics	12 th -14 th
MCWGa (30/264g)	3.21	Medieval Coarse Ware Gritty	Brown or grey surfaces and brown or grey cores. Moderate to common coarse rounded quartz in a medium sandy matrix, with occasional calcareous and/or ferrous inclusions	12 th -14 th
MCWGai (9/157g)	3.21	Medieval Coarse Ware Gritty	As MCWGa but red-brown cores, red haematite pellets, micaceous surfaces a	Late 12 th -13 th
MCWGb (15/243g)	3.21	Medieval Coarse Ware Gritty	same as MCWGa but even coarser quartz and mineral inclusions	12 th -14 th
MCWGc (5x40g)	3.21	Medieval Coarse Ware Gritty	As MCWGa but also contains sparse to moderate white calcareous inclusions, probably chalk and shell	12 th -14 th
HOLL (3/15g)	3.42	Hollesley ware	Sandy ware See Anderson and Thompson (forthcoming)	Late 13 th -14 th
HCWF (4/17g)	3.431	Hedingham Coarse Ware (Fine)	Fine sandy, micaceous ware see Walker 2012	Late 12 th -13 th
MCWC (1/37g)	3.60	Medieval Chalk Tempered Ware	Pale brown throughout. Common fine to medium sub-angular to sub-angular grey and dark grey quartz, and rare black ferrous inclusions. Moderate white rounded chalk	12 th -14 th
COLC (2/22g)	4.2.1	Colchester Ware	Sandy orange ware with clear, green or brown glaze Fabric 21 in Essex see Cottar 2000	Late 13 th -mid 16 th
COLC-t (3/15g)	4.2.1	Colchester type ware	As COLC but finer fabric	Late 13 th -mid 16 th
HFW1 (6/35g)	4.23	Hedingham Fine Ware	Fine sandy ware with green or clear glaze	Mid 12 th -13 th /mid 14 th
HOLG (2/10g)	4.32	Hollesley Gazed Ware	Sandy ware, mainly green glaze. See Anderson and Thompson (forthcoming)	Late 13 th -early 14 th
REFW (1/5g)	8.03	Refined White Earthenwares	Factory made. See Cottar 2000	Late 18 th -20 th

Table 8: Fabrics/ wares present

The Fineware Sherds

There were 13 glazed sherds (82g); 6 Hedingham ware (35g), 2 Hollesley-type wares (10g), and 5 Colchester type wares (37g) with yellow slip lines beneath clear glaze. The latter are part of the East Anglian Red Ware tradition (Fabric 21 in the Essex fabric codes), but were probably manufactured at Colchester due to the presence of characteristic milky white and clear quartz found in those products.

Forms

There were 20 medieval coarseware rim sherds of which 15 derived from cooking pots or jars and 5 from bowls (Figs 6.1-5 and 7-10; Table 9). The commonest rim forms were F type flat topped everted sometimes with a slight bead, usually on the internal lip, and fairly simple everted D type rims. Cooking pot rims ranged between approximately 17cm to 24cm diameter with 20cm the most frequent (4). The exception to the above is a small 12cm diameter jar rim in pale grey Hedingham fine coarseware fabric (HCWF) from Ditch F2029 (L2030). The measurable bowl rims were 20cm, 30cm and 36cm in diameter respectively. The rim forms generally match those of Early medieval sandy wares and Medieval greywares found in the North Essex area (Cotter 2000, 50 and 95). There were no jug rims, but Ditch F1002 (L1003) contained a probable jug shoulder/neck sherd in MCWa, and a MCWC strap handle (Fig 6.6) was present in Pit F2035 (L2036). In addition the glazed and slipped medieval fine ware sherds including Hedingham ware rod handle from ?Pond F2037 (L2038) also derive from jugs.

Rim types		Jars	Bowls
A – Plain upright	A1	1	
B – Beaded upright	B4	1	
D – Simple everted	D1	4	
	D2	1	
	D5	2	
E – Thickened everted	E1		1
	E2	2	
F – Flat-topped everted	F2	4	3
	F3		1

Table 9: Rim forms

Observations

Potentially the earliest feature containing post-Roman pottery from the site was Pit F2054 (L2055) which contained three small fragments, one each of Thetford type ware, St Neots ware, and medieval gritty coarseware (MCWGa) indicating an 11th-12th century date. The remainder of the assemblage's fabrics and forms indicate a date range between the 12th-14th centuries.

Three features contained in excess of 20 sherds. Pit F2035 (L2036) had 46 sherds (599g), all medieval coarsewares. One sub fabric group present (MCWGai) has some similarities to descriptions of Fabrics A and C from Mile End, north of Colchester, dated between the late 12th and mid to late 13th centuries. Fabric A and Fabric C cores were usually red-brown, with surfaces varying from grey, to red-brown to orange, with the fabrics containing sand, clear and white quartz and mica with occasional particles of haematite. The bowl rim from F2035 also matches a form in Fabric A (Fig. 6.1; Cracknell 1975, 46). The lack of glazed sherds in Pit F2035 may also be an indicator that the assemblage is earlier, *i.e.* c. 12th- early 13th century in date, before glazes were at their most common.

?Pond F2037 (L2038) yielded 23 sherds (249g) and included glazed sherds of Hedingham, Hollesley and Colchester type ware. The Hedingham ware did not contain diagnostic elements to date it beyond the mid 12th-mid 14th centuries. Hollesley ware is dated from the kiln site to later 13th-14th centuries date, although it is possible production had greater longevity. The Colchester type wares contain lines

of white and red slip indicative of the Rouen style decoration, although the typical dots of slip are not present on these small sherds. This would suggest a date centred on the 13th century (Cotter 2000, 124-125, fig. 82.50).

Ditch F2029 (L2030) also contained 23 sherds (195g) which included one possible sherd of Hollesely ware (1g), and two sherds of Hedingham fineware and the rim sherd in Hedingham coarse ware. The Hedingham fine wares had pitted clear/pale yellow brown glaze suggesting an earlier date of c. 13th century (Cracknell 1975, 46 and Walker 2012, 46). In addition, the two Colchester ware sherds one containing all over white slip, the other thick slip lines beneath clear glaze, from Ditch F 2025 (L2026) would also match an earlier date of 13th-14th centuries for the ware (Cotter 2000, 108).

Discussion

The Brettenham site bears both similarities and differences to a medieval moated site excavated at Cedars Field, Stowmarket 10km to the north-east. At Cedars Field approximately 35% of the assemblage could be attributed to a general East Suffolk tradition including Hollesley-type wares and Ipswich medieval coarsewares that appears to have existed during the 13th and 14th centuries (Anderson 2004). These may also be part of a 'Suffolk Buff Ware' tradition apparent in South Suffolk and North Essex. Conversely, at Brettenham, only 3.2% of the assemblage comprised Hollesley-type ware. However, both sites contained approximately 10% glazed fine wares including the importing of Hedingham ware and Colchester ware (7.1% Brettenham and 0.8% Cedars Field), which are relatively commonly in south central Suffolk. Both sites also contained significant amounts of MCWG medieval coarse gritty wares (38.5% Brettenham and 20.4% Cedars Field). Like Brettenham, several of the Cedars Field vessels contained reddish-brown fabrics with grey surfaces thought to be products of the Mile End kilns, or similar, near Colchester. Therefore, while Cedars Park appears to have imported its non-local pottery from a variety of sources, including small amounts from London and Grimston in North-west Norfolk, the Brettenham site of probable lesser status appears to have predominantly imported its non-local wares from the North Essex area.

List of Figures

- 6.1 L2036. MCWGai F type flat topped everted bowl rim with incipient internal bead. Dark grey outer surface, brown inner surface, red brown core
- 6.2 L2036. MCWGb F type flat topped jar rim. Orange brown surfaces, grey core
- 6.3 L2036. MCWGb D type everted jar rim. Grey outer surface, mottled brown/ orange inner surface, grey core
- 6.4 L2036. MCWa F type bowl rim with narrow groove. Dark grey external surface, brown inner surface and grey core
- 6.5 L2036. MCWc B type rim with slight finger decorated cordon on top. Dark grey outer surfaces brown inner surface. Grey core
- 6.6 L2036. MCWC strap handle. Pale brown/buff surfaces and core
- 6.7 L2038. MCWb F type jar rim. Dark grey outer surface, pale brown inner surface. Pale grey core
- 6.8 L2044. MCWb D type jar rim. Dark grey surfaces and core
- 6.9 L2077. MCWGb F type jar rim. Pale brown/ orange surfaces. Grey core
- 6.10 L2079 MCWa ?E type bowl rim with external bead. Pale brown/ orange surfaces and margins, pale grey core

Appendix A Pottery by Feature and Context

Feature	Context	Quantity	Date	Comment
Ditch 1002	1003	1x12g MCWGa 4x39g MCWGc 1x6g THET-t 1x13g MCWa 1x10g MCWb	12 th -13 th	MCWG: E1 ?bowl rim thickened/sub-rounded. REVE 0.05 MCWa: neck sherd to jar or jug MCWb: ?D5 hooked jar rim c. 18cm diam, REVE 0.05
Pit 1013	1014	1x8g MCWa	12 th -14 th	
Pit 1026	1027	2x1g HOLL 1x3g MCWa 1x4g MCWb 1x2g MCWd 1x1g MCWGc	-	2x2g daub
Pit 2004	2006	1x7g MCWd 1x4g MCWb	12 th -14 th	MCWd: D2 simple everted, but slightly expanded cooking pot 20cm REVE 0.05
Posthole 2017	2018	1x17g MCWGb	12 th -13 th	
Ditch 2025	2026	2x22g COLC	Mid 13 th -mid 6 th	Colchester type glazed ware with lines of slip
Ditch 2027	2028	3x21g MCWa 1x9g MCWe 3x33g MCWGa	12 th -13 th	MCWGa: slightly rounded base 16cm diam, BEVE 0.08
Ditch 2029	2030	7x55 MCWGa 2x10g MCWGb 1x1g HOLL-type 2x26g MCWb 1x1g THET 2x5g HFW1 1x4g HCWF 2x4g MCWc	Mid 12 th -13 th /mid 14 th	MCWGa: rounded base, 18cm diam REVE 0.1 HFW1: pale pink orange sherds with patchy clear and yellow brown glaze HFW: D1 pale grey jar rim in fine fabric H2 rim 12cm diam REVE 0.11
Ditch 2029	2030 C	3x73g MCWb 2x16g MCWGai	12 th -13 th	MCWb: bowl rim 30cm diam, REVE 0.05
Pit 2035	2036	3x29g MCWGa 6x121g MCWGai 5x71g MCWGb 9x142g MCWa 3x40g MCWb 1x12g MCWc	12 th -13 th /14 th	MCWGai: F2 flat topped, externally expanded ?bowl rim with internal bead 36cm diam, REVE 0.05 ILL MCWGai: rounded base c. 25cm diam REVE 0.1 MCWGb: F2 flat topped jar rim but with slight groove or channel on top 24cm diam REVE 0.06 ILL MCWGb: D1 rim, slightly thickened 24cm diam, REVE 0.08 MCWa: F3 Flat topped bowl rim with narrow groove along it and incipient internal bead. 30cm REVE 0.06 ILL MCWa: rounded cooking pot base 18cm BEVE 0.08 MCWa: x 1 upper profile to jar with girth grooves MCWb: D1 jar rim 20cm diam, REVE 0.1 MCWc: Everted slightly thickened rounded ?B4 type rim, that has a bead or slight cordon on top which has been finger impressed ILL
Pit 2035	2036	2x9g MCWGa 2x20g MCWai 4x31g MCWGb 1x8g MCWa 9x79g MCWb 1x37g MCWC	12 th -13 th	MCWb: x 1 incised decoration, x1 shell on one external surface MCWC: strap handle 1x5g daub

?Pond 2037	2038	6x75g MCWb 3x47g MCWa 2x59g MCWGb 2x10g HOLLG 3x13g HCWF 4x30g HFW1 3x15g COLC-t	13 th – 14 th	MCWb: F2 flat topped cooking pot rim 22cm diam, REVE 0.08 ILL MCWb: E2 fine flat topped ?jar rim (has neck so not F4)17cm diam, REVE 0.08 MCWb: D1 simple everted jar rim MCWb: flattish base 116-18cm diam BEVE 0.09 MCWGb: A1 simple upright jar rim, slightly thickened externally 20cm diam, REVE 0.08 HOLLG: green glaze HCWF: pale grey sherds HFW: x2 mottled clear and green glazed, x2 small rod/strap handle COLC-t: x2 (12g) lines of red and white slip, patches of clear glaze
Ditch 2043	2044	1x14g MCWGa 3x31g MCWb	12 th -14 th	MCWb: D5 jar with simple everted but hooked rim
Ditch 2043	2044 A	1x4g MCWa 1x11g MCWd	12 th - 14 th	
Pit 2049	2051	1x5g RWE 3x23g MCWd 1x26g MCWGa 4x25g MCWb	Modern	RWE: modern tile, remainder of sherds 12 th -13 th MCWb: F2 flat topped jar rim with small external bead on upper lip 16cm REVE 0.07
Ditch 2054	2055	1x1g SNEOT 1x4g THET-t 1x1g MCWGa	12 th /13 th	
Ditch 2056	2057	1x5g MCWa 1x4g MCWb	12 th -14 th	
Ditch 2065	2066	1x13g MCWa	12 th -13 th	
Ditch 2076	2077	1x7g MCWa 1x22g MCWd 9x74g MCWGa 1x55g MCWGb	12 th -13 th	MCWGb: F2 type.flat topped, slightly everted, externally expanded jar rim with internal bead, 22cm diam with REVE 0.1 ILL MCWG: F2 type flat topped externally expanded ?bowl rim 20cm diam REVE 0.09
Pit 2078	2079	1x16g MCWa 1x11g MCWGa	12 th -13 th	MCWa: ?E2 outturned jar rim with external bevel and bead 20cm diam, REVE 0.07 ILL MCWGa: contains shell on external surfaces, very little within core which contains sparse burnt organics. Externally everted flat topped F2 ?bowl rim with slight groove on top, and slight internal bead.

The Small Finds

Nicholas J. Cooper

A small assemblage of iron objects was recovered from the fills of Pits F2035 and F2078, and ?Pond F2037 all dated by pottery to the medieval period (spanning 12th-14th centuries).

1. SF1, Pit F2035 (L2036). Complete suspension hook with three other fragments, two of which join it, the remaining fragment of tapering circular shaft possibly being a nail shaft or part of a second hook. The complete hook comprises a forged, narrow, flat plate which narrows and thickens into a curved, tapering rod of circular section. The plate is enclosed by a plate on either side, one of which has a similar circular-sectioned length of rod against, with broken ends. Length 90mm, width of hook opening 35mm. This appears to be part of a composite structural fitting or object rather than being attached directly to a wall or post for suspension, but no obvious parallels for the opposed plates has been found in a major corpus such as Winchester for example (Biddle 1990).
2. ?Pond F2037 (L2038). A collection of nineteen iron nails together with eight other shaft fragments. The nails are handmade, with flat circular heads and

tapering square shafts and are all of similar size, the complete example being 84mm in length. Presumably, these nails all derived from a single composite wooden object, perhaps a box or structural fitting. From the same context came a bent length of iron bracket (L: 110mm, W: 25mm) with three perforation holes along its length and four other miscellaneous small fragments of iron. The last item is a broken and twisted length (220mm) of circular-section iron wire, similar to a modern bucket handle, which is probably a modern intrusion.

