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SEMER ROAD/ THE STREET, WHATFIELD, SUFFOLK

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIAL TRENCH EVALUATION
AND EXCAVATION:
RESEARCH ARCHIVE REPORT**

WHA 018

Authors:	Antony R.R. Mustchin (Report) Peter Thompson (Research) James Fairclough (Fieldwork) Vincent Monahan (Fieldwork)	
Illustrations:	Kathren Henry	
NGR: TM 0222 4638		Report No: 4737
District: Babergh		Site Code: WHA 018
Approved: Claire Halpin MIfA		Project No: 5354
Signed:		Date: 3 rd December 2014 Revised 19/03/2015

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD

**Unit 6, Brunel Business Court, Eastern Way,
Bury St Edmunds IP32 7AJ
Tel 01284 765210**

**P I House, Rear of 23 Clifton Road, Shefford,
Bedfordshire, SG17 5AF
Tel: 01462 850483**

**e-mail info@ascontracts.co.uk
www.archaeologicalsolutions.co.uk**



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OASIS SUMMARY SHEET

Project details			
Project name	<i>Semer Road/ The Street, Whatfield, Suffolk</i>		
<i>In September 2014, Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) conducted an archaeological excavation on land at the junction of Semer Road and The Street, Whatfield, Suffolk. The excavation was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning approval for the construction of an affordable residential development, and was preceded by an archaeological trial trench evaluation.</i>			
<i>The excavation revealed two overlapping phases of medieval activity, spanning the 11th to 14th centuries AD, principally characterised by a series of ditched field/ plot boundaries and a possible foundation trench. A large medieval ?quarry pit was also present. Post-medieval activity mostly comprised a second series of largely intercutting boundary features, most likely agricultural in nature. The remaining post-medieval features included a sub-rectangular domestic refuse pit. The nature of the encountered archaeology sits well within the local archaeological landscape which includes two medieval moated sites and a 14th/ 15th century parish church in close proximity to the junction of Semer Road/ The Street.</i>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	<i>03/04/2014 (Evaluation); 01-16/09/2014 (Excavation)</i>		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	<i>N</i>	Future work	<i>N</i>
Project No.	<i>5354</i>	Site code	<i>WHA018</i>
Type of project	<i>Archaeological Excavation</i>		
Site status	<i>-</i>		
Current land use	<i>Grassland</i>		
Planned development	<i>Residential development</i>		
Main features (+dates)	<i>Medieval: Ditches, ?quarry pit; ?foundation trench Post-medieval: Ditches; ?foundation trench; refuse pit; posthole</i>		
Significant finds (+dates)	<i>?Neolithic: Flint scraper Medieval: Pottery Post-medieval: Pottery; quern fragments</i>		
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	<i>Suffolk</i>	<i>Babergh</i>	<i>Whatfield</i>
HER/ SMR for area	<i>Suffolk Historic Environment Record</i>		
Post code (if known)	<i>-</i>		
Area of site	<i>0.2ha</i>		
NGR	<i>TM 0222 4638</i>		
Height AOD (min/max)	<i>c. 62m</i>		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	<i>Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team</i>		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	<i>James Fairclough; Vincent Monahan</i>		
Funded by	<i>Iceni Homes</i>		
Full title	<i>Semer Road/ The Street, Whatfield, Suffolk. Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation and Excavation: Research Archive Report</i>		
Authors	<i>Antony R.R. Mustchin</i>		
Report No.	<i>4737</i>		
Date (of report)	<i>3rd December 2014 (Revised 19/03/2015)</i>		

SEMER ROAD/ THE STREET, WHATFIELD, SUFFOLK

ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIAL TRENCH EVALUATION AND EXCAVATION: RESEARCH ARCHIVE REPORT

SUMMARY

In September 2014, Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) conducted an archaeological excavation on land at the junction of Semer Road and The Street, Whatfield, Suffolk. The excavation was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning approval for the construction of an affordable residential development, and was preceded by an archaeological trial trench evaluation.

The excavation revealed two overlapping phases of medieval activity, spanning the 11th to 14th centuries AD, principally characterised by a series of ditched field/ plot boundaries and a possible foundation trench. A large medieval ?quarry pit was also present. Post-medieval activity mostly comprised a second series of largely intercutting boundary features, most likely agricultural in nature. The remaining post-medieval features included a sub-rectangular domestic refuse pit. The nature of the encountered archaeology sits well within the local archaeological landscape which includes two moated sites and a medieval parish church in close proximity to the junction of Semer Road/ The Street.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In September 2014, Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) conducted an archaeological excavation on land at the junction of Semer Road and The Street, Whatfield, Suffolk (NGR TM 0222 4638; Figs. 1-2). The excavation was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning approval for the construction of an affordable residential development, and was preceded by an archaeological trial trench evaluation, also conducted by AS (Fairclough 2014). The excavation was required by the local planning authority based on advice from Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCC AS-CT).

1.2 The excavation was carried out in accordance with a brief issued by Rachael Abraham of SCC AS-CT (dated 14/08/2014), and a specification compiled by AS (dated 15/08/2014) and approved by SCC AS-CT (Appendix 5). The excavation adhered to procedures described in the Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation* (2013) and Gurney's (2003) *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*.

2 THE SITE

2.1 The site comprises a sub-rectangular plot of grassland, extending to some 0.2ha, in the historic core of the village of Whatfield (Figs. 1-2; DPs 1-2). It is bounded to the south-west by Semer Road and to the north-east by allotment gardens. The junction of Semer Road and The Street (The Green) lies a short

distance to the south-east of the site, while further grassland is present to the north-west. The surrounding villages include Elmsett, c. 3.3km to the east, and Hadleigh, some 3.9km to the south. The county town of Ipswich is located c. 14km to the east.

2.2 A central strip of the site, designated for the dumping of spoil/ future car parking, was not subject to excavation (Figs. 2-3). The easternmost extent of Trial Trench 2 had encountered no archaeology in this area.

Topography, Geology and Soils

2.3 The site is situated at approximately 62m AOD on a low ridge overlooking the River Brett, c. 790m to the west, and the commencement of a stream valley – a tributary of the Brett – some 670m to the south-east. The site's soils are of the Hanslope Association, comprising 'slowly permeable, calcareous clayey soils [and some] slowly permeable, non-calcareous clayey soils [at] slight risk of water erosion' (Soil Survey of England and Wales 1983, 7). These soils are suitable for winter cereals, some arable crops and grassland (*ibid.*). The underlying geology mostly comprises chalky tills above Upper Cretaceous chalk, close to an interface with London Clay formations.

2.4 The excavation encountered a topsoil of dark brown grey clay silt with occasional small angular flint and moderate small chalk pieces (L1000=2000; 0.10-0.30m deep) above a subsoil of mid grey brown silty clay with occasional chalk flecks (L1001=2001; 0.04-0.22m deep). The underlying natural (L1002=2002) comprised light grey yellow clay with frequent small chalk flecks/ pieces and moderate small to medium sub-angular flint.

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 The location of the current site is of potential archaeological significance, midway between a medieval moated site (The Old Rectory; SHER¹ WHA 001²) and the 14th/ 15th century parish church of St Margaret's (SHER WHA 009). A second moated site, Barrards Hall, is present c. 450m to the south of the site (SHER WHA 002), while the remnant of a possible medieval house platform (SHER WHA 011) is recorded some 270m to the south-west. An archaeological evaluation on land to the west of Church Farm, some 550m north-east of the current site encountered a medieval pit and gully containing 11th to 13th century pottery and daub of possible medieval origin (SHER WHA 015; Bampton 2012). Two undated features were also encountered, one of which contained a similar daub assemblage (*ibid.*).

3.2 Metal detecting to the east of St Margaret's Church recovered 11 Roman coins, an Anglo-Saxon brooch fragment and post-medieval metalwork (SHER WHA 014). Further metal detecting in fields some 500m south-east of the site found a hoard of ten medieval silver coins (SHER WHA 016).

¹ Suffolk Historic Environment Record

² The locations of SHER entries are plotted on Fig. 1

3.3 Wilson's (1870-72) *Imperial Gazetteer of England and Wales* describes Whatfield as a 'parish, with a village, in Cosford district, Suffolk; 3 miles N of Hadleigh r. station. Post town, Ipswich. Acres, 1,570. Real property, £2,696. Pop., 340. Houses, 74. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ely. Value, £484. Patron, Jesus College, Cambridge. The church is old but good. There are an Independent chapel and a national school' (after www.visionofbritain.org.uk/place/7919).

The Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation

3.4 The archaeological trial trench evaluation (Fairclough 2014) encountered two ditches and a pit (Fig. 3). Medieval Ditch F1005 (Trench 3) yielded a relatively large assemblage (34 sherds; 212g) of 11th to 12th century AD pottery, consistent with a Yarmouth-type ware, mostly in an abraded condition (Thompson 2014; Appendix 1). Similarly abraded Yarmouth-type sherds were present in the subsoil. Undated Ditch F1003 (Trench 2) and Pit F1007 (Trench 3) lacked *in situ* diagnostic material. A residual struck flint end scraper (3g), possibly characteristic of earlier Neolithic technology (Peachey 2014) was present in Ditch F1003 (L1004).

4 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

Chronological Phasing

4.1 Based on the stratigraphic sequence and diagnostic pottery assemblage, three chronological phases of activity were interpreted at the site, dating to the medieval and post-medieval periods, respectively (Table 1). Some features that did not yield diagnostic material were phased based on their stratigraphic or spatial relationships/ morphological similarities with dated features. A small number of undated features were also encountered. The earliest material from the site comprises a residual ?Neolithic scraper from medieval Ditch F1003 (=2007; L1004=2008).

Phase	Period	Date
1	Early medieval	11 th to 13 th century AD
2	Early to high medieval	12 th to 14 th century AD
3	Post-medieval	16 th to 18 th century AD

Table 1: Chronological Phasing

Phase 1: Early Medieval (11th to 13th century AD)

4.2 The earliest, substantiated phase of activity at the site was defined by a series of eight largely linear ditches and a single gully, possibly associated with enclosure and/ or drainage. The second scenario seems less likely, however, as none of these features contained gleyic fills suggestive of seasonal/ intermittent waterlogging (Brown 1997). Although pottery was only present in two of the ditches, the majority of these features contained similar silty clay fills (Table 2) and appeared to be spatially related, forming a loosely rectilinear 'system' most evident in the north-western area of the site (Fig. 3).

Feature	context(s)	Plan/ profile (dimensions)	description	Comments/ relationships	Finds
1005=2015=2026	1006=2016=2027	Linear/ moderately sloping sides, concave base (c. 49.00+ x 0.75 x 0.16m)	Firm, mid red brown silty clay with occasional chalk pieces and small to large sub-rounded flint. Environmental sample 1.2 taken	Ditch; cut L2012; cut by F2024	Pottery (187g); animal bone (4g)
2003	2004	Linear/ moderately sloping sides, flat base (9.50+ x 0.42 x 0.10m)	Firm, mid red brown silty clay with occasional chalk flecks and small sub-angular and angular flint	Ditch; cut L1002=2002; sealed by L1000=2000	-
2005	2006	Linear/ steep sides, flat base (11.70+ x 0.70 x 0.28m)	Firm, mid red brown silty clay with occasional chalk pieces, small sub-angular and angular flint and large angular flint. Environmental sample 2.2 taken	Ditch; cut L2048; sealed by L1000=2000	Pottery (95g); animal bone (12g)
1003=2007	1004=2008	Linear/ steep sides, flat base (17.50+ x 1.10 x 0.30m)	Firm, light grey brown chalky clay with occasional small sub-rounded and sub-angular flint. Environmental sample 2.1 taken	Ditch; cut L1002=2002; sealed by L1000=2000	Struck flint (5g); snail shell (5g)
2009	2010	Linear/ steep sides, flat base (2.70+ x 0.30 x 0.10m)	Firm, dark red brown chalky clay	Gully; cut L1002=2002; sealed by L1000=2000	Fe frag. (12g)
2011	2012	Curvilinear/ gently sloping sides, concave base (c. 11.00+ x 0.68 x 0.16m)	Firm, mid orange brown silty clay with occasional chalk pieces and small to large sub-rounded and sub-angular flint	Ditch; cut L2014; cut by F1005=2015=2026	-
2013	2014	Linear/ gently sloping sides, flat base (c. 7.50+ x 1.58+ x 0.10m)	Firm, mid orange brown silty clay with occasional chalk pieces and small to large sub-rounded and sub-angular flint	Ditch; cut L1002=2002; cut by F2011	-
2017	2018	Sub-rectangular/ vertical sides, flattish base (0.88 x 0.45 x 0.05m)	Firm, mottled dark grey brown/ mid orange brown silty clay with moderate charcoal flecks/ pieces, occasional chalk pieces and small to medium angular flint. Environmental sample 2.3 taken	Pit; cut L1002=2002; sealed by L1000=2000	Pottery (23g)
2047	2048	Linear/ steep sides, flat base (13.20 x 0.60 x 0.20m)	Firm, mid red brown silty clay	Ditch; cut L1002=2002; cut by L2005	-

Table 2: Summary of Phase 1 features

4.3 The most substantial Phase 1 feature was Ditch F1005 (=2015=2026), first identified in Trial Trench 3 of the evaluation (Table 2; Fig. 3). This roughly linear feature followed a meandering c. NW-SE course along the length of the site and appeared to mark the southern limit of earlier medieval activity (within the excavated area). The alignment of this ditch appeared partially mirrored by contemporary Ditch F2047 (see below), a short distance to the north, and was more-or-less parallel to that of modern Semer Road (Fig. 2). It cut across the low ridge upon which the site is located. The midsection of Ditch F1005 (=2015=2026) was truncated by Phase 3 Ditch F2024. An environmental sample from Fill L1006 (=2016=2027) yielded free-threshing type wheat, oat and a small amount of charcoal (see Summers, below).

