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**LAND NORTH OF FENTON'S FARM, STANNINGFIELD ROAD,
GREAT WHELNETHAM, SUFFOLK**

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

HER No. 9208147

Authors: Thomas Muir (Fieldwork and report) Kate Higgs (Background research)	
NGR: TL 878 600	Report No: 5513
District: St Edmundsbury	Site Code: WLG 038
Approved: Claire Halpin MCIfA	Project No: P7445
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Project details			
Project name	<i>Land North of Fenton's Farm, Stanningfield Road, Great Whelnetham, Suffolk</i>		
<p><i>The Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER) notes that the site is an area of archaeological potential, that lies close a Roman settlement site to the north at Sicklesmere (HER WLG 005), and also Roman cremations (HER WLG 004). Archaeological features were present in Trenches 5 and 6, located in the eastern sector of the site. The features were numerous (Trench 5 (eight) and 6 (seven)), and comprised pits and graves. The pits were either closely-spaced or inter-cutting within Trenches 5 and 6. With the exception of Pit F1024, the majority of the pits were undated or contained sparse Roman pottery. The presence of such pits may be consistent with peripheral activity around the large Roman settlement identified 300m to the north, and potentially also associated with Roman funerary activity that is typically located on marginal areas on the outskirts of settlements. Pit F1007 (Trench 5) contained a small fragment (1g) of copper alloy Roman bracelet.</i></p> <p><i>Partially inter-cutting graves were recorded at the eastern end of Trench 6. Grave F1026 had been disturbed and partially truncated, and the human remains were recorded and lifted. The grave included the significant proportion of a central Gaulish Samian ware cup, dated to the 2nd century AD, which is conspicuously well-preserved in comparison with other Roman pottery sherds from the site, thus may have been a grave good associated with the skeleton. Graves F1028 and F1034 appear to preserve in situ inhumation burials (the former extending beyond the trench), and the skeletons were not excavated, pending subsequent investigations. Graves F1030 and F1032, uppermost in the stratigraphic sequence, appeared significantly disturbed and no evidence of human remains was recorded within them. These graves appear to supplement the funerary evidence located on or beyond the southern extent of the Roman settlement at Sicklesmere. The earliest find comprised a single flint blade, potentially of early Neolithic origin, contained as residual material in Grave F1026 (Trench 6).</i></p>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	<i>January 2018</i>		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	<i>N</i>	<i>Future work</i>	<i>TBC</i>
P. number	<i>P7445</i>	<i>Site code</i>	<i>WLG 038</i>
Type of project	<i>Archaeological evaluation</i>		
Site status	<i>-</i>		
Current land use	<i>Agricultural</i>		
Planned development	<i>Residential</i>		
Main features (+dates)	<i>Graves, Pits</i>		
Significant finds (+dates)	<i>Human bone, Roman pottery, animal bone, struck flint, fragment of a copper alloy Roman bracelet</i>		
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	<i>Suffolk</i>	<i>St Edmundsbury</i>	<i>Great Whelnetham</i>
HER/ SMR for area	<i>Suffolk County Council Historic Environment Record (SCC CHER)</i>		
Post code (if known)	<i>-</i>		
Area of site	<i>0.4ha.</i>		
NGR	<i>TL 878 600</i>		
Height AOD (min/max)	<i>c.55m AOD</i>		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	<i>Suffolk County Council</i>		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>		
Funded by	<i>Havebury Housing Partnership</i>		
Full title	<i>Land North of Fenton's Farm, Stanningfield Road, Great Whelnetham, Suffolk. An Archaeological Evaluation</i>		
Authors	<i>Muir, T., and Higgs, K.</i>		
Report no.	<i>5513</i>		
Date (of report)	<i>January 2018</i>		

**LAND NORTH OF FENTON'S FARM, STANNINGFIELD ROAD, GREAT
WHELNETHAM, SUFFOLK**

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

SUMMARY

In January 2018 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation on land north of Fenton's Farm, Stanningfield Road, Great Whelnetham, Suffolk (NGR TL 878 600; Figs. 1 - 2). The evaluation was undertaken in compliance with the initial requirements of a planning condition attached to planning approval for the proposed construction of a new residential development (St Edmundsbury Council Planning Approval DC/16/1268/FUL). It was required based on the advice of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCC AS-CT).

The Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER) notes that the site is an area of archaeological potential, which has not been tested by any previous archaeological investigation, and lies close to a number of sites recorded on the HER close by, including a Roman settlement site to the north (HER WLG 005) with finds scatters found during building work over a large area, and also Roman cremations (HER WLG 004).

The archaeological features were present in Trenches 5 and 6, located in the eastern sector of the site. The features were numerous (Trench 5 (eight) and 6 (seven)), and comprised pits and graves. The pits were either closely-spaced or inter-cutting within Trenches 5 and 6. With the exception of Pit F1024, the majority of the pits were undated or contained sparse Roman pottery. The presence of such pits may be consistent with peripheral activity around the large Roman settlement identified 300m to the north, and potentially also associated with Roman funerary activity that is typically located on marginal areas on the outskirts of settlements. Pit F1007 (Trench 5) contained a small fragment (1g) of copper alloy Roman bracelet.

Partially inter-cutting graves were recorded at the eastern end of Trench 6. Grave F1026 had been disturbed and partially truncated, and the human remains were recorded and lifted. The grave included the significant proportion of a central Gaulish Samian ware cup, dated to the 2nd century AD, which is conspicuously well-preserved in comparison with other Roman pottery sherds from the site, thus may have been a grave good associated with the skeleton. Graves F1028 and F1034 appear to preserve in situ inhumation burials (the former extending beyond the trench), and the skeletons were not excavated, pending subsequent investigations. Graves F1030 and F1032, uppermost in the stratigraphic sequence, appeared significantly disturbed and no evidence of human remains was recorded within them. Sparse Roman urned cremations and inhumations have previously been recorded at Sicklesmere, and these graves appear to supplement them as part of the funerary evidence located on or beyond the southern extent of the Roman settlement.

The earliest find comprised a single flint blade, potentially of early Neolithic origin, contained as residual material in Grave F1026 (Trench 6); and Pit F1024 (Trench 6) contained a single sherd of modern pottery which may be intrusive.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In January 2018 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation on land north of Fenton's Farm, Stanningfield Road, Great Whelnetham, Suffolk (NGR TL 878 600; Figs. 1 - 2). The evaluation was undertaken in compliance with the initial requirements of a planning condition attached to planning approval for the proposed construction of a new residential development (St Edmundsbury Council Planning Approval DC/16/1268/FUL). It was required based on the advice of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCC AS-CT)

1.2 The evaluation was undertaken in accordance with a brief issued by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCC AS-CT) (Rachael Abraham, dated 15th November 2017), and a Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by AS (dated 7th December 2017) and approved by SCC AS-CT. It followed the procedures outlined in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluation* (2014). It also adhered to the relevant sections of *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003).

1.3 The principal objectives for the evaluation included:

- To establish whether any archaeological deposit exists in the area, with particular regard to any which are of sufficient importance to merit preservation *in situ*
- To identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit within the application area, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.
- To evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits, along with the potential for the survival of environmental evidence
- To provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.

Planning Policy Context

1.4 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2012) states that those parts of the historic environment that have significance because of their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest are heritage assets. The NPPF aims to deliver sustainable development by ensuring that policies and decisions that concern the historic environment recognise that heritage assets are a non-renewable resource, take account of the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits of heritage conservation, and recognise that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term. The NPPF requires applications to describe the significance of any heritage

asset, including its setting that may be affected in proportion to the asset's importance and the potential impact of the proposal.

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

2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE

2.1 It is proposed to erect a new development of residential dwellings on land north of Fenton's farm, Great Whelnetham. The site is a field on the western side of Stanningfield Road in the village, and extends to some 0.4ha, and it lies at c.55m AOD.

3 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND SOILS

3.1 Great Whelnetham lies within a gently undulating landscape. It is located on the south-eastern bank of the River Lark valley, with the river only 200m to the north-west of the site. The site lies at c.55m AOD, with the surrounding relief sloping downwards to the north-west.

3.2 The underlying geology of the area comprises the Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation, Seaford Chalk Formation, Newhaven Chalk Formation and Culver Chalk Formation, all of which were formed in the Cretaceous period (BGS 2015). Such natural geology is overlain by a drift geology of Lacustrine deposits of clay and silt, whilst soils of the area comprise those of the Melford Association, which are described as deep, well drained loamy soils (SSEW 1983).

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND (Fig.3)

Prehistoric

4.1 The majority of prehistoric remains from the surrounding area attest to the focus of early occupation and exploitation being along the course of the River Lark, which flows through Sicklesmere further northwards and only 300m to the north-west of the site (Hambrook 1970). The early prehistoric period is represented by Palaeolithic animal bones, mammoth tusk and a late Palaeolithic flint hand-axe

discovered in a gravel pit located to the north and on the northern bank of the river at Sicklesmere (HER WLG 024 - MSF30982).

4.2 A former brickworks pit at Sicklesmere, to the north of the River Lark and within the parish of Little Whelnetham, contained late Hoxnian peat deposits and four prehistoric handaxes (HER WLL 008 - MSF30986). A watching brief at the sewage treatment works 300m to the north-west of the site also found a sherd of Roman pottery and late Neolithic or Bronze Age struck flint including a broken retouched blade and a fragment of burnt flint (HER WLG 026 - MSF30983).

Romano-British

4.3 The former village of Sicklesmere to the north has also revealed extensive evidence for Roman settlement close to the banks of the River Lark. Antiquarian discoveries by Mr G. Basil Barham from 1904 onwards indicate a sizable settlement at Sicklesmere (HERs WLG 003 - MSF6238), with finds of '*three small pots, fetters, Samian, lamp slipper etc found in Symonds pit*', as well as Roman coins. A Roman pottery kiln, built from black earth, red wattle and daub, plain fired clay and containing 2nd century coarse grey sherds, is known from behind Sicklesmere garage and 400m north-east of the site (HER WLG 002 - MSF6237). An excavation further northwards of Sicklesmere in 1964 has also revealed four Roman coins, pottery, nails, fragments of bricks and tile and animal bones, as well as a kiln flue and three nails, fragments of bricks and tile and animal bones (HER WLG 007 - MSF4888).

4.4 Evidence for Roman activity comprising an urned cremation and two inhumations, together with Roman coarse pottery, Samian, oysters and animal bones were found during the course of digging house foundations in Sicklesmere (HER WLG 004 - MSF6239). A large Roman settlement has been identified 300m to the north of the site and also along the western frontage of Stanningfield Road (HER WLG 005 - MSF6240; Evershed 2016). Metal detector finds from 350m to the north-north-west of the site comprise 'over 600 Roman coins' and other artefacts including a cosmetic grinder (HER WLG 018 - MSF20600). An additional Roman coin and other items have been found to the north of Sicklesmere (HER WLG 036 - MSF33904). A late 3rd – 4th century Roman pottery scatter and evidence for 'occupation rubbish' is also recorded at Sicklesmere (HER WLG 019 - MSF19164).

Anglo-Saxon and Medieval

4.5 Place-name evidence suggests a Saxon origin for Great Whelnetham alias *Whelnetham Magna*, which derives from the Old English word *Hvelfiham*, meaning a 'water meadow frequented by swans' (Rye 1991). Archaeological evidence is limited to a find of a lead (probably pewter) disc brooch which was discovered to the north-east of Sicklesmere in 1996 (HER WLG 016 - MSF18006). In 1086 Domesday Book refers to Great Whelnetham as *Huelfiham*, within which were '41 villeins with 6 carucates of land' (Hambrook 1970).

4.6 Although Domesday also refers to 'two churches endowed with 40 acres of free land held by religious service' (*ibid.*), the extant Grade I listed Church of St Thomas a Becket is medieval with 1839 and 1883 alterations (HER DSF9224). A medieval moat is recorded at Great Whelnetham Hall, which stands 800m to the

south of the site (HER WLG 001 - MSF6236). Almost 1km to the east at Little Whelnetham lie the scheduled remains of a circular structure to the east of the church (HERs WLG 006 - MSF2692 & DSF15942). Masonry suggests early Norman but hardly Saxon date and the remains probably represent a chapel, but its precise purpose remains unknown.

Post-medieval

4.7 Listed buildings are located within Great Whelnetham, with the majority on Stanningfield Road to the north of the site. To the immediate south of the site is the Grade II listed Fentons Farmhouse which dates to the early 19th century (HERs DSF8038 & 1230109). Further southwards is the Grade II listed Tutelina Mill, which is a now disused tower mill dated 1865 and described as ‘a good example of a small, late windmill and one of the very few tower mills in Suffolk which retains the potential for a full restoration’ (HERs DSF9469 & 1230110).