3. Pit F2078 (L2079). Single, complete iron carpentry nail with round flat head and tapering square-sectioned shaft. Length 55mm.

The Ceramic Building Materials and Daub

Andrew Peachey

Excavations recovered a total of 76 fragments of medieval CBM and daub, comprising peg tile and fragments of wattle-and-daub wall panels (Table 10). The CBM and daub are in a poor condition, consisting of highly fragmented pieces that exhibit only limited diagnostic traits, likely representing activity in the vicinity dating between the late 12th and 16th centuries, but given the sparse distribution and varying characteristics unlikely to be directly related to a single structure.

Fabric Type	CBM type	Frequency	Weight (g)
Fabric 1	Peg tile	5	133
Fabric 2	Peg tile	25	692
Fabric 3	Daub	48	152
<i>Total</i>		78	977

Table 10: Quantification of CBM

The CBM was quantified by fragment count and weight with fabrics examined at x20 magnification, extant dimensions and diagnostic features recorded, with all data entered into a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet that will be deposited as part of the archive.

Discussion

Peg tile was recorded in two fabrics, which are likely to represent contrasting chronological production, with Fabric 1 potentially produced from the late 12th to 14th centuries, while Fabric 2 may have been produced as early as the late 13th century, but is more likely to associated with the increasingly standardised production of peg tile that evolved locally in the 14th to 15th centuries and was recorded in legislature in 1477 to ensure minimum sizes (Drury 1981, 131). The fabrics comprise:

- Fabric 1: Orange surfaces/margins over a mid grey core; with inclusions of common-abundant quartz (0.25-1mm) and sparse flint (0.5-3mm). A hard fabric with pimply/abrasive surfaces.
- Fabric 2: Orange-red throughout; with inclusions of common quartz (0.1-0.25), sparse red iron-rich grains (0.1-3mm), sparse calcium carbonate (0.25-5mm), and occasional flint (<5mm). A hard fabric with slightly abrasive/powdery surfaces.

The peg tile in both Fabrics 1 and 2 is 12-14mm thick with a sanded base and slightly uneven surfaces warped during firing. A single fragment of Fabric 1 peg tile

was contained in medieval Drainage Pond F2027, with further residual fragments in Pit F2049 and as un-stratified material. Low quantities of Fabric 2 peg tile were contained in medieval Drainage Pond F2037 and Pit F2078, but the bulk was present as residual material in Pit F2049 and as un-stratified material, with the latter including the only fragment to exhibit a circular peg hole.

The daub (Fabric 3) in the assemblage comprised poorly-levigated sun-dried clay, typically red to pale brown, tempered with inclusions of common rounded chalk (0.25-4mm). A single fragment contained in Ditch F2028 exhibits the rod-like impression of a wattle frame, while a single fragment in Pit F2078 preserves a patch of rough flat surface, but the bulk of the daub comprises small, friable 'crumbs'. It remains conceivable that the fragments of CBM and daub in this assemblage originated as part of the roof and walls of a medieval building in the vicinity, but the sparse distribution and high fragmentation suggest they have been re-deposited a moderate to significant distance from this location, potentially reflecting an area of peripheral activity or manuring utilising rubble.

The Animal Bone

Dr Julia E.M. Cussans

Introduction

A small sample of bones is presented and discussed. Two animal bone groups are of likely modern origin. The remainder of the assemblage appears typical of rural medieval sites although is too small to allow detailed analysis of animal husbandry practices.

Method

Animal bones were assessed on a context by context basis taking into account body part and species represented and making further notes on the presence of butchered, ageable, measurable and pathological bones. Any other significant features were also noted. General condition and appearance of the bone from each context was noted as was the presence of signs of bone abrasion, fresh breaks and dog gnawing, these were noted on a semi-quantitative scale of none, few, some, many for each context. For the purposes of counting, where bone fragments could be fitted back together they were counted as a single bone. Where contexts or bones of particular interest were present these were returned to and examined in more detail. Species identifications were made with the aid of the Archaeological Solutions in house reference collection and reference manuals such as Schmid (1972) and Cohen and Serjeantson (1996).

Results

Animal bones were recovered from 16 contexts or context segments (Table 11) coming from 14 features. Bones derived from ditches, pits, postholes and a pond. In all over 480 bones were present although a large proportion of these belonged to two burial pits or Animal Bone Groups (ABGs), the rest of the assemblage accounting for just 51 bones.

Feature	Context	Seg.	Description	Spot Date	Cattle	Sheep/ goat	Pig	Horse	Bird	Large mam	Med mam	Total
1002	1003		Fill of Ditch	11th-13th C			1					1
1013	1014		Fill of Pit	12th-14th C							1	1
2017	2018		Fill of Posthole	12th-13th C							1	1
2019	2020		Fill of Posthole	\						1		1
2027	2028		Fill of Ditch	12th-13th C							2	2
2027	2028	B	Fill of Ditch	\	1					1		2
2029	2030		Fill of Ditch	Mid-12th-13th/mid 14th C	3						3	6
2029	2030	C	Fill of Ditch	12th-13th C	1							1
2035	2036		Fill of Pit	12th-13th/14th C					1		2	3
2037	2038		Fill of Drainage Pond	13th-14th C		1				4	4	9
2043	2044		Fill of Ditch	12th-14th C	2	3				4	1	10
2049	2051		Upper Fill of Pit	Modern					c.120		1	1
2056	2057		Fill of Ditch	12th-14th C		1		2		6		9
2060	2061		Fill of Pit	\		c. 85					c.230	0
2063	2064		Fill of Ditch	\		1						1
2078	2079		Fill of Pit	12th-13th C	2					1		3
Total					9	6	1	2	1	17	15	51

Table 11: Quantification of animal remains from Church Farm, Brettenham. Shaded cells are ABGs and are not included in the total count

Taphonomy

Bone preservation was mostly rated as ok, with a few contexts being rated as poor and a few as good on an overall scale from very poor through to excellent. The majority of contexts were noted as having a few bones showing signs of abrasion. Fresh breaks were noted in slightly over 50% of the contexts and dog gnawing was only noted in 6 of the 16 contexts; one of these was Drainage Pond Fill L2038 (F2037) and the others were all ditch fills, likely representing bones fed to dogs as part of the waste disposal process.

Species present, quantification and description

Quantification of the bones recovered is shown in Table 11. If the bone from the ABGs is discounted it can be seen that the assemblage is dominated by bones that could only be designated as large (cattle or horse sized) or medium (sheep or pig sized) mammals. Animals represented in the identifiable assemblage, in order of abundance are cattle, sheep/goat, horse, pig and bird; these bones will be discussed in more detail below. The two ABGs present are a collection of chicken bones from L2051 (upper fill of Pit F2049) and a whole sheep from L2061 (Pit F2060). L2051 has been spot dated as modern and aside from the chicken bones contained a spiral plastic leg ring used for identifying farmed poultry and still available for purchase today. This deposit contained the remains of at least two chickens and all of the

bones appeared to come from fully mature animals; due to its modern date this deposit will not be discussed any further. L2061 is currently undated and will be described in more detail below.

Cattle

Cattle are represented by nine bones and teeth from five separate contexts (Table 11) including four ditch deposits and one pit. Head, feet and limbs are all represented, suggesting the presence of whole carcasses. Specific bones present were two upper molars, both in wear; a fragment of lower molar with very slight wear; a lower 3rd molar (LM3), worn to Grant's (1982) wear stage j; the coronoid process of a mandible; an ascending ramus of a probably juvenile mandible; a fragment of ulna; a neonatal tibia diaphysis and a metatarsal the distal end of which has been gnawed off. The LM3 represents an animal falling into Halstead's (1985) age stage H (Old Adult) indicating an animal of advanced years, beyond that of prime meat production, that may have been kept for breeding, milking or traction. Very young animals are also represented at the site by the neonate tibia indicating that animals were likely bred on site and that possibly dairying took place, although a much larger sample of bone would be needed to determine if this were likely. Some of the other bones, including the probably juvenile mandible fragment, may well represent prime meat age animals but there is no definitive aging evidence available for these.

No butchery evidence was observed on any of the cattle bones and no pathologies were noted. The only measurable element present was the LM3, the length (10L; von den Driesch 1976, 57) of which was 33.9mm. This falls towards the lower end of the range of those provided on ABMAP (University of Southampton 2003) which come from a variety of sites in southern and eastern England and are mostly of Saxon and Roman date.

Sheep/ goat

Aside from the sheep burial, which will be described further below, sheep/ goat was represented by six bones, one of which came from the fill of a drainage pond and the remainder coming from ditch fills (Table 11). The only body areas represented were the forelimb, head and neck, which may indicate the selection of certain elements for consumption/ use at the site; however on such a small sample such interpretations cannot be made. Specific bones present were an upper molar, in wear; a tooth fragment, in wear; an atlas; a scapula; a humerus shaft fragment and a radius. The radius, which was fully fused and the worn molar suggest the presence of adult animals, no other more closely ageable bones or teeth were present.

Two of the sheep/ goat bones were butchered. The scapula had small cuts on the neck and on the margin between the glenoid cavity and the *tuber scapulae*, and the atlas had several transverse chopping blows into the dorsal side, presumably from an attempt at decapitation; two longitudinal blows were also present. No pathologies were noted. The radius (broken in two) measured approximately 138mm in length which is around the mean measurement for radius greatest length (GL; von den Driesch 1976, 79) from medieval sites in the south of England listed on ABMAP (U of Southampton 2003).

The sheep burial from Pit F2060 appears to be pretty much complete, although some of the bones, particularly the skull have become fragmented and some of the smaller bones of the foot are missing. The specific identification of sheep was made on the basis of the shape of the parietal bone (Boessneck 1969, 332). The specimen is polled and extremely robust in comparison with the other sheep/goat bones present in the assemblage. For comparison the right hand radius of the sheep from L2061 had a GL of 168.5mm, which is considerably larger than the radius discussed above and slightly over the top end of the range for all radius GL measurements listed on ABMAP (University of Southampton 2003); this would tend to suggest a modern date for this sheep. Despite this the animal was intrinsically interesting due to the presence of an extra tooth posterior to the M3 in the left mandible. This is thought likely to be due to a developmental anomaly caused by a temporary disruption to growth (e.g. from illness) early in life; a similar example was identified from Roman Soham (Cussans forthcoming) where the fourth premolar had been replaced by two separate tooth structures. This additional tooth appears to have had only a minor effect on the sheep causing a slightly odd wear pattern on the upper M3 with no other detrimental effects evident.

Pig

Pig was represented by a single male mandibular canine (L1003). No butchery or pathology was noted and the size of the tooth was suggestive of a domestic animal rather than a wild boar.

Horse

Horse was represented by two fragments of atlas vertebra, possibly both from the same bone, no butchery or pathology was noted.

Bird

Aside from the modern chicken bones from L2051 only one other bird bone was found. This was the tibio-tarsus of a bantam (*Gallus gallus*) missing its proximal end and bearing cut marks on the distal articulation and lateral shaft towards the distal end.

Summary and Discussion

This small sample of bones indicates the presence of a suite of domestic animals at the site. Cattle, sheep/goat, pig and horse bones are present and the presence of dogs at the site is indicated by the occurrence of canid gnawing on some of the bones; bantam chickens were also present. Cattle and sheep/goat are the most numerous and there is evidence that cattle at least were likely bred on or close to the site. Cattle of a range of ages were indicated as being present and may indicate a mixed utility for this species. Sheep/ goats were only represented by adult animals but for such a small sample no reliable estimation of economic strategy can be made.

In the medieval period cattle and sheep both provided meat but secondary products were also highly valued and milk, manure, traction and wool would all have been

important (Sykes 2006). Wool was particularly valued and medieval wool production was at its height between the late 12th and mid-14th centuries (Ryder 1983). In terms of meat production at rural sites cattle and sheep were the main meat providers accounting for over 75% of animal bone assemblages (Sykes 2006); this appears to be true for the current site where cattle and sheep/goat account for c.79% of the identified assemblage. Grant (1984) noted that horses were likely underrepresented in medieval animal bone assemblages as they were not particularly favoured as food animals at this time, but did have other important economic uses; she also notes that dogs are also likely underrepresented. This small assemblage appears to fit well with the general pattern seen for rural sites in medieval England.

The Shell

Dr Julia E.M. Cussans

Introduction

A small marine mollusc assemblage is examined. The assemblage is dominated by oyster remains and appears fairly typical for shell assemblages of this date and region.

Method

Shells were examined on a context by context basis and identified and counted. Countable shells (umbone present) were determined as upper or lower or right or left valves and any pieces where the umbone was not present were counted as fragments. Any signs of human modification or parasitic attack or infestation were noted, as was the presence of any measurable shells. Observations were made on overall shell condition and any further points of interest were noted. Shell data were entered onto an Excel spreadsheet and quantified. The number of identified specimens (NISP) is a count of all identified pieces of shell and the minimum number of individuals is the greatest number of left or right valves; no valve pairing was attempted. Where only a fragment of shell was present the MNI for that context was one; however the MNI for the assemblage as a whole was taken from the greatest sum of left or right valves. Causes of shell modification were determined following Winder (2011).

Results

Shell was recovered from a variety of deposits including pits, ditches and the fill of a ?pond. Preservation ranged from poor through to excellent with the majority of contexts being recorded as ok on an overall scale from very poor to excellent. Most of the contexts showed minor signs of abrasion and fresh breaks were fairly common. The majority of contexts contains only a small quantity of shells (Table 12); only L2038 (?Pond F2037) contained a substantial quantity of shell. Only two species were identified, these were oyster (*Ostrea edulis*) and mussel (*Mytilus edulis*). Oysters were far more numerous with only a few mussel specimens present. None of the mussels showed any signs of human modification or parasitic infestation and none were complete enough to be measured.

Feature	Context	Spot Date	Oyster					Mussel				
			Lower	Upper	Frag	NISP	MNI	L	R	Frag	NISP	MNI
1002	1003	11 th - 13 th C	1	1		2	1				0	0
2004	2006	12 th - 14 th C			1	1	1				0	0
2029	2030	Mid 12 th - 13 th / mid 14 th C			2	2	1				0	0
2035	2036	12 th - 13 th /14 th C	1	2	3	6	2				0	0
2037	2038	13 th - 14 th C	23	28	8	59	28	1	1		2	1
2043	2044	12 th - 14 th C		1		1	1	1			1	1
2043	2044A	11 th /12 th - 14 th C	2	2	3	7	2		1	1	2	1
2054	2055	12 th - 14 th C	1			1	1				0	0
2070	2071				1	1	1				0	0
2078	2079	12 th - 13 th C		3	3	6	3				0	0
		<i>Totals</i>	28	37	21	86	37	2	2	1	5	2

Table 12: Quantification of marine mollusc remains

The oyster assemblage was much more information rich and contained shells with both human modification and parasitic infestation. Both upper and lower oyster valves were present and upper valves were slightly better represented than lower valves. Signs of parasitic attack were found on shells from four contexts. These included bore holes made by predatory gastropods, sponge borings and polychaete worm burrows (Winder 2011). The holes made in the shells by predatory gastropods represent an attack on the oyster itself and were most likely fatal; these were only present in a couple of cases and presumably represent shells collected by accident during the collection of live oysters. Sponge borings and polychaete worm burrows which primarily only affect the shell of the oyster may not necessarily have been detrimental to the animal (Winder 2011); however the only case of sponge boring present in this assemblage is quite severe with the shell having a honeycomb like appearance close to the hinge, the inner surface of the shell however appears undamaged.