4.4 Ditch F2047 ran roughly parallel to the western section of Ditch F1005 (=2015=2026), some 2m to the north-east of the latter. These ditches were similar in plan/ profile and may have defined a short section of delineated trackway or similar (Figs. 3-4). The single fill of F2047 (L2048) was devoid of finds (Table 2).

4.5 Three substantial Phase 1 ditches (F2003, F2005 and F1003=2007; Table 2; DP 3) were aligned approximately NE-SW, roughly perpendicular to Ditches F1005 (=2015=2026) and F2047 (Fig. 3). The southern section of F2005 truncated the fill of Ditch F2047 (L2048), indicating that it was a later addition. The north-eastern terminus of F2047 appeared to respect the south-western terminus of Ditch F2003, while its westernmost terminus displayed a similar relationship to Ditch F1003 (=2007; Fig. 3). Ditches F2003 and F2047 were very similar in plan/ profile and all three features contained similar fills. It is possible that these ditches originally enclosed a sub-rectangular 'plot' measuring at least c. 145m². The later addition of Ditch F2005 may have (re)defined a similar, albeit more elongated 'plot' (measuring at least c. 135m²), if Ditch F1005 (=2015=2026) is taken to represent the southern boundary (Fig. 3). Gully F2009 (Table 2; Fig 3) and/ or the continuation of Ditch F1005 (=2015=2026) may have defined a similar area to the north-west of Ditch F1003 (=2007; measuring at least c. 70m²), although much of this 'plot', if genuine, lay beyond the excavated area.

4.6 It is reasonable to suggest that the above Phase 1 ditches formed a rectilinear system of early medieval enclosures or fields to the north of Semer Road. The districts of medieval East Anglia were largely characterised by abundant 'woodland and wood-pasture, grazing and hedges' (Williamson 2005, 11). It is thought that systems of 'open fields' may have been established in the region by the 8th/ 9th centuries (*ibid.* 19). Other excavated examples of medieval ditched enclosures/ fields include a 13th-14th century gridded system of boundaries/ drainage ditches at Cedars Park, Stowmarket (Woolhouse forthcoming), some 13km to the north of Whatfield and a similarly dated system at Kilverstone in Norfolk (Garrow *et al.* 2006, 203-5, fig. 6.2), c. 40km to the north-north-west. Linear medieval boundary ditches were also identified partially enclosing a cemetery at Haverhill in Suffolk (Murray 2005).

4.7 Ditch F1005 (=2015=2026) truncated the fill of a circular ditch (F2011; L2012) in the far south-east of the site, close to the junction of Semer Road and The Street (Fig. 3). F2011 did not appear to form an uninterrupted ring as its projected course was not visible to the south of F1005 (=2015=2026; Fig. 3); both termini of Ditch F2011 appeared to have been cut. The area 'enclosed' by F2011 measured approximately 6.5m². This feature was similar in profile to F1005 (=2015=2026) and the two contained similar fills, suggesting that they may have been broadly contemporary. It is possible that F2011 demarcated a small pen or similar, constructed against the adjacent ditch; this interpretation is tentative, however.

4.8 The northern section of Ditch F2011 truncated doglegged Ditch F2013 (Table 2; Fig. 3). The fill of F2013 (L2014) was devoid of finds and this feature was only assigned to Phase 1 on stratigraphic grounds. Its relationship to the remaining Phase 1 ditches was uncertain.

4.9 A single Phase 1 Pit (F2017) was present in the south-eastern area of the site (Fig. 3). This shallow feature was sub-rectangular in plan and contained a fill of mottled orange/ brown silty clay with moderate charcoal inclusions (L2018; Table 2; DP 4). This material yielded nine sherds (23g) of pottery and was thought by the excavator to represent redeposited burnt material, possibly hearth waste. An

environmental sample from this pit contained nothing of note, however (Summers *pers. comm.*).

Phase 2: Early to High Medieval (12th to 14th century AD)

4.10 Phase 2 features were confined to the south-eastern corner of the site and comprised two large pits (F2039 and F2044) and a possible foundation trench (F2046). The latter was rectangular in plan and shallow with steep sides and a single fill of compacted clay silt (L2038; DP 5). F2046 extended beyond the excavated area and was cut at its south-western corner by Phase 3 Ditch F2022. Fill L2038 was also truncated by Phase 2 Pit F2044. That part of F2046 within the excavated area measured c. 27m². L2038 was comparatively rich, with finds including pottery (121 sherds; 1053g) and animal bone (558g; including cattle and equid) (Table 3). It was suggested by the excavator that L2038 comprised an occupation layer, perhaps associated with a structure for which F2046 was the construction cut. Certainly, excavation into the site's underlying clay would have provided a reasonably sound foundation. However, no structural features (e.g. beam slots or postholes) were present within the base of the cut to suggest the presence of a building. Furthermore, the environmental samples from this feature's fill yielded nothing of note (Summers *pers. comm.*). Further possible evidence for medieval structures in the area includes a ?house platform (SHER WHA 011) located adjacent to Rectory Lane, c. 200m to the south-west of the site.

Feature	context(s)	Plan/ profile (dimensions)	description	Comments/ relationships	Finds
2039	2040	?Ovoid/ steep sides, ?concave base (5.50+ x 3.20+ x 1.00m)	Friable, mid grey brown silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks, chalk and small sub-angular flint. Environmental sample 2.8 taken	Pit; cut L1002=2002; cut by F2041	Pottery (437g); CBM (50g); animal bone (67g); oyster shell (9g); Fe frags. (62g)
2044	2045	Sub-oval/ steep sides, concave base (0.80 x 0.60 x 0.25m)	Firm, dark grey brown/ black silty clay with moderate charcoal flecks. Environmental sample 2.12 taken	Pit; cut 2038; sealed by L1000=2000	Pottery (300g); CBM (100g); animal bone (7g); Fe frags. (8g)
2046	2038	Rectangular/ steep sides, flattish base (6.80 x 4.00+ x 0.30m)	Compact, mid to dark grey brown silty clay with moderate small rounded chalk pieces. Environmental samples 2.7 and 2.13 taken	?Foundation trench; cut L1002=2002; cut by F2022	Pottery (1053g); daub (35g); animal bone (558g); oyster shell (49g)

Table 3: Summary of Phase 2 features

4.11 Ninety sherds of pottery from the fill of ?Foundation Trench F2046 (L2038) could be as late as 14th century in date (see Appendix 1). F2046 was assigned to Phase 2 based on this potentially late date and its location in respect to Phase 2 Pits F2039 and F2044 (Fig. 3). However, 31 additional sherds from Fill L2038 were 11th/ 12th to 13th century in date. It is possible, therefore, that this feature belonged to Phase 1 or a transitional period; the dates assigned to Phases 1 and 2 overlapped by some 100 years (Table 1). The single fragment of daub from this feature could not be firmly dated.

4.12 Pit F2044 cut the fill of Phase 2 ?Foundation Trench F2046 (L2038; Fig. 4). The single fill of this pit (L2045) yielded a comparatively rich finds assemblage including 91 sherds (300g) of largely 12th-13th/ 14th century pottery (Table 3). The volume of finds from Pit F2044 – all within a single backfill – suggests that it had been deliberately dug for the disposal of domestic refuse.

4.13 Substantial Pit F2039 was present c. 4.5m to the east of F2046 and was only partially revealed within the excavated area (Fig. 3). F2039 appeared ovoid in plan with steep sides and a concave base (5.50+ x 3.20+ x 1.00m). The single fill of F2039 (L2040) comprised silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks and was heavily truncated to the west by undated Pit F2041 (Fig. 4). The depth of F2039 suggests that it may have been a clay extraction/ quarry pit; certainly, the relatively scarcity of finds from this feature (Table 3) does not suggest a primary use for refuse disposal. Regional examples of medieval quarrying include large, late medieval to early post-medieval sand/ gravel extraction pits at Eye, Suffolk (Brooks 2012), late 12th century chalk quarry pits at Burwell in Cambridgeshire (Muldowney 2007) and 12th to 13th century gravel extraction pits at Willingham, Cambridgeshire (Fletcher 2008). The modest animal bone assemblage from Fill L2040 comprises numerous bird bones including two individual geese (see Curl, below).

4.14 Although few, the Phase 2 features yielded an abundance of environmental evidence. The quantified environmental samples from this phase (Appendix 4) all included evidence of cereals, dominated by free-threshing type wheat (see Summers, below). Other cereal taxa present (in order of abundance) were hulled barley, oat and rye (*ibid.*). The dominance of wheat is typical of the period (*ibid.*). The samples also suggested crop processing in the near vicinity (*ibid.*). A single pea/ bean seed was also present within a sample from Pit F2030 and most probably represents a locally cultivated foodstuff (*ibid.*).

Phase 3: Post-Medieval (16th to 18th century AD)

4.15 The post-medieval period at the site was represented by a series of four, largely intercutting ditches (F2019, F2022, F2024 and F2028), running broadly parallel to Semer Road (Table 4; Fig. 3). A single, short section of possible foundation trench (F2031) was also assigned to this phase. The stratigraphically earliest of the Phase 3 ditches (F2022) ran c. NW-SE across the site, turning gently to the south at its south-eastern extent (Fig. 3). Both ends of this feature ran beyond the excavated area and its easternmost edge truncated the fill of Phase 2 Foundation Trench F2046. The single fill of F2022 (L2023) was heavily truncated to the south by broad Ditch F2019 (Figs. 3-4; DP 7), a re-cut of the earlier feature that followed an identical route across the site. The alignment of Ditches F2022 and F2019 was mirrored c. 2.5m to the south by Ditch F2028. A slight curve evident at the south-eastern extent of the latter (Fig. 3) suggests that it continued to mirror the alignments of F2022 and F2019 beyond the excavated area. Ditch F2028 was assigned to Phase 3 based on this continuity of alignment, despite lacking datable finds. It is likely that these substantial Phase 3 ditches represented field/ plot boundaries, akin to their medieval predecessors.

4.16 Ditch F2019 yielded the largest and most varied finds assemblage of any of the later boundary feature, including 45 sherds (361g) of pottery (including 17 residual 12th to 14th century sherds), CBM (349g) and fragments of quernstone (Table 4). The relatively low density of finds from this feature suggests no more than casual discard or the accumulation of surface debris derived from the surrounding post-medieval settlement. Fragments of quernstone from uppermost Fill L2020 suggest small-scale crop processing somewhere in the near vicinity.

Feature	context(s)	Plan/ profile (dimensions)	description	Comments/ relationships	Finds
2019	2021 (primary)	Linear/ moderately sloping sides, flat base (31.5+ x 4.60 x 0.70m)	Firm, mid grey brown clay silt with moderate chalk pieces	Ditch; cut L2023; sealed by L1000=2000	-
	2020 (uppermost)		Firm, mid brown/ black silty clay with occasional chalk pieces. Environmental samples 2.4-6 taken		Pottery (361g); CMB (349); animal bone (442g); quern frags. (320g); Fe frags. (20g); Slag (32g); oyster shell (72g)
2022	2023	Linear/ steep sides, flat base (31.00+ x 1.80+ x 0.45m)	Firm, mid brown orange/ red silty clay	Ditch; cut L1002=2002; cut by F2019, F2024 and F2031	Pottery (2g); animal bone (2g)
2024	2025	Curvilinear/ steep sides, flat base (33.00+ x 0.61 x 0.23m)	Firm, mid brown silty clay	Ditch; cut L1006=2016=2027 and L2023; sealed by L1000=2000	-
2028	2029 (primary)	Linear/ moderately sloping sides, flat base (22.00+ x 1.27 x 0.42m)	Compact, dark orange brown silty clay with moderate chalk pieces, occasional small angular flint and very occasional large sub-rounded flint nodules and sub-angular stone	Ditch; cut L1002=2002; sealed by L1000=2000	-
	2030 (uppermost)		Firm, mid orange brown clay silt with occasional chalk flecks and small to medium rounded and angular flint		Animal bone (17g)
2031	2033 (primary)	Linear/ vertical sides, flat base (3.20+ x 0.40 x 0.23m)	Informal 'stack'/ accumulation of un-faced, angular stones (c. 250 x 100 x 100mm maximum)	?Foundation trench; cut L2023; sealed by L1000=2000	-
	2032 (uppermost)		Firm, mid grey yellow silty clay with moderate small to medium chalk pieces		-

Table 4: Summary of Phase 3 features

4.17 The fill of Ditch F2022 was truncated to the north by narrow, curvilinear Ditch F2024 (Fig. 4). This stratigraphically later feature also truncated the fill of Phase 1 Ditch F1005 (=2015=2026). The course of F2024 traced that of F2022/ F2019 in the north-west of the site, although veered gently to the east towards its opposite end; the eastern terminus of F2024 was visible within the excavated area (Fig. 3). This divergence of alignment of might indicate a minor modification in land apportionment during the post-medieval period.

