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LAND TO THE WEST OF THE PLOUGH AND FLEECE INN, GREAT GREEN, COCKFIELD, SUFFOLK IP30 0HJ

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Authors: John Haygreen (Fieldwork & report) Peter Thompson (Background)	
NGR: TL 915 561	Report No: 5815
District: Babergh	Site Code: COK122
Approved: Claire Halpin MCIfA	Project No: 7815
	Date: 11 February 2019

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PROJECT SUMMARY SHEET

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In January and February 2019 Archaeological Solutions Ltd carried out archaeological evaluation on land to the west of the Plough and Fleece Inn, Great Green, Cockfield, Suffolk IP30 0HJ (NGR TL 915 561; Figs. 1 - 2). The evaluation was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning approval for the construction of up to ten dwellings (Babergh Council Approval Ref. DC/18/00306), based on advice from Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCC AS-CT). *The predominant recorded features were ditches. They were broadly co-axial but their dating evidence is much varied. Ditch F1003 (Trench 1) contained a 19th – 20th century pottery sherd and Ditch F1013 (Trench 5) numerous (10) sherds of Late 16th – 18th century pottery. Ditches F1007 (Trench 3) and F1009 (Trench 5) contained medieval pottery with 16 sherds from F1007. The pottery includes a range of locally-produced coarse ware and glazed and stamp-decorated jugs made at Hedingham, Essex, and common in the region. Ditch F1005 (Trench 2) was undated.* *There was a `concentration' of medieval features in Trench 5 at the southern end of the site comprising Ditches F1009 and F1011; and Pit F1020. The finds associated with the medieval pottery very limited quantities of daub, cattle bone and carbonised barley grains. The material likely reflects the dispersion of domestic debris in a peripheral area beyond the core of the village. The ditches appear to represent a system of small fields or enclosures, likely of agricultural function, and located to the immediate north-west of the 'Great Green' at the corner of the village. The ditches may have origins in the medieval period and reflect development thereafter. The study of rural settlement patterns, focussed on the development of village cores, plot and field management, has often remained on the periphery of archaeological research as opposed to landscape historians and historic geographers (Wade 1997, 52; Medlycott 2011, 60). The site has a modest potential to inform on these research objectives in relation to the development of Cockfield.* *The pits, F1022 and F1024, in Trench 4 were undated or contained late post-medieval to early modern CBM, and may represent quarry pits.*		
Project dates (fieldwork)	*28th January – 1st February 2019*		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	*N*	*Future work*	*TBC*
P. number	*7815*	*Site code*	*COK122*
Type of project	*Archaeological Evaluation*		
Site status	*-*		
Current land use	*Arable*		
Planned development	*Residential*		
Main features (+dates)	*Ditches (medieval to post-medieval)*		
Significant finds (+dates)	*Pottery (medieval)*		
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	*Suffolk*	*Babergh*	*Cockfield*
HER/ SMR for area	*Suffolk HER*		
Post code (if known)	*IP30 0HJ*		
Area of site	*c.1000m²*		
NGR	*TL 915 561*		
Height AOD (min/max)	*c.91m AOD*		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	*Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service*		
Project supervisor/s	*Archaeological Solutions Ltd*		
Funded by	*The Sudbury Group*		
Full title	*Land west of the Plough & Fleece Inn, Great Green, Cockfield, Suffolk. Archaeological Evaluation.*		
Authors	*Haygreen, J.*		
Report no.	*5758*		
Date (of report)	*February 2019*		

LAND TO THE WEST OF THE PLOUGH AND FLEECE INN, GREAT GREEN, COCKFIELD, SUFFOLK

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

SUMMARY

In January and February 2019 Archaeological Solutions Ltd carried out archaeological evaluation on land to the west of the Plough and Fleece Inn, Great Green, Cockfield, Suffolk IP30 0HJ (NGR TL 915 561; Figs. 1 - 2). The evaluation was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning approval for the construction of up to ten dwellings (Babergh Council Approval Ref. DC/18/00306), based on advice from Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCC AS-CT).

The site lies in an area of archaeological potential, on the northern side of the historic Great Green (formerly Broad Green, HER COK 068), Cockfield. A medieval moated site also lies near to the green (HER COK 056).

The predominant recorded features were ditches. They were broadly co-axial but their dating evidence is much varied. Ditch F1003 (Trench 1) contained a 19th – 20th century pottery sherd and Ditch F1013 (Trench 5) numerous (10) sherds of Late 16th – 18th century pottery. Ditches F1007 (Trench 3) and F1009 (Trench 5) contained medieval pottery with 16 sherds from F1007. The pottery includes a range of locally-produced coarse ware and glazed and stamp-decorated jugs made at Hedingham, Essex, and common in the region. Ditch F1005 (Trench 2) was undated.

There was a `concentration' of medieval features in Trench 5 at the southern end of the site comprising Ditches F1009 and F1011; and Pit F1020. The finds associated with the medieval pottery very limited quantities of daub, cattle bone and carbonised barley grains. The material likely reflects the dispersion of domestic debris in a peripheral area beyond the core of the village. The ditches appear to represent a system of small fields or enclosures, likely of agricultural function, and located to the immediate north-west of the 'Great Green' at the corner of the village. The ditches may have origins in the medieval period and reflect development thereafter. The study of rural settlement patterns, focussed on the development of village cores, plot and field management, has often remained on the periphery of archaeological research as opposed to landscape historians and historic geographers (Wade 1997, 52; Medlycott 2011, 60). The site has a modest potential to inform on these research objectives in relation to the development of Cockfield.

The pits, F1022 and F1024, in Trench 4 were undated or contained late post-medieval to early modern CBM, and may represent quarry pits.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In January and February 2019 Archaeological Solutions Ltd carried out archaeological evaluation on land to the west of the Plough and Fleece Inn, Great Green, Cockfield, Suffolk IP30 0HJ (NGR TL 915 561; Figs. 1 - 2). The evaluation was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning approval for the construction of up to ten dwellings (Babergh Council Approval Ref. DC/18/00306), based on advice from Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCC AS-CT).

1.2 The evaluation was undertaken in accordance with a brief issued by SCC AS-CT (Dr Hannah Cutler, dated 11 October 2018), and a specification prepared by AS (dated 17 December 2018), and approved by SCC AS-CT. It conformed to the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) *Code of Conduct* and *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Evaluation* (2014), and the document 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 2018) 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 The site lies on the northern side of Great Green at Cockfield and comprises an arable field extending to some 0.54ha.