Human modifications of shells took two forms. Shells with opening notches were noted in four contexts (L1003, L2036, L2038 and L2044 (Seg.A)), but were not present on all shells found within these contexts. Opening notches were found on the ventral edges of both upper and lower valves; both 'V' and 'W' (Winder 2011) forms were observed as well as less well defined notches. The other human modification to the oyster shells were two valves from L2038 with perforations made in them. These are very different to the perforations made by predatory gastropods which are neat circles approximately 1mm in diameter whereas the man-made perforations are larger, much rougher in appearance and approximately oval in shape. The purpose of such perforations seems likely to have been practical rather than decorative as neither of the specimens has any particular decorative quality. Suggested tool uses of perforated oysters are as net weights, fishing sinkers or as hafted implements for tending crops (Dreiss 2009). It seems likely that in the medieval period better tools would have been available for tilling the earth but the oyster shells would have made cheap and convenient line or net sinkers for fishing.

Only a very small number of the shells were complete enough to be measured and the sample was too small to be of statistical significance. Shell size was on the whole small although some variation was present. The largest upper valve from L2038 was c. 75mm in length and the smallest was c. 40mm. The majority of shells

observed were closer in dimension to the smaller end of the range, the large shell being something on an exception. Measurements of oyster valves from Roman Stowmarket (Cussans and Philips forthcoming a) indicate shells ranging from c. 35mm to c. 110mm with a mean values around 70mm (depending on phase). This would indicate that the Brettenham oysters are on average pretty small although within the range of those found at Roman Stowmarket.

Summary and Discussion

A small assemblage of shells was present and dominated by oysters. Both oysters and mussels appear to have been consumed at the site, the mussels and some of the oysters were likely opened through heating, but a proportion of the oysters appear to have been consumed raw as evidenced by a number of opening notches. The composition of this assemblage (dominated by oysters) and the methods of oyster opening observed are typical of medieval sites in the East of England for example Stowmarket (Cussans and Philips forthcoming b) and Stebbingford (Winder and Reidy 1996). The size of the oysters appears relatively small and may indicate intensive exploitation of oyster beds. As the majority of oysters (particularly from the large group (L2038)) are mostly of uniform size it appears likely that they were harvested from cultivated rather than natural beds (Winder 1985), although given the small sample size it is impossible to demonstrate this with any certainty.

The Environmental Samples

Dr John Summers

Introduction

Nine bulk soil samples for environmental archaeological analysis were taken and processed during the excavation at Church Farm, Brettenham, which complement a further three taken during the trial trench evaluation (Summers 2014). The majority of the sampled features represent medieval (12th-14th century) activity on the site and contained a fairly significant archaeobotanical assemblage. This report discusses the quantified carbonised plant remains from the bulk samples and considers the results in their regional archaeological context.

Methods

Samples were processed at the Archaeological Solutions Ltd facilities in Bury St. Edmunds using standard flotation methods. The light fractions were washed onto a mesh of 500µm (microns), while the heavy fractions were sieved to 1mm. The dried light fractions were scanned under a low power stereomicroscope (x10-x30 magnification). Botanical and molluscan remains were identified and recorded using reference literature (Cappers *et al.* 2006; Jacomet 2006; Kerney and Cameron 1979; Kerney 1999) and a reference collection of modern seeds. 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.

All samples >10 litres were sub-sampled for assessment, with those showing the potential to produce an assemblage of >30 items being fully processed for complete recovery of archaeobotanical remains.

Results and Discussion

The assessment data from the bulk sample light fractions are presented in Table 13, which includes data from the evaluation. The richer samples (1-4) were fully quantified and the results are presented in Table 14.

Plant macrofossils

Carbonised plant remains were frequently encountered in the sampled deposits, predominantly in the form of carbonised cereal grains. Free-threshing type wheat (*Triticum aestivum/ turgidum* type) was most common, with a small number of barley (*Hordeum* sp.) and oat (*Avena* sp.) grains also identified. The richest samples were from L2028, L2030 and L2036, with densities ranging from 2.7 to 4 items per litre. Such concentrations are likely to reflect the accumulated debris from multiple events of refuse deposition, which most likely included hearth ash, rather than discrete dumps of material from a specific process.

Free threshing type wheat was the dominant cultivar in England during the medieval period (e.g. Straker *et al.* 2007), particularly in areas on heavy, clay-rich soils (e.g. Moffett 2006, 48) like those around Brettenham (Soilscapes 2015). Nearby excavations at Cedars Park, Stowmarket showed a wheat-based economy (Fryer and Summers forthcoming) on similarly clay-rich soils. The significant urban centre of Bury St Edmunds (c. 10 miles distant) would have been a significant consumer of cereals (e.g. Summers 2013) and may have drawn resources from a broad area. Unfortunately the evidence from Brettenham is insufficient to determine whether significant surpluses were being produced for wider distribution or if cereals were for local consumption only.

A single specimen of horse bean (*Vicia faba* var. *minor*) was identified in L2036 (Pit F2035) and other pea/ bean seeds (large Fabaceae) were recognised in L2028. These probably represent cultivated pulses, which are likely to have been an important source of diversity and protein in the medieval diet.

All of the samples represent predominantly clean grain, with no chaff remains identified and only a small number of non-cereal weed taxa present. The non-cereal taxa included stinking chamomile (*Anthemis cotula*): a common weed of heavy, fertile soils. Good soil fertility is also indicated by goosefoot (*Chenopodium* sp.) in a number of samples. Other likely arable weeds included legumes (Fabaceae), brome grass (*Bromus* sp.) and other wild grasses (Poaceae). Grassland taxa, in the form of buttercups (*Ranunculus* sp.) and eyebright/ bartsia (*Euphrasia/ Odontites* sp.) in L2030 may indicate a contribution to the charred assemblage from grassland habitats, although both of these can also grow as arable weeds.

The sample from un-phased pit Fill L1014 (F1013) was comparable to the Phase 1 deposits elsewhere on the site. It seems likely that this feature is of a comparable date and was receiving the same kind of carbonised debris.

Charcoal

Charcoal was present in four of the bulk sample light fractions but not in sufficient concentrations for detailed analysis. Where pieces were fractured for assessment, diffuse-porous vessel patterns were recognised.

Terrestrial molluscs

A number of shells were present in the samples, with a number of grassland (e.g. *Helicella itala*, *Pupilla muscorum* and *Vallonia* sp.) and catholic (e.g. *Cochlicopa* sp. and *Oxychilus* sp.) taxa recognised. These probably reflect grassland with some more shaded areas of scrub. A single shell of *Lymnaea truncatula* in L2028 (ditch F2027) suggests some standing water in the feature, at least on a seasonal basis.

Contaminants

Modern rootlets, seeds and burrowing molluscs (*Cecilioides acicula*) were present in the majority of samples but not in such concentrations as to suggest significant biological disturbance of the sampled deposits.

Conclusions

The bulk samples from Church Farm, Brettenham, have demonstrated the frequent carbonisation of cereals at the site during the 12th to 14th century. The remains most likely represent debris from the day-to-day processing and preparation of cereals, probably as part of food preparation activities. The range of cereals is typical for the period and the small number of arable weeds reflects the heavy, clay-rich soils around Brettenham.

Volume taken (litres)	Volume processed (litres)	% processed	Cereals			Non-cereal taxa		Charcoal		Molluscs		Contaminants					Other remains
			Cereal grains	Cereal chaff	Notes	Seeds	Notes	Charcoal > 2mm	Notes	Molluscs	Notes	Roots	Molluscs	Modern seeds	Insects	Earthworm capsules	
40	10	25%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	-
20	10	50%	X	-	FTW (6), Trit (2), Oat (1), NFI (3)	-	-	X	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-
40	10	25%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	-
10	10	100%	X	-	Hord (2), FTW (4), Trit (2), NFI (3)	X	<i>Anthemis cotula</i> (1), Small Poaceae (1)	X	-	XX	<i>Cochlicopa</i> sp., <i>Pupilla muscorum</i> , <i>Vallonia</i> sp.	XX	XX	X	-	-	-
20	20	100%	XX	-	Hord (X), FTW (XX), Oat (X)	X	Large Fabaceae (X), Medium Fabaceae (X), <i>Chenopodium</i> sp. (X)	-	-	XX	<i>Cochlicopa</i> sp., <i>Helicella itala</i> , <i>Lymnaea truncatula</i>	XX	X	X	-	-	-
20	20	100%	XX	-	Hord (X), FTW (XX), Trit (X), cf. Oat (X)	X	<i>Chenopodium</i> sp. (X), <i>Anthemis cotula</i> (X), Medium Fabaceae (X)	X	Diffuse porous	X	<i>Oxychilus</i> sp.	XX	X	X	-	-	Calcined bone (X)
40	40	100%	XX	-	Hord (X), FTW (XX), Trit (X), Oat (X)	X	<i>Vicia faba</i> (X), Medium Fabaceae (X), <i>Anthemis cotula</i> (X), <i>Bromus</i> sp. (X)	XX	Diffuse porous	-	-	XX	X	X	-	-	Fish bone (X), Thorn (X)
40	20	50%	X	-	FTW (1), Oat (1)	-	-	X	-	XX	<i>Cochlicopa</i> sp., <i>Oxychilus</i> sp., <i>Vallonia</i> sp., <i>Vertigo</i> sp.	XX	X	-	-	-	-
10	10	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	<i>Vallonia</i> sp.	XX	X	-	-	-	-
10	10	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	XX	<i>Vallonia</i> sp.	XX	X	X	-	-	-
10	10	100%	X	-	FTW (2), Trit (1), NFI (1)	-	-	-	-	X	<i>Vallonia</i> sp.	XX	X	-	-	-	-
20	10	50%	X	-	FTW (1)	-	-	-	-	XX	<i>Vallonia</i> sp., <i>Vertigo</i> sp.	XX	X	-	-	-	-

of bulk sample light fractions from Church Farm, Brettenham. Abbreviations: Hord = barley (*Hordeum* sp.); FTW = *Festuca turgida*; Trit = wheat (*Triticum* sp.); Oat (*Avena* sp.); NFI = not formally identified (indeterminate cereal grain).

Site Code	BTT027	BTT027	BTT027	BTT027
Sample number	2.1	2	3	4
Context number	2006	2028	2030	2036
Feature number	2004	2027	2029	2035
Feature type	Pit	Ditch	Ditch	Pit
Phase	1	1	1	1
Volume (litres)	10	20	20	40
Cereal grains:				
Cereal NFI	3	10	17	30
<i>Hordeum</i> sp. - Barley	2	1	3	4
<i>Triticum</i> sp. - Wheat	2	8	12	25
(<i>Triticum</i> sp. - tail grain)	-	(3)	(1)	(2)
<i>Triticum aestivum/ turgidum</i> type - Free-threshing type wheat	4	36	40	33
cf. <i>Avena</i> sp. - Oat	-	-	1	-
<i>Avena</i> sp. - Oat	-	4	-	2
Other cultivars:				
<i>Vicia faba</i> var. <i>minor</i> L. - Horse bean	-	-	-	1
Fabaceae indet. (large) - Pea/ bean	-	2	-	5
Wild taxa:				
<i>Ranunculus</i> sp. L. - Buttercup	-	-	1	-
<i>Chenopodium</i> sp. L. - Goosefoot	-	1	3	1
Fabaceae indet. - Pea family (medium)	-	1	1	3
<i>Euphrasia/ Odontites</i> sp. L. - Eyebright/ bartsia	-	-	1	-
<i>Anthemis cotula</i> L. - Stinking chamomile	1	-	1	1
<i>Bromus</i> sp. L. - Brome grass	-	-	-	1
Poaceae indet. - Grass (small)	1	-	-	-
Charcoal:				
Charcoal >2mm	X	-	X	XX
Other carbonised:				
Indet. Fruit stone fragment	-	-	-	1
Thorn	-	-	-	1
Other:				
Fish bone	-	-	-	X
Calcined bone	-	-	X	-
Molluscs:				
<i>Cochlicopa</i> sp.	X	X	-	-
<i>Helicella itala</i>	-	X	-	-
<i>Lymnaea truncatula</i>	-	X	-	-
<i>Oxychilus</i> sp.	-	-	X	-
<i>Pupilla muscorum</i>	X	-	-	-
<i>Vallonia</i> sp.	X	-	-	-

Table 14: Fully quantified data from the richest Phase 1 samples (2.1-2.4)

10 DISCUSSION

10.1 The site had good archaeological potential, especially for remains of medieval and post-medieval date, based on surrounding sites/ finds and the results of an earlier trial trench evaluation. The sparse diagnostic pottery from the evaluation suggested medieval activity dating between the 11th and 14th centuries AD. In the event, the excavation encountered enclosures and possible trackways of 12th to 14th

century AD date. Possible evidence of earlier (11th century) activity was scant. A number of pits and postholes and a single pond were also assigned to the medieval period. The north-westernmost enclosure contained the remains of a possible post-built structure; perhaps a simple agricultural building, animal pen or shelter. It is thought that the medieval site represents a toft and croft-type peasant holding.

Environmental Backdrop

10.2 Bulk samples, mainly taken from 12th to 14th century features, yielded little in the way of environmental data. Limited occurrences of buttercup and eyebright/bartsia might suggest a prevailing grassland habitat during the medieval period, with grassland/ scrub also indicated by the terrestrial mollusc assemblage (see Summers, above). The above plant species are also common agricultural weeds, however, and raise the possibility that the site was under the plough. A single shell of *Lymnaea truncatula* from medieval Ditch F2027 also suggests some standing water at the site, at least seasonally. The local soils are suitable for both cereal cultivation and short-term grassland (Soil Survey of England and Wales 1983, 13).

The Medieval Enclosures

10.3 Two rectilinear medieval enclosures were partly revealed within the excavated area (Fig. 3). It was not possible, based on recorded stratigraphic relationships to determine a clear sequence of enclosure at the site, although the datable finds assemblage (pottery and CBM; see Peachey, above) attests to the broad contemporaneity of all Phase 1 boundaries. Evidence for the limited recutting of enclosure ditches was noted, however.

10.4 Morphologically, the excavated enclosures appeared similar. Both were defined by ditches running c. NE-SW/ NW-SE (reflecting adjacent road alignments) and both included possible double-ditched boundaries along one or more sides. In two instances, however, these boundaries may have represented sequential, single ditches rather than paired boundaries. All of the medieval ditches contained single fills, possibly indicating that they were short-lived and/ or rapidly backfilled.

10.5 The boundary features themselves did not yield a large quantity of finds, with those present most probably representing small-scale refuse disposal and/ or accumulations of surface material. The location of the site at the centre of the medieval village would tend to suggest that this material derived from domestic activity in the immediate vicinity. The animal bone assemblage attests to the presence of various domestic species (see Cussans, above), while the botanical assemblage is dominated by cleaned cereal grains, most probably charred as a result of domestic processing and preparation for consumption (see Summers, above). A modest quantity of oyster shell from the site is also representative of probable food waste (see Cussans, above).