4.18 A possible foundation trench (F2031) was recorded truncating the south-western edge/ fill of Ditch F2022 (Fig. 3; DP 7). This narrow, square-cut feature was revealed across 3.2m of the site although is likely to have been longer. The basal deposit within F2031 (M2033) comprised an informally stacked/ accumulated deposit of un-faced, angular stones measuring c. 250 x 100 x 100mm (maximum); the distribution of these stones appeared more random towards the eastern end of F2031 (Fig. 4). M2033 was sealed by a single deposit of firm, silty clay (L2032; Table 4). It is possible that Trench F2031 was the foundation for some manner of boundary feature tracing the south-western edge of Ditch F2019; this interpretation is tentative, however. Uppermost Fill L2032 was devoid of finds and F2031 was assigned to Phase 3 on purely stratigraphic grounds.

Undated Features

Feature	context(s)	Plan/ profile (dimensions)	description	Comments/ relationships	Finds
1007	1008	Oval/ gently sloping sides, irregular base (1.40 x 0.48 x 0.20m)	Firm, light red brown silty clay with occasional small stones and angular flint	Pit; cut L1002=2002; sealed by L1000=2000	-
2034	2035	Circular/ steep sides, concave base (0.30 x 0.30 x 0.10m)	Firm, dark brown/ black silty clay	Posthole; cut L1002=2002; sealed by L1000=2000	-
2036	2037	Sub-circular/ steep sides, flat base (0.90 x 0.85 x 0.15m)	Firm, light orange brown chalky clay	Pit; cut L1002=2002; sealed by L1000=2000	-
2041	2042 (primary)	Ovoid (E extent was unclear)/ steep sides, concave base (4.00+ x 2.30+ x 1.00m)	Compact, mid orange brown silty clay with occasional rounded chalk pieces	Pit; cut L2040; sealed by L1000=2000	CBM (52g); slag (54g)
	2043 (secondary)		Friable, red brown silty clay with occasional rounded chalk pieces		-

Table 5: Summary of undated features

4.19 Undated features were confined to the eastern end of the site (Fig. 3). Large Pit F2041 truncated the fill of Phase 2 Quarry Pit F2039 (L2040). The shared location of these features suggests that they may have been functionally related. However, the fills of the later pit yielded no firmly datable material (Table 5). The remaining undated features (Pits F1007 and F2036, and Posthole F2034) were dispersed and stratigraphically unrelated to any of the dated features. None yielded artefacts of any description (Table 5).

5 SPECIALIST REPORTS

The Pottery

Pete Thompson

Introduction

The combined archaeological evaluation and excavation recovered 351 sherds weighing 2.534kg recovered from nine archaeological features, as well as the Topsoil and Subsoil (Table 4). The assemblage was in mixed condition but generally the sherds were small and abraded although some larger examples in better condition were also present. The overall mean weight of the sherds is 7.2g.

Methodology

The sherds were examined under x35 binocular microscope and recorded according to the Medieval Pottery Research Group Guidelines for fabrics and forms (Slowikowski et al 2001 and MPRG 1998). The pottery is tabulated by fabric type below (Tables 6-7), and a full quantification by fabric, context and feature is available on Excel in the archive. The 14 sherds of post-medieval red earthenware (88g) were mainly small and abraded, but included the pedestal base of a drinking jug from Ditch 2018 (L2020 (Seg.B)), and are not discussed further.

Fabrics

The fabrics identified at the site are listed below (Table 6). The codes and descriptions are site specific, except where referenced, but are based on the Suffolk post-Roman fabric series.

Fabric Code	Description
EMW	Early medieval ware sandy: common sub-rounded fine to medium quartz, sparse sub-rounded to rounded coarse quartz, occasional red or black iron mineral. Surfaces generally brown or red-brown, with grey cores. Occasionally one surface grey. 11 th -13 th c.
EMWa	Early medieval ware a: Fine to medium sandy matrix with moderate to common mainly sub-rounded medium to coarse opaque, clear and reddish quartz, moderate fine white mica and occasional burnt organics; pale brown/buff surfaces grey or brown core 11 th -13 th c.
EMWG	Early medieval ware gritty: same as EMWS but slightly larger quartz inclusions 11 th -13 th c.
EMWS	Early medieval ware with shell: As EMWS but contains rare to moderate white shell mainly evident on the outside surface 11 th -13 th c.
EMWSa	Early medieval with shell a: As for EMWa but with rare to moderate white shell mainly evident on the outside surface 11 th -13 th c.
EMWSb	Early medieval ware with shell b: Common fine to medium sub-angular to sub-rounded quartz and sparse to moderate coarse quartz, Common fine black burnt organics, with sparse to moderate shell mainly on the outside surface. Pale to orange brown surfaces, grey core 11 th -13 th c.
MCWG	Medieval coarse ware gritty, as for MCW3 but sparser, coarser quartz 12 th -13 th /14 th c.
MCW3	Medieval coarse ware 3: abundant grey and milky fine to coarse sub-rounded quartz, occasionally larger pieces, but few other inclusions. Grey cores, usually grey surfaces 12 th -14 th c.
MCW3a	Medieval coarse ware 3a: Fine sandy matrix with sparse medium to coarse sub-rounded quartz and clay pellets. Grey fabric, grey or brown surface 12 th -14 th c.
MCW3b	Medieval coarse ware 3b: fine sandy compact fabric, with a small amount of mica but few other inclusions. Usually dark grey to light grey 12 th -14 th c.
HCW	Fabric 20D as described by Walker 1995
HFW	Fabric 4 as described by Walker 2012
IPSG	As described by Anderson 2006
COL	Fabric 21 as described by Cotter 2000
PMRE	Fabric 40 as described by Cotter 2000

Table 6: Fabric Descriptions

Fabric codes were assigned to the pottery from the Suffolk post-Roman fabric series (Table 7).

Ware	Suffolk Code	Sherd Number	Fabric Weight	Average sherd size (g)
EMW	3.10	117	603	5.1
EMWa	3.10	3	23	7.6
EMWG	3.11	32	347	10.8
EMWS	3.14/19	92	681	7.4
EMWSa	3.14/19	16	151	9.4
EMWSb	3.14/19	2	13	6.5
MCWG	3.21	1	13	13
MCW3	3.2	47	438	9.25
MCW3a	3.2	5	8	1.6
MCW3b	3.2	2	35	17.5
HCW	3.43	4	37	9.25
HFW	4.23	5	29	5.8
IPSG	4.31	1	50	50
COL	4.21	10	18	1.8
PMRE	6.13	14	88	6.2
		351	2534	

Table 7: Quantification of fabrics

The medieval coarse wares can be divided into three main groups. The first is early medieval sandy wares (152 sherds/ 973g), accounting for 45.1% of the medieval sherds), which contain medium to coarse sub-rounded to rounded quartz. They usually have grey cores and brown or orange-brown surfaces, although sometimes one or both surfaces can be grey. Early medieval shelly wares form the second group, (110 sherds/ 845g/ 32.6%) which are almost identical to the first group with

the addition of rare to moderate white shell, most of which features on the outer surfaces, and sometimes the inner surface, with little or virtually none visible in the break. The combined groups of 262 sherds (1818g) make up 77.7% of the medieval total. The third group are essentially medieval grey wares with fine to medium fairly compact fabrics with few other inclusions which amount to 59 sherds (531g) and make up 17.5% of the medieval total. These include four grey sandy sherds (37g) containing ill-sorted grey, colourless and white quartz which have the appearance of Hedingham type coarse wares (Walker 2012, 34).

The remaining unglazed sherds include four oxidised fine sandy fabrics (26g) which are probably Hedingham fine wares although they are less micaceous than is typical. The final coarse ware group comprises 8 tiny oxidised sandy sherds with grey cores (11g) which contain medium to coarse white quartz. They equate to Essex Fabric 21 and are similar to Colchester-type wares, although their hard firing suggests they could be of early post-medieval date. There were just four medieval glazed sherds (60g). Pit F2039 (L2040) contained a Hedingham fine ware base/ body fragment (3g), and a buff/ pale orange brown strap handle containing small black inclusions, which is probably from a medieval Ipswich ware jug. Two green glazed and white slipped Colchester type body sherds (7g) came from Pit F2019 (L2020 (Seg.C)), but are probably residual.

Forms

The body sherds appear to be generally handmade while the majority of rims were wheel finished. Out of the coarse wares there were 27 identifiable rims; 21 from jars, 5 from bowls and one from a jug (Table 8). In addition, Occupation Layer L2038 (Seg.B) contained a rod handle in EMWS and a rounded bowl base in EMWG, with what appeared to be the edge of a circular aperture indicating a socket for a handle bowl. Half of rims (13) were flat topped and upright, sometimes with an internal bead. Eight of these were externally extended to the point of almost being squared. There were also 4 externally everted channel rims, and four inturned bowl rims. Decoration was limited to one each of a finger tip impressed jar rim and a bowl rim, and two body sherds that contained finger impressed clayed strips. Ditch F2019 (L2020) also contained a fragment of finger decorated base from a Hedingham fine ware jug, and Pit F2039 (L2040) contained the medieval Ipswich type ware glazed strap handle.

Rim Form and Total	EMW	EMWG	EMWS	MCW3	MCW3a	MCW3b	MCWG
Simple upright (1)							1
Simple everted (4)	3				1		
Inturned bowl (3)			4				
Flat topped, slightly thickened bowl (1)		1					
Beaded (1)			1				
Flat topped with internal bead (1)			1				
Flat topped externally thickened (4)		1	2	1			
Flat topped, externally thickened, slight internal bead (4)			1	3			
Flat topped everted (2)					1	1	
Flat topped jug (1)		1					
Channel jar rim everted externally (4)	1	1	2				

Table 8: Quantification of rim types

Diagnostic Sherds and Dating (Table 9)

One of the earliest rims is a handmade simple everted jar rim in EMW from Ditch F2024 which would fit an 11th century date or earlier, but the pottery from this feature is probably residual (Fig. 6.1). Ditch F1005 (=2015=2026) included two early medieval shelly ware inturned bowl rims indicating an 11th-13th centuries date (Fig. 6.2). A third example was residual in Ditch F2019 (Fig. 6.3). Ditch F2005 included an everted jar rim with slight beading on the outer and inner lips creating a slight channel in between, which is similar to cooking pot forms from the Colchester area (Fig. 6.4; Cotter 2000, 43-5). ?Foundation Trench F2046 (L2038) contained the most pottery (122/ 1.33kg) accounting for 36% of the sites medieval sherds. The assemblage is entirely made up of the three main groups of medieval coarse wares. The fabric and particularly the forms would suggest a date centred on the 12th-13th centuries date (Fig. 6.5-9).

Pit F2044 (L2045) contained a medieval coarse ware flat topped almost squared rim indicating a late 12th-13th/ 14th centuries date (Fig. 6.10). Pit F2039 contained a flat topped externally everted grey medieval coarse ware jar rim (Fig. 6.11), along with two Hedingham fine ware sherds and the medieval Ipswich type ware strap handle with vestiges of glaze. The latter is generally dated to the late 13th-14th centuries but may have had a longer lived industry (Anderson 2006). Ditches F2019, F2022 and F2044 contained at least one sherd each of post-medieval red earthenware.

Feature	Medieval Sherd Number	Medieval Fabric Weight (9g)	Post-medieval Sherd Number	Post-medieval Fabric Weight (g)
Topsoil	2	18	1	9
Subsoil	10	31		
Ditch F1005 (=2015=2026)	24	181		
Ditch F2005	26	90		
Pit F2017	5	211		
Ditch F2019	34	254	9	75
Ditch F2022			1	1
Ditch F2024	3	20		
Pit F2039	24	318		
Pit F2044	87	290	3	3
?Foundation Trench F2046	122	1033		
	337	2446	14	88

Table 9: Quantification of pottery by feature

Discussion

The medieval coarse ware fabrics form a fairly homogenous group. The early medieval sandy wares and shelly wares are very similar, and only really distinguishable from each other by the shell inclusions, making some sherds almost arbitrary when there is only a tiny amount of shell visible. Likewise, the medieval coarse wares differ from the early medieval wares primarily through their more uniform quartz sand inclusions and their grey surfaces. The Whatfield early medieval sandy wares bear some similarities to fabrics such as early medieval ware 1 from Cedar's Park, Stowmarket with handmade bodies and wheel-made rims, and fabrics containing abundant fine to medium sand. These are dated to the 11th-12th centuries, while those containing shell or sparse shell are 12th-13th century (Anderson 2000). The sandy and shelly fabrics and forms are also similar to those from the Colchester area which are dated between the 11th and early 13th centuries

(Cotter 2000, 36 and 40). The Whatfield medieval coarse wares can also be paralleled with Essex type medieval grey wares. Their overall similarity to the early medieval wares and the lack of neckless and long flanged rims suggests they are 'early' and may date to the late 12th to mid/ late 13th centuries (Cotter 2000, 94, 96). Therefore a date of early - mid 11th to mid - late 13th centuries is suggested for the bulk of the coarse wares. The absence of any earlier Saxo-Norman sherds or later High Medieval rim forms such as those from Cedar's Field, Stowmarket (Anderson 2004, fig. 13 Nos. 17, 21 and 22), supports this.