5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 SCC AS-CT required a programme of archaeological trial trenching and stipulated that 110m of trenching at 1.8m width should be excavated on a grid array. Eight trenches of 14m x 1.8m were excavated (Fig. 4).

5.2 The archaeological evaluation comprised the inspection of the subsoil and natural deposits for archaeological features, the examination of spoil heaps and the recording of soil profiles. Encountered features and deposits were cleaned by hand and recorded using *pro-forma* recording sheets, drawn to scale and photographed as appropriate.

5.3 Open trenches and excavated spoil were manually / visually searched and scanned by metal detector to enhance the recovery of archaeological finds.

6 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

6.1 The individual trench descriptions are presented below:

Trench 1 Fig. 4

Sample section 1A 0.00 = 54.38m AOD		
0.00 - 0.32m	L1000	Topsoil. Firm, dark grey brown silty sand with occasional medium sub-angular and sub-rounded flint.
0.32 - 0.50m	L1001	Subsoil. Firm, mid orange brown silty sand with occasional medium sub-angular and sub-rounded flint.
0.50m+	L1002	Natural. Firm, pale yellow brown sandy silt with patches of mid orange brown silty sand and occasional medium sub-angular and sub-rounded flint.

Sample section 1B 0.00 = 55.00m AOD		
0.00 - 0.38m	L1000	Topsoil. As above
0.38 - 0.57m	L1001	Subsoil. As above.
0.57m+	L1002	Natural. As above.

Description: Trench 1 contained no archaeological finds or features.

Trench 2 Fig. 4

Sample section 2A 0.00 = 55.19m AOD		
0.00 - 0.34m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Trench 1
0.34 - 0.41m	L1001	Subsoil. As above, Trench 1
0.41m+	L1002	Natural. As above, Trench 1

Sample section 2B 0.00 = 55.37m AOD		
0.00 - 0.29m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Trench 1
0.29 - 0.49m	L1001	Subsoil. As above, Trench 1
0.49m+	L1002	Natural. As above, Trench 1

Description: Trench 2 contained no archaeological finds or features

Trench 3 Fig. 4

Sample section 3A 0.00 = 54.82m AOD		
0.00 - 0.26m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Trench 1
0.26m+	L1002	Natural. As above, Trench 1

Sample section 3B 0.00 = 54.99m AOD		
0.00 - 0.24m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Trench 1
0.24m+	L1002	Natural. As above, Trench 1

Description: Trench 3 contained no archaeological finds or features.

Trench 4 Fig. 4

Sample section 4A 0.00 = 55.24m AOD		
0.00 - 0.27m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Trench 1

0.27m+	L1002	Natural. As above, Trench 1
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Sample section 4B 0.00 = 55.75m AOD		
0.00 - 0.33m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Trench 1
0.33m+	L1002	Natural. As above, Trench 1

Description: Trench 4 contained no archaeological finds or features

Trench 5 Figs. 4 & 5

Sample section 5A 0.00 = 54.75m AOD		
0.00 - 0.35m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Trench 1
0.35 - 0.72m	L1001	Subsoil. As above, Trench 1
0.72m+	L1002	Natural. As above, Trench 1

Sample section 5B 0.00 = 54.83m AOD		
0.00 - 0.32m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Trench 1
0.32m+	L1023	Fill of Pit F1019.

Description: Trench 5 contained Pits F1005, F1007, F1009, F1011, F1013, F1015 and F1017. F1019 was possibly a large pit. Dating evidence was sparse; Pits F1013 and Pit F1019 each contained a Roman pottery sherd, and Pit F1007 contained a fragment of a Roman copper alloy bracelet.

The pits are tabulated:

Feature	Plan/ Profile (dimensions)	Fill	Relationships	Findings
F1005	Sub-circular in plan, shallow irregular sides, flattish base (1.12 x 0.90 x 0.18m)	L1006: Friable, mid grey brown, silty sand with moderate small sub-angular flints	Cut Pit F1007	-
F1007	Sub-circular in plan, steep sides, concave base (0.65 x 0.32+ x 0.24m)	L1008: Friable, mid grey brown, silty sand with moderate small sub-angular flints	Cut by Pit F1005 and F1009	SF1 Copper alloy Roman bracelet fragment (1g)
F1009	Sub-circular in plan, steep sides, flattish base (2.05+ x 0.75+ x 0.46m)	L1010: Friable, mid grey brown, silty sand with moderate small sub-angular and flints	Cut Pits F1007 and F1013	-
F1011	Sub-circular in plan, steep stepped sides, flattish base (1.62 x 1.10+ x 0.38m)	L1012 (Upper): Friable, mid grey brown silty sand, with moderate small sub-angular flints L1036 (Basal): Friable, pale grey / yellow silty sand	-	-
F1013	Sub-oval in plan, moderately sloping sides, concave base (1.59 x 1.55+ x 0.41m)	L1014: Friable, mid grey brown, silty sand with moderate small sub-angular flints	Cut Pit F1015, Cut by Pit F1009	Roman pottery (1; 7g)
F1015	Sub-circular in plan, shallow sides, concave base (1.30+ x 0.95+ x 0.23m)	L1016: Friable, mid grey brown, silty sand with moderate small sub-angular flints	Cut Pit F1017, Cut by Pit F1013	-
F1017	Sub-circular in plan, shallow sides, concave base (0.70 x 0.38+ x 0.15m)	L1018: Friable, mid grey brown silty sand with moderate small sub-angular flint	Cut by Pit F1015	-
F1019	?Sub-circular in plan, steep sides, flattish base (5.4+ x 1.8+ x 1.90m)	L1020 (Basal): Friable, mid yellow brown silty sand with occasional small sub-angular flints and occasional small chalk flecks	-	-

	<p>L1021: Friable, mid grey brown silty sand with occasional small sub-angular flint</p> <p>L1022: Friable, mid grey brown silty sand with moderate small sub-angular flint</p> <p>L1023 (Upper): Friable, mid grey brown silty sand with moderate small sub-angular flint</p>	<p>-</p> <p>-</p> <p>Roman pottery (1; 2g), CBM (4g), animal bone (914g)</p>
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Trench 6 Figs. 4 & 6

Sample section 6A 0.00 = 54.75m AOD		
0.00 - 0.28m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Trench 1
0.28 - 0.53m	L1001	Subsoil. As above, Trench 1
0.53m+	L1002	Natural. As above, Trench 1

Sample section 6B 0.00 = 54.75m AOD		
0.00 - 0.32m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Trench 1
0.32 - 0.77m	L1001	Subsoil. As above, Trench 1
0.77m+	L1002	Natural. As above, Trench 1

Description: Trench 6 contained Pits F1003 and F1024, and Graves F1026, F1028, ?F1030, ?F1032 and F1034. In addition to the graves, Pit F1003 contained human bone fragments. Dating evidence was sparse; Pit F1024 contained a modern (19th century +) sherd, and Grave F1026 contained three Roman sherds.

Pit F1003 was sub-circular in plan (1.80+ x 1.20 x 0.22m). It had moderately sloping irregular sides and a concave irregular base. Its fill, L1004, was a friable, mid orange brown silty sand with occasional small sub-angular flints. It contained human bone and animal bone (44g).

Pit F1024 was sub-circular in plan (2.35+ x 1.60 x 0.39m). It had shallow irregular sides and a concave irregular base. Its fill, L1025, was a friable, mid yellow brown silty sand with occasional small sub-angular flints. It contained modern pottery (1; 5g) and shell (17g)

Grave F1026 was sub-rectangular in plan (? x 0.65 x 0.35m), orientated NW/SE. It had steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1027, was a friable, dark yellow brown silty sand and it contained Roman (2nd century) pottery (3; 45g), animal bone (358g), struck flint (1; 3g), shell (13g), fired clay (4; 16g), fe. Fragments (8; 38g) and a copper fragment (1g). Skeleton No 1 (SK1) was disturbed. It was excavated to its full extent and appears to be the partial remains of a single person. Grave F1026 was cut by ?Grave F1030 and Grave F1032. It cut Grave F1028.

Grave F1028 was partially visible in plan (? x 0.55 x 0.44m), orientated NW/SE. It had steep sides and a flattish irregular base. Its fill, L1029, was a friable, dark yellow brown silty sand and it contained no finds. Skeleton No 4 (SK4) comprised foot bones and a mandible fragment removed from either side of a baulk and believed to belong to the same individual. The majority of the skeleton likely remains under the baulk; lower leg bones were observed on site and remain *in situ*. Grave F1028 was cut by ?Grave F1030 and Graves F1026 and F1028.

?Grave F1030 was partially visible in plan (? x 0.58 x 0.31m), orientated NW/SE. It had steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1031, was a friable, dark yellow brown silty sand and it contained no finds. No burial or human bone was present. In section F1030 appeared to cut Graves F1026 and F1028

?Grave F1032 was partially visible in plan (? x 0.42 x 0.08m), orientated NW/SE. It had shallow sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1033, was a friable, dark yellow brown silty sand and it contained no finds. Skeleton No 3 (SK3) was a single femur fragment which was believed to be human during excavation. Following cleaning and analysis this was seen to in fact belong to horse (see Animal Bone report). Grave F1032 cut Grave F1026.

Grave F1034 was not visible in plan (1.30 x 0.81 x 0.42m), orientated NW/SE. It had irregular sides and the base was unseen. Its fill, L1035, was a friable, dark yellow brown silty sand and it contained no finds. Skeleton No. 2 (SK2) was not excavated but was left *in situ* and recorded (photographed and planned) on site; the full extent of this skeleton was not seen, but a pelvis and limb bones appeared to be present. Grave F1034 cut Grave F1028.

Trench 7 Fig. 4

Sample section 7A 0.00 = 54.93m AOD		
0.00 - 0.30m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Trench 1
0.30m+	L1002	Natural. As above, Trench 1

Sample section 7B 0.00 = 55.19m AOD		
0.00 - 0.37m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Trench 1
0.37m+	L1002	Natural. As above, Trench 1

Description: Trench 7 contained no archaeological finds or features

Trench 8 Fig. 4

Sample section 8A 0.00 = 55.42m AOD		
0.00 - 0.40m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Trench 1
0.40m+	L1002	Natural. As above, Trench 1

Sample section 8B 0.00 = 55.69m AOD		
0.00 - 0.27m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Trench 1
0.27– 0.52m	L1001	Subsoil. As above, Trench 1
0.52m+	L1002	Natural. As above, Trench 1

Description: Trench 8 contained no archaeological finds or features

7 CONFIDENCE RATING

7.1 It is not felt that any factors restricted the identification of archaeological features or finds.

8 DEPOSIT MODEL

8.1 Uppermost Topsoil L1000 was a firm, dark grey brown silty sand with occasional medium sub-angular and sub-rounded flint (0.24 – 0.38m thick). In Trenches 1 – 2, 5 – 6 and 8 it overlay Subsoil L1001, a firm, mid orange brown silty sand with occasional medium sub-angular and sub-rounded flint (0.07 - 0.37m).

8.3 At the base of the sequence the natural, L1002, was a firm, pale yellow brown sandy silt with patches of mid orange brown silty sand and occasional medium sub-angular and sub-rounded flint. It was present 0.24 – 0.77m below the present day ground surface.

9 DISCUSSION

9.1 The recorded features are tabulated:

Trench	Context	Description	Spot Date
5	F1005	Pit	-
	F1007	Pit	Roman Cu. Alloy bracelet fragment
	F1009	Pit	-
	F1011	Pit	-
	F1013	Pit	Roman
	F1015	Pit	-
	F1017	Pit	-
	F1019	Pit	Roman (late 1 st – 2 nd C)
	6	F1003	Pit (SK5)
F1024		Pit	Modern
F1026		Grave (SK1)	Roman (2 nd C)
F1028		Grave (SK4)	-
F1030		?Grave	-
F1032		?Grave	-
F1034		Grave (SK2)	-

9.2 The archaeological features were present in Trenches 5 and 6, located in the eastern sector of the site. The features were numerous (Trench 5 (eight) and 6 (seven)), and comprised pits and graves. The pits were either closely-spaced or inter-cutting within Trenches 5 and 6. With the exception of Pit F1024, the majority of the pits were undated or contained sparse Roman pottery. The presence of such pits may be consistent with peripheral activity around the large Roman settlement identified 300m to the north, and potentially also associated with Roman funerary activity that is typically located on marginal areas on the outskirts of settlements. Pit F1007 (Trench 5) contained a small fragment (1g) of a late Roman copper alloy

bracelet, potentially discarded by an occupant of the settlement after it was broken, though an association with the graves cannot be discounted (see below).