10.6 It is conceivable that one or both of the medieval enclosures comprised small paddocks or animal pens, perhaps part of a croft (see below). Enclosure 1 contained a higher density of features, however, possibly indicating 'backyard' activity associated with a toft and dwelling. The environmental evidence indicates the possible predominance of pasture at the site (see Summers, above), while

analysis of the Phase 1 animal bone assemblage attests to a variety of domestic species (see Cussans, above). Cattle, possibly representing whole carcasses, dominate the assemblage, while sheep/ goat, pig and horse are also present (*ibid.*). However, the small size of the assemblage prevents any conclusions regarding specific economic practices/ trends (*ibid.*). It is possible that the recovered bone is simply the result of carcass processing and/ or food preparation and does not relate to the presence of live animals; butchery was noted on two sheep/ goat bones (*ibid.*). The presence of dog(s) at the site is, however, attested by canid gnawing on bone fragments from several contexts. The keeping of dogs is typical of the period (Crabtree 2000), with other regional examples including remains from Duxford and Water Newton in Cambridgeshire (Baxter 2011; Newton *et al.* 2013). The consumption/ use of marine species (mussels and oysters) is also evidenced at the site and fits the regional pattern of medieval exploitation (see Cussans, above).

Features 'Within' the Medieval Enclosures

10.7 Activity within the enclosures was dominated by pit digging, especially within Enclosure 1 (Fig. 3). A sub-rectangular arrangement of pits and postholes within this enclosure may also have represented the remains of a simple, post-built structure (Structure 1). Following the backfilling of Ditch F1009 (=2039; Enclosure 1) a possible pond (F2037) was excavated in the north-western area of the site.

The Pits and Postholes

10.8 Of the nine non-structural Phase 1 pits and postholes present, three (F1026, F2035 and F2078) were of particular note. Pits F2035 and F2078 may have been quarry features, although both were backfilled with domestic waste. Pit F2035, located within and close to the south-eastern edge of Enclosure 1, yielded the largest pottery group of any Phase 1 feature in addition to an iron hook (SF1). Although it is difficult to determine the intended target of any quarrying activity at the site (based on the encountered drift geology (see Section 8)), medieval quarrying is well attested across Suffolk and the broader region (e.g. Brooks 2012; Fletcher 2008; Muldowney 2007; Mustchin 2015).

10.9 The steep sided, flat based profile of Pit F1026 (Trial Trench 1) was distinct from other Phase 1 features and suggests possible use as a well. The impermeable nature of the site's subsoils support this interpretation. Although Pit F1026 lacked any structure or lining (e.g. Quinn and Newton 2012, 10-11) that one might associate with a well, similarly crude medieval examples are known from sites including Cedars Park, Stowmarket (Woolhouse forthcoming), c. 11km to the north-east of Brettenham. The presence of a well lends credence to the interpretation of the medieval enclosures as part of a possible toft and croft (see below).

Structure 1

10.10 This possible post-built structure was represented by ten pits/ postholes within Enclosure 1 (Fig. 3). Although the outline of Structure 1 appeared incompletely defined by the surviving features – particularly towards its south-western extent – it is likely that other elements, including possible floor surfaces, had been lost to later activity/ disturbance. Browning and Higgs (2003, 75) note that medieval building

remains can be 'notoriously insubstantial', however, especially where building stone is less available. Timber was, in fact, the most widely employed building material throughout the Middle Ages and basic wooden structures often only survive as postholes (Newman 2001; Parsons 1991, 2). Although it is difficult to speculate regarding the function of Structure 1, it may have represented a simple ancillary building such as a shed or byre, perhaps part of a toft fronting the line of The Street (see below). Across Europe, widespread socio-economic changes between the 11th and 13th centuries AD resulted in the appearance of more varied/ advanced buildings surrounding rural dwellings, including housing for livestock (Chapelot and Fossier 1985, 211). Similar regional examples of post-built medieval structures have been reported from Saham Toney, Norfolk (Stone 2009), the A12 Interchange, Chelmsford (Essex; Lavender 1999) and Haverhill in Suffolk (SHER HVH 022; after Stone 1999). Possible medieval timber buildings represented by beam slots were excavated at Marham in Norfolk and Water Newton, Cambridgeshire (Newton 2012; Newton *et al.* 2013), while larger medieval timber-built 'barn', surviving as 12 postholes and an encompassing rectilinear feature, was also excavated along the route of the A505 Baldock Bypass, Hertfordshire (Mallows and Phillips 2009).

?Pond F2037

10.11 Although the interpretation of ?Pond F2037 remains tentative, this medieval feature type is relatively common. For example, a group of medieval or later ponds are known a short distance to the north of the current site (SHER BTT 018), while further Suffolk examples are known at Barnham, Exning and Little Bradley (SHERs BNH 022, EXG 040 and BRL 001). Historically, ponds can serve a number of functions including fishponds and sources of water (Upex 2004, 125); they can have an industrial function, e.g. hammer ponds, or they may simply develop at former quarry sites (*ibid.*). Whatever the primary function of F2037, this feature truncated the fill of Ditch F1009 (=2039; Enclosure 1) and appears, therefore, to have post-dated other Phase 1 activity in this part of the site. Iron nails from the fill of F2037 may have been originated from the demolition of post-built Structure 1, a short distance to the north-east.

10.12 The fact that ?Pond F2037 truncated the fill of an enclosure ditch might suggest that, latterly, the medieval site was somehow reorganised, perhaps reflecting a change in economy and land use. If we interpret ?Pond F2037 as a potential water source, perhaps for livestock, its installation might reflect a shift towards a more pastoral economy. The possible, concurrent 'opening up' of the formerly enclosed landscape would seem to agree with this interpretation. A similar medieval shift from arable to pastoral was reported at Bletchley in Buckinghamshire, and was thought to partly reflect the 'economic and demographic impact of the Black Death' (Newton and Sparrow 2009, 141). The Black Death reached England in c. 1350 AD and decimated up to 50 per cent of the population (Platt 1997, 1, 19-20). However, based on the small size of the Brettenham excavation and the modest animal bone assemblage, no firm conclusions can be reached regarding any potential 14th century shift in economy, or the connection of such to broader social and economic trends.

The Possible Trackways

10.13 Short lengths of possible trackway, aligned NE-SW, were identified between the medieval enclosures, while an additional ?trackway on the same alignment may have existed within the north-western part of Enclosure 2. Alternatively, the latter may simply represent a division of space within the enclosure. These trackways, if genuine, may have provided access between the site and the adjacent line of Buxhall Road. Although no 'entrances' were identified between the ?trackways and enclosures, access via wooden bridges or gangways cannot be ruled out. Alternatively, any such access points may have lain beyond the limits of the excavation, most probably to the north-east.

10.14 A similar, short length of 11th to 13th century ditched trackway (associated with contemporary enclosure features) was excavated at Whatfield, Suffolk (Mustchin 2015), while further afield, part of a ditched hollow-way was found running between a medieval toft and croft at Anstey in Leicestershire (Browning and Higgins 2003, 65).

A Toft and Croft?

10.15 The central, roadside location of the site and the nature of the archaeological evidence (see above) raise the possibility that the excavated medieval enclosures were part of a 'toft and croft-type peasant holding' (cf. Newton *et al.* 2013), including a possible outbuilding (Structure 1). Tofts were rural peasant dwellings and associated structures, while crofts were larger agricultural enclosures attached to the rear of the former (Astill 1988; Gies and Gies 1991). Dyer (1989; 2000) suggests that crofts formed elements of family-based subsistence regimes and could be used for both arable cultivation and pastoral agriculture.

10.16 A 9th to 13th century holding of this type, including a possible timber-built structure, was excavated at the Old Great North Road, Water Newton (Cambridgeshire; Newton *et al.* 2013). Economic evidence from this site indicated a mixed agricultural regime typical of the period across East Anglia (*ibid.*). A croft boundary and associated 'backyard' activity was also excavated at Bletchley in Buckinghamshire (Newton and Sparrow 2009), while a series of peasant holdings, each comprising a toft with agricultural croft to the rear, was excavated at Great Linford, Buckinghamshire (Mynard and Zeepvat 1992). The Bletchley croft was thought to be associated with a conjectured street front dwelling and it seems reasonable to suggest – based on the location of Structure 1 and the recovered assemblages of CBM and daub (see Peachey, above) – that a similar habitation existed at Brettenham, probably to the north-west of the excavation.

10.17 A 12th to 13th century toft and croft were excavated at Anstey, c. 4.8km from the urban centre of Leicester (Browning and Higgins 2003). The toft at this site included a raised platform and buildings, and was separated from the croft by a partly ditched medieval hollow-way (*ibid.* 65), perhaps similar to the arrangement of enclosures and ?trackways at the current site. Finds from this site comprised domestic refuse including pottery, animal bone and charred cereals. The location of Anstey, close to Leicester, suggested that the toft and croft may have comprised a tenement of the town's Abbey (*ibid.* 68). It is not thought, however, that the

Brettenham site would have been similarly connected to a religious house. It lay some 15km from the Abbey at Bury St Edmunds and c. 9.7km and 8.6km, respectively, from Augustine Priors at Kersey and Bricett (Northeast 1999, 71). The Parish of Brettenham also lacked a monastic manor (*ibid.*).

11 CONCLUSION

11.1 Archaeology encountered at the Brettenham site appears consistent with a medieval toft and croft-type peasant holding. The limited structural evidence and recovered CBM and daub assemblages suggest that a dwelling associated with the toft may have been present to the north-west of the excavated area, possibly fronting the line of The Street or an earlier route in this location. The concentration of medieval features in Enclosure 1 appears typical of 'backyard' activity of this date, while Structure 1 may have represented an ancillary building within the toft. A possible well identified in Trial Trench 1 of the evaluation is also likely to have formed part of this complex.

11.2 Enclosure 2, possibly representing part of a croft, was separated from Enclosure 1 by a ditched trackway(s) leading towards Buxhall Road and St Mary's Church. This arrangement of enclosures and trackways was mirrored by an excavated toft and croft site at Anstey in Leicestershire, where the two areas were separated by a contemporary hollow-way (Browning and Higgins 2003). The comparative lack of features and finds from Enclosure 2 would tend to suggest that this area was more peripheral to the focus of habitation. Medieval crofts were used for subsistence-based agriculture (Dyer 2000), and the plant and animal bone assemblages from Brettenham suggest a mixed agricultural economy. The environmental evidence supports the possibility of both grazing and crop husbandry at the site, while the local soils are suited to either.

11.3 The stratigraphic relationship of Pond F2037 to Ditch F1009 (=2039; Enclosure 1) suggests the possible reorganisation of the site at some stage, perhaps reflecting the abandonment of the enclosures in favour of a more 'open' landscape. This change in layout/ land use may have been the result of shifting social and/ or economic circumstances. For example, the mid-14th century arrival of the Black Death in England resulted in major socio upheaval (Platt 1997) and has been discussed as the possible cause of apparent economic shifts at a number of medieval sites (e.g. Newton and Sparrow 2009). No firm conclusions can be drawn in this instance, however.

11.4 The need to further investigate the origins and development of different rural medieval settlement types and their dynamics has been highlighted as an important regional research priority (Medlycott 2011, 70). Also emphasised is the need to better understand any links between the size/ form of farm buildings and fields, and their respective functions (*ibid.*). The survival of medieval remains at the current site – located within the core of Brettenham, close to the parish church – provides an important insight into the early development of this village. The site also offers an interesting contrast to other sites in the immediate vicinity, the majority of which are moated sites, potentially of higher social and economic status. Although it has not proved possible to identify any particular economic focus at the current site, or any

clear chronological shifts in the site's economy, evidence of a locally mixed agricultural economy – in keeping with the established regional model – has been forthcoming.

12 DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

12.1 Archive records, with an inventory, will be deposited at the Suffolk County Store. 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.

13 PROPOSALS FOR PUBLICATION

13.1 The excavation of the Brettenham site coincided with the excavation of two other medieval village sites in Suffolk by Archaeological Solutions Ltd, namely Mill House, Darsham (SHER DAR 030) and Semer Road, Whatfield (SHER WHA 018). These three sites share some common traits in terms of their topographical and geological locations and the date and general character of the archaeology encountered. In terms of their publication it is proposed to submit a joint, synthetic report to the county journal, *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History*.

13.2 The concept of this publication is driven by several key regional research priorities regarding medieval sites in the East of England, specifically rural settlements and farmsteads. Medlycott (2011) states the need to better understand the origins and development of different settlement types and their dynamics. This includes how rural settlements 'appear, grow, shift and disappear', the form and function of medieval buildings and any links between field size and specific agricultural regimes.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) would like to thank the client, Vaughan & Blyth Ltd for commissioning and funding the project.

AS is also pleased to acknowledge the input and advice of Dr Matthew Brudenell (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team)

Finds were coordinated by Adam Leigh (AS)

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APPENDIX 1 CONCORDANCE OF FINDS

Evaluation

Feature	Context	Segment	Trench	Description	Spot Date	Pottery	CBM (g)	Animal Bone (g)	Other
1002	1003		2	Fill of Ditch	11th-13th C	(7) 83g		7	
1007	1008		2	Fill of Ditch					
1013	1014		3	Fill of Pit	12th-14th C	(1) 8g	1	1	
1026	1027		1	Fill of Pit	11th-13th C	(8) 17g			

Excavation

Feature	Context	Segment	Description	Spot Date	Pottery	CBM (g)	Animal Bone (g)	Other
2004	2006		Upper Fill of Pit	12th-14th C	(2) 13g			O. Shell - 1g
2017	2018		Fill of Posthole	12th-13th C	(1) 18g	4	1	
2019	2020		Fill of Posthole				27	
2025	2026		Fill of Ditch	Mid 13th-mid 16th C	(2) 24g			
2027	2028	B	Fill of Ditch	12th-13th C	(7) 65g	32	4 138	
2029	2030	C	Fill of Ditch	Mid 12th-13th/mid 14th C 12th-13th C	(18) 123g (6) 92g	39	79 35	O. Shell - 2g
2035	2036		Fill of Pit	12th-13th/14th C	(46) 595g		10	SF1 Fe. Hook - 33g Fe. Frags (3) - 23g O. Shell - 23g
2037	2038		Fill of Pond	13th-14th C	(25) 303g	132	52	Fe. Frags (33) - 247g O. Shell - 560g
2043	2044	A	Fill of Ditch	12th-14th C 11th /12th-14th C	(4) 46g (2) 16g		151	O. Shell - 6g M. Shell - 2g O. Shell - 53g
2049	2051		Upper Fill of Pit	Modern	(10) 86g	421	152	Fe. Frags (3) - 24g Glass (5) - 34g
2054	2055		Fill of Ditch	12th-14th C	(3) 7g	7		O. Shell - 9g
2056	2057		Fill of Ditch	12th-14th C	(2) 10g		86	
2058	2059		Fill of Ditch			1		
2060	2061		Fill of Pit				1655	
2063	2064		Fill of Ditch				10	
2065	2066		Fill of Ditch Terminus	12th-13th C	(1) 14g			
2070	2071		Fill of Posthole					O. Shell - 1g
2076	2077		Fill of Ditch	12th-13th C	(12) 165g			
2078	2079		Fill of Pit	12th-13th C	(2) 28g	123	40	Fe. Object (1) - 9g O. Shell - 34g
	Unstratified					218		

APPENDIX 2 WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

**LAND WEST OF CHURCH FARM, BUXHALL ROAD,
BRETtenham, SUFFOLK**

**WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION**

13th October 2014

LAND WEST OF CHURCH FARM, BUXHALL ROAD, BRETtenham, SUFFOLK SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 This Written Scheme of Investigation has been prepared in response to advice issued by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCC AS-CT). It provides for a programme of archaeological investigation on land west of Church Farm, Buxhall Road, Brettenham, Suffolk IP7 7QP (NGR TL 967 541). The investigation is required to be undertaken to comply with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the residential development of the site (Babergh District Council Planning Approval Ref: B/13/00435). The requirement follows a trial trench evaluation of the site (Barlow 2014).