List of Figures

- 6.1 Ditch F2024 L2025 A: early medieval ware cooking pot rim
- 6.2 Ditch F1005 (=2015=2026) L1006 (=2016=2027): early medieval shelly ware inturned bowl rim
- 6.3 Ditch F2019 L2020: early medieval shelly ware inturned bowl rim
- 6.4 Ditch F2005 L2006: early medieval everted channel rim from a cooking pot
- 6.5 ?Foundation Trench F2046 L2038 A: medieval coarse ware rounded jar rim
- 6.6 ?Foundation Trench F2046 L2038 B: early medieval sandy ware flat, upright cooking pot rim
- 6.7 ?Foundation Trench F2046 L2038 B: early medieval shelly ware flat topped upright cooking pot rim
- 6.8 ?Foundation Trench F2046 L2038 B: early medieval ware (gritty) bowl rim with finger tip decoration
- 6.9 ?Foundation Trench F2046 L2038 B: early medieval ware upright channel rim, everted externally
- 6.10 Pit F2044 L2045: medieval coarse ware flat topped externally everted jar rim
- 6.11 Pit F2039 L2040: medieval coarse ware cooking pot rim with internal sooting. Rim flat topped and externally everted with slight internal bead

The Small Finds

Nicholas J. Cooper

Introduction

A total of ten iron finds and one of stone were recovered. The finds were identified and catalogued as follows:

Catalogue

Objects of Iron

- 1) (2010). Short broken length of iron bar of rhomboidal section with slight curve along widest edge. Length 34mm, max width 11mm; thickness 6mm.
- 2) (2040). Two broken lengths of iron rod. One of rectangular section, slightly tapering and bent at 45 degrees towards the narrow end. Length 76mm, width 12mm, thickness 5mm. Second is of circular section, curving and tapering to a rounded point, suggestive of the end of a hook. Wide end sheared off. Broken length 52mm; diameter 16mm.
- 3) (2020) A. Four iron nails with square-sectioned shanks and rounded heads. Two complete examples have lengths of 44mm and 48mm

- 4) (2035). Two head and upper shaft nail fragments of similar size to those above, and one amorphous fragment.

Object of Stone

- 5) (2020)B. Two small joining fragments from the edge, possibly of a lower stone, from a Mayen lava rotary quern. Upper surface smooth and heavily worn. Skirts very abraded; the fragments presumably having been re-used as building stone. Estimated diameter at least 380mm based on 7% of the circumference. Thickness 32mm.

Discussion

The three iron objects from (2010) and (2040) are likely to be parts of structural fittings, one from the latter probably part of a large hook, but are too fragmentary to identify further. The nails from (2020) and (2035) are typical small carpentry, or perhaps, roofing nails.

The rotary quern fragment is a product of the Eifel Mountains in Germany where lava querns continued to be produced throughout the Roman period and into the medieval, particularly at Mayen, up until the 15th century. They were the most common type of quern at Winchester (70%) between the 9th and 14th centuries (Biddle and Smith 1990, 881-83, Table 89) and comprised all the querns from post-Roman context in Colchester (Buckley and Major 1988, 36) The large diameter of these flat querns would tend to suggest this was a medieval example, if not otherwise supported by a context of that date.

References

- Biddle, M. and Smith, D., 1990
'The Querns', in Biddle, M., *Object and Economy in Medieval Winchester*, Winchester Studies Volume 7ii (Oxford, Clarendon Press), 881-90
- Buckley, D.G. and Major, H., 1988
'Quernstones', in Crummy, N., *The Post-Roman Small finds from Excavations in Colchester 1971-85*, Colchester Archaeological Report 5, 36-9

The Ceramic Building Materials

Andrew Peachey

Excavations recovered a total of 22 fragments (580g) of CBM, predominantly highly-fragmented post-medieval peg tile (Table 10), but also including single fragments of Roman brick and daub.

CBM type	Fragment Count	Weight (g)
Roman brick	1	250
Post-medieval peg tile	20	295
Daub	1	35
<i>Total</i>	22	580

Table 10: Quantification of CBM

The earliest CBM in the assemblage appears to be a single fragment of 40mm thick Roman brick contained in Ditch F2019 (L2020 Seg.C), probable derived from a Bessalis brick, which may have formed a bonding course in a wall, part of a hearth/oven or part of a hypocaust heating system in a nearby building. The brick occurs in a mid to dark orange fabric that is noticeable finer than the other CBM with inclusions of common, moderately-sorted fine sand, sparse fine mica, sparse red iron rich grain and flint (0.5-3mm).

The bulk of the CBM is comprised of small fragments of 12-14mm flat tile that would have formed part of post-medieval peg tile, although only two partial circular peg holes were present. The peg tile was manufactured in an orange-red fabric that was highly-fired with inclusions of common, well-sorted medium sand, sparse red iron ore and cream clay pellets; and was probably manufactured in the mid 16th -18th centuries.

A single fragment of sun-dried daub was contained in ?Foundation Trench F2046 (L2038 Seg.B), and was formed using boulder clay that either contained or was tempered with common rounded chalk fragments (2-8mm). This material was applied to wattle frames and wall panels to make structures from the late Iron Age to medieval periods, and into the 16th century; therefore could potentially have origins in any of these periods.

The Struck Flint

Andrew Peachey

Ditch F1003 (=2007; L1004=2008) contained a single struck flint end scraper (3g). The end scraper was manufactured from the distal end of a blade, characteristic of earlier Neolithic technology, although this is far from conclusive.

The Animal Bone and Molluscs

Dr Julie Curl

The Animal Bone

Methodology

This summary assessment was carried out following a modified version of guidelines by English Heritage (Davis, 1992). All of the bone was scanned to determine range of species and elements present. A note was also made of butchering and any indications of skinning, hornworking and other modifications. When possible a record was made of ages and any other relevant information, such as pathologies. Counts and weights were noted for each context with additional counts for each species identified; counts were also taken of bone classed as 'countable' (Davis 1992) remains. Very few measureable bones were seen and retrieval of metrical data on such a small assemblage was considered not worthwhile. All information was recorded directly into an Excel spreadsheet for quantification and assessment. A basic catalogue is included below (Appendix 3) and the full assessment database is available in the digital archive.

The faunal assemblage

Quantification, provenance and preservation

A total of 907g (177 pieces) of bone was recovered. The bone was produced from seven features of medieval to post-medieval date. Just under 50% of the assemblage (by weight) was produced from a ?foundation trench, 43% was yielded from ditch fills and the remaining 7% was found in pit deposits. Quantification of the bone assemblage by feature number, feature type and fragment count can be seen in Table 10 and by weight in Table 11.

Feature Number	Feature Type and Quantity			Feature Total
	Ditch	?Foundation Trench	Pit	
2005	1			1
2019	39			39
2022	1			1
2028	2			2
2039			76	76
2044			10	10
2046		48		48
<i>Feature Type Total</i>	43	48	86	177

Table 10: Quantification of the bone assemblage by feature number, feature type and fragment count

Feature Number	Feature Type and Weight (g)			Feature Total
	Ditch	?Foundation Trench	Pit	
2005	6			6
2019	382			382
2022	1			1
2028	7			7
2039			59	59
2044			2	2
2046		450		450
<i>Feature Type Total</i>	396	450	61	907

Table 11: Quantification of the bone assemblage by feature number, feature type and weight in grams

The assemblage is in a highly fragmented state, although generally in a good, sound condition. A few fragments from ?Foundation Trench F2046 showed some cracking and wear and a small amount of bone from Ditch F2005 was eroded. The poor condition of some remains may be due to acidic soil conditions in the area and perhaps exposure and weathering prior to burial.

None of the remains in this assemblage were burnt. Four fills, three from Ditches F2019 and F2028F and ?Foundation Trench F2046, produced bone that showed canid gnawing. The gnawed bone is likely to be from meat remains and bones given to domestic or working dogs, but scavenging is possible.

Species range and modifications and other observations

Five species were identified in this assemblage. Remains that could be identifiable to species accounted for 24% of the assemblage, while the remaining 76% was so fragmented that it could only be identified as either 'mammal' or 'bird'. Quantification of the assemblage by feature number, species and NISP is presented in Table 12.

Species	Feature Number and Species NISP							Species Total
	2005	2019	2022	2028	2039	2044	2046	
Bird					57			57
Bird - Goose					19			19
Cattle		8					1	9
Equid							9	9
Mammal		30				10	38	78
Pig/boar		1						1
Sheep/goat	1		1	2				4
<i>Feature Total</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>39</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>76</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>48</i>	<i>177</i>

Table 12: Quantification of the bone assemblage by feature number, species and NISP

Of the remains identified to species, goose accounted for the greatest number. Goose remains were found in Pit F2039 (L2040), with the fill containing the elements of at least two individuals – an adult and a juvenile bird. There are bones from most parts of the body represented and no signs of butchering. The completeness suggests the birds might have been buried whole or perhaps as waste from roasted birds, which may show little or no butchering.

Cattle and equid were recorded in the same numbers, with cattle in Ditch F2019 and ?Foundation Trench F2046, and equid in F2046. The cattle remains were from butchered food waste, while the equid, a small ageing pony or mule, was represented by an incomplete mandible and teeth. Small amounts of sheep/ goat were seen in three features and a single pig/ boar foot bone was found in Ditch F2019. Apart from butchering waste, one cattle horncore fragment was found in Ditch F2019 (L2020 (Seg.A)) that showed a chop to the base of the core, typical of horns that have been removed from the skull for working.

Although not represented by body parts, dog/ canid was represented by the relatively high number of gnawed bones in the assemblage.

Discussion and conclusions

This is a small assemblage of a mixed period date range that is, overall, similar to other small assemblages of the same date. The assemblage is of mixed origin, with the presence of primary and secondary butchering and food waste and evidence of other (probable) domestic stock.

The cattle, sheep/ goat and pig/ boar are all typical food mammals; the single chopped cattle horncore also suggests that horns might have been collected for working, albeit on a small scale.

There is no evidence of butchering on the goose or equid remains and these may represent burials of domestic, non-food stock. Although geese are often kept for a supply of food, eggs and feathers, some are kept as 'guard' animals, so these birds could be the remains of natural or accidental deaths.

The Molluscs

Methodology

All of the shell was identified to species where possible using a variety of comparative reference material. The molluscs were recorded by group (bivalve or univalve), general habitat (land, freshwater or marine) and by species; counts were taken for all. Bivalves were also counted and recorded according to the half present, recording top and base shells which would allow an estimation of the number of individuals present. Counts were made for the number of pieces with the apex present and for the number of body fragments. All molluscs in the assemblage were examined for any modifications such as drilling (for use in decoration), burning or for traces of pigments (where they have been used as painters palettes). A basic catalogue is included below (Appendix 4) and the full database is available in the digital archive as part of the general faunal catalogue.

The assemblage, species, discussion

A total of 106g of shell, comprising ten pieces, was recovered from the site. The mollusc remains were produced from three features: post-medieval Ditch F2019 (L2020) and medieval (12th-14th century) ?Foundation Trench F2046 (L2038) and Pit F2039 (L2040).

The assemblage is in good condition, with complete shells, although the shell from Pit F2039 is fragmented, perhaps due to compaction.

All of the shell is from the marine species *Ostrea edulis* (the Edible Oyster), a commonplace British species and a common food species in all periods. The shells were examined for any traces of pigment from paints, but none were present.

Conclusions

The mollusc assemblage from Whatfield suggests food waste from the most commonly utilised marine species (the Edible Oyster). The distribution of this small assemblage amongst three features suggests that they did not play an important dietary role. Alternatively, the paucity of remains may simply reflect the largely non-domestic character of the site in all phases and the relatively low number of features present.

The Environmental Samples

Dr John Summers

Introduction

During excavations at Semer Road, Whatfield, ten bulk soil samples for environmental archaeological analysis were taken and processed. In addition, a single sample was present from trial trench excavations on the site. The sampled deposits provide palaeoeconomic data relating to three phases of occupation from the early medieval to post-medieval periods. This report presents the results from the analysis of the bulk sample light fractions and discusses the results in relation to other archaeobotanical assemblages in the region.

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 were 50% sub-sampled for the purpose of assessment, with all those with the potential to produce an assemblage of >30 identifiable carbonised plant macrofossils being selected for full processing and recording.

Results

The assessment data from the bulk sample light fractions are presented in Table 1.