9.3 Partially inter-cutting graves were recorded at the eastern end of Trench 6. Grave F1026 had been disturbed and partially truncated, and the human remains were recorded and lifted. Subsequent analysis recorded the skeleton as relatively poorly-preserved, highly fragmented and largely derived from the right hand side of the body; probably belonging to an individual between teenage and 20 years old with no indication of pathological conditions or trauma. The sex could not be determined. Grave F1026 also included the significant proportion of a central Gaulish Samian ware cup, dated to the 2nd century AD, which is conspicuously well-preserved in comparison with other Roman pottery sherds from the site, thus may have been a grave good associated with the skeleton. Very small flakes of copper alloy and iron were also recorded in this grave, suggesting that further dress accessories or grave good may have once been present, but have been truncated or disturbed.

9.4 Graves F1028 and F1034 appear to preserve *in situ* inhumation burials (the former extending beyond the trench), and the skeletons were not excavated, pending subsequent investigations. Graves F1030 and F1032, uppermost in the stratigraphic sequence, appeared significantly disturbed and no evidence of human remains was recorded within them. Pit F1007 (Trench 5) contained a small fragment (1g) of a late Roman copper alloy bracelet, and it is possible that this may have been associated with a burial, although if the Samian cup in Grave F1026 is an accurate chronological marker, then the bracelet is not contemporary. Sparse Roman urned cremations and inhumations have previously been recorded associated with the Roman settlement at Sicklesmere to the north, and recent (ongoing) investigations at Erskine Lodge c.250m to the north have recorded five inhumations (to date) associated with potential settlement evidence (Evershed 2016). Therefore the graves comprise the southernmost evidence for Roman activity to the south of the settlement at Sicklesmere, but it remains unclear if there was a defined cemetery related to that recorded at Erskine Lodge where a significant component of the pottery was dated to the 2nd century AD (Evershed 2016, 25-7). It is uncertain whether the burials were contemporary with areas of occupation, or whether a postulated route to the south provided a foci. Roadside burials immediately outside settlements in the Roman period are not uncommon. The characterisation of Roman rural settlement, and the importance of identifying Roman burials, especially those in rural cemeteries has long been recognised in research agenda (Going 1997, 37 & 40; Medlycott 2011, 33 & 42), and the results of this evaluation suggest this site has a modest to high potential to contribute to this theme.

9.5 The earliest find comprised a single flint blade, potentially of early Neolithic origin, contained as residual material in Grave F1026 (Trench 6), and Pit F1024 (Trench 6) contained a single sherd of modern pottery which may be intrusive.

DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

Archive records, with an inventory, will be deposited with any donated finds from the site at Suffolk County Archaeological Store. The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross-referenced and checked for internal consistency.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Solutions would like to thank Havebury Housing Partnership for funding the works and for their assistance (in particular Ms Kate Leszczyn).

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

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APPENDIX 1 CONCORDANCE OF FINDS

Feature	Context	Segment	Trench	Description	Spot Date (Pot Only)	Pot Qty	Pottery (g)	CBM (g)	A.Bone (g)	Other Material	Other Qty	Other (g)
	1000		2	Topsoil								
1003	1004		6	Fill of Pit					44	H.Bone Fragment SK.5		16
1007	1008		5	Fill of Pit						SF1.Cu Alloy Bracelet	1	1
1013	1014		5	Fill of Pit	Roman	1	7					
1019	1023		5	Fill of Pit	Late 1st-2nd C AD	1	2		914	F.Clay	1	4
1024	1025		6	Fill of Pit	Modern (19thC+)	1	5			Shell	1	17
1026	1027		6	Fill of Grave	2nd C AD	3	45		474	S.Flint H.Bone SK1 Shell F.Clay Fe Frag Cu Flakes (Grave Fill)	1 4 1	3 885 13 16 2 <1g
1028	1029		6	Cut of Grave						H.Bone SK4		180
1032	1033		6	Fill of Grave					56			

APPENDIX 2 SPECIALIST REPORTS

The Struck Flint

Andrew Peachey

A single piece (3g) of struck flint was recovered from Grave F1026, It comprises a blade in mid grey un-patinated flint, with small parallel dorsal scars, characteristic of technology employed in the Mesolithic or early Neolithic periods. No further evidence of core technology can be ascertained and the isolated residual context of the blade limits any further conclusions.

The Roman Pottery

Andrew Peachey

The evaluation recovered a total of five sherds (54g) of Roman pottery and a single sherd (5g) of modern pottery (Table 1). The Roman pottery includes a central Gaulish samian ware cup that supports a date in the 2nd century AD, and is conspicuously well-preserved in comparison to the low quantities of coarse ware also present.

Methodology

The pottery was quantified by sherd count, weight (g) and R.EVE with fabrics examined at x20 magnification in accordance with 'A Standard for Pottery Studies in Archaeology' (Barclay *et al* 2016), developed from the guidelines of the Study Group for Roman Pottery. Fabric codes and descriptions were cross-referenced, where possible, to the National Roman Fabric Reference Collection (Tomber & Dore 1998) or regional kiln/type series, while local or indistinguishable coarse wares were assigned an alpha-numeric code and are fully described in the report. Samian ware forms reference Webster (1996). All data has been entered into a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet that forms part of the site archive.

Fabric Descriptions

LEZ SA2	Lezoux samian ware (Tomber & Dore 1998, 32).
BSW	Romanizing grey ware (Going 1987, 9). Black surfaces with a thick red to red-brown core. Inclusions comprise common, poorly sorted quartz (0.1-0.5mm), sparse fine mica and sparse dark red-brown clay pellets (0.25-0.75mm).
GRS	Sandy grey ware. Mid grey throughout. Inclusions comprise common, well-sorted, sub rounded quartz (0.1-0.25mm) with sparse fine silver mica.

Fabric	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	R.EVE
<i>Roman</i>			
LEZ SA2	1	42	0.25
BSW	3	10	-
GRS	1	2	0.05
<i>Modern</i>			
Porcelain	1	5	-
<i>Total</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>59</i>	<i>0.30</i>

Table 1: Quantification of fabric types

Commentary

The Roman pottery in Grave F1026 included approximately a quarter of a well-preserved samian ware cup, manufactured at Lezoux, central Gaul (LEZ SA2). The conical cup (Dr.33) has an slight internal offset on the rim, an external mid body groove and a relatively short body; characteristic of the most common samian ware cup type in Britain in the 2nd century AD, probably in the Antonine period (mid to late 2nd century AD). Also in F1026 are very small, abraded sherds of local coarse ware (BSW1), which were also present in Pit F1013, with similarly poorly preserved GRS1 in Pit F1019. The GRS1 comprises a very small fragment from the rim of a poppyhead beaker, likely produced in the late 1st to 2nd centuries AD; however it is notable that all the limited coarse ware sherds are significantly more abraded and fragmented than the samian ware cup, a condition that cannot be wholly attributed to the relative robustness of fabric types.

A single sherd of white porcelain was contained in Pit F1024, and was likely produced in the Victorian period or later.

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The Metalwork

By Rebecca Sillwood

A single copper alloy Small Find was recovered from the site – consisting of around half of a late Roman bracelet (SF1). The bracelet is flat in cross section, with a decorative crenelated, or cogwheel, outer edge. The object weighs only 1g, and the diameter can be estimated at around 37mm. One end of the broken piece is narrowed for the fastening. This type of bracelet is similar to several found at the Lankhills Roman cemetery, Winchester, and fits into Clarke's Type D1d (Clarke, 1979, 305, Fig. 37).

An iron nail was recovered from Grave F1026. The object is likely to be incomplete and missing much of the shank. It weighs 2g, and measures only 19.5mm in height. The head of the piece is encrusted. This object is not dateable, as nails were available in this form in multiple periods.

Clarke, G. 1979. *The Roman Cemetery at Lankhills. Winchester Studies 3: Pre-Roman and Roman Winchester, Part II.* Oxford

Human Remains

Dr Julia E.M. Cussans

Four sets of human remains were excavated during the trial trench evaluation.

SK1 (F1026) was excavated to its full extent and appears to be the partial remains of a single person. SK2 (F1034) was not excavated but was left *in situ* and recorded (photographed and planned) on site; the full extent of this skeleton was not seen, but a pelvis and limb bones appeared to be present. SK3 (F1032) was a single femur fragment which was believed to be human during excavation. Following cleaning and analysis this was seen to in fact belong to horse (see Animal Bone report) and will not be discussed further here. SK4 (F1028) comprised foot bones and a mandible fragment removed from either side of a baulk and believed to belong to the same individual. The majority of the skeleton likely remains under the baulk; lower leg bones were observed on site and remain *in situ*. Excavated remains from SK1 and SK4 are described more fully below. A further set of human remains (SK5) was recognised during analysis of the animal bone assemblage. This derived from L1004 (Pit F1003), which, while located in the same trench as the other human remains, was somewhat removed from the main concentration of identified burials.

SK1 (L1027, Grave F1026, Trench 6)

Preservation of SK1 was rated as OK-poor; much of the bone had suffered surface damage and erosion particularly on the joint surfaces. The bone had also become highly fragmented during excavation with many fresh breaks present indicating the friable nature of the bone. In addition to the bones belonging to SK1 a small quantity of animal bone was mixed into the deposit. These were extracted and are discussed in the animal bone section.

SK1 represented the largest collection of human bone recovered from the site, but was by no means a complete skeleton. Full details of the bones present are given in the site archive and a summary is presented here. Overall bones from the right hand side of the body were more abundant. Bones present were as follows: a few fragments of skull, two thoracic and one lumbar vertebrae, a fragment of sacrum plus many vertebral fragments, a selection of ribs and rib fragments, scapula (RHS only), humerus, radius, ulna, pelvis, femur, a tibia fragment (RHS only) and the majority of the bones from the hands including carpal, metacarpals and phalanges. No foot bones were present. Many of the bones were in several fragments and none were complete enough to be measured.

The sex of the skeleton could not be determined as there was very little skull present and the pelvis was too fragmentary. Where present all of the epiphyses observed were fused. These included the distal humerus, radius and ulna and the proximal femur. Mays (2002, Fig 3.11) indicates that the distal femur fuses between 10-16 years in females and 12-17 years in males and that the ball joint on the femur fuses

between 13-18 years in females and 14-20 years in males. The proximal humerus and distal femur, both of which are missing from the excavated remains are slightly later fusing. Their absence from the assemblage may indicate that these later fusing bones were still unfused and either missed during excavation or were less well preserved due to their more porous nature. If this were so then it would appear that the skeleton belonged to an individual in their mid-late teenage years.

There were no obvious signs of pathological lesion or trauma on any of the bones.

SK4 (L1029, Grave Pit F1028, Trench 6)

Preservation was rated as ok to good, bones were generally intact but some surface erosion was present, including signs of root etching. Bone of the left and right feet were present including the majority of the tarsals, all of the metatarsals, six of the proximal phalanges and one distal phalange. The distal part of the right fibula was also present.

A mandible fragment was also assigned as belonging to SK4. This mandible derived from a considerable distance away from the rest of the bones, but due to the observed orientation and relative position of the bones it was thought likely by the excavator that it belonged to SK4. The mandible fragment was part of the left mandible and included the canine(C), third and fourth premolars (P3, P4) and first, second and third molars (M1, M2, M3), all of which were in wear.

No data were available to determine the sex of SK4. The presence of the M3 tooth in the mandible fragment and the fact it was in wear indicates that the mandible belonged to an adult and was certainly over 18 years of age at approximately which age the M3 erupts (Mays 2002, Fig. 3.9). An adult age is also indicated by the foot bones present all of which have their epiphyses fully fused. Collectively the phalanges and metatarsals fuse between 12-18 years (Mays 2002, Fig 3.11) with some variation between the sexes. As all of the bones are fully fused it would indicate that this person was aged at least 18 years at death and possibly somewhat older.

There were no obvious signs of pathological lesion or trauma on any of the bones.

SK5 (L1004, Pit F1003, Trench 6)

During analysis of the animal bone assemblage two human bones were discovered as part of fill L1004. These bones were a calcaneus and a distal fibula, both of which were unfused. Fusion ages given by Mays (2002, Fig 3.11) indicate that for females the calcaneus fuses at between 12-16 years and for males 14-18 years; similar ages are given for the fusion of the distal fibula. This would suggest an age at death of less than 18 years old. As this pit was only half sectioned during the trial trench excavation it is possible that further human remains are present *in situ*. If this pit did indeed turn out to contain a burial and not just redeposited remains then this would widen out the area of human burials beyond the small concentration described above.