2 COMPLIANCE

2.1 The project will adhere to the *Code of Conduct* of the Institute for Archaeologists. The investigation will adhere to the IfA's *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation (revised 2008)*; the SCC AS-CT document *Requirements for Archaeological Excavation 2012 Ver 1.1* and *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003).

3 SITE DESCRIPTION NATURE OF THE DEVELOPMENT & ARCHAEOLOGICAL REQUIREMENTS

3.1 An archaeological evaluation of the site was carried out by AS (Barlow 2014). In summary:

The recorded features in each of the three trenches are tabulated:

Trench	Context	Description	Spot date
1	F1026	Pit	Medieval (11 th – 13 th century) pottery
	F1030	Pit	Pre dates Pit F1026
	F1033	Gully	Pre dates Pit F1026
2	F1002	Ditch	Medieval (11 th – 13 th century) pottery
	F1007	Ditch	Undated
3	F1009	Ditch	Undated
	F1011	Post Hole	Undated
	F1013	Post Hole	Medieval (12 th – 14 th century) pottery
	F1015	Post Hole	Undated
	F1017	Pit	Undated
	F1020	Post Hole	Undated
	F1024	Post Hole	Undated

Features were recorded in each trench: Trench 1 (3); Trench 2 (2) and Trench 3 (7). Their distribution was skewed by the presence of five post holes in Trench 3. The features included linears (ditches and a gully) and discretives (pits and post holes).

The dating evidence was sparse but consistent with medieval (11th – 13th and 12th – 14th century) pottery being found in each trench. Few other finds (animal bone, oyster shell and burnt flint) were present.

The site lies on the southern side of the road, within the historic settlement core of Brettenham, and adjacent to the south of the medieval Church of St Mary (BTT 015/BTT 006). A medieval moated site may also be present at the Old Rectory School (HER BTT 018). The site thus had a potential for remains of the medieval and post-medieval settlement at Brettenham. In the event archaeological features associated with medieval pottery were found in each trench

4 REQUIREMENTS MITIGATION STRATEGY COMPRISING EXCAVATION

4.1 All stages of the excavation will be carried out in accordance with the procedures and guidance contained within *Management of Archaeological Projects 2*, English Heritage (1991) and MoRPHE (2006).

5 MITIGATION STRATEGY DETAILS

5.1 Aims and Objectives

5.1.1 The primary objective is to preserve the archaeological evidence contained within the site by record and to attempt a reconstruction of the history and use of the site.

5.2 Research Priorities

5.2.1 Principally:

- Place the medieval activity in context with the known activity of these dates in the surrounding area;
- Characterise the activity present within the site;
- Identify topographical/geological/geographical influences on the layout and development of the activity present within the current site and in the surrounding area; and
- Environmental reconstruction.

6 PROGRAMME OF WORKS

Archaeological Excavation

6.1 The brief requires controlled strip, map and excavation of the area of house plots. The strip for the driveway will be shallow (150mm) and thereafter hardcore/Type 2 will be laid. Due to the limited below ground disturbance proposed for the driveway, it has been agreed that the driveway does not require excavation and the archaeology within the area of the driveway identified during the evaluation will be preserved in-situ. A block encompassing the two houses with an easement will be excavated and a plan of the excavated area is attached.

6.2 The strip will be carried out under archaeological supervision.

6.3 Details of proposed work are presented below.

6.4 All of the above stages and operations will be carried out in accordance with MAP2 (EH 1991), MORPHE and the IFA *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs and Excavations* (revised 2008), as well as the documents listed in Section 2 (above). A Method Statement for dealing with archaeological remains, if present, is presented below (Appendix B).

7 EXCAVATION METHODOLOGY

7.1 As set out in the brief. A Method Statement is presented (Appendix A).

7.2 The research design and details of proposed work amplify the methodology.

8 SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS

8.1 As set out in the brief.

8.2 The SCC AS attaches considerable importance to the public archaeology associated with the work. AS also has a commitment to educational work, and will arrange for outreach as required as part of the project.

8.3 A programme of environmental sampling will be undertaken according to guidelines of the document *Environmental Archaeology; A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation*, Centre for Archaeology Guidelines, English Heritage, 2011. The results of the project will be made known to the English Heritage Regional Advisor in Archaeological Science. A method statement for sampling and scientific analysis is presented (Appendix A).

9 GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

9.1 STAFF

9.1.1 Archaeological Team

As to be set out in the brief. Details, including the name, qualifications and experience of the site director and all other key project personnel are provided (as required) (Appendix B).

Senior Project Manager	Claire Halpin MIfA
Project Manager	Jon Murray MIfA
Project Officer	TBC

All have extensive experience of the archaeology of the local area.

All senior AS Field Staff have experience of the use of metal detectors during excavation projects.

AS is recognised as an Investor in People, a Registered Organisation of the Institute of Field Archaeologists and is certified to BSI ISO: 9001 & 14001.

9.2 RESEARCH DESIGN

9.2.1 Medlycott (2011, 70) identifies the medieval landscape and medieval rural settlement as important areas of research for the East Anglian region. The identification of medieval features at this indicates that it has some potential to contribute to a greater understanding of the way in which the landscape was utilised and divided during the medieval period in this area and how, due to the position of the site within the historic core of Brettenham, this rural settlement developed and changed during this period. The medieval utilisation of this land could be directly related to the adjacent church but, given the nature of the recorded archaeology, could also represent agricultural or similar activity.

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10 DETAILS OF PROPOSED WORK

10.1 Areas of Excavation

The brief requires controlled strip, map and excavation of the area of the house plots.

The excavation will address the research priorities listed above

10.2 Excavation Methodology

Methodology for the excavation is contained in Appendix A.

It is understood that the excavation should comprise the following stages:

- Mechanical stripping of topsoil and overburden within the defined areas.
- Cleaning/base planning of archaeological features.
- Review with SCCAS. This will be an ongoing part of management of the project at regular intervals. Monitoring visits will include all phases of the excavation and will be essential at key points e.g. decisions to vary requirements in the brief or this WSI, any proposal for supplementary machine stripping of layers or features, before any area is treated as completed and backfilled or otherwise degraded.
- Full excavation and recording of the archaeological deposits as specified in the brief and Appendix A.

A contingency has been allowed for should any of the proposed construction design for the driveway change, and remains require excavation and also if significant remains are found on the edge of the proposed excavation area surrounding the new house plots (which will be extended as necessary to allow the full investigation and recording of any such features).

The above will be carried out according the requirements of the document *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment. The MoRPHE Project Managers Guide* (English Heritage 2006).

10.3 Arrangements for Access

Access is to be arranged by the client.

10.4 Security

Throughout all site works care will be taken to maintain all existing security arrangements and to minimise disruption to landowners and local residents.

10.5 Reinstatement

No provision has been made for reinstatement of the excavation areas, not even backfilling.

10.6 TIMETABLE FOR THE PROPOSED WORK

10.6.1 As required. Excavation Duration c.3 weeks excluding the site stripping.

Composition of the excavation team:

Project Officer, 2 Archaeological Excavators (to be deployed as necessary after the site has been stripped and planned).

10.7 DETAILS OF ALL SPECIALISTS

10.7.1 Details of all specialists are presented (Appendix B) as required

10.8 METHOD OF RECORDING

10.8.1 Details of the method of recording are presented (Appendix A) as required.

10.9 LEVELS AND GRADES OF ALL KEY PROJECT STAFF

10.9.1 The levels and grades of all key project staff are presented (Appendix B) as required. AS is a recognised Investor in People.

10.10 POST-EXCAVATION ANALYSIS & PUBLICATION

10.10.1 This specification includes provision for the post-excavation assessment, analysis and final publication of the project results, to the requirements and timescales set out in the SCC AS brief, and to be agreed with SCC AS following the results of the excavation and assessment. An interim report will be prepared immediately on conclusion of the site works, followed by a Post-Excavation Assessment. This will follow the guidelines and format outlined in MAP2 (English Heritage 1991) and MoRPHE (English Heritage 2006).

10.10.2 Publication of the project results will be made in the appropriate county journal or the relevant national period-specific journal, depending on the results of the project.

11 CONSTRAINTS

11.1 All constraints will be identified prior to the start of works.

12 HUMAN REMAINS

12.1 As set out in the brief and also Appendix A.

13 RISK ASSESSMENT & INSURANCES

13.1 A risk assessment will be prepared prior to the commencement of the field work .

13.2 AS is a member of FAME, formerly the Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers (SCAUM) and operates under the 'Health & Safety in Field Archaeology Manual'.

13.3 AS is a member of the Council for British Archaeology and is insured under their policy for members.

14 ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE LONG TERM STORAGE AND DEPOSITION OF ALL ARTEFACTS

14.1 As set out in the brief and Method Statement (Appendix A). Any necessary conservation of items will be carried out by the specialists listed in Appendix B. Long-term storage and deposition of all artefacts will be at the SCC County Store and in accordance with *Deposition of Archaeological Archives in Suffolk*.

14 PROJECT ARCHIVE

14.1 The SCC County Store, Suffolk, will be the depository for the resulting project archive. The deposition of the archive will be agreed prior to the commencement of the fieldwork. A unique reference number will be obtained.

15 MONITORING

15.1 As set out in the brief

16 CHANGES TO THE SPECIFICATION ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF SCCAS

16.1 As set out in the brief

17 OASIS REPORTING

17.1 The results of the project will be communicated to the OASIS project.

APPENDIX A

METHOD STATEMENT

The archaeological excavations will be conducted in accordance with the project brief, and the code and guidelines of the Institute for Archaeologists

1 Topsoil Stripping

1.1 A mechanical excavator with a 1.8-2 m wide toothless bucket will be used to remove the topsoil. The machine will be powerful enough for a clean job of work and be able to mound spoil neatly, at a safe distance from the trench edges.

1.3 Removal of overburden will be controlled, under the full-time supervision of an experienced archaeologist.

2 Grid and Bench Marks

2.1 Following the stripping the temporary bench marks (with corrected levels) and an accurate site grid (pegs at 5-10 m intervals) will be surveyed.

3 Site Location Plan

3.1 On conclusion of the site stripping, a 'site location plan', based on the current Ordnance Survey 1:1250 map and indicating site north, will be prepared. This will be supplemented by an 'area plan' at 1:200 (or 1:100) which will show the location of the area(s) investigated in relationship to the development area, OS grid and site grid. The location of the OS bench marks used and site TBMs will also be indicated.

4 Manual Cleaning & Base Planning of Archaeological Features

4.1 As set out in the brief.

4.2 Ahead of any excavation a complete site plan will be composed. The principal purpose will be to quantify the composition of the site from the outset in order to agree a detailed excavation strategy.

5 Archaeological Excavation

The archaeological features will be excavated according to the requirements of the SCCAS brief

Archaeological Excavation Strategy

Negative features will be half-sectioned and box sections may be excavated through more homogeneous layers as appropriate. These may provide a window into any underlying deposits present on the site.

Where archaeological features are encountered at a 'high' level; e.g. cutting earlier horizons, they will be base planned, cleaned, hand excavated and recorded prior to excavation proceeding to the underlying archaeological horizons.

100% excavation will be undertaken of

- **structural features;** (including post holes unless clearly not part of a recognisable structure)
- **surviving internal floors;** e.g. within ring gullies, or buildings, will be fully exposed, carefully cleaned, planned (at 1:50 or 1:20) and photographed, prior to being hand excavated to reveal possible underlying features. Where appropriate these surfaces will be excavated in a grid of 1m² test pits, in 5cm spits in order to assess artefact density and distribution.
- **positive features obscuring earlier features;** will be cleaned, photographed and planned (at 1:50 or 1:20) prior to being excavated stratigraphically and in phase. Component deposits or structural elements will be recorded on *pro-forma* recording (Context) sheets and in section if appropriate prior to 100% excavation.
- **hearths;** will be hand cleaned and planned, hand excavation of 50% of the feature will be carried out stratigraphically and in phase in order for a profile to be drawn and a full assessment the component deposits be made. Additional environmental and specialist sampling will be carried out on specialist advice, prior to 100% hand excavation of the feature.
- **graves or animal burials;** each grave cut will be cleaned, fully defined and planned. The grave fill(s) will be hand excavated in phase and any skeletal remains carefully cleaned and exposed; environmental bulk samples will be taken from the grave fill(s) and abdominal cavity (for stomach contents, kidney stones etc) as appropriate. The exposed skeletal remains will be recorded using *pro forma* recording (Skeleton) sheets photographed and planned at 1:20 or 1:10 dependant on size and complexity. Small finds such as grave goods, shroud pins or coffin fittings will be will be three dimensionally recorded.
- **industrial features;** (pottery kilns, furnaces etc) will be excavated stratigraphically and in phase. Sections will be recorded through the length of each feature (large features such as a limekiln may be quadranted) incorporating any surviving flue or stoke hole allowing a full assessment the component deposits be made and any industrial waste, or structural components (e.g. kiln furniture, tuyeres) to be identified. These features will be photographed and planned at 1:20. All industrial features will be sampled for

appropriate scientific analysis (e.g. archaeometallurgical, artefactual and environmental analysis). The document Archaeometallurgy (English Heritage Centre for Archaeology Guidelines 2001) will be used to give guidance to the project. Advice on archaeomagnetic dating will be obtained from the relevant specialists (e.g. Dr Cathy Batt, University of Bradford) as necessary.

- **wells;** will be hand excavated stratigraphically and in phase. The backfills of the well shaft will be 'half-sectioned' to a maximum depth of 1.2m. The deposits revealed will be recorded using *pro-forma* recording (Context) sheets, photographed and drawn at 1:10 or 1:20 as appropriate, any lining or structure will be cleaned and recorded prior to 100% excavation and investigation of any possible construction cut. Excavation will only continue beyond a depth of 1.2m once the area of excavation has been made safe either by 'stepping' or shoring. Specialist advice (such as Maisie Taylor) will be sought if a preserved wooden lining or water-logged remains are encountered.

50% excavation will be undertaken of discrete features, pits, post and stake holes (the latter which are clearly not part of a structure). Pits with a suggestion of 'placed' deposits or which contain significant artefactual/ecofactual assemblages will be 100% excavated as required

10% excavation will be undertaken of simple linear features not directly associated with core settlement, with more detailed investigation of intersections/terminals/re-cuts/specialised deposits etc

A minimum of 25% excavation will be undertaken of linear features associated with settlement in hand excavated slots up to 2m in length.

Building remains

Building remains may be encountered. These structures are likely to comprise stake holes, post holes, beam slots, gullies and, more rarely masonry foundations or low masonry walls. Associated features may be represented e.g. stone, tile floors, cobbled yard surfaces and hearths.

These features will be fully excavated in plan/phase.

Where encountered the structural remains of early buildings will be hand cleaned to reveal their full extent and then planned at 1:50 or 1:20 as appropriate.

The internal areas will be stratigraphically excavated and recorded by quadrants where appropriate to establish the sequence of post-use deposition and abandonment and to identify any *in situ* occupation or floor surfaces.

Any surviving walls or foundations of structures will be cleaned and recorded using *pro forma* recording (Masonry) sheets. Elevations will be drawn of external and

internal wall faces as appropriate. Sections will be excavated and recorded through the fabric of the walls in order to fully understand their construction.

Samples of worked stone, early tile and any bonding or render material will be taken for specialist analysis.