Phase 1: Early medieval

Only one of the four samples from Phase 1 produced an appreciable number of carbonised plant macrofossils. The material was from ditch Fill L1006 (F1005) and comprised free-threshing type wheat grains (*Triticum aestivum/ turgidum*) and oat (*Avena* sp.), along with a small amount of diffuse porous charcoal (potentially *Corylus* sp.). Free-threshing wheat was the primary cereal crop in many parts of Britain from the Saxon period onwards (e.g. Carruthers 2008; Murphy 1985; Ballantyne 2005). The limited presence of oat could be attributed to fodder rather than human consumption.

Phase 2: Early to high medieval

Five samples were quantified from Phase 2, all of which produced evidence of cereals. The majority of the remains were of free-threshing type wheat (*T. aestivum/ compactum*), followed by hulled barley (*Hordeum* sp.), oat (*Avena* sp.) and rye (*Secale cereale*). Amongst the cereals were a number of tail grains, most likely from

wheat, and a single culm node in L2038. Such remains often represent the by-products of cereal processing, although some of this material can often remain with the final product.

Pit Fills L2040 (F2039) and L2045 (F2044) contained pea/ bean seeds (Fabaceae), which are likely to have also had a dietary role. In addition were two small grass seeds in L2040, including a single meadow grass (*Poa* sp.), which may have been present as arable weeds. The evidence from Phase 2 is primarily for clean grain, perhaps carbonised during food preparation activities. However, the presence of a small number of weed taxa, cereal culm and wheat tail grains may indicate that some cereal processing by-products were also making their way into the deposits. The evidence is insufficient to examine crop husbandry conditions but does suggest that locally cultivated cereals were being processed and consumed by the site's inhabitants. The richest samples were from pit Fills L2040 and L2045, although the density of material is below 10 items per litre. This indicates that the remains are probably an accumulation of mixed material from multiple burning events, deposited as part of general refuse disposal.

The wheat dominance shown in the Phase 2 assemblage is common for the period, particularly in areas dominated by heavy loam and clay soils, such as those around Whatfield (Soilscapes 2014). For instance, medieval wheat based economies have been recorded during recent work in Stowmarket (Fryer and Summers forthcoming) and extensive excavations at Stansted (Carruthers 2008). Bread wheat is well adapted to heavy, fertile soils, which were extensively exploited during the medieval period (e.g. Moffett 2006). It is likely that wheat and, to a lesser extent, barley constituted the mainstay of peoples' diet, which may have been supplemented by oats and rye, although the latter could also have played a more significant role as fodder.

Phase 3: post medieval

Two samples were assessed from post-medieval deposits, both of which were found to be devoid of carbonised plant material. This suggests that the site was peripheral to any kind of domestic activity during this period.

Terrestrial Molluscs

Terrestrial molluscs from all periods show predominantly grassland taxa, including those which prefer longer vegetation and more shaded conditions (e.g. *Carychium* sp., *Cochlicopa* sp., *Discus rotundatus* and *Trichia hispida* group). This implies that prevailing conditions on the site were long grassland or waste ground and that these conditions changed little over time. The presence of *Anisus vortex* in Fill L2040 suggests some standing water in Pit F2039 during the time it remained open.

Contaminants

Modern rootlets, seeds and burrowing molluscs (*Cecilioides acicula*) were recorded in the majority of samples. However, concentrations were insufficient to suggest significant biological disturbance of the sampled deposits.

Discussion and Conclusions

The small assemblage of carbonised cereals and other associated taxa has provided an interesting insight into the diet and economy of medieval and post-medieval Whatfield. The presence of material covering a period from the 11th to the 14th century has shown that the goals of arable agriculture remained quite consistent over time. This is most likely a reflection of the loamy and clayey soils in the areas around Whatfield, which are ideally suited to the successful cultivation of free-threshing wheat. Some variety in the diet is shown by the presence of other cereal crops and pulses but the general pattern seems to reflect local production and consumption of wheat. It is not clear from the current evidence, but it is possible that such crops were exported as part of wider trade networks in the region during the medieval period. This is an issue that would benefit from further investigation as more information from medieval sites across the region becomes available.

6 DISCUSSION

6.1 The encountered archaeology, largely of early to high medieval (11th to 14th century) date, sits comfortably within the local archaeological landscape. Two medieval moated sites (SHERs WHA 001 and 002), a possible house platform (SHER WHA 011) and the 14th/ 15th century parish church of St Margaret's (SHER WHA 009) all lie within close proximity. The majority of Phase 1 (11th to 13th century) features comprised field/ plot boundaries, adjacent to Semer Road and delineated to the south by meandering Ditch F1005 (=2015=2026). A landscape of ditched boundaries enclosing open fields agrees with the general character of medieval farming across East Anglia (Williamson 2005, 19). The local soils are suitable for grassland, winter cereals and some arable crops (Soil Survey of England and Wales 1983, 7), and environmental remains from this phase attest to the local cultivation of wheat and oat; the latter perhaps represents a fodder crop (see Summers, above). A single incidence of sheep/ goat was recorded from Phase 1 Ditch F2005, and single, sub-square pit (F2017) may have been used for the disposal of domestic waste, most probably derived from a nearby habitation.

6.2 A similarly enclosed ?medieval site was excavated at Hadleigh, c. 3.5km to the south of Whatfield (SHER HAD 061). This site was agricultural in nature and included evidence of mineral extraction, perhaps similar to Phase 2 Pit F2039 at Whatfield (comparable quarrying sites are discussed above (see Section 4.3)). Finds from the Hadleigh site included animal bone, CBM and pottery of medieval/ post-medieval date (*ibid.*). Cropmarks indicating 'strip type' field boundaries of probable medieval date have also been identified at Lindsey, to the west-south-west of Whatfield (SHER LSY 011), while a gully and pits found to the west of Church Farm, Whatfield may indicate similar land use (SHER WHA 015; Bampton 2012). This medieval agricultural landscape would have supplied surrounding markets such as Bildeston (SHER BIL 022), Kersey (SHER KSY 022) and Great Bricett (SHER BCG Misc) and been supported by infrastructure including the medieval and later water mill at Chelsworth (SHER CHW 007) (all within 5km of Whatfield).

6.3 The overlapping chronology of Phases 1 and 2 strongly suggests that the Phase 1 ditch system was still in use, at least in part, when the later features were

established. No intercutting of Phase 1 and 2 features was noted, perhaps indicating that the later features – ?Foundation Trench F2046 in particular – respected the position of earlier boundaries. Trench F2046 contained a single fill of compacted clay with pottery. Diagnostic pottery from this feature spans the whole of Phases 1 and 2, although the majority (90 sherds; 783g) may be as late as 14th century in date (see Thompson, above). It is possible that F2046 represented a square-cut foundation trench for an overlying medieval structure of some description. Although this interpretation remains tentative, any such structure could have been the source of the ?hearth waste identified by the excavator within Pit F2017, located just 2m to the north.

6.4 Possible Quarry Pit F2039 was located some 4m to the east of F2046. The pottery assemblage from this feature, although sparse was securely dated to the 12th to 14th centuries. Other finds from F2039 do not indicate any large-scale disposal of refuse and the single, homogenous fill of this feature suggests that it was backfilled over a relatively short time period. Based on the scale of Pit F2039 alone, it is possible that it was associated with the extraction of the site's natural clay geology, perhaps for brickmaking. The 12th century resurgence of brickmaking had its foundation in East Anglia and the earliest surviving English brick building – a late Norman church – is located at Polstead, Suffolk (Pankhurst 1999, 146). Local evidence of brickmaking includes the site of a post-medieval brickworks at Brick Kiln Farm, Hadleigh (SHER HAD 062), some 3.8km to the south of Whatfield. A cluster of similar sites is known in the Ipswich area (Pankhurst 1999, 147).

6.5 The environmental evidence from Phase 2 attests to a mixed cereal regime, dominated by free-threshing type wheat, and including evidence of crop processing. The animal bone assemblage includes examples of equid, cattle and goose in addition to further avian species. The goose remains are representative of two individuals and, based on a lack of observable butchery, might suggest the roasting of whole birds on or near to the site.

6.6 Phase 3 at the site was defined by a series of largely intercutting field/ plot boundary ditches, broadly aligned with Semer Road. This alignment, also evident in the forerunning medieval boundaries, indicates a degree of continuity in the use/ division of land between Phases. It also suggests that the route marked by the modern road dates from at least the early medieval period. It is unlikely that the backfilled medieval ditches would have been visible during Phase 3. Semer Road would, therefore, have been a key point of reference when creating/ adapting land divisions. The lack of N-S aligned ditches in Phase 3, however, suggests a more 'open' landscape compared with the smaller enclosures of Phase 1. A single ?foundation trench, possibly associated with an upstanding boundary of some description, was also dated to the post-medieval period. The evidence from this latest phase, including quern fragments from Ditch F2019, suggests a continuation of agricultural activity at the site.

6.7 The significant gap between the dating of Phases 2 and 3 (based on the finds evidence) deserves further scrutiny. It is possible that the lack of 15th century material from the site reflects changes in waste disposal methods at this time. Also, a shift in land use from arable to pastoral – perhaps hinted at by the more 'open' Phase 3 landscape – might have led to a decrease in the levels of 'discard' at the

site via processes such as manuring. A change in site layout/ land use may have been the result of shifting social and/ or economic circumstances during the later 14th century. For example, the mid-14th century arrival of the Black Death in England resulted in major social 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.

7 CONCLUSIONS

7.1 The findings of this project provide a useful insight into land use and economy within medieval/ post-medieval Whatfield. The evidence suggests the establishment of ditched fields/ plots adjacent to Semer Road by the 11th to 13th centuries AD, with possible domestic activity in the far south of the site largely occurring between the 12th and 14th centuries. Possible clay quarrying also appears to have taken place at this time, perhaps related to local brickmaking. Post-medieval land use appears to have been largely agricultural in nature, delineated by a series of intercutting field/ plot boundaries. The environmental and animal bone evidence attests to a mixed agricultural economy in all phases, with some variance in crop and livestock species over time.

7.2 Regional research priorities for the medieval period include analysis of how rural settlements 'appear, grow, shift and disappear', the relationship between field size and agricultural regimes, and the relationship between rural and urban sites (Medlycott 2011, 70). The Whatfield site was established in the early medieval period and displayed a broad continuity of land use/ division into the post-medieval period; boundary alignments were very broadly comparable in both periods. The economy of the medieval site appears to have been mixed agricultural within a landscape of relatively small ditched enclosures and the local market economy would have provided an outlet for any surpluses produced. The medieval markets at Bildeston (SHER BIL 022), Kersey (SHER KSY 022) and Great Bricett (SHER BCG Misc) are all within 5km of the site. The larger medieval centre of Ipswich – the exports of which included grain and wool (Bailey 2007) – is located c. 14km to the east. Overall, the current site makes a useful contribution to the known corpus of rural medieval sites in Suffolk.

7.3 The decline of the medieval site and the lack of 15th century activity might be due to a shifting economic focus and subsequent alterations in land use and/ or patterns of discard. Such a shift may be tied into broader social/ economic patterns, including the mid-14th century and later decimation of England's population by the Black Death (Platt 1997).

8 DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

8.1 Archive records, with an inventory, will be deposited with the finds from the site at the Suffolk County Council 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.

9 PUBLICATION

9.1 Based on the quantity and quality of archaeological remains encountered at the site it is anticipated that a short, summary publication will be produced for the county journal, *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History*.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) is grateful to Icení Homes for funding the works and Oxbury & Company for their assistance, in particular Mr Andy Snape.

AS would also like to acknowledge the input and advice of Rachael Abraham of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team.

Small finds were coordinated by Adam Leigh (AS).