3 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND SOILS

3.1 The site is located at approximately 90m AOD in a gently undulating landscape divided by small stream valleys. The local soils are characterised as fine loamy over clayey soils with slowly permeable subsoils and slight seasonal waterlogging, with occasionally wetter soils. The superficial geology is Lowestoft Formation chalky till. The solid geology is Crag Group sand but is very close to the boundary with Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation, Seaford Chalk Formation, Newhaven Chalk Formation and Culver Chalk Formation (Undifferentiated).

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

4.1 The site is located adjacent to the north edge of the green giving the name Great Green, Cockfield which was so named by 1837 (COK 068) (Fig. 3). Prior to that it was known as Broad Green in 1783, and is a large triangular green in good condition with several Listed Buildings around its edges such as 17th/18th century Forge Cottage (COK 058) and 17th century Green Farmhouse (COK 095). Some of the green edge ditch still survives in places on the north-west, north and south-east sides (COK 028).

4.2 An archaeological evaluation was carried out on the edge of the medieval green at 16th century Grade II listed Great Green Farmhouse, approximately 50m to the south-west of the site, in advance of the construction of two dwellings (COK 056). A pond that had been part infilled in antiquity, with early post-medieval brick and tile rubble produced a glazed red earthenware jar, dated 16th-18th centuries. The

evidence suggested that the pond was man-made, and the edge was consolidated with timber posts. The pond was part of a group of linear ponds that formed an intermittent wet boundary around the green. Evidence of out-buildings which were shown on the 1880 OS map, and an undated field boundary ditch were also found. Further 16th-18th century pottery and tile was found to the west of Great Green Farmhouse (COK 097). Another undated pit and ditch were identified approximately 50m north-east of the site (COK 096).

4.3 A post-medieval artefact scatter of pottery and metalwork, including a button and coin were found 500m to the east (COK 019).

4.4 Monitoring of ground works by AS in September 2018 at Land Adjacent to the Threshing Floor on the south side of Great Green revealed no archaeological features or finds.

5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 SCC AS-CT required a programme of archaeological evaluation by trial trenching of a 5% sample of the proposed development area and require 150m of 1.8m wide trenching. Five trenches of 30m x 1.8m were excavated (Figs. 2 & 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 Figs. 2, 4 & 5

Sample Section 1A 0.00 = 91.53m AOD		
0.00 – 0.22m	L1000	Topsoil. Friable, mid brown grey silty clay with occasional small to medium sub-rounded and sub-angular flint.
0.22 – 0.31m	L1001	Subsoil. Firm, pale brown clay silt with occasional small sub-rounded and sub-angular flint.
0.31m+	L1002	Natural Deposits. Firm, pale brown yellow clay silt with occasional chalk flecks.

Sample Section 1B 0.00 = 91.4m AOD		
0.00 – 0.23m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.23 – 0.36m	L1001	Subsoil. As above.
0.36m +	L1002	Natural Deposits. As above.

Description: Trench 1 contained Ditch F1003. The latter contained a 19th – 20th century pottery sherd.

Ditch F1003 was linear in plan (30m+ x 1.40+ x 0.54m), orientated north/south. It had moderately sloping sides and a flat base. Its fill (L1004) was a friable, pale brown yellow clay silt. It contained 19th – 20th century pottery (1; 38g) and CBM (14g).

Trench 2 Figs. 2, 4 & 5

Sample Section 2A 0.00 = 91.58m AOD		
0.00 – 0.22m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.22 – 0.32m	L1001	Subsoil. As above.
0.32m +	L1002	Natural Deposits. As above

Sample Section 2B 0.00 = 91.55m AOD		
0.00 – 0.22m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.22 – 0.26m	L1001	Subsoil. As above.
0.26m +	L1002	Natural Deposits. As above

Description: Trench 2 contained undated Ditch F1005.

Ditch F1005 was linear in plan (2.00+ x 1.66 x 0.27m), orientated east/west. It had moderately sloping sides and a shallow concave base. Its fill (L1006) was a firm, pale brown yellow clay silt. It contained animal bone (4g).

Trench 3 Figs. 2, 4 & 5

Sample Section 3A 0.00 = 91.51m AOD		
0.00 – 0.24m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.24 – 0.36m	L1001	Subsoil. As above.
0.36m +	L1002	Natural Deposits. As above

Sample Section 3B 0.00 = 91.38m AOD		
0.00 – 0.24m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.24 – 0.33m	L1001	Subsoil. As above.
0.33m +	L1002	Natural Deposits. As above

Description: Trench 3 contained Ditch F1007 and it contained medieval (13th century) pottery.

Ditch F1007 was linear (2.00+ x 1.35 x 0.48m), orientated north/south. It had steep sides and a shallow concave base. Its fill (L1008) was a friable, pale brown yellow silty clay. It contained 13th century pottery (16; 116g) and fired clay (11g)

Trench 4 Figs. 2, 4 & 6

Sample Section 4A 0.00 = 91.42m AOD		
0.00 – 0.24m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.24 – 0.35m	L1001	Subsoil. As above.
0.35m +	L1002	Natural Deposits. As above

Sample Section 4B 0.00 = 91.39m AOD		
0.00 – 0.21m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.21 – 0.29m	L1001	Subsoil. As above.
0.29m +	L1002	Natural Deposits. As above

Description: Trench 4 contained Pits F1022 and F1024. The latter contained CBM.

F1024 was a large ?sub-circular pit (5.00+ x 2.00+ x 0.46m). It had irregular sides and a flattish base. Due to the size of the feature its depth and profile were established using an auger. Its fill (L1025) was a firm, yellow brown silty clay with moderate sub-rounded flints, and it contained CBM (40g). It truncated Pit F1022

F1022 was a ?sub-circular pit (2.00+ x 2.10+ x 0.62m). It had moderately sloping sides and a shallow concave base. Due to the size of the feature its depth and profile were established using an auger. Its fill (L1023) was a friable, pale brown yellow silty clay. It contained no finds. F1022 was truncated by Pit F1024.