Waterlogged Deposits/Remains

Should deposits such as the above be encountered, provision has been made for controlled hand excavation and sampling. Appropriate specialists will be on hand to advise as necessary.

All industrial features will be sampled for appropriate scientific analysis (eg archaeometallurgical, artefactual and environmental analysis). The document Archaeometallurgy (English Heritage Centre for Archaeology Guidelines 2001) will be used to give guidance to the project.

Sieving Strategy

Dry-sieving of onsite deposits will be carried out to enhance finds recovery.

6 Written Record

6.1 All archaeological deposits and artefacts encountered during the course of the excavation will be fully recorded on the appropriate context, finds and sample forms.

6.2 The site will be recorded using AS's excavation manual which is directly comparable to those used by other professional archaeological organisations, including English Heritage's own Central Archaeological Service. Information contained on the site record forms will be entered into a database programme to enable computerised manipulation of the data. The data entry will be undertaken in tandem with the fieldwork.

7 Photographic Record

7.1 An adequate photographic record of the investigations will be made. It will include black and white prints and colour transparencies (on 35mm) illustrating in both detail and general context the principal features and finds discovered. It will also include 'working and promotional shots' to illustrate more generally the nature of the archaeological operations. The black and white negatives and contacts will be filed, and the colour transparencies will be mounted using appropriate cases. All photographs will be listed and indexed.

8 Drawn Record

8.1 A record of the full extent, in plan, of all archaeological deposits encountered will be drawn on A1 permatrace. The plans will be related to the site, or OS, grid and

be drawn at a scale of 1:50. Where appropriate, e.g. recording an inhumation, additional plans at 1:10 will be produced. The sections of all archaeological contexts will be drawn at a scale of 1:10 or, where appropriate, 1:20. The OD height of all principal strata and features will be calculated and indicated on the appropriate plans and sections.

9 Recovery of Finds

GENERAL

The principal aim is to ensure that adequate provision is made for the recovery of finds from all archaeological deposits.

The Small Finds, e.g. complete pots or metalwork, from all excavations will be 3-Dimensionally recorded.

A metal detector will be used to enhance finds recovery. The metal detector survey will be conducted on conclusion of the topsoil stripping, and thereafter during the course of the excavation. The spoil tips will also be surveyed. Regular metal detector surveys of the excavation area and spoil tips will reduce the loss of finds to unscrupulous users of metal detectors (treasure hunters). All non-archaeological staff working on the site should be informed that the use of metal detectors is forbidden.

WORKED FLINT

When flint knapping debris is encountered large-scale bulk samples will be taken for sieving.

POTTERY

It is important that the excavators are aware of the importance of pottery studies and therefore the recovery of good ceramic assemblages. A Roman ceramic specialist will visit during the excavations as required, to provide on-site advice.

The pottery assemblages are likely to provide important evidence to be able to date the structural history and development of the site.

The most important assemblages will come from 'sealed' deposits which are representative of the nature of the occupation at various dates, and indicate a range of pottery types and forms available at different periods.

'Primary' deposits are those which contain sherds contemporary with the soil fill and in simple terms this often means large sherds with unabraded edges. The sherds have usually been deposited shortly after being broken and have remained undisturbed. Such sherds are more reliable in indicating a more precise date at which the feature was 'in use'. Conversely, 'secondary' deposits are those which often have small, heavily abraded sherds lacking obvious conjoins. The sherds are derived from earlier deposits.

The pottery specialist is likely to seek important or key groups which will be studied in detail.

If several sherds from a single pot are found, the other half of the feature will be dug to obtain conjoins and a more complete pottery profile.

METALWORKING

The excavation team will be made fully aware of the potential presence of any early metalworking evidence. It is envisaged that where there is evidence for industrial activity, large technological residues will be collected by hand. Separate smaller samples will be collected for micro-slugs, as detailed in the EH/HMS *Archaeometallurgy in Archaeological Projects*, Centre for Archaeology Guidelines 2001. Appropriate specialists (e.g. Jane Cowgill/Oxford University Research Laboratory for Archaeology) will be invited to visit the site if significant deposits (e.g. slag) are encountered.

The requirements of the Treasure Act 1996 (with subsequent amendments) will be adhered to, in the event of significant items of metalwork being recovered.

HUMAN BONE

If human remains are encountered, AS will obtain an exhumation licence for human remains from the Ministry of Justice.

Post-excavation analysis will follow the guidelines outlined in the English Heritage document *Human Bones from Archaeological Sites, Guidelines for producing assessment documents and analytical reports*, Centre for Archaeology Guidelines 2002.

ANIMAL BONE

Animal bone is one of the principal indicators of diet. As with pottery the excavators will be alert to the distinction of primary and secondary deposits. It will also be important that the bone assemblages are derived from dateable contexts.

SAMPLING

Provision will be made for the sampling of appropriate materials for specialist and/or scientific analysis (e.g. radiocarbon dating, environmental analysis). The location of samples will be 3-dimensionally recorded and they will also be shown on an appropriate plan. AS has its own environmental sampling equipment (including a pump and transformer) and, if practical, provision will be made to process the soil samples during the fieldwork stage of the project.

The programme of environmental sampling will adhere to the guidelines, in particular, it will accord with *Model clauses on Archaeological Science for Briefs and Specifications* (EH Advisors for Archaeological Science from all 9 regions), December 2000 and the document *Environmental Archaeology; a guide to the theory*

and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation, English Heritage, Centre for Archaeology Guidelines 2011.

If waterlogged remains are found advice on sampling will be obtained on site from Dr Rob Scaife. Dr Rob Scaife and AS will seek advice from the EH Regional Scientific Advisor if significant environmental remains are found.

The study of environmental archaeology seeks to understand the local and near-local environment of the site in relation to phases of human activity and as such is an important and integral part of any archaeological study. The evaluation report notes the potential of deposits within the site for the preservation of charred plant remains.

Environmental remains, both faunal and botanical, along with pedological and sedimentological analyses may be used to understand the environment and the impact of human activity.

There may be a potential for the recovery of a range of environmental remains (ecofacts) from which data pertaining to past environments, land use and agricultural economy should be forthcoming.

To realise the potential of the environmental material encountered, a range of specialists from different disciplines is likely to be required. The ultimate goal will be the production of an interdisciplinary environmental study which can be of value to an understanding of, and integrated with, the archaeology.

Organic remains may allow study of the contemporary landscape (Romano-British occupation/industrial/agricultural impact and land use) and also changes after the abandonment of the site.

The nature of the environmental evidence

Aspects of sampling and analysis may be divided into four broad categories; faunal remains, botanical remains, soils/sediments and radiocarbon dating measurements.

a) Faunal remains: These comprise bones of macro and microfauna, birds, molluscs and insects.

a.i) Bones: The study of the animal bone remains, in particular domestic mammals, domestic birds and marine fish will enhance understanding of the development of the settlement in terms of the local economy and also its wider influence through trade. The study of the small animal bones will provide insight into the immediate habitat of any settlement.

The areas of study covered may include all of the domestic mammal and bird species, wild and harvested mammal, birds, marine and fresh water fish in addition to the small mammals, non-harvest birds, reptiles and amphibia.

Domestic mammalian stock, domestic birds and harvest fish

The domestic animal bone will provide insight into the different phases of development of any occupation and how the population dealt with the everyday aspect of managing and utilising all aspects of the animal resource.

Small animal bones

Archaeological excavation has a wide role in understanding humans' effect on the countryside, the modifications to which have in turn affected and continue to affect their own existence. Small animals provide information about changing habitats and thereby about human impact on the local environment.

a.ii) Molluscs: Freshwater and terrestrial molluscs may be present in ditch and pit contexts which are encountered. Sampling and examination of molluscan assemblages if found will provide information on the local site environment including environment of deposition.

a.iii) Insects: If suitable waterlogged contexts (pit, pond and ditch fills) are encountered (which can potentially be expected to be encountered on the project), sampling and assessment will be carried out in conjunction with the analysis of waterlogged plant remains (primarily seeds) and molluscs. Insect data may provide information on local site environment (cleanliness etc.) as well as proxies for climate and vegetation communities.

b) Botanical remains: Sampling for seeds, wood, pollen and seeds are the essential elements which will be considered. The former are most likely to be charred but possibly also waterlogged should any wells/ponds be encountered.

b.i) Pollen analysis: Sampling and analysis of the primary fills and any stabilisation horizons in ditch and pit contexts which may provide information on the immediate vegetation environment including aspects of agriculture, food and subsistence. These data will be integrated with seed analysis.

b.ii) Seeds: It is anticipated that evidence of cultivated crops, crop processing debris and associated weed floras will be present in ditches and pits. If waterlogged features/sediments are encountered (for example, wells/ponds) these will be sampled in relation to other environmental elements where appropriate (particularly pollen, molluscs and possibly insects).

c) Soils and Sediments: Characterisation of the range of sediments, soils and the archaeological deposits are regarded as crucial to and an integral part of all other aspects of environmental sampling. This is to afford primary information on the nature and possible origins of the material sampled. It is anticipated that a range of 'on-site' descriptions will be made and subsequent detailed description and analysis of the principal monolith and bulk samples obtained for other aspects of the environmental investigation. Where considered necessary, laboratory analyses such as loss on ignition and particle size may also be undertaken. A geoarchaeologist will be invited to visit the site as necessary to advise on sampling.

d) Radiocarbon dating: Archaeological/artifactual dating may be possible for most of the contexts examined, but radiocarbon dating should not be ruled out

Sampling strategies

Provision will be made by the environmental co-ordinator that suitable material for analysis will be obtained. Samples will be obtained which as far as possible will meet the requirements of the assessment and any subsequent analysis.

a) Soil and Sediments: Samples taken will be examined in detail in the laboratory. An overall assessment of potential will be carried out. Analysis of particle size and loss on ignition, if required would be undertaken as part of full analysis if assessment demonstrates that such studies would be of value.

b) Pollen Analysis: Contexts which require sampling may include stabilisation horizons and the primary fills of the pits and ditches, and possibly organic well/pond fills. It is anticipated that in some cases this will be carried out in conjunction with sampling for other environmental elements, such as plant macrofossils, where these are also felt to be of potential.

c) Plant Macrofossils: Principal contexts will be sampled directly from the excavation for seeds and associated plant remains. It is anticipated that primarily charred remains will be recovered, although provision for any waterlogged sequences will also be made (see below). Sampling for the former will, where possible (that is, avoiding contamination) comprise samples of an average of 40-60 litres which will be floated in the AS facilities for extraction of charred plant remains. Both the flot and residues will be kept for assessment of potential and stored for any subsequent detailed analysis. The residues will also be examined for artifactual remains and also for any faunal remains present (cf. molluscs). Where pit, ditch, well or pond sediments are found to contain waterlogged sediments, principal contexts will be sampled for seeds and insect remains. Standard 5 litre+ samples will be taken which may be sub-sampled in the laboratory for seed remains if the material is found to be especially rich. The full sample will provide sufficient material for insect assessment and analysis. Where wood is found, representative material will be sampled during the excavation and stored wet/moist to facilitate later identification.

d) Bones: Predicting exactly how much of what will be yielded by the excavation is clearly very difficult prior to excavation and it is proposed that in order to efficiently target animal bone recovery there should be a system of direct feedback from the archaeozoologist to the site staff during the excavation, allowing fine tuning of the excavation strategy to concentrate on the recovery of animal bones from features which have the highest potential. This will also allow the faunal remains to materially add to the interpretation as the excavation proceeds. Liaison with other environmental specialists will need to take place in order to produce a complete interdisciplinary study during this phase of activity. In addition, this feedback will aid effective targeting of the post-excavation analysis.

e) Insects: If contexts having potential for insect preservation are found, samples will be taken in conjunction with waterlogged plant macrofossils. Samples of 5 litres

will suffice for analysis and will be sampled adjacent to waterlogged seed samples and pollen; or where insufficient context material is available provision will be made for exchange of material between specialists.

f) Molluscs: Terrestrial and freshwater molluscs. Samples will be taken from a column from suitable ditches. Pits may be sampled, based on the advice of the Environmental Consultant and / or English Heritage Regional Advisor. Provision will also be made for molluscs obtained from other sampling aspects (seeds) to be examined and/or kept for future requirements.

g) Archiving: Environmental remains obtained should be stored in conditions appropriate for analysis in the short to medium term, that is giving the ability for full analysis at a later date without any degradation of samples being analysed. The results will be maintained as an archive at AS and supplied to the EH regional co-ordinator as requested.

Waterlogged Deposits/Remains

Should waterlogged deposits (such as wells/deep ditches) be encountered, provision has been made for controlled hand excavation and sampling. Dr Rob Scaife will visit to advise of sampling as required, and AS will take monolith samples as necessary for the recovery of palaeoenvironmental information and dating evidence.

Scientific/Absolute Dating

- Samples will be obtained for potential scientific/absolute dating as appropriate (eg Carbon-14).

FINDS PROCESSING

The Project Manager (and Project Officer) will have overall responsibility for the finds and will liaise with AS's own finds personnel and the relevant specialists. A person with particular responsibility for finds on site will be appointed for the excavation. The person will ensure that the finds are properly labelled and packaged on site for transportation to AS's field base. The finds processing will take place in tandem with the excavations and will be under the supervision of AS's Finds Officer.

The finds processing will entail first aid conservation, cleaning (if appropriate), marking (if appropriate), categorising, bagging, labelling, boxing and basic cataloguing (the compilation of a Small Finds Catalogue and quantification of bulk finds), i.e., such that the finds are ready to be made available to the specialists.

The Finds Officer, having been advised by the Project Officer and relevant specialists, will select material for conservation. AS's Finds Officer, in conjunction with the Project Officer, will arrange for the specialists to view the finds for the purpose of report writing.

APPENDIX B ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS: PROFILES OF KEY STAFF & SPECIALISTS

DIRECTOR

Claire Halpin BA MifA

Qualifications: Archaeology & History BA Hons (1974-77).

Oxford University Dept for External Studies In-Service Course (1979-1980).

Member of Institute of Archaeologists since 1985: IFA Council member (1989-1993)

Experience: Claire has 25 years' experience in field archaeology, working with the Oxford Archaeological Unit and English Heritage's Central Excavation Unit (now the Centre for Archaeology). She has directed several major excavations (e.g. Barrow Hills, Oxfordshire, and Irthlingborough Barrow Cemetery, Northants), and is the author of many excavation reports e.g. St Ebbe's, Oxford: *Oxoniensia* 49 (1984) and 54 (1989). Claire moved into the senior management of field archaeological projects with Hertfordshire Archaeological Trust (HAT) in 1990, and she was appointed Manager of HAT in 1996. From the mid 90s HAT has enlarged its staff complement and extended its range of skills. In July 2003 HAT was wound up and Archaeological Solutions was formed. The latter maintains the same staff complement and services as before. AS undertakes the full range of archaeological services nationwide.

DIRECTOR

Tom McDonald MifA

Qualifications: Member of the IfA

Experience: Tom has twenty years' experience in field archaeology, working for the North-Eastern Archaeological Unit (1984-1985), Buckinghamshire County Museum (1985), English Heritage (Stanwick Roman villa (1985-87) and Irthlingborough barrow excavations, Northamptonshire (1987)), and the Museum of London on the Royal Mint excavations (1986-7)., and as a Senior Archaeologist with the latter (1987-Dec 1990). Tom joined HAT at the start of 1991, directing several major multi-period excavations, including excavations in advance of the A41 Kings Langley and Berkhamsted bypasses, the A414 Cole Green bypass, and a substantial residential development at Thorley, Bishop's Stortford. He is the author of many excavation reports, exhibitions etc. Tom is AS's Health and Safety Officer and is responsible for site management, IT and CAD. He specialises in prehistoric and urban archaeology, and is a Lithics Specialist.