Summary

Remains of at least four individuals were present on the site, the majority being located within a possible ditch feature in Trench 6, with a further possible burial in a

separate pit towards the western end of Trench 6. It appears likely that further excavation will uncover more burials.

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The Shell

Dr Julia E.M. Cussans

A very small quantity of marine shell was recovered from trial trench and these derived from two contexts: L1025 (Pit F1024) and L1027 (Grave F1026). All of the shell fragments present derived from Oyster (*Ostrea edulis*). L1025 yielded a single upper valve and L1027 contained two oyster fragments. No signs of human modification were present; one of the fragments had signs of worm infestation. There were no further points of interest about this very small assemblage.

The Animal Bone

Dr Julia E.M. Cussans

A small assemblage of animal bone was recovered from trial trench excavations a Great Welnetham deriving from four separate contexts (Table 2). Bone preservation was rated as poor through to good on a five point scale ranging from very poor through to excellent. Bone abrasion and fresh breakages were fairly common especially in the more poorly preserved contexts. Some of the bones were associated with some of the human bone deposits and some were independent; for clarity each of the deposits will be described separately below. A small amount of dog gnawing was noted, no burnt bone was present.

L1004, Pit F1004 Trench 6

This very small deposit contained two cattle bones and two small (cat or badger sized) mammal bones. Additionally two human bones were recovered from this context that had not been recognised as such on site; these will be more fully reported on in the human bone report below. Cattle were represented by a tooth and a second phalange. No signs of butchery or pathology were present.

L1023, Pit F1019 Trench 5

This was the largest collection of animal bone and had no human bone associated with it. It comprised of a mix of cattle and horse bone, but was dominated by large (cattle or horse sized) mammal bones which may have belonged to either taxa; the majority of these were rib and vertebra fragments. Cattle were represented by a mix of elements including a butchered radius that had been partially chopped through below the proximal articulation. Horse was also represented by a mix of elements and while no butchery was observed ageable elements were present in the form of an unfused proximal tibia epiphysis. No pathological elements were noted.

L1027, Grave F1026 Trench 6

These elements were all found in association with SK1 and were presumably somewhat intermingled with the human remains as originally they had largely all been bagged together as human bone, with the exception of a large antler fragment. Animal remains from this deposit included fragments of cattle and pig mandible as well as large and medium (sheep or pig sized) mammal bone fragments. As aforementioned a large piece of antler was also present. This was a T-shaped piece which had been sawn through on all three of its ends and hollowed out on two. It is possible that the antler and / or the mandibles formed some sort of grave deposit.

L1033, Grave 1032 Trench 6 (SK3)

This single bone was originally thought to belong to a human and was hence assigned as SK3 on site. Following cleaning and more detailed inspection it was determined that this bone was in fact a fragment of horse femur and was not part of a human burial. No signs of butchery or pathology were noted on this femur head.

No further animal bones were recovered and little more can be said about the small assemblage presented here.

Feature	Context	Trench	Description	Spot Date	Preservation	Cattle	Pig	Horse	Red Deer	Large mammal	Medium mammal	Small mammal	Total
1003	1004	6	Fill of Pit		poor	2						2	4
1019	1023	5	Fill of Pit	Late 1st-2nd C AD	good	7		5		65			77
1026	1027	6	Fill of Grave	2nd C AD	poor	2	1		1	4	1		9
1032	1033	6	Fill of Grave		ok			1					1
					Total	11	1	6	1	69	1	2	91

Table 2. Quantification of animal bone from Great Welnetham

The Fired Clay

Andrew Peachey

Trial-trench evaluation excavations recovered a single small fragment (4g) of fired clay from Roman Pit F1019, in a highly abraded and rounded condition. The fired clay occurs in a mid orange fabric of silty clay, tempered with common rounded chalk (<2.5mm). It may have formed part of the lining of a hearth, oven or kiln, but given the paucity of material is likely not directly related or in close proximity to such a structure.

The Environmental Samples

Dr John Summers

Introduction

During the trial trench evaluation at Fenton's Farm, two bulk soil samples for environmental archaeological assessment were taken and processed from Grave Fill L1027 (F1026). The samples were primarily taken for the recovery of small bones and artefactual remains associated with the burial but the resulting light fractions were also assessed for their environmental archaeological composition. This report presents the results from the assessment of the bulk sample light fractions, and discusses the significance and potential of any remains recovered.

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 a semi-quantitative scale (X = present; XX = common; XXX = abundant). Reference literature (Cappers *et al.* 2006; Jacomet 2006; Kerney and Cameron 1979; Kerney 1999) and a reference collection of modern seeds was consulted where necessary. Potential contaminants, such as modern roots, seeds and invertebrate fauna were also recorded in order to gain an insight into possible disturbance of the deposits.

Results

The assessment data from the bulk sample light fractions are presented in Table 3.

Carbonised plant macrofossils were sparse, being represented by two indeterminate cereal grains, a single free-threshing type wheat (*Triticum aestivum/ turgidum* type) rachis fragment, and two pea/ bean seeds (Fabaceae). Charcoal was present only as a limited number of small fragments. It is likely that such material represents background concentrations of scattered and wind-blown carbonised debris which became incorporated into the sampled deposits.

Mollusc shells included a range of common terrestrial taxa. These included calcareous grassland types (e.g. *Pupilla muscorum* and *Vallonia* sp.), along with those more characteristic of damper, ground litter habitats (e.g. *Carychium* sp., *Discus rotundatus*, *Oxychilus* sp. and *Trichia hispida* group).

Conclusions

The bulk sample light fractions from Fenton's Farm were consistent with the pattern expected for grave fills. Carbonised macrofossils and charcoal were present only in

low densities, most likely representing scattered and wind-blown carbonised debris that became incorporated into the deposits.

The presence of free-threshing type wheat and pulses, although not exclusively post-Roman, suggests that the remains may be at odds with the 2nd century date given to the deposit. As such, they may be intrusive from later activity on the site.

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Site code	Sample number	Context	Feature	Description	Trench	Spot date	Volume taken (litres)	Volume processed (litres)	% processed	Cereals		Non-cereal taxa		Charcoal		Molluscs		Contaminants						
										Cereal grains	Cereal chaff	Notes	Seeds	Notes	Charcoal>2mm	Molluscs	Notes	Roots	Molluscs	Modern seeds	Insects	Earthworm capsules	Other remains	
WLG038	1	1027	1026	Fill of Grave	6	2nd C AD	40	40	100%	-	X	FTW rachis (1)	X	Large Fabaceae (1)	-	X	XXX		XX	X	X	X		Bone frags (X)
WLG038	2	1027	1026	Fill of Grave	6	2nd C AD	40	40	100%	X	-	NFI (2)	X	Large Fabaceae (1)	-	X	XXX		XX	X	X	X		-

Table 3: Results from the assessment of bulk sample light fractions from Fenton's Farm. Abbreviations: FTW = free-threshing type wheat (*Triticum aestivum/turgidum*); NFI = not formally identified (indeterminate cereal grain).

APPENDIX 3 APPROVED WSI

**PROPOSED NEW DEVELOPMENT, LAND NORTH OF FENTON'S FARM, STANNINGFIELD
ROAD, GREAT WHELNETHAM, SUFFOLK**

**WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

**29th November 2017
Rev 7th December 2017**

Archaeological Solutions is an independent archaeological contractor providing the services which satisfy all archaeological requirements of planning applications, including:

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PROPOSED NEW DEVELOPMENT, LAND NORTH OF FENTON'S FARM, STANNINGFIELD ROAD, GREAT WHELNETHAM, SUFFOLK ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIAL TRENCH EVALUATION

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 This specification has been prepared in response to a brief (to be) issued by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCC AS-CT) (Rachael Abraham, dated 15th November 2017). It provides for an archaeological trial trench evaluation to be carried out in advance of the proposed construction of a new residential development on land north of Fenton's Farm, Stanningfield Road, Great Whelnetham, Suffolk (NGR TL 878 600), in order to provide further information for the initial requirement of a planning condition on St Edmundsbury Council Planning Approval DC/16/1268/FUL, imposed on approval requiring a programme of archaeological work. The evaluation is required by the LPA, based on advice from SCC AS-CT.

1.2 It is understood that the programme of archaeological investigation should comprise an archaeological field evaluation, to comply with the planning requirement of the local planning authority (on advice from SCC AS-CT). This WSI for archaeological evaluation has been prepared for the approval of SCC AS-CT. Further archaeological works may be required by SCC AS-CT following the evaluation, should remains be present, for which a new brief will be issued and a new WSI required for approval.

2 COMPLIANCE

2.1 If AS carried out the evaluation, AS would comply with SCC AS-CT's requirements.

3 SITE & DEVELOPMENT DESCRIPTION ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 It is proposed to erect a new development of residential dwellings on land north of Fenton's farm, Great Whelnetham. The site is a field on the western side of Stanningfield Road in the village, and extends to some 0.4ha, and it lies at c.55m AOD.

3.2 The Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER) notes that the site is an area of archaeological potential, which has not been tested by any previous archaeological investigation, and lies close to a number of sites recorded on the HER close by, including a Roman settlement site to the north (HER WLG 005) with finds scatters found during building work over a large area, and also Roman cremations (HER WLG 004).

3.3 The site thus has a potential for multi-period archaeological remains, including further evidence of Roman settlement which is known to the north.

3.4 The proposed works will cause significant ground disturbance that has the potential to damage any archaeological deposits that exist. The archaeological and historical background of the site will be discussed in the project report and the HER will be consulted.

4 BRIEF FOR THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION SPECIFICATION FOR TRIAL TRENCH EVALUATION GENERAL MANAGEMENT

4.1 The principal objectives for the evaluation include:

- To establish whether any archaeological deposit exists in the area, with particular regard to any which are of sufficient importance to merit preservation *in situ*
- To identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit within the application area, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.
- To evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits, along with the potential for the survival of environmental evidence
- To provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.

4.2 Research Design

4.2.1 The regional research frameworks are set out in Glazebrook (1997 and Brown & Glazebrook (2000) and updated by Medlycott and Brown (2008) and Medlycott (2011). Medlycott (2011, 47) identifies regional variation and tribal distinctions as underlying themes for research in the Roman period. Research topics for the Roman period previously set out by Going & Plouviez (in Brown & Glazebrook 2000, 19-22) include analysis of early and late Roman military developments, further analysis of large and small towns, evidence of food consumption and production, further research into agricultural production, landscape research (in particular further evidence for potential woodland succession/regression and issues of relict landscapes, as well as further research into the road network and bridging points), further research into rural settlements and coastal issues. Medlycott (2011, 47-48) states that these research areas remain valid and presents updated consideration of them. To these themes Medlycott & Brown (2008) and Medlycott (2011, 47-48) add rural settlements and landscapes, the process of Romanisation in the region, the evidence for the Imperial Fen Estate, and the Roman/Saxon transition.

4.2.2 Wade (in Brown & Glazebrook 2000, 23-26) identifies research topics for the rural landscape in the Saxon and medieval periods. These include examination of population during this period (distribution and density, as well as physical structure), settlement (characterisation of form and function, creation and testing of settlement diversity models), specialisation and surplus agricultural production, assessment of craft production, detailed study of changes in land use and the impact of colonists (such as Saxons, Danes and Normans) as well as the impact of the major institutions such as the Church.

4.2.3 Medlycott (2011, 57) states that the study of the Anglo-Saxon period still requires further cooperation between historians and archaeologists. Important research issues for this period comprise: the Roman/Anglo-Saxon transitional period; settlement distribution, which suffers from problems associated with the identification of Saxon settlement sites; population modelling and demographics, which has the potential to be advanced by modern scientific methods; differences within the region in terms of settlement type and economic practice and subjects related to this such as links with the continent, trading practices and cultural influences; rural landscapes and settlements, including detailed study of the changes and developments in such settlements over time and the influence of Saxon landscape organisation and settlements on these issues in the medieval period; towns and their relationships with their hinterland; infrastructure, including river management, the identification of ports and harbours and the role of existing infrastructure in shaping the Saxon period landscape; the economy, based on palaeoenvironmental studies; ritual and religion; the effect of the Danish occupation; and artefact studies (Medlycott 2011, 57-59).

4.2.4 As set out above, the principal research objectives will be to identify any evidence of Roman or later activity on the site.

References

Brown, N & Glazebrook, J (eds), 2000, *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties. 2. Research Agenda and Strategy*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 8

Glazebrook, J (eds), 1997, *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties. 1. Resource Assessment*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 3

Medlycott, M & Brown, N, 2008, *Revised East Anglian Archaeological Research Frameworks*, www.eaareports/algaoee

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

5 SPECIFICATION TRENCHED EVALUATION

5.1 Details of Senior Project Staff

5.1.1 AS has developed a professional and well-qualified team who have undertaken numerous archaeological projects (both desk-based and field evaluations) on all types of developments, including commercial, residential, road schemes and golf courses. AS is a Registered Organisation of the ClfA.