Trench 5 Figs. 2, 4 & 6

Sample Section 5A 0.00 = 91..52m AOD		
0.00 – 0.19m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.19 – 0.25m	L1001	Subsoil. As above.
0.25m +	L1002	Natural Deposits. As above

Sample Section 5B 0.00 = 1.58m AOD		
0.00 – 0.21m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.21 – 0.34m	L1001	Subsoil. As above.
0.34m +	L1002	Natural Deposits. As above

Description: Trench 5 contained Gully F1011, Ditches F1009 and F1013, and Pit F1020. The features contained medieval (11th – 13th century) pottery except Ditch F1013 which contained Late 16th – 18th century pottery.

Ditch F1009 was linear (2.00+ x 0.80 x 0.30m), orientated southeast /northwest. It had steep to moderately sloping sides and a concave base. It was cut by Gully F1011. Its fill (L1010) was a friable, pale brown yellow clay silt. It contained mid 12th – 13th century pottery (4; 44g), animal bone (29g) and fired clay (36g).

Gully F1011 was linear in plan (2.00+ x 0.45 x 0.20m), orientated north/south. It had steep sides and a concave base. It cut Ditch F1009. Its fill (L1012) was a friable, pale brown grey silty sand. It contained 12th – 13th century pottery (2; 13g) and animal bone (76g).

Ditch F1013 was linear in plan (10.00+ x 1.34 x 0.69m), orientated east/west. It had steep sides and a narrow base. Its primary and principal fill (L1015) was a friable, pale grey yellow silty clay. It contained no finds. Its upper fill (L1014) was a friable, pale brown yellow clay silt. It contained late 16th – 18th century pottery (10; 49g) and struck flint (1; 8g).

Pit F1020 was sub-circular (0.90+ x 1.40 x 0.20m). It had moderate to gently sloping sides and a flattish base. Its fill (L1021) was a friable, pale brown yellow silty clay. It contained 11th – 13th century pottery (2; 3g).

7 CONFIDENCE RATING

7.1 The depths of Pits F1022 and F1024 in Trench 4 were such than an auger was required to establish their depths.

8 DISCUSSION

8.1 The recorded features are tabulated:

Trench	Context	Description	Spot Date
1	F1003	Dtich	19th – 20th C
2	F1005	Ditch	-
3	F1007	Ditch	13th C
4	F1022	Pit	-
	F1024	Pit	CBM
5	F1009	Ditch	Mid 12th – 13th C
	F1011	Gully	12th – 13th C
	F1013	Ditch	Late 16th – 18th C
	F1020	Pit	11th – 13th C

8.2 The site lies in an area of archaeological potential, on the northern side of the historic Great Green (formerly Broad Green, HER COK 068), Cockfield. A medieval moated site also lies near to the green (HER COK 056).

8.3 Features were present within each trench, and varied in number from 1 – 4.

8.4 The predominant features were ditches. They were broadly co-axial but their dating evidence is much varied. Ditch F1003 (Trench 1) contained a 19th – 20th century pottery sherd and Ditch F1013 (Trench 5) numerous (10) sherds of Late 16th – 18th century pottery. Ditches F1007 (Trench 3) and F1009 (Trench 5) contained medieval pottery with 16 sherds from F1007. The pottery includes a range of locally-produced coarse ware and glazed and stamp-decorated jugs made at Hedingham, Essex, and common in the region. Ditch F1005 (Trench 2) was undated.

8.5 There was a `concentration' of medieval features in Trench 5 at the southern end of the site comprising Ditches F1009 and F1011; and Pit F1020. The finds associated with the medieval pottery very limited quantities of daub, cattle bone and carbonised barley grains. The material likely reflects the dispersion of domestic debris in a peripheral area beyond the core of the village. The ditches appear to represent a system of small fields or enclosures, likely of agricultural function, and located to the immediate north-west of the 'Great Green' at the corner of the village. The ditches may have origins in the medieval period and reflect development thereafter. The study of rural settlement patterns, focussed on the development of village cores, plot and field management, has often remained on the periphery of archaeological research as opposed to landscape historians and historic geographers (Wade 1997, 52; Medlycott 2011, 60). The site has a modest potential to inform on these research objectives in relation to the development of Cockfield.

8.6 The pits, F1022 and F1024, in Trench 4 were undated or contained late post-medieval to early modern CBM, and may represent quarry pits.

DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

Archive records, with an inventory, will be deposited at Suffolk County Museum. The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross referenced and checked for internal consistency.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) would like to thank The Sudbury Group for funding the project and for their assistance (in particular Mr Steve Dickinson for assistance on site) and Mr Dave King for all his assistance.

AS is also pleased to acknowledge the advice of Dr Hannah Cutler of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team and the Suffolk County Historic Environment Record

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Appendix 1 - Concordance of Finds

COK122 - P7815, Land to the West of The Plough and Fleece Inn, Cockfield

Feature	Context	Segment	Trench	Description	Spot Date (Pot Only)	Pot Qty	Pottery (g)	CBM (g)	A.Bone (g)	Other Material	Other Qty	Other (g)
1003	1004	A B	1	Fill of Ditch	19th-20th C	1	38	14				
1005	1006		2	Fill of Ditch					4			
1007	1008		3	Fill of Ditch	13th C	16	116			F.Clay		11
1009	1010		5	Fill of Ditch	Mid 12th-13th C	4	44		29	F.Clay		36
1011	1012		5	Fill of Ditch	12th-13th C	2	13		76			
1013	1014		5	Fill of Ditch	Late 16th-18th C	10	49			Gun Flint	1	8
1024	1025		4	Fill of Pit				40				
1020	1021		5	Fill of Pit	11th-13th C	2	3					

APPENDIX 2 SPECIALIST REPORTS

The Struck Flint
Andrew Peachey

The evaluation recovered a single piece of struck flint (7g) contained in Ditch F1013. It comprises a blade-like elongate flake of very high quality near black flint in an un-patinated condition. The flake has a prismatic profile and has narrow facets on the abrupt faces of the distal end and one lateral edge, probably created using a metal tool. Thus this may represent an example of post-medieval flint work related to the expedient manufacture of gun flints; with blade potentially carried until a gunflint was required, which could then be produced to the appropriate size of the gun-at-hand.

The Pottery
Peter Thompson

The archaeological evaluation recovered 35 sherds weighing 257g from six features. All bar two sherds were medieval, of which one was a decorated Hedingham ware with patchy clear glaze and white slip lines, probably from a 13th century stamped strip jug (Cotter 2000, 91). The remaining medieval sherds were all coarse wares, including Hedingham coarseware, which all fit within an 11th-13th centuries date range.