OFFICE MANAGER

Rose Flowers

Experience: Rose has a very wide range of book-keeping skills developed over many years of employment with a range of companies, principally Rosier Distribution Ltd, Harlow (now part of Securicor) where she managed eight accounts staff. She has a good working knowledge of both accounting software and Microsoft Office.

SENIOR PROJECTS MANAGER

Jon Murray BA MifA

Qualifications: History with Landscape Archaeology BA Hons (1985-1988).

Experience: Jon has been employed by HAT (now AS) continually since 1989, attaining the position of Senior Projects Manager. Jon has conducted numerous

archaeological investigations in a variety of situations, dealing with remains from all periods, throughout London and the South East, East Anglia, the South and Midlands. He is fluent in the execution of (and now project-manages) desk-based assessments/EIAs, historic building surveys (for instance the recording of the Royal Gunpowder Mills at Waltham Abbey prior to its rebirth as a visitor facility), earthwork and landscape surveys, all types of evaluations/excavations (urban and rural) and environmental archaeological investigation (working closely with Dr Rob Scaife), preparing many hundreds of archaeological reports dating back to 1992. Jon has also prepared numerous publications; in particular the nationally-important Saxon site at Gamlingay, Cambridgeshire (*Anglo-Saxon Studies in Archaeology & History*). Other projects published include Dean's Yard, Westminster (*Medieval Archaeology*), Brackley (*Northamptonshire Archaeology*), and a medieval cemetery in Haverhill he excavated in 1997 (*Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology*). Jon is a member of the senior management team, principally preparing specifications/tenders, co-ordinating and managing the field teams. He also has extensive experience in preparing and supporting applications for Scheduled Monument Consent/Listed Building Consent

**PROJECTS MANAGER
(FIELD & ARCHIVES)**

Martin Brook BA

Qualifications: University of Leicester BA (Hons) Archaeology (2003 -2006)

Experience: Martin worked on archaeological excavations throughout his university career in and around Leicester including two seasons excavating a medieval abbey kitchen at Abbey Park, Leicester with ULAS. He specialised in Iron Age funeral traditions and grave goods for his 3rd year dissertation advancing his skills in museum research, database use and academic correspondence. He joined AS in September 2006 as an excavator involved in projects such as Earsham Bronze Age Barrow and cremation site. From May 2007, Martin has moved across to the Post-Excavation team to become Assistant Archives Officer, and thereafter Martin has returned to fieldwork as a Supervisor before being promoted to project management in 2009

PROJECT OFFICER

Zbigniew Pozorski MA

Qualifications: University of Wroclaw, Poland, Archaeology (1995-2000, MA 2003)

Experience: Zbigniew has archaeological experience dating from 1995 when as a student he joined an academic group of excavators. He was involved in numerous archaeological projects throughout the Lower Silesia region in southwest Poland and a number of projects in old town of Wroclaw. During his university years he specialized in medieval urban archaeology. He had his own research project working on an early/high medieval stronghold in Pietrzykow. He was a member of a University team which located and excavated an unknown high medieval castle in Wierzbna, Poland. Zbigniew has worked for archaeological contractors in Poland on several projects as a supervisor where he gained experience in all types of evaluations and excavations in urban and rural areas. Recently he worked in Ireland where he completed two large long-term projects for Headland Archaeology Ltd. He joined AS in January 2008 as a Project Officer.

Zbigniew is qualified in the Construction Skills Certification Scheme (CSCS) and is a qualified in First Aid at Work (St Johns Ambulance).

SUPERVISOR

Gareth Barlow MSc

Qualifications: University of Sheffield, MSc Environmental Archaeology & Palaeoeconomy (2002-2003)
King Alfred's College, Winchester, Archaeology BA (Hons) (1999-2002)

Experience: Gareth worked on a number of excavations in Cambridgeshire before pursuing his degree studies, and worked on many archaeological projects across the UK during his university days. Gareth joined AS in 2003 and has worked on numerous archaeological projects throughout the South East and East Anglia with AS. Gareth was promoted to Supervisor in the Summer 2007.

Gareth is qualified in the Construction Skills Certification Scheme (CSCS) and is a qualified in First Aid at Work (St Johns Ambulance).

PROJECT OFFICER

Kamil Orzechowski BA, MA

Kamil Orzechowski joined AS in 2012, as an experienced field archaeologist after spending five years in various commercial archaeology units working on large-scale construction projects including railways and pipelines. Before becoming a field archaeologist, Kamil graduated from the Institute of Ethnology and Cultural Anthropology, Adam Mickiewicz University, Poznan, Poland.

Kamil is qualified in the Construction Skills Certification Scheme (CSCS).

Supervisor

Julie Walker BSc MA PifA

Qualifications: Queens University Belfast: BSc Archaeology (2007-2010)
University of Southampton: MA Osteoarchaeology (2010-2011)

Experience: Julie is a member of the Institute for Archaeologists and the British Association for Biological Anthropology and Osteoarchaeology. Professionally, Julie has worked for organisations including Albion Archaeology (2014) and Oxford Archaeology East (2014). Through her education, professional employment and voluntary work with organisations such as Wessex Archaeology (2011) and the Centre for Archaeological Fieldwork (Belfast; 2008), Julie has gained a thorough knowledge and experience of archaeological fieldwork and post-excavation practice. Julie's personal research interests include congenital and developmental defects in the Romano-British and Anglo-Saxon periods and she has made several conference presentations on this subject.

Supervisor

Matthew Baker BA MA

Qualifications: Cardiff University: BA Archaeology (2008-2011)
Cardiff University: MA Archaeology (2012-2013)

Experience: Since concluding his higher education, Matthew has worked for a number of archaeological projects and organisations including GeoArch (Cardiff), the Damerham Archaeology Project and Cambridge University. He has gained a varied experience of archaeological fieldwork and post-excavation practice including geophysical survey/ interpretation and isotopic analysis.

Supervisor

Vincent Monahan BA

Qualifications: University College Dublin: BA Archaeology (2007-2012)

Experience: Professionally, Vincent has worked for various archaeological groups and projects including the Stonehenge Riverside Project (2008), University College Dublin Archaeological Society (2009-2010) and the Castanheiro do Vento Research Project (2009-2010 (seasonal)). Through his higher education and posts held, Vincent has gained good experience of archaeological fieldwork including excavation, various sampling techniques and on-site recording.

Supervisor

Kerrie Bull BSc

Qualifications: University of Reading: BSc Archaeology (2008-2011)

Experience: During her undergraduate degree at the University of Reading Kerrie was part of the Lyminge Archaeological Project (2008), the Silchester 'Town Life' Project (2009) and the Ecology of Crusading Research Programme (2011). Through her academic and professional career, Kerrie has gained good experience of archaeological fieldwork/ post-excavation techniques including excavation, on-site recording and environmental sample processing.

PROJECT OFFICER

(DESK-BASED ASSESSMENTS)

Kate Higgs MA (Oxon)

Qualifications: University of Oxford, St Hilda's College

Archaeology & Anthropology MA (Oxon) (2001-2004)

Experience: Kate has archaeological experience dating from 1999, having taken part in clearance, surveying and recording of stone circles in the Penwith area of Cornwall. During the same period, she also assisted in compiling a database of archaeological and anthropological artefacts from Papua New Guinea, which were held in Scottish museums. Kate has varied archaeological experience from her years at Oxford University, including participating in excavations at a Roman amphitheatre and an early church at Marcham/ Frilford in Oxfordshire, with the Bamburgh Castle Research Project in Northumberland, which also entailed the excavation of human remains at a Saxon cemetery, and also excavating, recording and drawing a Neolithic chambered tomb at Prissé, France. Kate has also worked in the environmental laboratory at the Museum of Natural History in Oxford, and as a finds processor for Oxford's Institute of Archaeology. Since joining AS in November 2004, Kate has researched and authored a variety of reports, concentrating on desk-based assessments in advance of archaeological work and historic building recording.

**ASSISTANT PROJECTS MANAGER
(POST-EXCAVATION)**

Andrew Newton MPhil PIFA

Qualifications: University of Bradford, MPhil (2002-04)

University of Bradford, BSc (Hons) Archaeology (1998-2002)

University of Bradford, Dip Professional Archaeological Studies (2002)

Experience: Andrew has carried out geophysical surveys for GeoQuest Associates on sites throughout the UK and has worked as a site assistant with BUFAU. During 2001 he worked as a researcher for the Yorkshire Dales Hunter-Gatherer Research Project, a University of Bradford and Michigan State University joint research programme, and has carried out voluntary work with the curatorial staff at Beamish

Museum in County Durham. Andrew is a member of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne and a Practitioner Member of the Institute for Archaeologists. Since joining AS in early Summer 2005, as a Project Officer writing desk-based assessments, Andrew has gained considerable experience in post-excavation work. His principal role with AS is conducting post-excavation research and authoring site reports for publication. Significant post-excavation projects Andrew has been responsible for include the Ingham Quarry Extension, Fornham St. Genevieve, Suffolk – a site with large Iron Age pit clusters arranged around a possible wetland area; the late Bronze Age to early Iron Age enclosure and early Saxon cremation cemetery at the Chalet Site, Heybridge, Essex; and, Church Street, St Neots, Cambridgeshire, an excavation which identified the continuation of the Saxon settlement previously investigated by Peter Addyman in the 1960s. Andrew also writes and co-ordinates Environmental Impact Assessments and has worked on a variety of such projects across southern and eastern England. In addition to his research responsibilities Andrew undertakes outreach and publicity work and carries out some fieldwork.

**PROJECT OFFICER
(POST-EXCAVATION)**

**Antony Mustchin BSc MSc
DipPAS**

Qualifications: University of Bradford BSc (Hons) Bioarchaeology (1999-2003)
University of Bradford MSc Biological Archaeology (2004-2005)
University of Bradford Diploma in Professional Archaeological Studies (2003)

Experience: Antony has 11 years' experience in field archaeology, gained during his higher education and in the professional sector. Commercially in the UK, Antony has worked for Archaeology South East (2003), York Archaeological Trust (2004) and Special Archaeological Services (2003). He has also undertaken a six-month professional placement as Assistant SMR Officer/ Development Control Officer with Kent County Council (2001-2002). Antony is part-way through writing up a PhD on Viking Age demographics, a long-term academic interest that has led to his gaining considerable research excavation experience across the North Atlantic. He has worked for projects and organisations including the Old Scatness & Jarlshof Environs Project, Shetland (2000-2003), the Viking Unst Project, Shetland (2006-2007), the Heart of the Atlantic Project/ Føroya Fornminnisavn, Faroe Islands (2006-2008) and City University New York/ National Museum of Denmark/ Greenland National Museum and Archives, Greenland (2006 & 2010). Shortly before joining Archaeological Solutions in November 2011, Antony spent three years working for the Independent Commission for the Location of Victims Remains, assisting in the search for and forensic recovery of "the remains of victims of paramilitary violence ("The Disappeared") who were murdered and buried in secret arising from the conflict in Northern Ireland". Antony has a broad experience of fieldwork and post-excavation practice including specialist (archaeofauna), teaching, supervisory and directing-level posts.

POTTERY, LITHICS AND CBM RESEARCHER

Andrew Peachey BA MifA

Qualifications: University of Reading BA Hons, Archaeology and History (1998-2001)
Experience: Andrew joined AS (formerly HAT) in 2002 as a pottery researcher, and rapidly expanded into researching CBM and lithics. Andrew specialises in prehistoric and Roman pottery and has worked on numerous substantial assemblages, principally from across East Anglia but also from southern England. Recent projects have included a Neolithic site at Coxford, Norfolk, an early Bronze Age domestic site at Shropham, Norfolk, late Bronze Age material from Panshanger, Hertfordshire, middle Iron Age pit clusters at Ingham, Suffolk and an Iron Age and early Roman riverside site at Dernford, Cambridgeshire. Andrew has worked on important Roman kiln assemblages, including a Nar Valley ware production site at East Winch Norfolk, a face-pot producing kiln at Hadham, Hertfordshire and is currently researching early Roman Horningsea ware kilns at Waterbeach, Cambridgeshire. Andrew is an enthusiastic member of the Study Group for Roman Pottery, and also undertakes pottery and lithics analysis as an 'external' specialist for a range of archaeological units and local societies in the south of England.

POTTERY RESEARCHER

Peter Thompson MA

Qualifications: University of Bristol BA (Hons), Archaeology (1995-1998)
University of Bristol MA; Landscape Archaeology (1998-1999)

Experience: As a student, Peter participated in a number of projects, including the excavation of a Cistercian monastery cemetery in Gascony and surveying an Iron Age promontory hillfort in Somerset. Peter has two years excavation experience with the Bath Archaeological Trust and Bristol and Region Archaeological Services which includes working on a medieval manor house and a post-medieval glass furnace site of national importance. Peter joined HAT (now AS) in 2002 to specialise in Iron Age, Saxon and Medieval pottery research and has also produced desk-based assessments. Pottery reports include an early Iron pit assemblage and three complete Early Anglo-Saxon accessory vessels from a cemetery in Dartford, Kent.

PROJECT OFFICER (OSTEOARCHAEOLOGY)

Julia Cussans PhD

Qualifications: University of Bradford, PhD (2002-2010)
University of Bradford, BSc (Hons) Bioarchaeology (1997-2001)
University of Bradford, Dip. Professional Archaeological Studies (2001)

Experience: Julia has c. 12 years of archaeozoological experience. Whilst undertaking her part time PhD she also worked as a specialist on a variety of projects in northern Britain including Old Scatness (Shetland), Broxmouth Iron Age Hillfort and Binchester Roman Fort. Additionally Julia has extensive field experience and has held lead roles in excavations in Shetland and the Faroe Islands including, Old Scatness, a large multi-period settlement centred on an Iron Age Broch; the Viking Unst Project, an examination of Viking and Norse houses on Britain's most northerly isle; the Laggan Tormore Pipeline (Firths Voe), a Neolithic house site in Shetland; the Heart of the Atlantic Project, an examination of Viking settlement in the Faroes and Við Kirkjugarð, an early Viking site on Sanday, Faroe Islands. Early on in her career Julia also excavated at Sedgford, Norfolk as part of SHARP and in

Pompeii, Italy as part of the Anglo-American Project in Pompeii. Since joining AS in October 2011 Julia has worked on animal bone assemblages from Beck Row, a Roman villa site at Mildenhall, Suffolk and Sawtry, an Iron Age, fen edge site in Cambridgeshire. Julia is a full and active member of the International Council for Archaeozoology, the Professional Zooarchaeology Group and the Association for Environmental Archaeology.

ENVIRONMENTAL ARCHAEOLOGIST

Dr John Summers

Qualifications: 2006-2010: PhD “The Architecture of Food” (University of Bradford)

2005-2006: MSc Biological Archaeology (University of Bradford)

2001-2005: BSc Hons. Bioarchaeology (University of Bradford)

Experience: John is an archaeobotanist with a primary specialism in the analysis of carbonised plant macrofossils and charcoal. Prior to joining Archaeological Solutions, John worked primarily in Atlantic Scotland. His research interests involve using archaeobotanical data in combination with other archaeological and palaeoeconomic information to address cultural and economic research questions. John has made contributions to a number of large research projects in Atlantic Scotland, including the Old Scatness and Jarlshof Environs Project (University of Bradford), the Viking Unst Project (University of Bradford) and publication work for Bornais Mound 1 and Mound 2 (Cardiff University). He has also worked with plant remains from Thruxton Roman Villa, Hampshire, as part of the Danebury Roman Environs Project (Oxford University/ English Heritage). John’s role at AS is to analyse and report on assemblages of plant macro-remains from environmental samples and provide support and advice regarding environmental sampling regimes and sample processing. John is a member of the Association for Environmental Archaeology.