5.1.2 Profiles of key project staff are provided (Appendix 3).

A Method Statement is presented
Trial Trench Evaluation Appendix 1

5.1.3 The evaluation will conform with the guidelines set down in the brief and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluations (revised 2014)* and *Standard and Guidelines for Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment (revised 2014)*. It will also adhere to the document *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003) and the requirements of the SCC document *Requirements for a Trenched Evaluation 2017*.

5.1.4 SCC AS-CT require a programme of archaeological trial trenching and stipulate that 110m of trenching at 1.8m width should be excavated on a grid array. Eight trenches of 14m x 1.8m are proposed. A trench plan is appended. AS is happy to review the scale/location of the trenches following comment from the client and/or SCC AS-CT.

5.1.5 The environmental strategy will adhere to the guidelines issued by English Heritage (now Historic England) (*Environmental Archaeology; A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation*, Centre for Archaeology Guidelines, rev 2011). An environmentalist will be invited to visit the site if remains of interest are found. Dr Rob Scaife/Dr John Summers will be the Environmental Coordinator for the project. The specialist will make his/her results known to the regional science advisor who co-ordinates environmental archaeology in the region on behalf of Historic England.

5.1.6 Estimate of time and resources required for each phase, to complete the trial trenching, project archive and the production of an evaluation report.

Trial Excavation
Processing, Cataloguing and Conservation of Finds
Preparation of Report and Archive c.5-10 Days

Staff on site: a Project Officer and Site Assistant/s (as necessary)

5.1.7 In advance of the field work AS will liaise with the Suffolk Archaeological Archive to fulfil their requirements for the long term deposition of the project archive. These will encompass: their collection policy, and their financial and technical requirements for long term storage. The resources include provision for the long term-deposition of the project archive.

5.1.8 Details of staff and specialist contractors are provided (Appendix 2). The project will be managed by Claire Halpin MCIFA /Jon Murray MCIFA.

5.1.9 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'. A risk assessment and management strategy will be completed prior to the start of works on site.

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

6 SERVICES

6.1 The client is to advise AS of the position of any services which traverse the site.

7 SECURITY

7.1 Throughout all site works care will be taken to maintain all existing security arrangements, and to minimise disruption.

8 REINSTATEMENT

8.1 No provision has been made for reinstatement, excepting simple backfilling, following approval by SCC AS-CT.

9 REPORT REQUIREMENTS

9.1 The report will include (as a minimum):

- a) the archaeological background
- b) a consideration of the aims and methods adopted in the course of the recording
- c) a detailed account of the nature, location, extent, date, significance and quality of any archaeological evidence recorded.
- d) Excavation methodology and detailed results including a suitable conclusion and discussion
- e) plans and sections of any recorded features and deposits
- f) discussion and interpretation of the evidence. An assessment of the projects significance in a regional and local context and appendices.
- g) All specialist reports or assessments
- h) A concise non-technical summary of the project results
- i) A HER summary sheet
- j) An OASIS summary sheet

9.2 Draft hard and digital PDF copies of the report will be submitted to SCC AS-CT for approval. If any revisions are required, final hard and digital PDF copies will be supplied to SCC AS-CT for deposition with the HER.

9.3 The project details will be submitted to the OASIS database, and the online summary form will be appended to the project report.

9.4 A summary report will be submitted suitable for inclusion in the annual roundups of *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History*, dependent on the results of the project.

10 ARCHIVE

10.1 The requirements for archive storage will be agreed with the Suffolk Archaeological Archives.

10.2 The archive will be deposited within six months of the conclusion of the fieldwork. It will be prepared in accordance with the UK Institute for Conservation's *Conservation Guideline No.2* and according to the document *Deposition of Archaeological Archives in Suffolk* (SCC AS Conservation Team, 2017). A unique event number and monument number will be obtained from the County HER Officer.

10.3 The full archive of finds and records will be made secure at all stages of the project, both on and off site. Arrangements will be made at the earliest opportunity for the archive to be accessed into the collections of Suffolk Archaeological Archives; with the landowner's permission in the case of any finds. It is acknowledged that it is the responsibility of the field investigation organisation to make these arrangements with the landowner and Suffolk Archaeological Archives. The archive will be adequately catalogued, labelled and packaged for transfer and storage in accordance with the guidelines set out in the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation's *Conservation Guidelines No.2* and the other relevant reference documents.

10.4 Archive records, with inventory, are to be deposited, as well as any donated finds from the site, at the Suffolk Archaeological Archives and in accordance with their requirements. 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. A unique event number for the report and monument number for any finds will be obtained from the HER.

11 MONITORING

11.1 It is understood that SCCAS-CT will monitor the project on behalf of the local planning authority. Trenches will only be signed off/backfilled following approval by SCC AS-CT.

11.2 **Notification** Archaeological Solutions will give SCCAS-CT notification prior to the commencement of the project on site

11.3 **Monitoring** SCCAS-CT will be responsible for monitoring progress and standards throughout the project, both on site and during the post-survey/report stages, to ensure compliance with the planning requirement, the approved WSI and any subsequent Brief and approved WSI for further fieldwork, analyses and publication.

11.4 Any variations to the WSI will be agreed in advance with SCCAS-CT prior to them being carried out.

APPENDIX 1 METHOD STATEMENT

Method Statement for the recording of archaeological remains

The archaeological evaluation will be conducted in accordance with the project brief, and the code of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.

1 Mechanical Excavation

1.1 A mechanical excavator fitted with a wide toothless bucket will be used to remove the topsoil/overburden. 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.

1.2 The mechanical stripping will be controlled, and the mechanical excavator will only operate under the full-time supervision of an experienced archaeologist.

2 Site Location Plan

2.1 On conclusion of the mechanical excavation, 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.

3 Manual Cleaning & Base Planning of Archaeological Features

3.1 Exposed areas will be hand-cleaned to define archaeological features sufficient to produce a base plan.

4 Full Excavation

If deep, 'urban' type deposits are encountered, or significant deposits of made ground are encountered (which is unlikely on this site) the upper levels of the test pits will be stepped as necessary, within layers of later post-medieval/modern date only, in order to ensure safe working practices. The trenches will be no less than 1.6m wide at base.

Excavation of Stratified Sequences

The trenches will be excavated according to phase, from the most recent to the earliest, and the phasing of features will be distinguished by their stratigraphic relationships, fills and finds.

Deep features e.g. quarry holes, may incorporate stratified deposits which will be excavated by hand-dug sections and recorded.

Excavation of Buildings

Building remains are likely to comprise stake holes, post holes and slots/gullies, masonry foundations and low masonry walls. Associated features may be present e.g. hearths.

The features comprising buildings will be excavated fully and in plan/phase, to a level sufficient for the requirements of an evaluation.

Full Excavation

Industrial remains and intrinsically interesting features e.g hearths, burials will clearly merit full excavation, though will be excavated sufficient to characterise such deposits within the context of an evaluation. Discrete features associated with possible structures and/or settlement will be fully excavated, again sufficient to characterise them for the purposes of an evaluation. Otherwise discrete features (eg pits) will be half-sectioned.

Ditches

The ditches will be excavated in segments up to 2m long (min 1m wide), and the segments will be placed to provide adequate coverage of the ditches, establish their relationships and obtain samples and finds.

Buried Soils

If buried soils are encountered, the surfaces will be cleaned and examined for features/finds, which will be investigated/recorded before any further excavation takes place.

5 Written Record

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

5.2 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.

6 Photographic Record

6.1 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. Digital images will also be taken (Nikon Coolpix L29 16.1 megapixel cameras). 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.

7 Drawn Record

7.1 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 or 1:20, as appropriate. In addition 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.

8 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 prior to and 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.

In the event of items considered as being defined as treasure being found, then the requirements of the Treasure Act 1996 (with subsequent amendments) will be followed. Any such finds encountered during the investigation will be reported

immediately to the Suffolk Portable Antiquities Scheme Finds Liaison Officer who will in turn inform the Coroner within 14 days

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.

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.

HUMAN BONE

Any human remains present would not normally be excavated at the stage of an evaluation, but would be protected and preserved in situ, on advice from SCC AS-CT. Should human remains be discovered and be required to be removed, the coroner will be informed and a licence from the Ministry of Justice sought immediately; both the client and the monitoring officer will also be informed. Any excavation of human remains at the stage of an evaluation would only be carried out following advice from SCC AS-CT. Excavators would be made aware, and comply with, provisions of Section 25 of the Burial Act of 1857 and pay due attention to the requirements of Health & Safety.

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. All animal bone will be collected.

ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLING

The sampling will adhere to the guidelines prepared by English Heritage (now Historic England), and the specialist will make his/her results known to the regional science advisor who co-ordinates environmental archaeology in the region on behalf of Historic England. The project will also accord with the guidelines of the English Heritage (now Historic England) document *Environmental Archaeology, a guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation*, Centre for Archaeology Guidelines 2011.

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.

If waterlogged remains are found advice on sampling will be obtained on site from Dr Rob Scaife/Dr John Summers. Dr Rob Scaife/Dr Summers and AS will seek advice from the HE 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.

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.

Sampling strategies on evaluations aim to determine the potential of the site for both biological remains (plants, small vertebrates) and small sized artefacts which would otherwise not be collected by hand. The number/range of samples taken will represent the range of feature types encountered, but with an aim of at least three samples from each feature type.

For plant remains, the samples taken at evaluation stage would aim to characterise:

- The range of preservation types (charred, mineral-replaced, waterlogged) and their quality
- Any differences in remains from dated/undated features
- Variation between different feature types/areas

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 (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.

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 Historic England 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 HE regional coordinator 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/Dr John Summers will visit to advise on 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).

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.

If waterlogged remains are found they will be sampled by Dr Rob Scaife/Dr John Summers. Dr Rob Scaife and AS will seek advice from the HE Regional Scientific Advisor if significant environmental remains are found.

FINDS PROCESSING

The project director 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 2

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LIMITED: PROFILES OF STAFF & SPECIALISTS

DIRECTOR

Claire Halpin BA MCIfA

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 MCIfA

Qualifications: Member of the ClfA

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 (ACCOUNTS)

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.

OFFICE ADMINISTRATOR

Sarah Powell

Experience: Sarah is an experienced and efficient administrative assistant with more than ten years' experience of working in a variety of office environments. She is IT literate and proficient in the use of Microsoft Word, particularly Microsoft Excel. She has completed NVQ 2 & 3 in Administration and Office Skills. She recently attended and completed a course in Microsoft Excel – Advanced Level.

OFFICE MANAGER (LOGISTICS)

Jennifer O'Toole

Experience: Jennifer's professional career has included a variety of roles such as Operations Director with The Logistics Network Ltd, Tutor/Trainer & Deputy Manager with Avanta TNG and Training and Assessment Consultant with PDM Training and Consultancy Ltd. Jennifer's career history emphasises her organisational and interpersonal skills, especially her ability to efficiently liaise with and manage individuals on various levels, and provide a range of supportive/ administrative services. Jennifer holds professional qualifications in a number of subjects including recruitment practice, customer service, workplace competence and health and safety. In her role with Archaeological Solutions Ltd, Jennifer has assisted in the delivery of the company's services on a variety of projects as well as co-ordinating recruitment and providing a range of complex administrative support.

SENIOR PROJECTS MANAGER

Jon Murray BA MCifA

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 projectmanaes) 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

Gareth Barlow MSc

Qualifications: University of Sheffield, MSc Environmental Archaeology & Palaeoeconomy (2002-2003)

King Alfred's College, Winchester, Archaeology BA (Hons) (1999-2002)

Experience: Gareth worked on a number of excavations in Cambridgeshire before pursuing his degree studies, and worked on many archaeological projects across the UK during his university days. Gareth joined AS in 2003 and has worked on numerous archaeological projects throughout the South East and East Anglia with AS. Gareth was promoted to Supervisor in the Summer 2007. Gareth is qualified in the Construction Skills Certification Scheme (CSCS) and is a qualified in First Aid at Work (St Johns Ambulance).

PROJECT OFFICER

Vincent Monahan BA

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

Experience: Professionally, Vincent has worked for various archaeological groups and projects including the Stonehenge Riverside Project (Site Assistant/ Supervisor; 2008), University College Dublin Archaeological Society (Auditor; 2009-2010) and the Castanheiro do Vento Research Project (Site Assistant/ Supervisor; 2009-2010 (seasonal)). Vincent has gained good experience of archaeological fieldwork including excavation, various sampling techniques and on-site recording. He also gained experience of museum-grade curatorial practice during his undergraduate degree.