Methodology
The sherds were examined under x35 binocular microscope and recorded according to the Medieval Pottery Research Group Guidelines (Slowikowski et al 2001). Fabric codes (in brackets) are those used for the Suffolk County Council pottery type series.

KEY:
(3.10) EMW1: Early medieval ware - abundant fine to medium sub-rounded to rounded quartz. Dark grey core, dark grey/brown surfaces 11th-12th/13th

(3.10) EMW2: Early medieval ware 2 – abundant fine to medium sub-angular to Rounded quartz. Sparse white calcareous and red iron ore and occasional Coarser more angular quartz or mineral 11th-12th/13th

(3.20) MCW1: Medieval Coarse ware 1 – moderate sub-rounded to rounded medium to coarse quartz often reddish core and grey or brown surfaces 12th-13th

(3.20) MCW2: Medieval Coarse ware 2 – common fine to medium sub-rounded quartz, occasional coarse angular to rounded quartz and other inclusions such as white calcareous and black iron ore. Grey sometimes with oxidised margins 12th-13th?

(3.20) MCW3: Medieval Coarse ware 3 – fine sandy fabric with mainly rounded clear and grey quartz. Smooth dark grey surfaces; grey inner core, oxidised margins 12th-14th

(3.43) HCW: Hedingham Coarse Ware mid 12th-mid 14th

(4.23) HFW: Hedingham fine Ware mid 12th-early 14th century

(6.30) TGE: Tin glazed earthenware late 16th-18th

(8.01) PMRE: Post-medieval red earthenware 19th-20th

Feature	Context	Quantity	Date	Comment
Ditch 1003	1004	1x38g PMRE	19th-20th	
Ditch 1007	1008	1x5g EMW1 1x2g EMW 2 8x44g MCW1 4x49g MCW2 1x8g HCWF 1x4g HFW	13th	MCW2: flat topped externally beaded/extended jar rim 22cm diam (0.1 eve) HFW: white slip lines possibly off stamped strip jug
Ditch 1009	1010	3x42g MCW2 1x2g HCWF	mid 12th - 13th	MCW2: rounded cooking pot base 18cm diam) 1.1 beve)
Ditch 1011	1012	1x7g EMW1 1x6g MCW3	12th-13th	EMW1: internal charcoal residue
Ditch 1013	1014	1x3g EMW1 1x5g MCW1 2x26g MCW2 5x10g HCW 1x3g TGE	late 16th-18th	TGE: overfired sherd N.B. this is the only post-medieval sherd and so could be intrusive from a layer above
Pit 1020	1021	2x3g EMW1	11th- 13th	

Table 1: Quantification of pottery by context

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The Ceramic Building Materials and Fired Clay

Andrew Peachey

The evaluation recovered a total of four fragments (54g) of CBM and 15 fragments (47g) of fired clay. All the material is in a highly fragmented and abraded condition.

The CBM contained in Ditch F1003 and Pit F1024 is limited to very small fragments of late post-medieval to early modern peg tile in a red, sand-tempered fabric.

The fired clay contained in Ditches F1007 and F1009 is buff-coloured and heavily tempered with rounded chalk, suggesting it likely once comprised daub, and although no surfaces or other technological traits remain extant on the small friable fragments, associated pottery suggests it may once have formed part of a medieval structure in the local area.

The Animal Bone
Julie Curl

The bone in this assemblage was identified to species where possible and recorded following guidelines by Davis (1992) and Baker & Worley (2014). For sheep and goat, these where distinguished where possible following guidelines by Albarella & Salvagno (2017) and Payne (1969). As this is a small assemblage, the information was input directly into an appendix in this report.

The assemblage amounts to 109g and consists of fourteen pieces and this is quantified by context in Table 2. The remains were recovered from ditch fills.

The remains are in reasonable condition, although bone is fragmented from butchering and wear. Some invertebrate (molluscs, insects and isopods) damage was seen on bone from the ditch 1013, fill 1014, which would be expected in an often damp environment. None of the bone in this assemblage was gnawed or burnt.

Ctxt	Feature	Ctxt Qty	Wt (g)	Species	NISP
1006	Ditch 1005	3	4g	Mammal	3
1010	Ditch 1009	1	29g	Cattle	1
1014	Ditch 1013	10	76g	Sheep/goat	7
				Mammal	3
TOTALS		14	109g	TOTAL	14

Table 2. Quantification of the faunal assemblage.

Two species were identified. Two fills, L1006 and L1014, also produced fragments of bone that did not show any diagnostic features that would allow species identification and these could only be identified as ‘mammal’.

A single **cattle** upper molar was found in the Ditch Fill L1010, the wear showing it was an adult. This cattle tooth also showed heavy deposits of dental calculus, suggesting the animal had probably been fed on a dried diet, perhaps in a pen away from fields and with a supplemented diet or indoors.

Seven bones from an adult **sheep** were recovered from Ditch Fill L1014, with mandibles, a tibia, radius and isolated teeth. The limb bones had been chopped, showing the use for meat. The third molars of this animal were well worn, indicating an animal of at least four to six years old. The limb bones are slender and quite delicate, suggesting one of the small ancient breeds such as the Soay.

Conclusions

This is a small assemblage that is of mixed date. The species identified are the most frequently recorded on archaeological sites. Cattle were used for traction for centuries, as well as providing milk, calves, meat, hides and other by-products. Sheep were one of the most useful animals from the medieval period, providing fleeces, milk, lambs, parchment, leather, lanolin, dung and eventually meat and other by-products. The invertebrate damage seen in Ditch F1013 Fill L1014 suggests some waste was thrown in and perhaps left for a time for small scavengers in a damp environment.

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Table 3

1. Catalogue of the bone from COK122

Ctxt	Feature	Ctxt Qty	Wt (g)	Species	NISP	Age	Element range	Butchering	Comments
1006	Ditch 1005	3	4	Mammal	3		Fragments		Trench 2, Undated
1010	Ditch 1009	1	29	Cattle	1	adult	Upper molar, heavy calculus deposits		Trench 5, 11th to 14th C
1014	Ditch 1013	10	76	Sheep/goat	7	adult	Mandibles, tibia, radius, isolated teeth	chopped	Trench 5, Late 16th – 18th. Includes worn M3, light delicate breed of sheep Some invertebrate damage
				Mammal	3		Fragments		

The Environmental Samples

Dr John Summers

Introduction

During the archaeological evaluation on land to the west of The Plough and Fleece Inn, Cockfield, four bulk soil samples for environmental archaeological assessment were taken and processed. One sample (Sample 2) was from 13th century ditch fill L1008 (F1007), another (Sample 4) was from post-medieval ditch fill L1014 (F1013) and the remaining two samples were from undated deposits. 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 reference literature (Cappers *et al.* 2006; Jacomet 2006; Kerney and Cameron 1979; Kerney 1999) and a reference collection of modern seeds. Potential contaminants, such as modern roots, seeds and invertebrate fauna were also recorded in order to gain an insight into possible disturbance of the deposits.