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APPENDIX 1 CONCORDANCE OF FINDS

Feature	Context	Seg.	Description	Spot Date	Pottery	CBM (g)	Animal Bone (g)	Other
-	1000= 2000		Topsoil		(3) 30g	145		Fe frag. (1) - 29g
-	1001= 2001		Subsoil	11 th -12 th C	(10) 33g	283		
1003	1004		Ditch fill					Snail shell - 5g Struck flint (1) - 3g
1005	1006		Ditch fill	11 th -12 th C	(24) 187g		4	
2005	2006		Ditch fill	11 th -13 th C	(25) 95g		12	
2007	2008		Ditch fill					Struck flint (1) - 4g
2009	2010		Gully fill					Fe frag. (1) - 12g
2017	2018		Pit fill	11 th -13 th C	(9) 23g			
2019	2020	A	Ditch fill	12 th -14 th C	(17) 163g	23	7	Struck flint (1) - 7g Fe frags. (4) - 20g Quern frags. - 320g Oyster shell - 38g Slag (2) - 32g Oyster shell - 34g
		Mid 16 th -18 th C		(4) 10g				
		Mid 16 th -17 th / 18 th C		(11) 78g				
		C		Mid 16 th -18 th C	(13) 110g	250	269	
2022	2023	A	Ditch fill	Mid 16 th -18 th C	(1) 2g		2	
2028	2030	A	Ditch fill				17	
2039	2040		Pit fill	Late 12 th -14 th C	(24) 437g	50	67	Fe frags. (2) - 62g Oyster shell - 9g
2041	2042		Pit fill			52		Slag (1) - 54g
2044	2045		Pit fill	12 th -13 th / 14 th C	(91) 300g	100	7	Fe frags. (3) - 8g
2046	2038	A	?Foundation trench fill	11 th / 12 th -13 th C	(31) 270g			Oyster shell - 18g
		B		11 th / 12 th -14 th C	(90) 783g	35	558	Oyster shell - 49g

APPENDIX 2 CATALOGUE OF FAUNAL REMAINS LISTED IN CONTEXT ORDER

Key:

NISP = Number of Individual Species elements Present

Age – ad = adult, juv = juvenile (older than 1 month)

Butchering = c = cut, ch = chopped

Element range – t = teeth, mand = mandible, ul = upper limb, ll = lower limb, f = footbone, v = vertebrae, r = rib, pel = pelvis, scap = scapula, hc = horncore

Context	Segment	Feature No	Ctxt Qty	Wt (g)	Species	NISP	Ad	Juv	Element range	Butchering	Ch	C	Comments
2006		2005	1	6	Sheep/goat	1			ul	ch	1		tibia shaft, slender
2020	A	2019	21	149	Cattle	4	4		hc, ul	ch, c,	2	1	horn frag - chopped at base, three pieces of femur - 1 gnawed at distal end of femur
2020	A	2019			Pig/boar	1		1	f				mp fragment, large
2020	A	2019			Mammal	16							
2020	A	2019	1	9	Mammal	1							
2020	B	2019	5	6	Mammal	5							
2020	C	2019	12	218	Cattle	4	4		pel	ch	1		pelvis in four pieces
2020	C	2019			Mammal	8							
2023	A	2022	1	1	Sheep/goat	1	1		t				
2030	A	2028	2	7	Sheep/goat	2	2		ul	ch	1		femur shaft frag in two pieces, slightly gnawed
2045		2044	10	2	Mammal	10							small and quite worn fragments
2038	B	2046	5	24	Mammal	5							
2038	B	2046	7	13	Cattle	1	1		t				incisor
2038	B	2046			Mammal	6							
2038	B	2046	34	405	equid	9	9		mand/teeth				mandible and lower molars, all well worn. Small equid - small pony/mule
2038	B	2046			Mammal	25							adult and juvenile geese
2038		2046	2	8	Mammal	2							
2040		2039	76	59	Bird - Goose	19	10	9	ul, ll, scap, f				probably fragments of geese, large goose
2040		2039			Bird	57							

APPENDIX 3 CATALOGUE OF MOLLUSC REMAINS

Context	Other	Feature	Ctxt Qty	Weight	F	M	L	Species	NISP	Top	Base	MNI	Apex	Frag	Condition	Pigment?
2020	B	2019	3	28		3		Oyster	3	1	2	2	3		Good	None
2020	C	2019	1	24		1		Oyster	1	1		1	1		Good	None
2038	A	2046	2	12		2		Oyster	2	2		1	1		Good	None
2038	B	2046	2	41		2		Oyster	2	1	1	1	2		Good	None
2040		2039	2	1		2		Oyster	2	2		1	1		Fragmented	None

APPENDIX 4 ENVIRONMENTAL DATA

Sample number	Context	Feature	Feature type	Spot date	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	
Phase 1																						
1.2	1006	1005	Fill of Ditch	Phase 1	40	20	50%	X	-	FTW (5), Trit (1), Oat (1), NFI (2)	-	-	X	cf. <i>Corylus</i> sp.	XX	<i>Cochlicopa</i> sp., <i>Discus rotundatus</i> , <i>Trichia hispida</i> group	XX	X	X	-	-	-
2.1	2008	2007	Fill of Ditch	Phase 1	40	20	50%	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	<i>D. rotundatus</i>	XX	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.2	2006	2005	Fill of Ditch	Phase 1	40	20	50%	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	<i>Carychium</i> sp., <i>P. muscorum</i> , <i>Vallonia</i> sp.	XX	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.11	2016	2015	Fill of Ditch	Phase 1	20	10	50%	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	<i>P. muscorum</i>	XX	X	X	-	-	-	-
Phase 2																						
2.4	2021C	2019	Fill of Ditch	Phase 3	40	20	50%	X	-	Rye (1)	-	-	-	XX	<i>Carychium</i> sp., <i>D. rotundatus</i> , <i>T. hispida</i> gp.	XX	X	X	-	-	-	-
2.7	2038	2046	Fill of Foundation Trench	Phase 2	40	40	100%	XX	X	HB (1), Hord (2), FTW (6), Trit tail (1), cf. Oat (1), NFI (4), Culm (1)	-	-	-	-	X	<i>Carychium</i> sp.	XX	X	X	-	-	-
2.8	2040	2039	Fill of Pit	Phase 2	40	40	100%	XX	-	HB (3), Hord (2), FTW (24), FTW tail (1), Trit (17), Trit tail (1), NFI (15)	X	Large Fabaceae (1), Small Poaceae (1), <i>Poa</i> sp. (1)	X	cf. <i>Corylus</i> sp.	XX	<i>Anisus vortex</i> , <i>Carychium</i> sp., Clausiliidae, <i>D. rotundatus</i> , <i>Oxychilus</i> sp., <i>P. muscorum</i> , <i>Vallonia</i> sp., <i>Vertigo</i> sp.	XX	X	X	-	-	-

										NFI tail (2)																														
2.12	2045	2044	Fill of Pit	Phase 3	40	40	100%	XX	-	HB (1), Hord (3), FTW (41), Trit (29), Trit tail (3), cf, Oat (3), NFI (39)	X	Large Fabaceae (1)	X	Diffuse porous	X	<i>Carychium</i> sp.	XX	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	Bone (X), Small mammal bone (X)														
2.13	2038B	2046	Fill of Foundation Trench	Phase 2	40	20	50%	X	-	FTW (4), Trit (3), NFI (5)	-	-	X	-	-	-	XX	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-															
Phase 3																																								
2.9	2020A	2019	Fill of Ditch	Phase 3	40	20	50%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	XX	<i>Cochlicopa</i> sp., <i>D.</i> <i>rotundatus</i> , <i>Oxychilus</i> sp., <i>Vallonia</i> sp., <i>Vertigo</i> sp.	XX	X	X	-	-	-	-																
2.10	2020B	2019	Fill of Ditch	Phase 3	40	20	50%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	XX	<i>Carychium</i> sp., <i>Cochlicopa</i> sp., <i>Oxychilus</i> sp., <i>T. hispida</i> gp., <i>Vallonia</i> sp.	XX	X	X	-	-	-	-																	

SEMER ROAD / THE STREET, WHATFIELD, SUFFOLK

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION

15 August 2014

SEMER ROAD / THE STREET, WHATFIELD, SUFFOLK
SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 This Written Scheme of Investigation has been prepared in response to a brief issued by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCC AS-CT) (dated 14 August 2014). It provides for a programme of archaeological investigation on land at Semer Road / The Street, Whatfield, Suffolk (NGR TM 0396 5997). The investigation is required to be undertaken to comply with an anticipated planning condition attached to planning permission for the residential development of the site. The requirement follows a trial trench evaluation of the site (Fairclough 2014).

2 COMPLIANCE

2.1 The terms and conditions contained in the SCC AS-CT brief have been read, understood and are accepted. The project will adhere also 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 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 An archaeological evaluation (Fairclough 2014) of the site was carried out.

In summary the trial trench evaluation revealed:

Trench	Context	Description	Spot Date
2	F1003	Ditch	Undated
3	F1005	Ditch	Medieval (11 th – 12 th C)
	F1007	Pit	Undated

The site lies in the historic core of the village, close to The Green. It lies within an area of archaeological potential highlighted on the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER) on the main street of the historic village settlement, between the parish church (HER WHA 009) and a medieval moated site to the west (HER WHA 001). The site had a particular potential for further elements of medieval / post-medieval occupation associated with the historic settlement core.

In the event the earliest finds were a struck flint from Ditch F1003 of possible early Neolithic date (Struck Flint report below), and a fragment of Roman tegula roof tile from Subsoil L1001 in Trench 3 (CBM Report below).

Ditch F2005 (Tr.3) contained a relatively large quantity of medieval (11th – 12th century) pottery, but it was mostly abraded. Sherds of medieval (11th – 12th century) pottery was found within the subsoil, L1001, in Trench 3. Again the pottery is mostly abraded.

An undated pit (F1007) and medieval ditch (F1005) were recorded in Trench 3. An undated ditch (F1003) was recorded in Trench 2, and no features were recorded in Trench 1. The features were common towards The Green.

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 prehistoric and 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.
- Environmental reconstruction

6 PROGRAMME OF WORKS

Archaeological Excavation

6.1 The brief requires:

Controlled strip, map and excavation of the area defined on the plan which is appended (Plots 1-3 and adjacent areas).

No works are required in the area of Plots 4-6

6.2 The topsoil and subsoil strip of a) 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
Outreach Officer	Andy Peachey MIfA

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 ISO: 9001 & 14001.

9.2 RESEARCH DESIGN

Research Design

The identification of a struck flint of possible Neolithic date suggests that occupation of this date may have taken place within the vicinity of the site. Evidence for Neolithic activity has not previously been recorded within the surrounding area and so any further archaeology or artefacts of this date that may be identified would be of particular note. The period is, however, well-represented in the wider county. Research issues for this period in the East Anglian region, as identified by Brown and Murphy (2000) and Medlycott (2011), largely focus on artefact studies, the composition of artefactual assemblages, further understanding the numerous cropmark monuments of this date in the region, and human impacts upon the landscape. Any further evidence of this period that may be encountered will be considered in light of these research subjects.

Although no evidence of these periods was encountered during the evaluation of the site, the previous discovery of artefacts of Iron Age (HER WHA 004, WHA 006 & WHA 007) and Roman (HER WHA 004, WHA 008, WHA 014 & WHA Misc) date in the immediately surrounding area indicates that the site retains some potential to contain further such evidence. It will, therefore, be considered that the site has the potential to inform on research subjects relevant to this period in the region, such as

rural settlement type, form, function, chronology and dynamics, the development of Iron Age agriculture and the agrarian economy, social organisation, artefact studies, the Iron Age/Roman transition and the processes of Romanisation, landscapes, and infrastructure (Bryant 2000; Going and Plouviez 2000; Medlycott 2011).

The trial trench evaluation identified the presence of a ditch containing pottery identified as Yarmouth-type ware, dated to the 11th-12th centuries. The site lies between the medieval parish church of St Margaret (HER WHA 009) and the medieval moated Old Rectory site to the west (HER WHA 001). Further medieval moated sites are recorded elsewhere in the village (Barrard's Hall, WHA 002; Whatfield Hall, WHA 008) and a medieval pottery scatter has also been identified (WHA 007). The site is considered to lie within the core of the historic settlement and so the recorded medieval archaeology may be representative of important evidence associated with the medieval layout Whatfield. Rural settlements are identified as an important research subject for the East Anglian region by both Medlycott (2011) and Wade (2000). It is considered that further research is required into the origins and development of different rural settlement types and into the dynamics of rural settlement (Medlycott 2011, 70). The position of the site between two important elements of the medieval settlement and the presence of archaeology of medieval date within it indicates that the main research potential of the site is to inform on the layout and development of medieval Whatfield by adding further information to the emerging picture of the settlement in this period. Further work at this site also has the potential to provide information relating to the local medieval economy, environment, landscape, and relative levels of wealth and affluence. It may also provide demographic information and contribute towards artefact studies.

References

Brown, N. and Murphy, P. 2000 'Neolithic and Bronze Age' *in* Brown, N. & Glazebrook, J. (eds.), *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties 2. Research Agenda and Strategy*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 8, 9-13

Bryant, S. 2000 'The Iron Age' *in* Brown, N. & Glazebrook, J. (eds.), *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties. 2. Research Agenda and Strategy*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 8, 14-18

Fairclough, J., 2014. *Semer Road / The Street, Whatfield, Suffolk. An Archaeological Evaluation*. Report No. 4542

Going, C. and Plouviez, J. 2000 'Roman' *in* Brown, N. & Glazebrook, J. (eds.), *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties. 2. Research Agenda and Strategy*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 8, 19-22

Medlycott, M. (ed.) 2011, *Research and Archaeology revisited: a revised framework for the East of England*, ALGAO East of England Region, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24

Wade, K. 2000, 'Anglo-Saxon and Medieval (Rural)' in Brown, N. & Glazebrook, J. (eds.), *Research and Archaeology; A Framework for the Eastern Counties. 2. Research Agenda and Strategy*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 8

10 DETAILS OF PROPOSED WORK

10.1 Areas of Excavation

- The brief requires formal archaeological excavation of the area demarcated on the plan which accompanies the brief and is appended below (an area of c.902m²).

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 area
- 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.

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.1 - 2 weeks

Composition of the excavation team:
Project Officer and 3 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 (2010)*.

15 PROJECT ARCHIVE

15.1 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.

16 MONITORING

16.1 As set out in the brief

17 CHANGES TO THE SPECIFICATION ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF SCCAS

17.1 As set out in the brief

18 OASIS REPORTING

18.1 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 and subsoil. 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 SFBs, 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

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).