SENIOR GRAPHICS OFFICER

Kathren Henry

Experience: Kathren has twenty-five years’ experience in archaeology, working as a planning supervisor on sites from prehistoric to late medieval date, including urban sites in London and rural sites in France/Italy, working for the Greater Manchester Archaeological Unit, Passmore Edwards Museum, DGLA and Central Excavation Unit of English Heritage (at Stanwick and Irthlingborough, Northamptonshire). She has worked with AS (formerly HAT) since 1992, becoming Senior Graphics Officer. Kathren is AS’s principal photographer, specializing in historic building survey, and she manages AS’s photographic equipment and dark room. She is in charge of AS’s Graphics Department, managing computerised artwork and report production. Kathren is also the principal historic building surveyor/illustrator, producing on-site and off-site plans, elevations and sections.

HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING

Tansy Collins BSc

Qualifications: University of Sheffield, Archaeological Sciences BSc (Hons) (1999-2002)

Experience: Tansy’s archaeological experience has been gained on diverse sites throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Tansy joined AS in 2004 where she developed skills in graphics, backed by her grasp of archaeological

interpretation and on-site experience, to produce hand drawn illustrations of pottery, and digital illustrations using a variety of packages such as AutoCAD, Corel Draw and Adobe Illustrator. She joined the historic buildings team in 2005 in order to carry out both drawn and photographic surveys of historic buildings before combining these skills with authoring historic building reports in 2006. Since then Tansy has authored numerous such reports for a wide range of building types; from vernacular to domestic architecture, both timber-framed and brick built with date ranges varying from the medieval period to the 20th century. These projects include a number of regionally and nationally significant buildings, for example a previously unrecognised medieval aisled barn belonging to a small group of nationally important agricultural buildings, one of the earliest surviving domestic timber-framed houses in Hertfordshire, and a Cambridgeshire house retaining formerly hidden 17th century decorative paint schemes. Larger projects include The King Edward VII Sanatorium in Sussex, RAF Bentley Priory in London as well as the Grade I Listed Balls Park mansion in Hertfordshire.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS: PRINCIPAL SPECIALISTS

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS	Stratascan Ltd
AIR PHOTOGRAPHIC ASSESSMENTS	Air Photo Services
PHOTOGRAPHIC SURVEYS	Ms K Henry
PREHISTORIC POTTERY	Mr A Peachey
ROMAN POTTERY	Mr A Peachey
SAXON & MEDIEVAL POTTERY	Mr P Thompson
POST-MEDIEVAL POTTERY	Mr P Thompson
FLINT	Mr A Peachey
GLASS	H Cool
COINS	British Museum, Dept of Coins & Medals
METALWORK & LEATHER	Ms Q Mould, Ms N Crummy
SLAG	Ms J Cowgill
ANIMAL BONE	Dr J Cussans
HUMAN BONE:	Ms J Curl
ENVIRONMENTAL CO-ORDINATOR	Dr R Scaife
POLLEN AND SEEDS:	Dr R Scaife
CHARCOAL/WOOD	Dr J Summers
SOIL MICROMORPHOLOGY	Dr R MacPhail, Dr C French
CARBON-14 DATING:	English Heritage Ancient Monuments Laboratory (for advice).
CONSERVATION	University of Leicester

APPENDIX 3 OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

[List of Projects](#) | [Manage Projects](#) | [Search Projects](#) | [New project](#) | [Change your details](#) | [HER coverage](#) | [Change country](#) | [Log out](#)

Printable version

OASIS ID: archaeol7-207725

Project details

Project name	Land West of Church Farm, Buxhall Road, Brettenham, Suffolk
Short description of the project	In November 2014, Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) undertook an archaeological excavation at land to the west of Church Farm, Buxhall Road, Brettenham, Suffolk. The site had good archaeological potential, especially for remains of medieval and post-medieval date, based on previously recorded sites and finds in the area and the results of a forerunning archaeological trial trench evaluation, also conducted by AS. In the event the excavation encountered an area of enclosed medieval (12th to 14th century AD) activity, including at least two rectilinear enclosures bounded by short lengths of possible trackway. The c. NE-SW/ NW-SE alignments of the medieval boundaries mirrored those of adjacent Buxhall Road and The Street. A number of pits and postholes and a single ?pond were also assigned to this phase. The north-westernmost medieval enclosure contained the remains of a possible post-built structure; perhaps a simple agricultural building, animal pen or shelter. It is thought that the medieval site represents a toft and croft-type peasant holding.
Project dates	Start: 10-11-2014 End: 21-11-2014
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	P5954 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	BTT027 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	National Trust land
Current Land use	Other 15 - Other
Monument type	PITS Medieval
Monument type	DITCHES Medieval
Monument type	POSTHOLES Medieval
Monument type	?POND Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	CBM Medieval
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Medieval
Significant Finds	SHELL Medieval
Significant Finds	FE HOOK Medieval

Investigation type "Full excavation"
 Prompt Planning condition

Project location

Country England
 Site location SUFFOLK BABERGH BRETtenham Land West of Church Farm, Buxhall Road, Brettenham, Suffolk
 Study area 2290.00 Square metres
 Site coordinates TL 967 541 52.1496053917 0.875410113329 52 08 58 N 000 52 31 E Point
 Height OD / Depth Min: 92.00m Max: 93.00m

Project creators

Name of Organisation Archaeological Solutions Ltd
 Project brief originator SCC AS Conservation Team
 Project design originator Jon Murray
 Project director/manager Jon Murray
 Project supervisor Gareth Barlow
 Project supervisor Thomas Muir
 Name of sponsor/funding body Vaughan & Blyth

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient Suffolk County Archaeological Store
 Physical Contents "Animal Bones","Ceramics"
 Digital Archive recipient Suffolk County Archaeological Store
 Digital Contents "Survey"
 Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography","Survey","Text"
 Paper Archive recipient Suffolk County Archaeological Store
 Paper Contents "Survey"
 Paper Media available "Drawing","Photograph","Plan","Report","Survey "

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
 Title Land West of Church Farm, Buxhall Road, Brettenham, Suffolk
 Author(s)/Editor(s) Mustchin, A

Other bibliographic details Archaeological Solutions Report No. 4827

Date 2015

Issuer or publisher Archaeological Solutions Ltd

Place of issue or publication Bury St Edmunds

Entered by Sarah Powell (Info@ascontracts.co.uk)

Entered on 31 March 2015

OASIS:

Please e-mail [Historic England](#) for OASIS help and advice

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Cite only: <http://www.oasis.ac.uk/form/print.cfm> for this page

PLATES



Plate 1: Site shot (post-excitation), looking NW



Plate 2: Ditches F2027A (left) and F2029A (right), looking NE



Plate 3: Ditches F2027B (right) and F2029C (left), looking SW



Plate 4: Ditch F1009 (=2039; centre left) and ?Pond F2037, looking SE



Plate 5: Ditch F2058A, looking SW



Plate 6: Pit F2035, looking SW



Plate 7: Pit F2078A, looking SW



Plate 8: Pits F1026 (right) and F1030 (left), looking SE



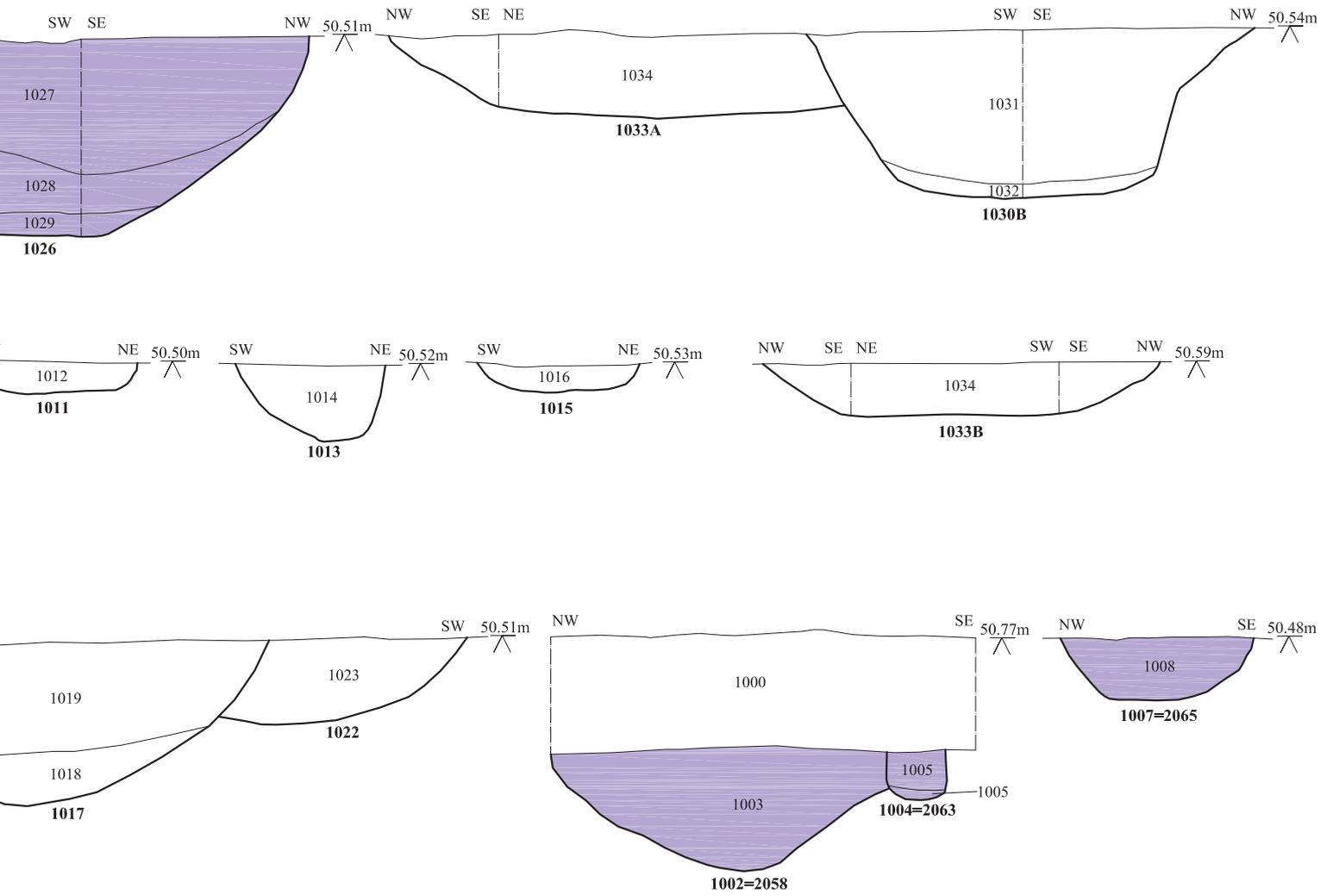
Plate 9: Pits F2002 (foreground) and F2004 (background), looking SW



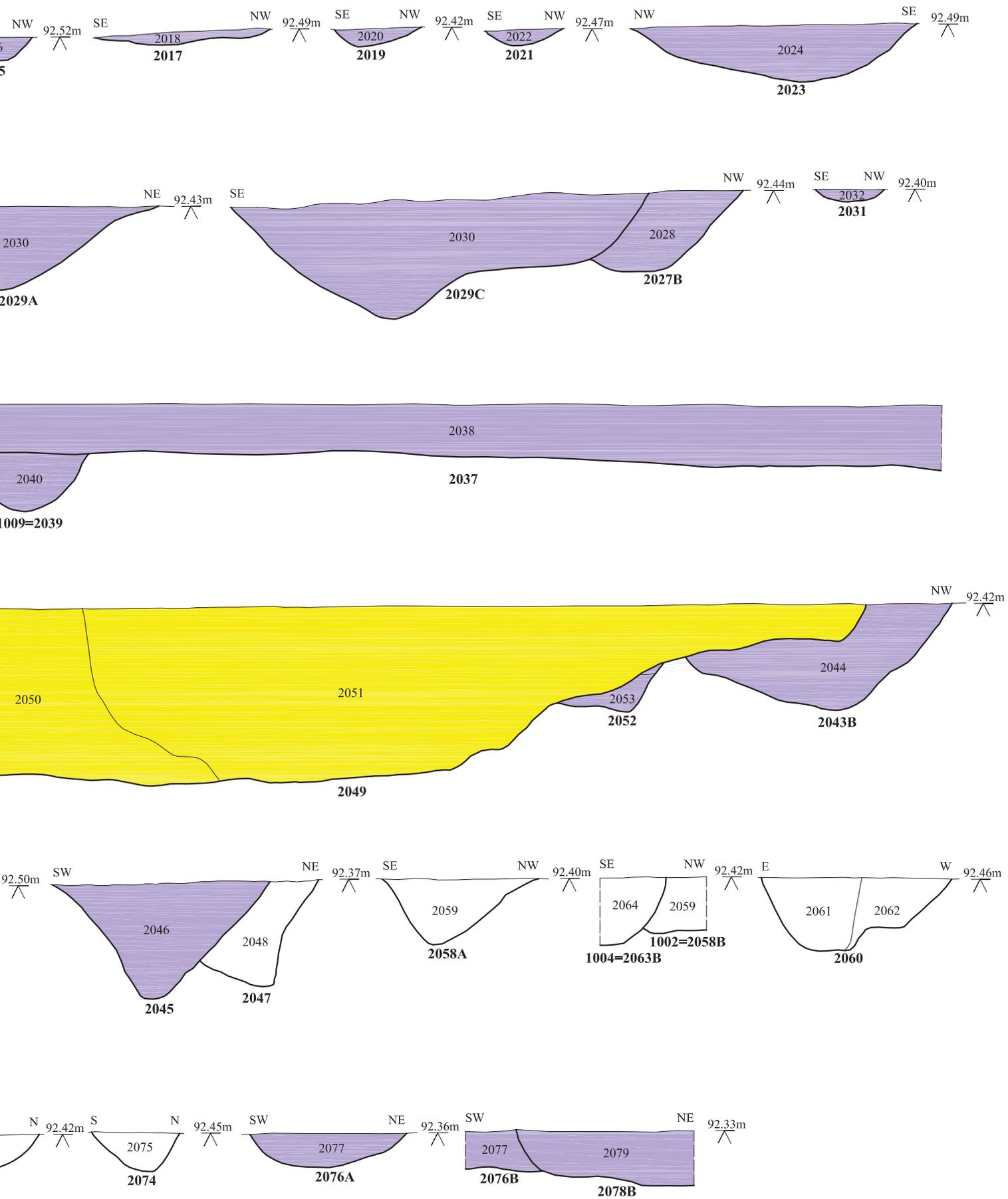
Plate 10: Posthole F2019, looking SW



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Fig. 3 Excavation plan
Scale 1:150 at A3



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Fig. 4 TT Sections
 Scale 1:20 at A3



Key

■ - Phase 1: 12th-14th C.

■ - Phase 2: Modern

□ - Undated

2m

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Fig. 5 Sections
 Scale 1:20 at A3