Results

The assessment data from the bulk sample light fractions are presented in Table 4. Where identifiable remains were present in the samples, preservation was by carbonisation, with a small number of carbonised cereal grains and charcoal fragments identified. Mollusc remains were also present, attesting to alkaline soil conditions. There was no evidence of anoxic preservation through waterlogging or preservation through mineralisation.

Sample 2 of 13th century ditch fill L1008 (F1007) contained a small number of carbonised cereal grains, identified as barley (*Hordeum* sp.) and wheat (*Triticum* sp.). The grains were abraded, with much of the surface missing, preventing more precise identification. A small number of charcoal fragments were also present. Mollusc shells included aquatic species *Anisus leucostoma*, which is able to tolerate seasonal desiccation, suggesting standing water in the ditch on a seasonal basis. The other samples were largely devoid of carbonised plant macrofossils, with only a single barley grain recorded in L1006 (F1005).

Conclusions

The small number of poorly preserved carbonised cereal grains in the samples from the evaluation indicate that the remains were present as background scatters of carbonised remains, such as from wind-blown debris. The present evidence suggests that the sampled features were peripheral to core areas of domestic occupation and were not receiving dumps of material derived from nearby domestic or agricultural processing activities.

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Kerney, M.P. 1999, *Atlas of the Land and Freshwater Molluscs of Britain and Ireland*, Harley Books, Colchester

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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		Hazelnut shell	Charcoal		Molluscs		Contaminants					Other remains
										Cereal grains	Cereal chaff	Notes	Seeds	Notes		Charcoal>2mm	Notes	Molluscs	Notes	Roots	Molluscs	Modern seeds	Insects	Earthworm capsules	
COK122	1	1006	1005	Fill of Ditch	2	-	40	20	50 %	X	-	Hord (1)	-	-	-	X	-	X	*Carichium* sp., *Discus rotundatus, Oxychilus* sp., *Trichia hispida* group, *Vallonia* sp.	X X	X	-	X	-	-
COK122	2	1008	1007	Fill of Ditch	3	13th C	40	50	20 %	X	-	Hord (3), Trit (1), NFI (1)	-	-	-	X	-	X	*Anisus leucostoma, Vallonia* sp.	X X	X	-	-	-	-
COK122	3	1017	1016	Fill of Pit	4	-	40	20	50 %	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X X	*Discus rotundatus, Vallonia* sp., *Vertigo* sp.	X	-	-	-	-	-
COK122	4	1014	1013	Fill of Ditch	5	Late 16th - 18th C	40	20	50 %	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X X	*Carychium* sp., *Cochlicopa* sp., *Pupilla muscorum*	X	-	-	-	-	-

Table 4: Results from the assessment of bulk sample light fractions from land to the west of The Plough and Fleece Inn, Cockfield. Abbreviations: Hord = barley (*Hordeum* sp.); Trit = wheat (*Triticum* sp.); NFI = not formally identified (indeterminate cereal grain).

APPENDIX 3 THE WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

LAND TO THE WEST OF THE PLOUGH AND FLEECE INN, GREAT GREEN, COCKFIELD, SUFFOLK

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

17th December 2018

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

Desk-based assessments and environmental impact assessments
Historic building recording and appraisals
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Geophysical surveys
Archaeological monitoring and recording
Archaeological excavations
Post excavation analysis
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LAND TO THE WEST OF THE PLOUGH AND FLEECE INN, GREAT GREEN, COCKFIELD, SUFFOLK
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 This specification (written scheme of investigation) has been prepared in response to a brief issued by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCC AS-CT, Hannah Cutler, dated 11th October 2018) for archaeological evaluation prior to the proposed construction of a new residential development of up to 10 dwellings on land to the west of the Plough and Fleece Inn, Great Green, Cockfield, Suffolk IP30 0HJ (Babergh Council Planning Ref. DC/18/00306) (NGR TL 915 561). The work is required to comply with a planning condition on approval for the development, on advice from SCC AS-CT. The WSI has been prepared for the approval of SCC AS-CT and the LPA. The WSI alone will not discharge the planning condition.

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, in order to comply with the requirements of the condition, for which an additional brief/WSI will be required.

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 The site lies on the northern side of Great Green at Cockfield and comprises an arable field extending to some 0.54ha. It is proposed to erect up to 10 new dwellings on the site. A condition of planning approval requires a programme of archaeological work.

3.2 The Suffolk Historic Environment Record notes that this is an area of archaeological potential, situated directly adjacent to the

historic Great Green (formerly Broad Green, HER COK 068). A medieval moated site also lies near to the green (HER COK 056).

3.3 The site thus has a particular potential for evidence of activity associated with the medieval and post-medieval settlement/other land use adjacent to the Broad Green.

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). 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.

4.2.2 Medlycott (2011, 57) states that he 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).

4.2.3 The issues identified by Ayers (in Brown & Glazebrook, 2000) and Wade (in Brown & Glazebrook, 2000) remain valid research subjects (Medlycott 2011, 70) for the medieval period. The study of landscapes is dominated by issues such as water management and land reclamation for large parts of the region, the economic development of the landscape and the region's potential to reveal information regarding field systems, enclosures, roads and trackways. Linked to the study of the landscape are research issues such as the built environment and infrastructure; the main communication routes through the region need to be identified and synthesis needs to be carried out regarding the significance, economic and social importance of historic buildings in the region (Medlycott 2011, 70-71). Also considered to be important research subjects for the medieval period are rural settlements, towns, industry and the production and processing of food and demographic studies (Medlycott 2011, 70-71).