SUPERVISOR

Stephen Quinn BSc

Stephen Quinn joined AS as a Site Assistant 2009, and in 2012 was promoted to the role of Supervisor. After graduating in Archaeology and Palaeoecology at Queens University Belfast, he worked for several commercial archaeology units including on Neolithic settlement and burial sites and a Bronze Age henge monument in Northern Ireland; early industrial pottery productions sites in Glasgow, and urban Roman excavation in Lincoln. In 2012 Stephen has been heading AS' excavation of a Roman fenland settlement site at Soham, Cambridgeshire.

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

SUPERVISOR

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

Samuel Egan BSc

Samuel Egan joined AS in 2012 as an experienced field archaeologist after working on a range of excavations in Northamptonshire including a large-scale road project, community projects, evaluation and excavation projects, and geophysical surveys. Samuel graduated from Bournemouth University with two degrees: Fdsc Field Archaeology and BSc (hons.) Field Archaeology.

Samuel is qualified in the Construction Skills Certification Scheme (CSCS) and is a qualified in First Aid at Work (Red Cross).

SUPERVISOR

Laszlo Lichtenstein MA, MSc, PhD

Laszlo Lichtenstein joined AS in 2012 as a Supervisor, highly experienced in a range of archaeological project management, field archaeology and archaeozoology. Laszlo has extensive experience spanning Hungary, and later Northamptonshire, including directing evaluation and excavation projects; managing project set-up including written schemes of investigation, desk-based assessments and geophysical survey; and post-excavation analysis. Laszlo completed his academic studies at University of Szeged, Hungary, including his PhD on geophysical and archaeological investigations of late Bronze Age to early Iron Age settlements in south-east Hungary, and has published numerous articles on his areas of research.

Laszlo is qualified in the Construction Skills Certification Scheme (CSCS) and is a qualified in First Aid at Work.

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 Sedgeford, 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.

GRAPHICS OFFICER

Rosanna Price BSc

Qualifications: University of Kent, Medical Anthropology BSc (Hons) (2005-2008)

Experience: Rosanna's interests have always revolved around art and human history, and she has combined these throughout her work and education. During her degree she specialised in Osteoarchaeology and Palaeopathology, and personally instigated the University's photographic database of human remains. This experience gained her the post of Osteoarchaeologist at Kent Osteological Research and Analysis in early 2009, where she worked on a number of human bone collections including the Thanet Earth Skeletons. In January 2010 she joined AS as a Finds and Archives assistant, and by the summer had achieved a new role as graphics officer. In her current position Rosanna uses a range of computer programmes, such as AutoCAD, Adobe Illustrator and CorelDraw to produce digital figures and finds illustrations. These accompany a wide range of archaeological reports, from desk-based assessments and interim reports through to publication standard.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS: PRINCIPAL SPECIALISTS

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS	Sam Egan Laszlo Lichtenstein Air Photo Services
AIR PHOTOGRAPHIC ASSESSMENTS	
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 6 OASIS SUMMARY SHEET

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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Printable version

OASIS ID: archaeol7-197080

Project details

Project name	Semer Road/ The Street, Whatfield, Suffolk
Short description of the project	In September 2014, Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) conducted an archaeological excavation on land at the junction of Semer Road and The Street, Whatfield, Suffolk. The excavation was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning approval for the construction of an affordable residential development, and was preceded by and archaeological trial trench evaluation. The excavation revealed two overlapping phases of medieval activity, spanning the 11th to 14th centuries AD, principally characterised by a series of ditched field/ plot boundaries and a possible foundation trench. A large medieval ?quarry pit was also present. Post-medieval activity mostly comprised a second series of largely intercutting boundary features, most likely agricultural in nature. The remaining post-medieval features included a sub-rectangular domestic refuse pit. The nature of the encountered archaeology sits well within the local archaeological landscape which includes two medieval moated sites and a 14th/ 15th century parish church in close proximity to the junction of Semer Road/ The Street.
Project dates	Start: 03-04-2014 End: 16-09-2014
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	P5354 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	WHA018 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 15 - Other
Monument type	DITCHES Medieval
Monument type	PITS Medieval
Monument type	TRENCHES Medieval
Monument type	DITCHES Post Medieval
Monument type	PIT Post Medieval
Monument type	POSTHOLE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	FLINT SCRAPPER Middle Neolithic
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY; QUERN FRAGMENTS Post Medieval

Investigation type "Full excavation"
 Prompt Planning condition

Project location

Country England
 Site location SUFFOLK BABERGH WHATFIELD Semer Road/ The Street, Whatfield, Suffolk
 Study area 0.20 Hectares
 Site coordinates TM 0222 4638 52.0782803099 0.951403030524 52 04 41 N 000 57 05 E Point
 Height OD / Depth Min: 62.00m Max: 62.00m

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 Jim Fairclough
 Type of sponsor/funding body Icen Homes Ltd

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient Suffolk County Archaeological Store
 Physical Contents "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 Semer Road/ The Street, Whatfield, Suffolk
 Author(s)/Editor(s) Mustchin, A
 Other bibliographic details Archaeological Solutions Report No. 4737

Date 2014
Issuer or publisher Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Place of issue or publication Bury St Edmunds

Entered by Sarah Powell (Info@ascontracts.co.uk)
Entered on 3 December 2014

OASIS:

Please e-mail [English Heritage](#) for OASIS help and advice

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

PHOTO INDEX



DP 1: NW end of site (post-strip), looking N



DP 2: SE end of site (post-strip), looking W



DP 3: Ditch F1003=2007 (Seg.B; post-excavation), looking SW



DP 4: Pit F2017 (post-excavation), looking NW



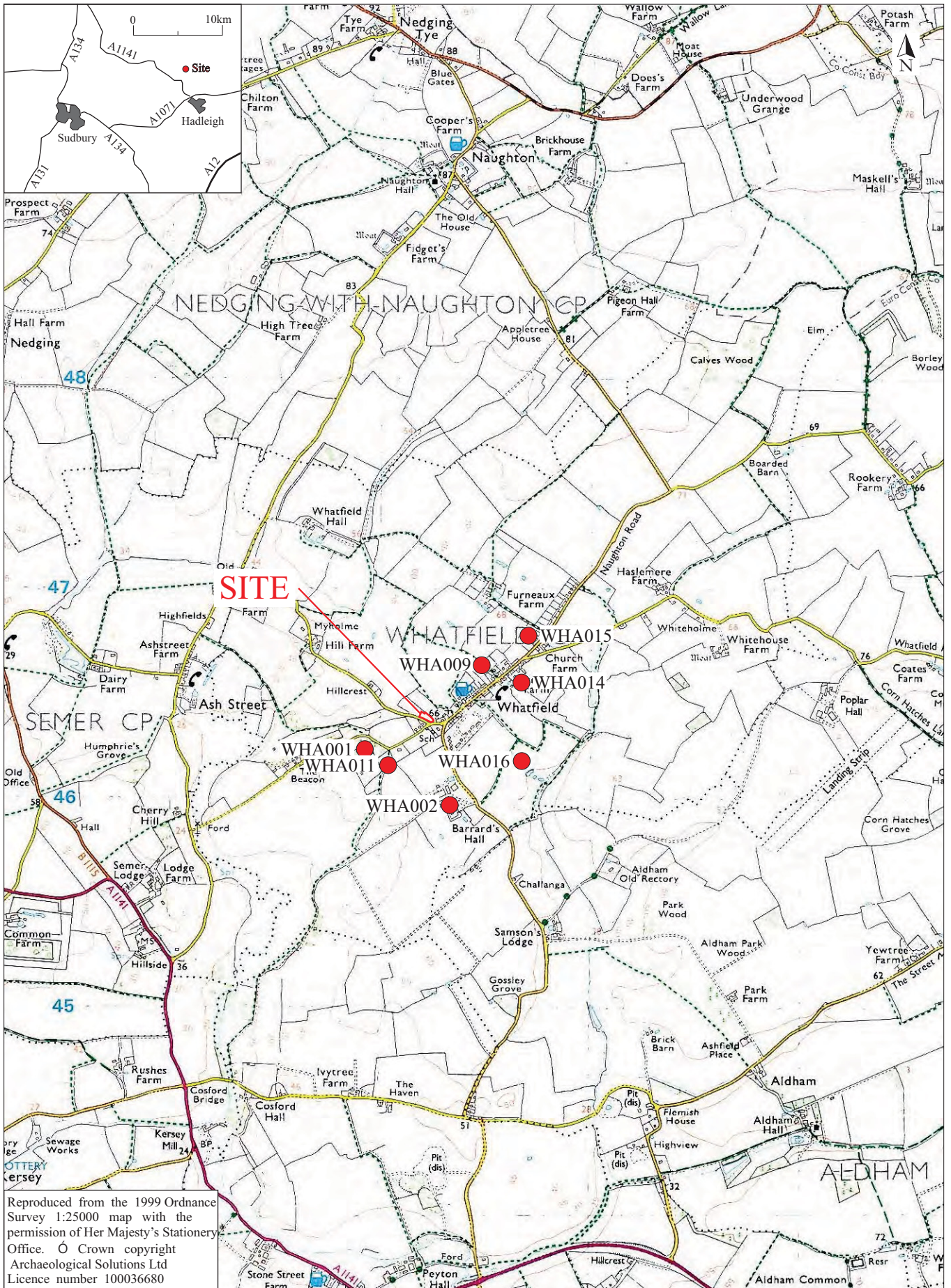
DP 5: ?Foundation Trench F2046 (Seg.B; post-excavation), looking NW



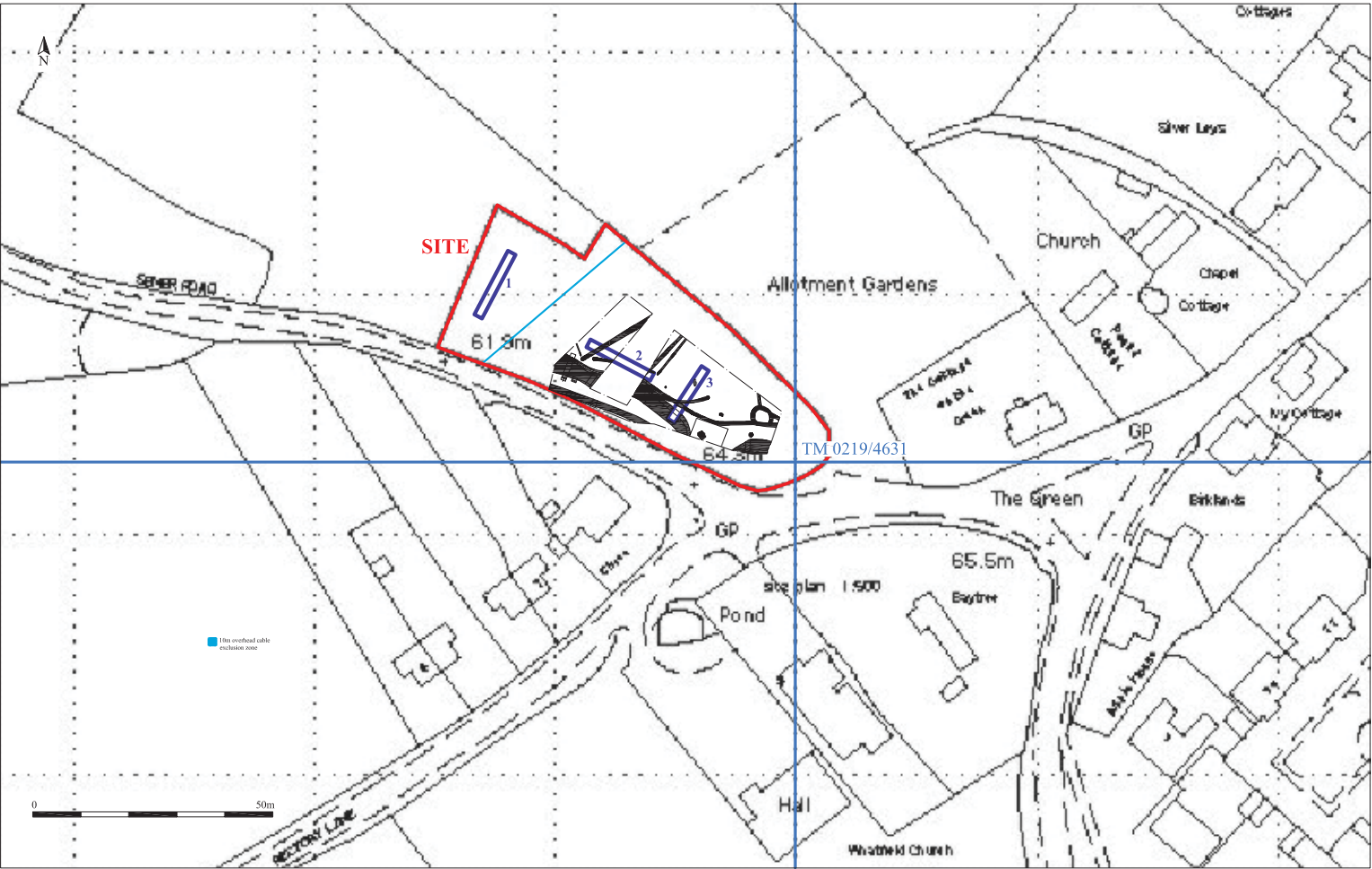
DP 6: Pits F2039 (L) and F2041 (R) (post-excavation), looking E