SUPERVISOR

Kerrie Bull BSc

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

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

SUPERVISOR

Thomas Muir BA MSc

Qualifications: University of Edinburgh: BA Archaeology (2007-2011)

University of Edinburgh: MSc Mediterranean Archaeology (2011-2012)

Experience: Thomas is an affiliate member of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. Throughout his higher education, Thomas volunteered on research excavations at sites including Port Sec Sud, Bourges (France; 2008), the Hill of Barra (the Hillforts of Strathdon Project; 2010) and Prastio Mesorotsos, Cyprus (2010-2012). In 2013 Thomas returned to Prastio Mesorotsos – a research project run by the Cyprus American Archaeological Institute – in a supervisory capacity. Professionally, Thomas has worked for CFA Archaeology (2013) and thereafter AS Ltd. Through his academic and professional career, Thomas has gained a broad working knowledge of archaeological fieldwork and post-excavation techniques including environmental sampling, on-site recording and digital archiving.

SUPERVISOR

Katie Lee-Smith BA MA

Qualifications: Durham University (2010 - 2013) BA Archaeology

Leiden University (2014 - 2015) MA Archaeology and Museum Studies

Experience: Katie has a good academic record, including a sound background in British archaeology, and from 2008 has engaged in a number of work experience roles, including fieldwork with the *Ambel Project* (Spain), outreach work with Suffolk Archaeology and an internship at the British Museum. She also has a practical understanding of geographical information systems, CAD and photographic and other software. Prior to joining

Archaeological Solutions Ltd, Katie held the role of Assistant Supervisor with Oxford Archaeology, a company she originally joined as a graduate trainee following her undergraduate degree. In this role she gained a broad experience of professional fieldwork, including detailed recording/ interpretation, finds and environmental processing, and project supervisory roles. In 2016, Katie also spent a short period as a research assistant at Leiden University. Katie holds a CSCS accreditation.

SUPERVISOR

Freya Townley BA (Hons) MSc

Qualifications: University of Warwick (2012 - 2015) BA Ancient History and Classical Archaeology
University of the Highlands and Islands (2015 - 2016) MSc Archaeological Practice

Experience: Freya has an excellent academic record, culminating in a Masters in Archaeological Practice at the University of the Highlands and Islands. This course provided a good grounding in fieldwork techniques including geophysical prospection and excavation. In addition to her academic achievements, Freya has gained practical experience as a volunteer with various projects/ organisations including Skylarks Experimental Archaeology (Nottinghamshire) and Tankerness House Museum (Orkney). In 2016, Freya worked as an intern at the Highland Council Historic Environment Record (HER) and before joining Archaeological Solutions Ltd, worked in a voluntary capacity at South Yorkshire HER. She has also completed the ClfA training course *Professionalism in Archaeology* and holds a CSCS accreditation.

SUPERVISOR

Niomi Edwards BSc (Hons) MSc

Qualifications: Bridgend College (2010 - 2012) BTEC National Diploma in Applied Science (Forensics)
Bournemouth University (2012 - 2015) BSc Archaeology, Anthropology and Forensic Science
Bournemouth University (2015 - 2016) MSc Forensic Anthropology

Experience: Niomi's higher education has provided her with a solid foundation in archaeological theory and practice. With Bournemouth University she undertook 16 weeks of archaeological fieldwork training as part of the Professional Archaeological Studies and Training Project, and also participated in the simulated excavation of a mass grave. Professionally, Niomi has worked as a trainee with Cotswold Archaeology, where she furthered her practical knowledge of fieldwork skills on a number of commercial projects. Niomi holds a CSCS accreditation.

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 PCIFA

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 over 14 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's academic interests have led to his gaining considerable research excavation experience across the North Atlantic region. 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 Føroys 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 MCIfA

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)

Dr Julia Cussans

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 over 14 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 agricultural 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 over 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.

GRAPHICS OFFICER

Thomas Light

Qualifications: University of Kent (2009-2012) BA Classical and Archaeological Studies

University of Kent (2012-2013) MA Roman History and Archaeology

Experience: Since completing his higher education, Thomas has gained good practical experience in the archaeological and heritage sector, working in a voluntary capacity for Guilford Institute Library and Archive, and Surrey County Archaeological Unit. Before becoming a graphics officer, Thomas held the position of Site Assistant and has excavated on a variety of commercial projects. In his current capacity Thomas has produced extensive illustrative material, including figures and plates for nationally and internationally distributed journal publications.

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.

HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING

Lauren Wilson

Qualifications: University of Chester (2010-2013) BA (Hons) Archaeology
University of York (2013-2014) MA Archaeology of Buildings

Experience: Throughout her higher education, Lauren has gained extensive practical archaeological experience, including small finds processing and cataloguing at Norton Priory, Runcorn and assisting in the excavation of a Roman villa as part of the *Santa Marta Project*, Tuscany. Lauren also participated in a training excavation at Grovesnor Park, Chester, centred on a Roman road and 16th century chapel. As part of her Masters dissertation, Lauren worked with the Historic Property Manager of Middleham Castle, North Yorkshire, gaining a good practical knowledge of public outreach and events planning. Since joining Archaeological Solutions Ltd, Lauren has contributed to complex historic buildings recording projects at Landens Farm, Horley (Surrey) and the Ostrich Inn, Colnbrook (Berkshire). She also conducts background research and contributes to archaeological report writing.

ARCHIVES ADMINISTRATOR

Claire Wootton

Experience: Throughout her professional career, Claire has gained extensive administrative experience. Her past roles include Administrative Officer with the Court Service (Royal Courts of Justice; 1988-1997) and Discovery Centre Administrator at St Edmundsbury Cathedral (2012-2015). Claire's Advanced Level qualifications include History, English and Law. Since joining Archaeological Solutions Ltd, Claire has gained a thorough experience of archives administration through a programme of work-based training on numerous projects.

ARCHIVES ADMINISTRATOR

Karen Cleary

Experience: Karen started her administrative career as Youth Training Administrator for a training company (TSMA Ltd) in 1993, where she provided administrative support for NVQ Assessors' of trainees and apprentices on the youth training scheme and in work placements they'd helped set up. Amongst her administrative duties she was principally in charge of preparing the Training Credits Claims and sending off for government funding. She gained NVQ's Level's 2 and 3 in Administration whilst working in this role. Karen started out with AS as Office Assistant in February 2009 and within a few months was promoted to Archives Assistant. Principally her role involves the preparation of Archaeological archives for long term deposition with museums. She has developed a good understanding of the preparation process and follows each individual museum's guidelines closely. She has a

good working knowledge of Microsoft Office and is competent with *FileZilla*- Digital File Transfer software and *Fastsum*-Checksum Creation software.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS: PRINCIPAL SPECIALISTS

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS	David Bescoby Dr John Summers 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	Mr A Newton
ANIMAL BONE	Dr J Cussans
HUMAN BONE:	Ms S Anderson
ENVIRONMENTAL CO-ORDINATOR	Dr J Summers
POLLEN AND SEEDS:	Dr R Scaife
CHARCOAL/WOOD	Dr J Summers
SOIL MICROMORPHOLOGY	Dr R MacPhail, Dr C French
CARBON-14 DATING:	Historic England Ancient Monuments Laboratory (for advice).
CONSERVATION	University of Leicester

APPENDIX 4**OASIS SUMMARY SHEET****OASIS ID: archaeol7-302981**

Project name	Fenton's Farm, Stanningfield Road, Great Whelnetham
Short description of the project	The features were numerous (Trench 5 (eight) and 6 (seven)), and comprised pits and graves. The pits were either closely-spaced or inter-cutting within Trenches 5 and 6. With the exception of Pit F1024, the majority of the pits were undated or contained sparse Roman pottery. The presence of such pits may be consistent with peripheral activity around the large Roman settlement identified 300m to the north, and potentially also associated with Roman funerary activity that is typically located on marginal areas on the outskirts of settlements. Pit F1007 (Trench 5) contained a small fragment (1g) of copper alloy Roman bracelet. Partially inter-cutting graves were recorded at the eastern end of Trench 6. Grave F1026 had been disturbed and partially truncated, and the human remains were recorded and lifted. The grave included the significant proportion of a central Gaulish Samian ware cup, dated to the 2nd century AD, which is conspicuously well-preserved in comparison with other Roman pottery sherds from the site, thus may have been a grave good associated with the skeleton. Graves F1028 and F1034 appear to preserve in situ inhumation burials (the former extending beyond the trench), and the skeletons were not excavated, pending subsequent investigations. ?Graves F1030 and F1032, uppermost in the stratigraphic sequence, appeared significantly disturbed and no evidence of human remains was recorded within them. Sparse Roman urned cremations and inhumations have previously been recorded at Sicklesmere, and these graves appear to supplement them as part of the funerary evidence located on or beyond the southern extent of the Roman settlement. The earliest find comprised a single flint blade, potentially of early Neolithic origin, contained as residual material in Grave F1026 (Trench 6); and Pit F1024 (Trench 6) contained a single sherd of modern pottery which may be intrusive.
Project dates	Start: 01-01-2018 End: 31-01-2018
Previous/future work	No / Yes
Any associated project reference codes	P7445 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	WLG038 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 15 - Other
Monument type	PITS Roman
Monument type	PIT Modern
Monument type	GRAVES Roman
Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman
Significant Finds	BRACELET FRAGMENT Roman
Significant Finds	HUMAN BONE Roman
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Roman
Significant Finds	STRUCK FLINT Early Neolithic
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches","Targeted Trenches"
Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	Pre-application
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK ST EDMUNDSBURY GREAT WHELNETHAM Fenton's Farm, Stanningfield Road, Great Whelnetham
Study area	0.4 Hectares
Site coordinates	TL 878 600 52.205705923386 0.7487402142 52 12 20 N 000 44 55 E Point

Height OD / Depth Min: 55m Max: 55m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Project brief originator	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team
Project design originator	Jon Murray
Project director/manager	Jon Murray
Project supervisor	Archaeological Solutions Ltd

Project archives

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

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Land North of Fenton's Farm, Stanningfield Road, Great Whelnetham, Suffolk
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Muir, T
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Higgs, K
Other bibliographic details	Archaeological Solutions Report No. 5513
Date	2018
Issuer or publisher	Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Place of issue or publication	Bury St Edmunds
Entered by	Sarah Powell (info@ascontracts.co.uk)
Entered on	7 February 2018

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



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8
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Pits 1015 and 1017 in Trench 5



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Skeleton 1, Grave 1026 in the foreground, Skeleton 2, Grave 1034 in the background in Trench 6