4.2.4 The research subjects identified as important for the post-medieval and modern periods (see Medlycott 2011, 72-80) expand on those set out by Gilman *et al* (in Brown & Glazebrook, 2000) which focussed on the subjects of fortifications, parks and gardens and industrialisation and manufacture. Medlycott (2011) stresses the importance of the built and environment and the use of the Listed Buildings databases and thematic surveys in understanding this. The subject of industry and infrastructure, which is clearly of great importance for this period, remains a key research subject for the region with particular attention being paid to rural industries, the processing of food for urban markets and the development and

character of the region's primary communication roots. Landscapes, and the effect of social changes, such as the Dissolution and the enclosure of greens and commons, on them are considered to be an area of research. The region's military sites and their impact on the development of eastern England, on its landscapes and on its appearance are also considered to be of importance. Towns, their development and their impact on the landscape, require further study. Issues such as economic and social influences of towns on their hinterlands and neighbours are identified as being of importance, as are the development of specific urban forms.

4.2.5 As set out above, the principal research objectives will be to identify any significant evidence of remains associated with the medieval and post-medieval settlement.

References

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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 CIfA.

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 evaluation by trial trenching of a 5% sample of the proposed development area and require 150m of 1.8m wide trenching. Five trenches of 30m 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*.10-15 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.

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.

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.

11.5 No trenches will be backfilled until signed off by SCC AS-CT

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/waterlogged ground/alluvium are encountered (which is unlikely on this site) the upper levels of the trench 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 1.8m 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, 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. Any metal finds from the metal detector survey will be located by GPS.

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 co-ordinator as requested.

Waterlogged Deposits/Remains

Should waterlogged deposits (such as wells/deep ditches) be encountered, provision has been made for controlled hand excavation and sampling. Dr Rob Scaife/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 BSc MCIfA

Qualifications: Member of the CIfA
Experience: Tom has over 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 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 project manages) desk-based assessments/EIAs, historic building surveys (for instance the recording of the Royal Gunpowder Mills at Waltham Abbey prior to its rebirth as a visitor facility), earthwork and landscape surveys, all types of evaluations/excavations (urban and rural) and environmental archaeological investigation (working closely with Dr Rob Scaife), preparing many hundreds of archaeological reports dating back to 1992. Jon has also prepared numerous publications; in particular the nationally-important Saxon site at Gamlingay, Cambridgeshire (*Anglo-Saxon Studies in Archaeology & History*). Other projects published

include Dean's Yard, Westminster (*Medieval Archaeology*), Brackley (*Northamptonshire Archaeology*), and a medieval cemetery in Haverhill he excavated in 1997 (*Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology).* Jon is a member of the senior management team, principally preparing specifications/tenders, co-ordinating and managing the field teams. He also has extensive experience in preparing and supporting applications for Scheduled Monument Consent/Listed Building Consent

SENIOR PROJECTS MANAGER
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)). This background has provided Vincent with a 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. Since joining Archaeological Solutions Ltd, Vincent has managed various large and complex excavation projects including a number of sites associated with the onshore element of the East Anglia One project (ScottishPower Renewables). His duties include overall project management (fieldwork), the management of staff and timescales, and professional liaison with clients, local authority representatives and other organisations as necessary. Vincent also assists in the dissemination of project outcomes through contributions to 'grey' and published literature, and through the organisation and delivery of site open days. He is CSCS qualified (expires June 2020) and has successfully completed the Emergency First Aid at Work course (January 2018).

SENIOR PROJECT OFFICER
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. Since joining Archaeological Solutions Ltd, Kerrie has gained enhanced experience of commercial

archaeological practice, and has managed the fieldwork elements of various large projects, including the excavation of Chilton Leys, Stowmarket. Kerrie's other responsibilities include the training and management of field staff, and professional liaison with clients and local authority representatives. Kerrie has contributed towards the dissemination of project outcomes through the production of 'grey' literature and published works. She is CSCS qualified (expires February 2019).

PROJECT OFFCICER
Gareth Barlow MSc

Qualifications: University of Sheffield, MSc Environmental Archaeology & Palaeoeconomy (2002-2003)
King Alfred's College, Winchester, Archaeology BA (Hons) (1999-2002)
Experience: Gareth worked on a number of excavations in Cambridgeshire before pursuing his degree studies, and worked on many archaeological projects across the UK during his university days. Gareth joined AS in 2003 and has worked on numerous archaeological projects throughout the South East and East Anglia with AS. Gareth was promoted to Supervisor in the Summer 2007. Gareth is qualified in the Construction Skills Certification Scheme (CSCS) and is a qualified in First Aid at Work (St Johns Ambulance).

SUPERVISOR
Keeley-jade Diggons

Qualifications: University of Southampton, BA Archaeology and Geography (2014-2017)
Experience: Keeley's higher education at the University of Southampton provided her with a good, working understanding of archaeological fieldwork method and theory through the completion of modules including *Archaeological Survey*, *Geophysics* and *Advanced GIS*. She also gained valuable excavation and finds administration experience through participation on British and overseas field projects. Since joining Archaeological Solutions Ltd, Keeley has participated on a number of fieldwork projects, including elements of the East Anglia One infrastructure project (ScottishPower Renewables), and has coordinated geophysical survey projects, including cart-based surveys. Keeley has also contributed to the production of archaeological reports through the collation and assessment of site data and she holds a qualification in Remote Outdoor First Aid.

SUPERVISOR
Samuel Thomelius BA MA

Qualifications: Bachelor Programme in Archaeology and Ancient History, Archaeology (Uppsala University 2012–15)
Master Programme in the Humanities, Archaeology (Uppsala University 2015–17)

Experience: Samuel's higher education has provided him with a good, practical understanding of the archaeology of northern Europe and a firm grounding in various vocational skills. Samuel's practical experience encompasses archaeological excavation duties and post-excavation curation, including a lead role in digital documentation at Uppsala University (2016). His principle research interests are landscape archaeology and digital methods in archaeology. Since joining Archaeological Solutions Ltd, Samuel has worked on a variety of commercial fieldwork projects, developing his practical skills and gaining a good understanding of various archaeological periods across the East of England. Samuel is CSCS certified.