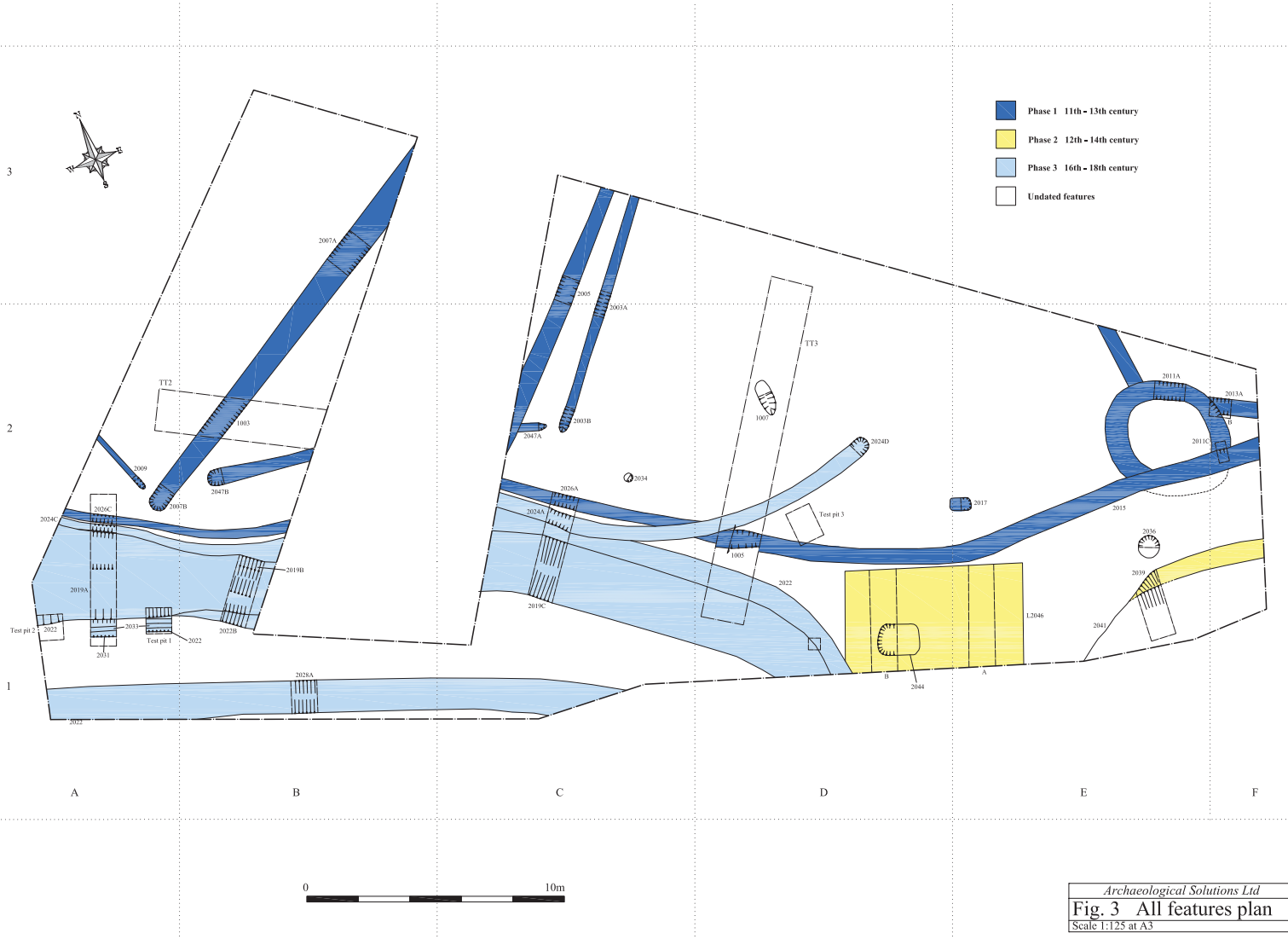
DP 7: Ditches F2019 (partial (R)), F2022 (centre) and ?Foundation Trench F2031 (L) (post-excavation), looking NW



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

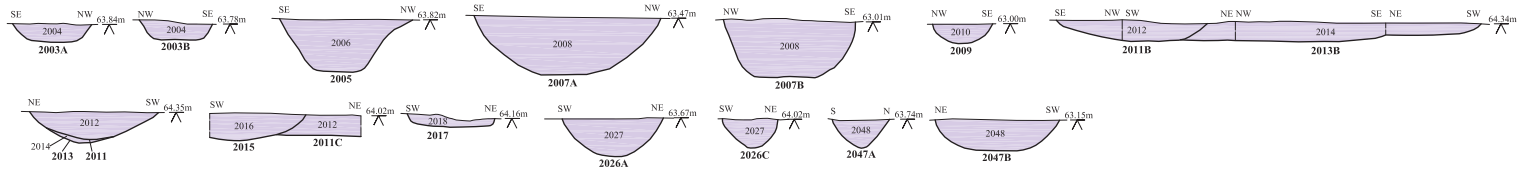


Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan
 Scale 1:1000 at A4

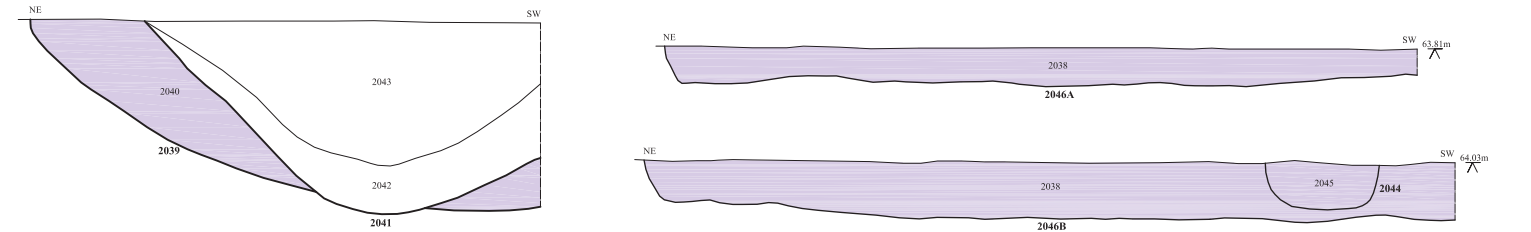


Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 3 All features plan
 Scale 1:125 at A3

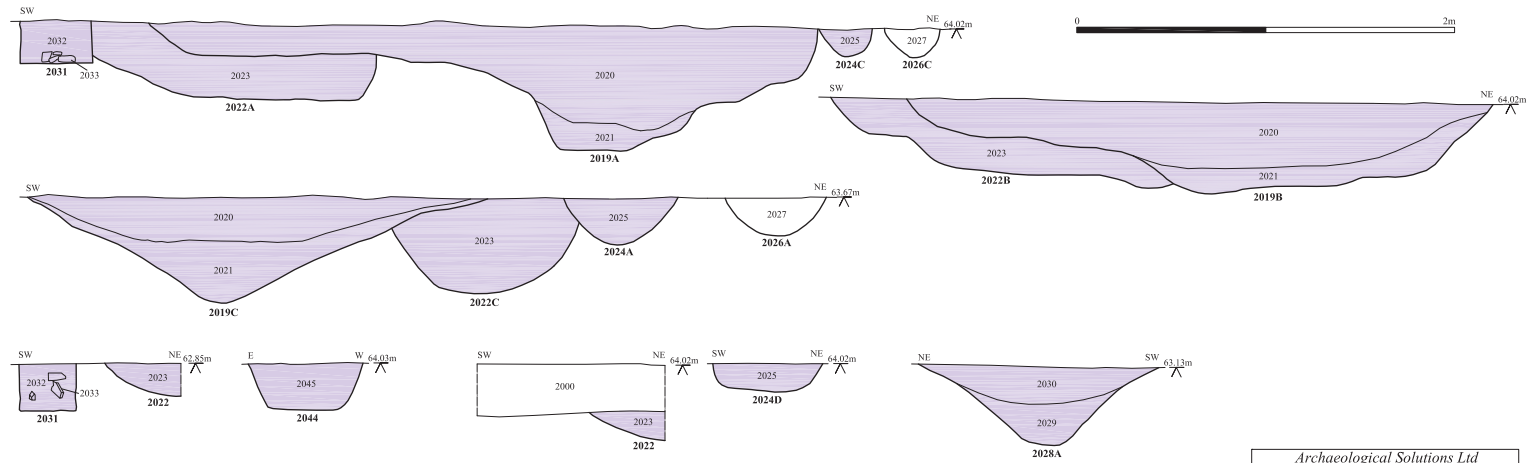
Phase 1 11th - 13th century



Phase 2 12th - 14th century



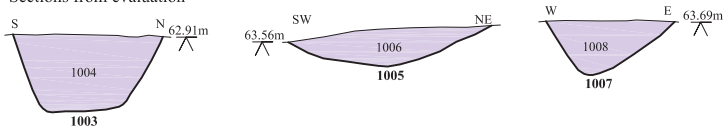
Phase 3 16th - 18th century



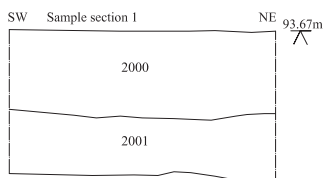
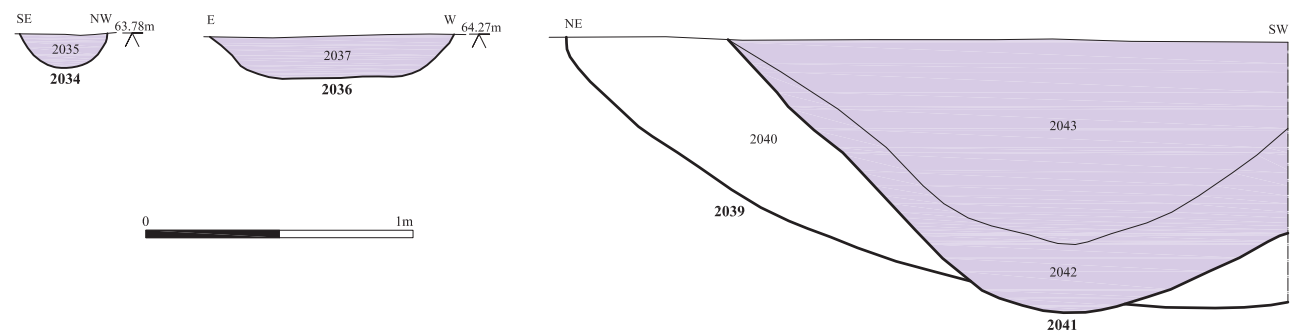
Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 4 Sections
 Scale 1:20 at A3

Undated features

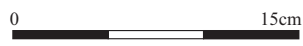
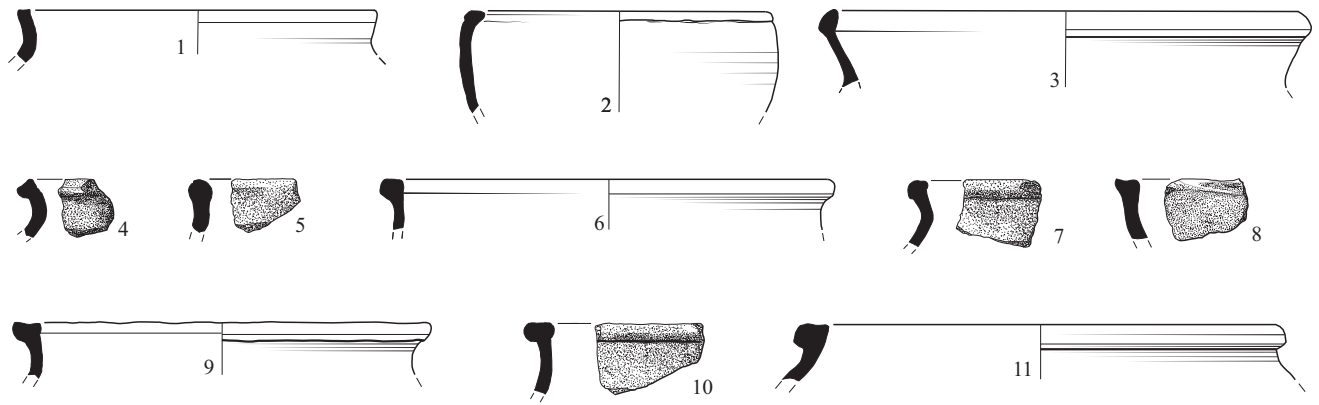
Sections from evaluation



Sections from excavation



<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>
Fig. 5 Sections
Scale 1:20 at A4



Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 6 Medieval pottery
Scale 1:4 at A4