15
Skeleton 2, Grave 1034 in Trench 6



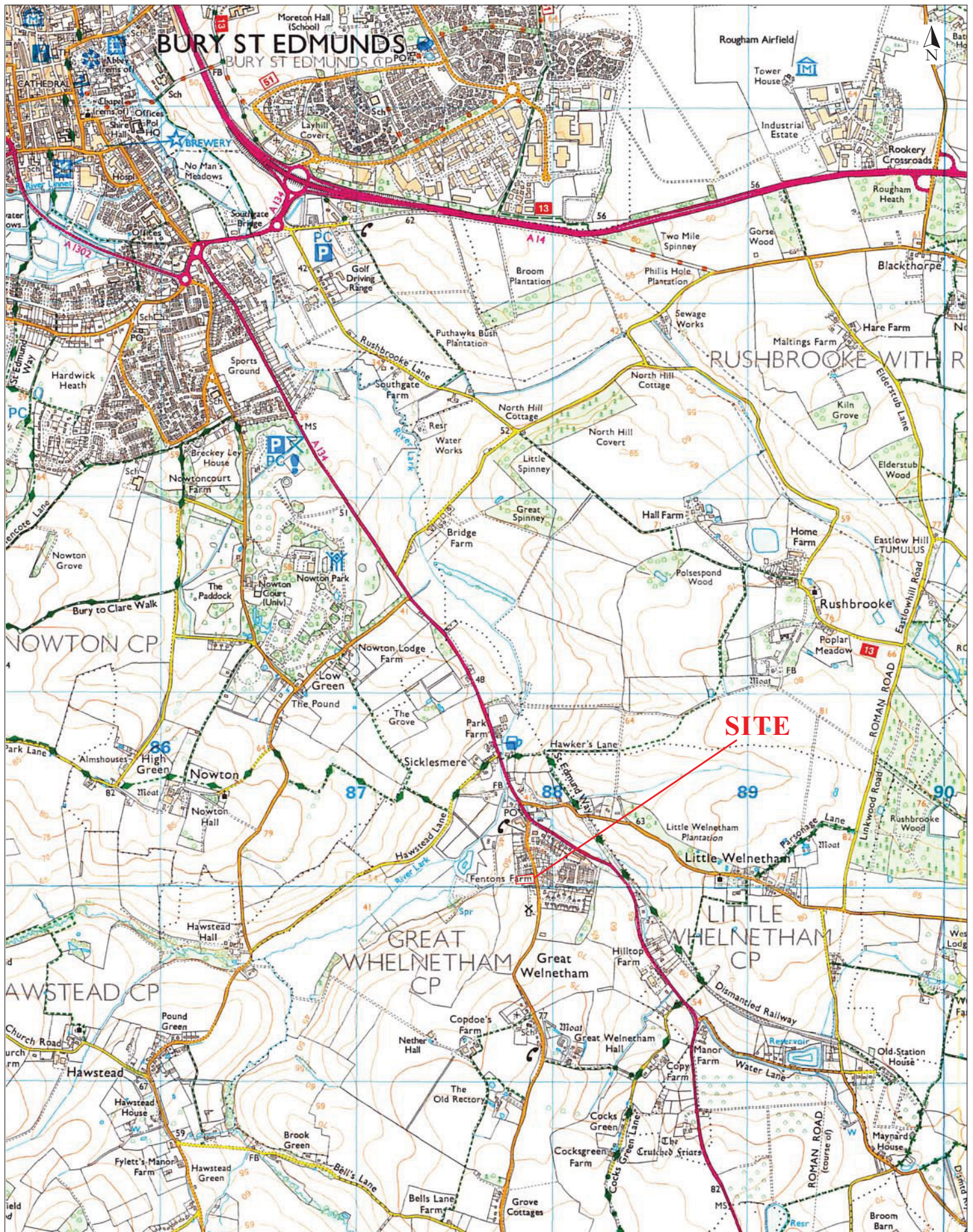
16
Skeleton 4, Grave 1028 in Trench 6



17
Trench 7 looking west

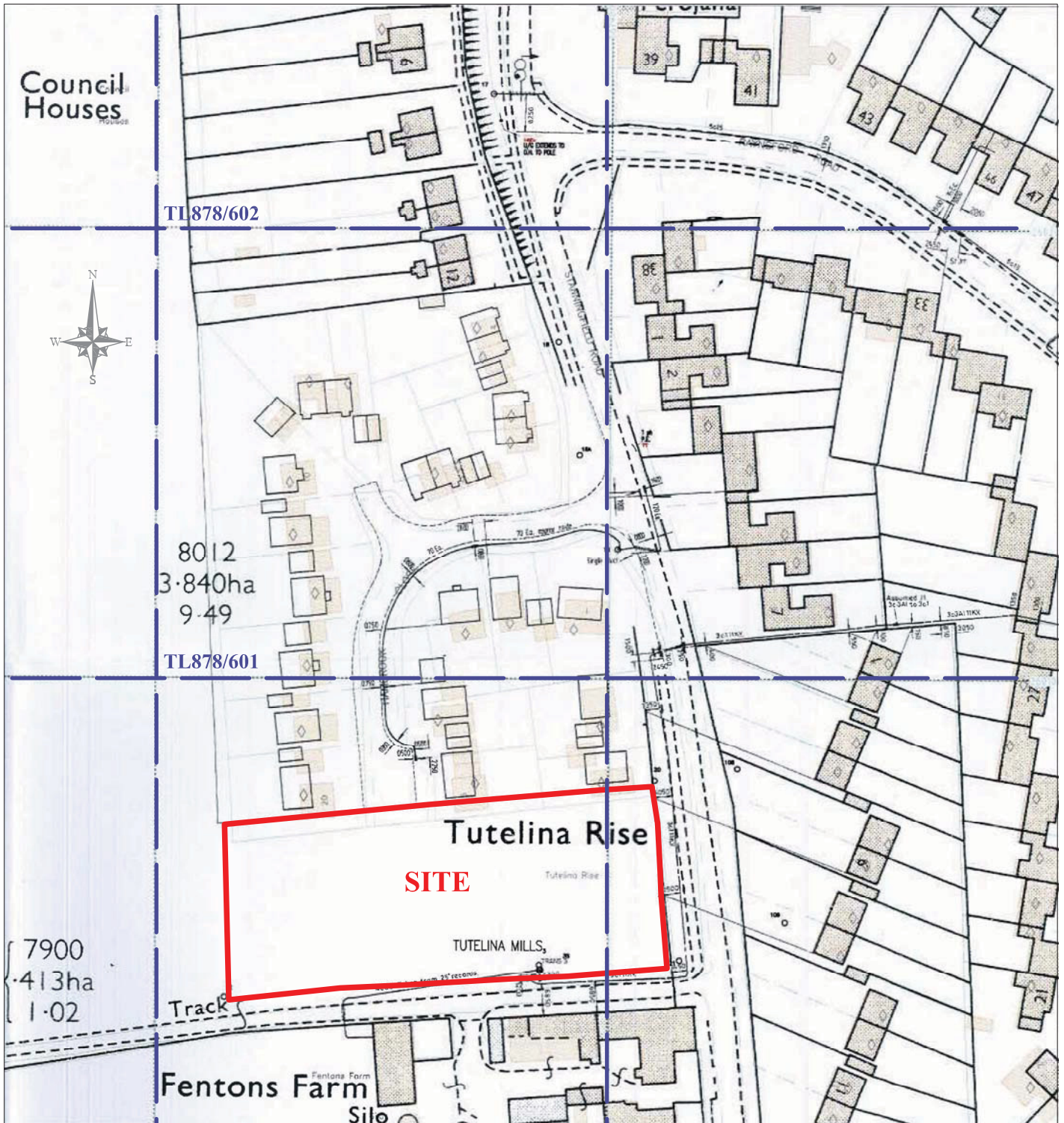


18
Trench 8 looking north



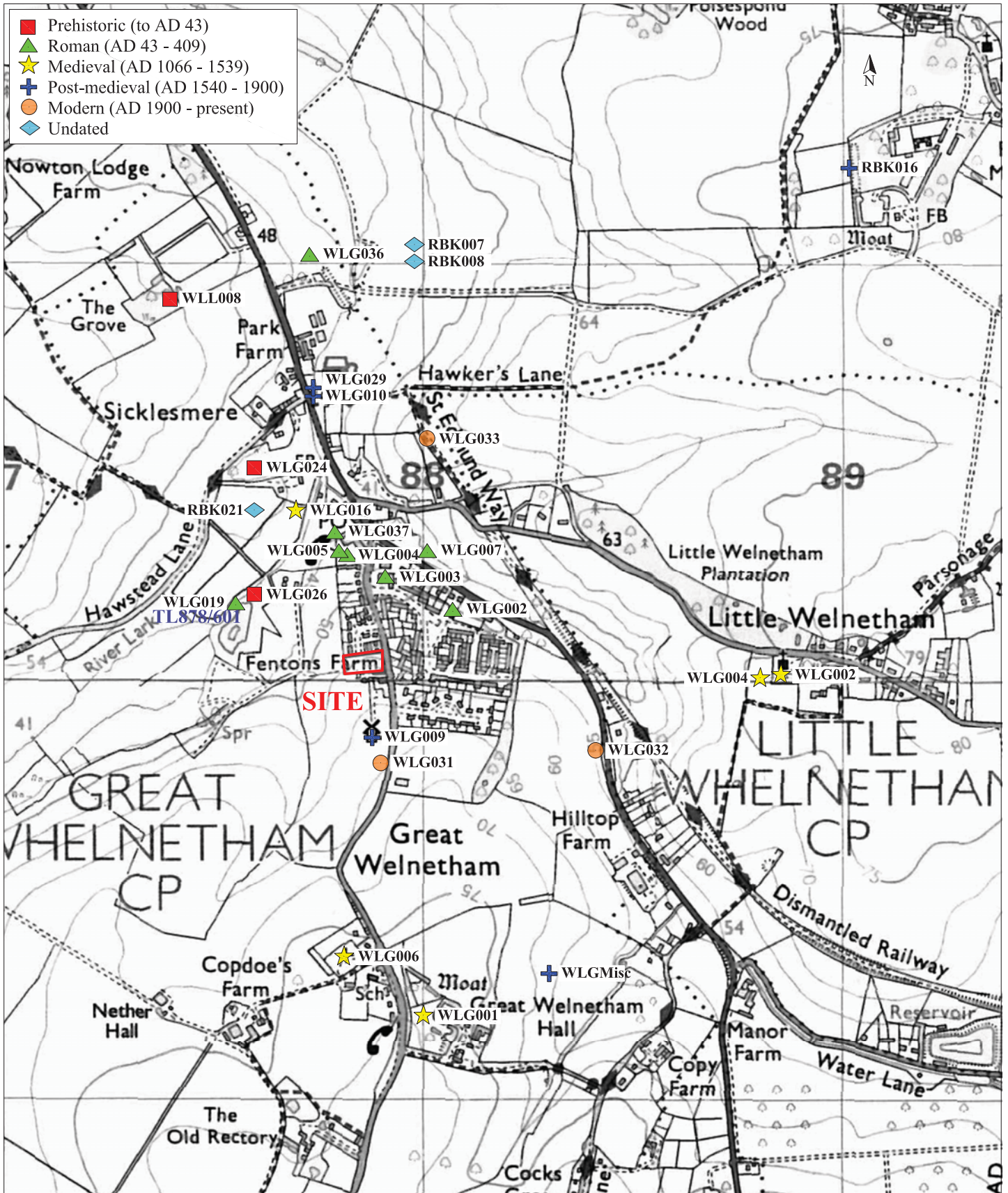
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Fig. 1 Site location plan
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4
 Land N. of Fentons Farm, Great Welnetham, Suffolk (P7445)



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Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan
 Scale 1:1250 at A4
 Land N. of Fentons Farm, Great Welnetham, Suffolk (P7445)



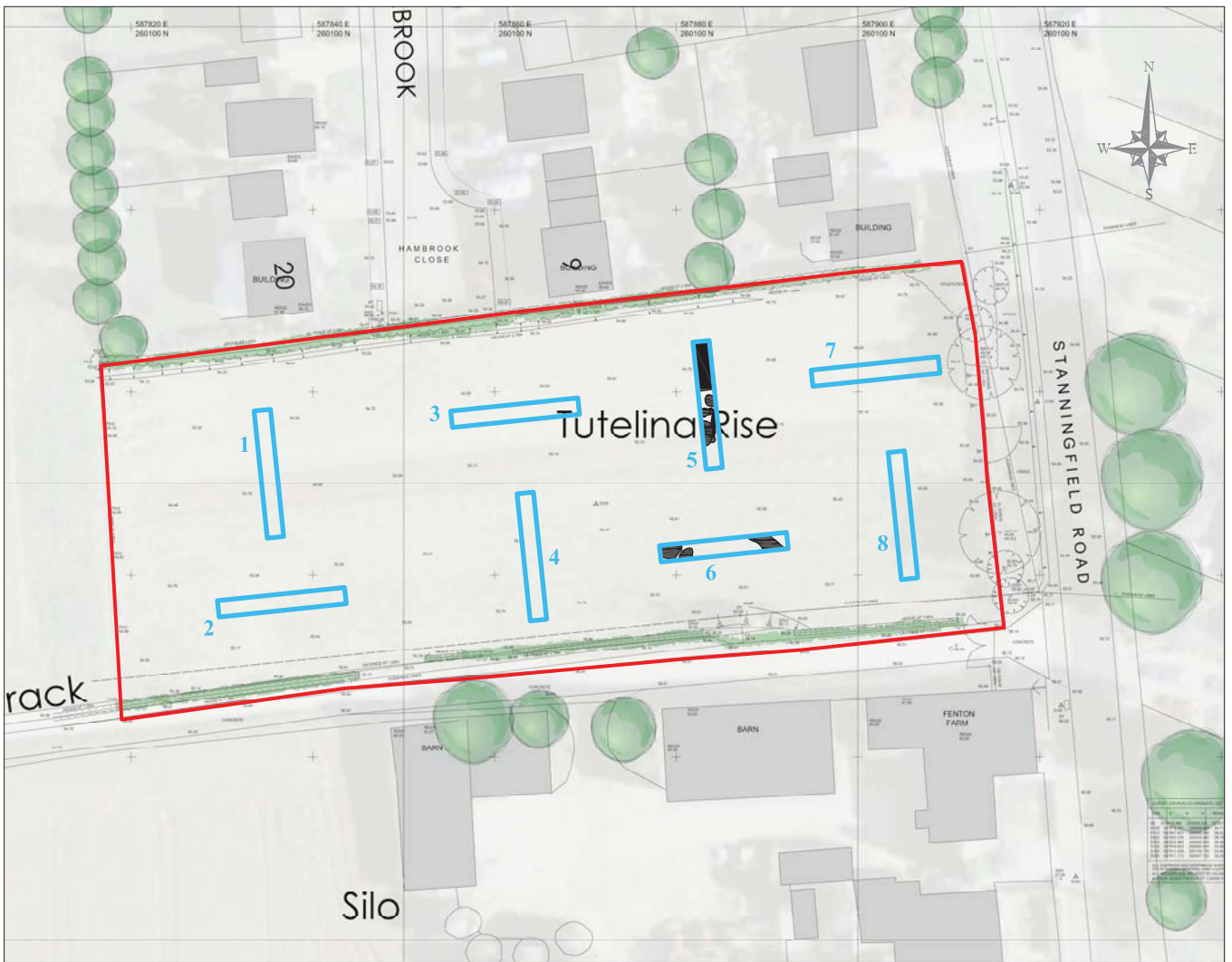
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Fig. 3 HER data