SUPERVISOR
Juan Palomeque-Gonzalez

Qualifications: University Alfonso X (Madrid), MSc post-graduate certificate in education (2014-2015)
University Complutense of Madrid, BSc Archaeology (2010-2014)

Experience: Juan's higher education provided him with a good, working understanding of archaeological theory and practice, including specialist knowledge of the archaeological application of micro-photogrammetry. He is an author on a number of technical academic papers, including 'On applications of micro-photogrammetry and geometric morphometrics to studies of tooth mark morphology: The modern Olduvai Carnivore Site (Tanzania)', *Palaeogeography*, *Palaeoclimatology, Palaeoecology* (2017), and 'Micro-photogrammetric characterization of cut marks on bones', *Journal of Archaeological Science* (2015). Juan's academic interests have led to his involvement on a number of international research projects including the OLDUVAI Project (Tanzania) and The Ulaca Research Project, Avila (Spain). He has gained good experience of archaeological excavation and post-excavation practice through voluntary and professional participation on a number of field projects and has worked commercially for LURE ARCHAEOLOGY S.L. (Madrid). Since joining Archaeological Solutions Ltd, Juan has worked on various projects across East Anglia and has received training in the use of AutoCAD. He has passed the Health, Safety and Environment Test for Managers and Professionals

(October 2017) and has been awarded a certificate in Emergency First Aid at Work (November 2017).

SUPERVISOR
Joseph Locke BA MSt

Qualifications: BA (Hons) Classical and Archaeological Studies (University of Kent 2009–12)
MSt Classical Archaeology (University of Oxford 2014–15)

Experience: Joseph has been working in field archaeology across southern Britain for the last five years for a variety of contracting units, and developing an extensive repertoire of excavation, surveying and supervisory skills. Significant projects during this period have included the large-scale excavation of a complex Roman farmstead in eastern Milton Keynes, late Iron Age and Roman field systems and settlement, and Roman inhumation burials also around Milton Keynes. Other projects have included Anglo-Saxon cremations and the medieval Greyfriars Friary in Oxfordshire, Bronze Age cremations, Iron Age field systems and Saxon sunken-featured building across East Anglia, as well as overseeing watching briefs. In addition to British archaeology, Joseph's academic background has also supported research interests in Minoan Archaeology, in particular burial practices. Joseph is CSCS certified.

SUPERVISOR
Aurelian 'Ike' Rusu BA MA PHD

Qualifications: BA History and Philology (University of Sibiu 2002–6)
MS History (University of Sibiu 2008-6)
PHD History (University of Sibiu 2009-12)

Experience: Ike's archaeological career has spanned a wide-range of excavations in Romania and Great Britain, ranging from rescue and research excavations, rural and urban commercial projects, and investigations in advance of motorway and road construction. For the last two years Ike has been supervising teams working on multi-period sites along the A14 road expansion in Cambridgeshire, including prehistoric cremations, extensive Roman settlement and industry and a medieval deserted village. Prior to that, he worked on sites in London ranging from investigations into Palaeolithic gravel deposits to post-medieval charnel pits. Other projects have included Saxon burials and an Augustinian Friary in Norfolk, while projects in Romania have spanned, Mesolithic and Neolithic sites, a Roman cursus, Migration period burials, and medieval settlement and houses. Through his post-graduate studies Ike developed a strong research interest in Mesolithic sites and material culture, as well as the transition into the Neolithic. Ike is an Associate member of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, is CSCS certified, and qualified for First Aid at Work.

PROJECT OFFICER (DESK-BASED ASSESSMENTS)
Kate Higgs MA (Oxon)

Qualifications: University of Oxford, St Hilda's College Archaeology & Anthropology MA (Oxon) (2001-2004)
Experience: Kate has archaeological experience dating from 1999, having taken part in clearance, surveying and recording of stone circles in the Penwith area of Cornwall. During the same period, she also assisted in compiling a database of archaeological and anthropological artefacts from Papua New Guinea, which were held in Scottish museums. Kate has varied archaeological experience from her years at Oxford University, including participating in excavations at a Roman amphitheatre and an early church at Marcham/ Frilford in Oxfordshire, with the Bamburgh Castle Research Project in Northumberland, which also entailed the excavation of human remains at a Saxon cemetery, and also excavating, recording and drawing a Neolithic chambered tomb at Prissé, France. Kate has also worked in the environmental laboratory at the Museum of Natural History in Oxford, and as a finds processor for Oxford's Institute of Archaeology. Since joining AS in November 2004, Kate has researched and authored a variety of reports, concentrating on desk-based assessments in advance of archaeological work and historic building recording.

ASSISTANT PROJECTS MANAGER (POST-EXCAVATION)
Andrew Newton MPhil PCIFA

Qualifications: University of Bradford, MPhil (2002-04)
University of Bradford, BSc (Hons) Archaeology (1999-2003)
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 EnvironmentalImpact 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)
Lindsay Lloyd-Smith BSc MPhil PhD

Qualifications: Institute of Archaeology, UoL, BSc (Hons) Archaeology (1989-1992)
University of Cambridge, MPhil Archaeological Research (2004-2005)
University of Cambridge, PhD Archaeology (2005-2008)

Experience: Lindsay has over 25 years' experience in archaeology working on a wide variety of contract and research projects. As well as working in East Anglia for the Norfolk Archaeological Unit (1992), the Cambridge Archaeology Unit (repeatedly between 1995 and 2010), and most recently for Pre-Construct Archaeology (2016-2018), Lindsay's work and research has taken him to Belize (1992), the Netherlands (1992-1995), Sweden (1997-2004), India (1996-2005), Egypt (2002-2004), Malaysia (2000-2017), the Philippines (2006), Vietnam (2009), and South Korea (2011-2015). He was a member of the Niah Caves Project, Borneo (University of Cambridge, 2000-2004), which led on to his post-graduate research (MPhil, PhD) into later prehistorical mortuary practice in Island Southeast Asia. Following this, he was a Post-Doctoral Research Associate on the Cultured Rainforest Project, University of Cambridge (2007-2011), responsible for archaeological fieldwork investigating the prehistory of the central highlands of Borneo. He spent four years (2011-2015) working as an Assistant Professor at the Institute for East Asian Studies, Sogang University, Seoul, South Korea, where he taught Area Studies and Southeast Asian Archaeology and directed the Early Central Borneo Project (2013-2016). During this time he also was lead editor for the newly launched journal *TRANS: Trans –Regional and –National Studies of Southeast Asia* published by Cambridge University Press. Returning to the UK in 2015, Lindsay worked at Leicester University as an Associate Tutor in the School of Archaeology and Ancient History where he designed and wrote a Distance Learning Masters Module in Archaeology and Education. Lindsay joined AS in June 2018 and is responsible for the post-excavation management of large excavation projects, from the assessment, interpretation and synthesis of site data to the production of archaeological reports from assessment to publication level.