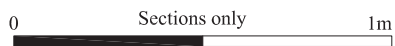
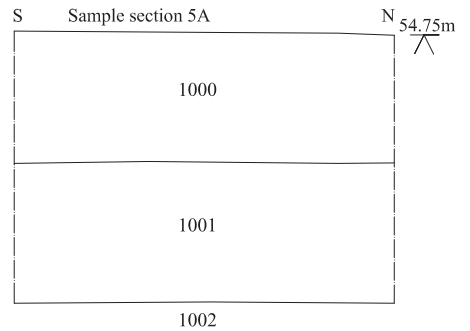
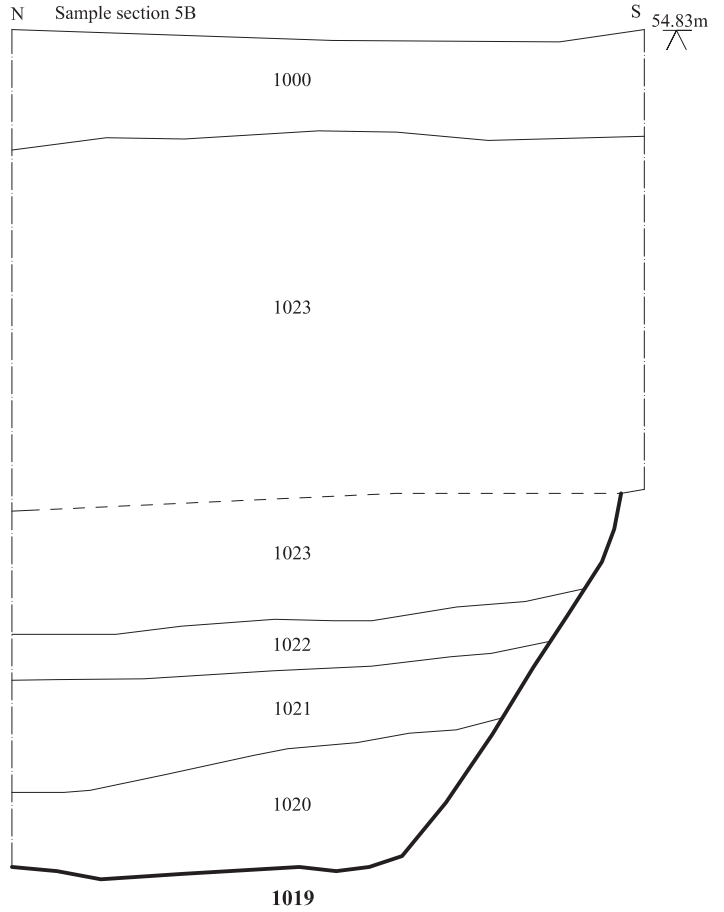
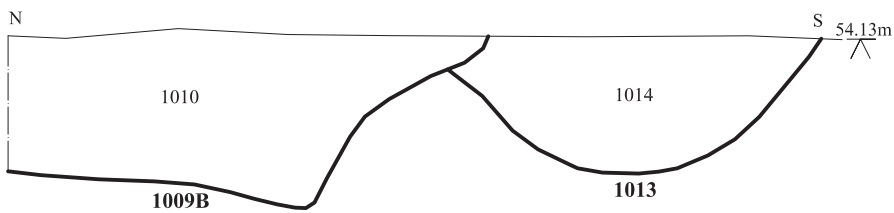
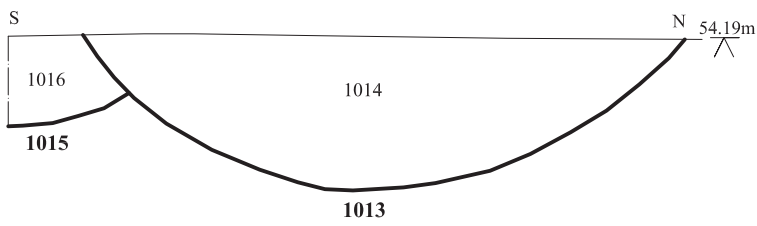
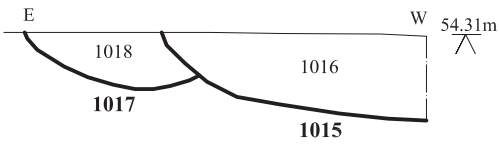
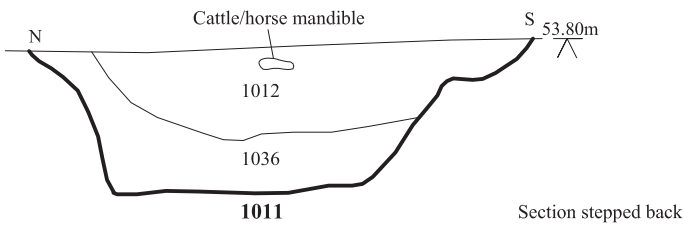
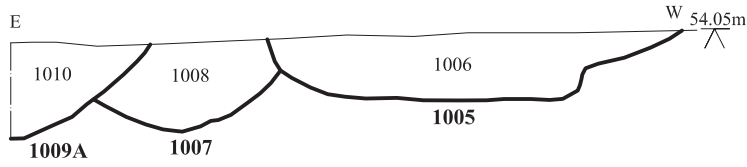
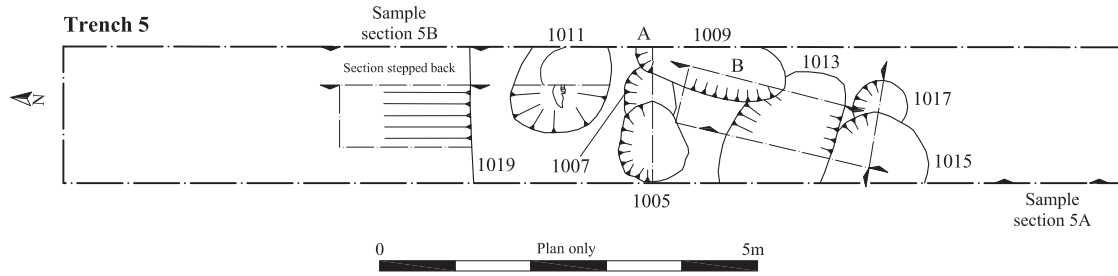
Scale 1:12,500 at A4

Land N. of Fentons Farm, Great Welnetham, Suffolk (P7445)



0 50m

<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>
Fig. 4 Trench location plan
Scale 1:750 at A4
Land N. of Fentons Farm, Great Welnetham, Suffolk (P7445)

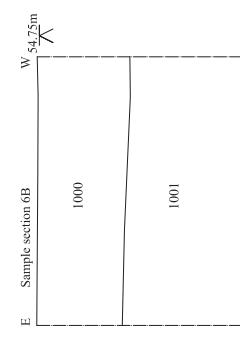
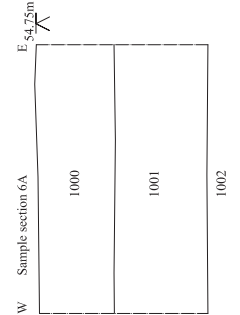
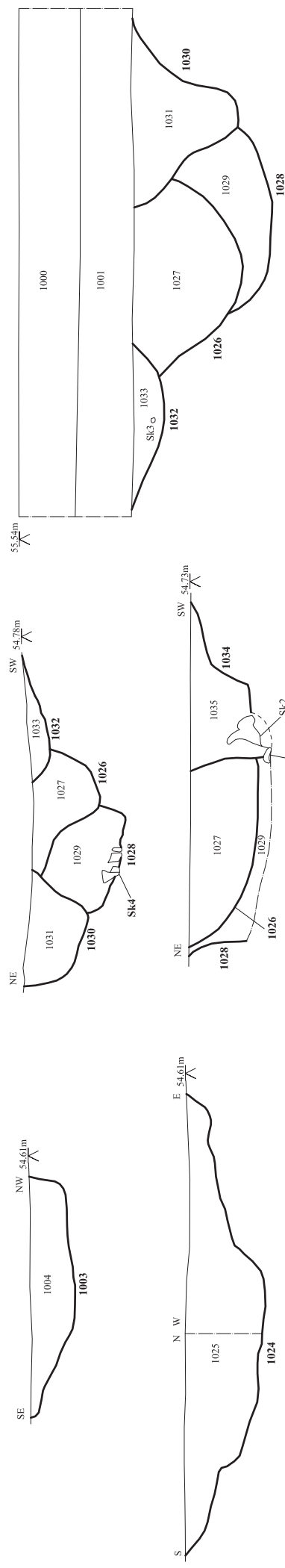
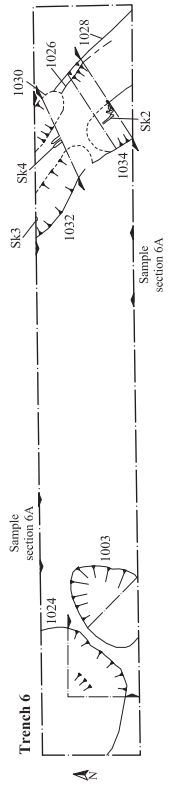
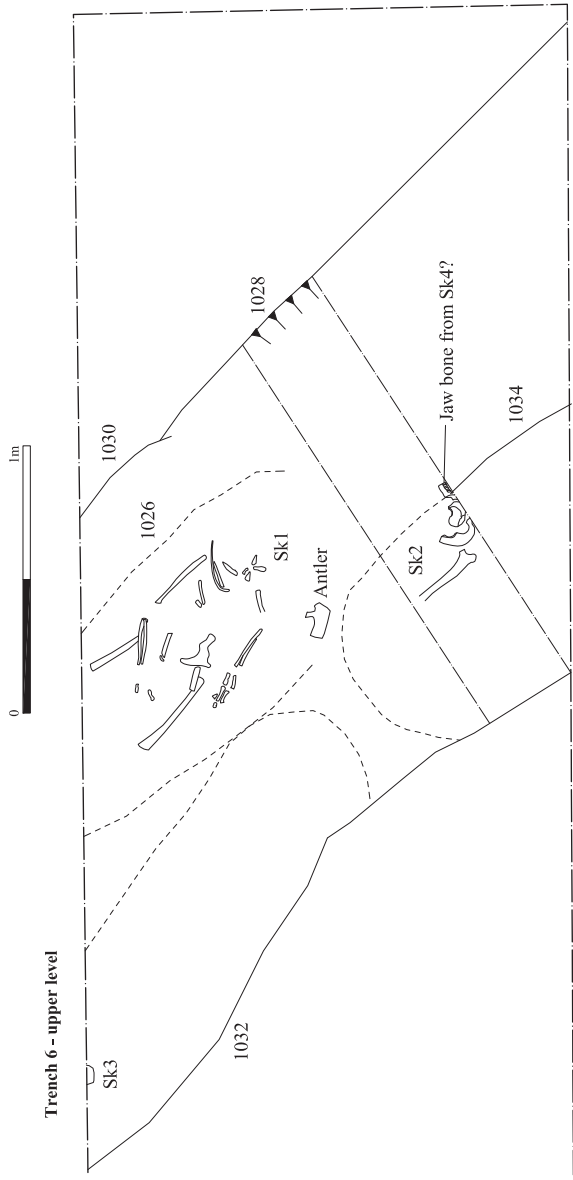


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Fig. 5 Trench 5 plan and sections

Scale Plans 1:100, sections 1:20 at A3

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Fig. 6 Trench 6 plans and sections

Scale Plan 1:100, large plan & sections 1:20 at A3

Land N. of Fentons Farm, Great Weltham, Suffolk (P7445)