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, Cambridgshire. 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.

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
Danielle Hall

*Qualifications:*University of Edinburgh, Archaeology MA (Hons) (2014 - 2018)

Experience: Since joining the Graphics Department at AS, Danielle has been involved multiple tasks including digitising site records, compiling geo-physics surveys, and creating visual figures for desk-based assessments. Danielle has participated in various field excavations from Romania to Cyprus and has worked alongside the University of Edinburgh and Archaeology Scotland. She has also worked in conjunction with Historic Environment Scotland, the University of Glasgow, and the Society of Antiquaries Scotland using her designs to promote archaeology to local communities.

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 CO-ORDINATOR
Luke Harris

Qualifications:Northampton College, A-Level History, English Literature and Language and AS-Level Government and Politics (2006)

Experience: Since completing his advanced education, Luke has held a number of professional administrative roles with companies and institutions including Nationwide Building Society (2007–2011) and Civica (2013–2014). His duties and responsibilities in these posts included the supervision and coordination of co-workers, the handling of customer enquiries and the categorisation, collation and digitalisation of paper records. Luke has also gained valuable clerical experience through voluntary roles and work experience. Since joining Archaeological Solutions Ltd, Luke has received training in finds recognition, finds and environmental processing/ storage, archiving and the deposition of archaeological archives.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS: PRINCIPAL SPECIALISTS

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS	David Bescoby Dr John Summers
AIR PHOTOGRAPHIC ASSESSMENTS	Air Photo Services
PHOTOGRAPHIC SURVEYS	K Henry
PREHISTORIC POTTERY	A Peachey MCIfA
ROMAN POTTERY	A Peachey MCIfA
SAXON & MEDIEVAL POTTERY	P Thompson
POST-MEDIEVAL POTTERY	P Thompson
FLINT	A Peachey MCIfA
GLASS	H Cool
COINS	British Museum, Dept of Coins & Medals
SMALL FINDS	R Sellwood
SLAG	A Newton
ANIMAL BONE	Dr J Cussans
HUMAN BONE:	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

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

Printable version

OASIS ID: archaeol7-340890

Project details

Project name	Land to the West of Plough and Fleece Inn, Great Green, Cockfield (TT)
Short description of the project	In January and February 2019 Archaeological Solutions Ltd carried out archaeological evaluation on land to the west of the Plough and Fleece Inn, Great Green, Cockfield, (NGR TL 915 561; Figs. 1 - 2). The evaluation was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning approval for the construction of up to ten dwellings. The predominant recorded features were ditches. They were broadly co-axial but their dating evidence is much varied. Ditch F1003 (Trench 1) contained a 19th - 20th century pottery sherd and Ditch F1013 (Trench 5) numerous (10) sherds of Late 16th - 18th century pottery. Ditches F1007 (Trench 3) and F1009 (Trench 5) contained medieval pottery with 16 sherds from F1007. The pottery includes a range of locally-produced coarse ware and glazed and stamp-decorated jugs made at Hedingham, Essex, and common in the region. Ditch F1005 (Trench 2) was undated. There was a `concentration' of medieval features in Trench 5 at the southern end of the site comprising Ditches F1009 and F1011; and Pit F1020. The finds associated with the medieval pottery very limited quantities of daub, cattle bone and carbonised barley grains. The material likely reflects the dispersion of domestic debris in a peripheral area beyond the core of the village. The ditches appear to represent a system of small fields or enclosures, likely of agricultural function, and located to the immediate north-west of the 'Great Green' at the corner of the village. The ditches may have origins in the medieval period and reflect development thereafter. The study of rural settlement patterns, focussed on the development of village cores, plot and field management, has often remained on the periphery of archaeological research as opposed to landscape historians and historic geographers (Wade 1997, 52; Medlycott 2011, 60). The pits, F1022 and F1024, in Trench 4 were undated or contained late post-medieval to early modern CBM, and may represent quarry pits.
Project dates	Start: 28-01-2019 End: 01-02-2019
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	P7815 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	COK122 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Monument type	DITCHES Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Targeted Trenches"
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)
Prompt	Planning condition

Position in the planning process	Not known / Not recorded

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK BABERGH COCKFIELD Land to the West of Plough and Fleece Inn, Great Green Cockfield
Postcode	IP300HJ
Study area	1000 Square metres
Site coordinates	TL 915 561 52.169402770217 0.800622763821 52 10 09 N 000 48 02 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 91m Max: 91m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Project brief originator	SCC
Project design originator	Jon Murray
Project director/manager	Jon Murray
Project supervisor	Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Name of sponsor/funding body	The Sudbury Group

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	SCCAS
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","other"
Digital Archive recipient	SCCAS
Digital Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","other"
Digital Media available	"Database","Images raster / digital photography","Spreadsheets","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	SCCAS
Paper Contents	"Animal Bones","other"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Drawing","Map","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Survey "

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Land west of the Plough and Fleece Inn, Great Green, Cockfield, Suffolk. Archaeological Evaluation
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Haygreen, J
Other bibliographic details	5758
Date	2019

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

Entered by	Hollie Wesson (hollie.wesson@ascontracts.co.uk)
Entered on	12 August 2019

OASIS:

Please e-mail Historic England for OASIS help and advice

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

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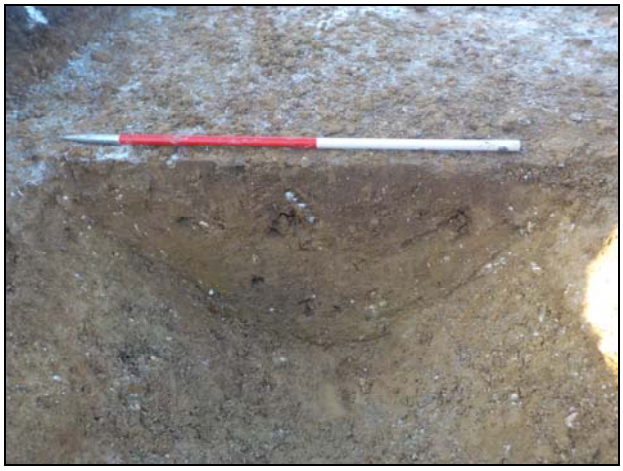

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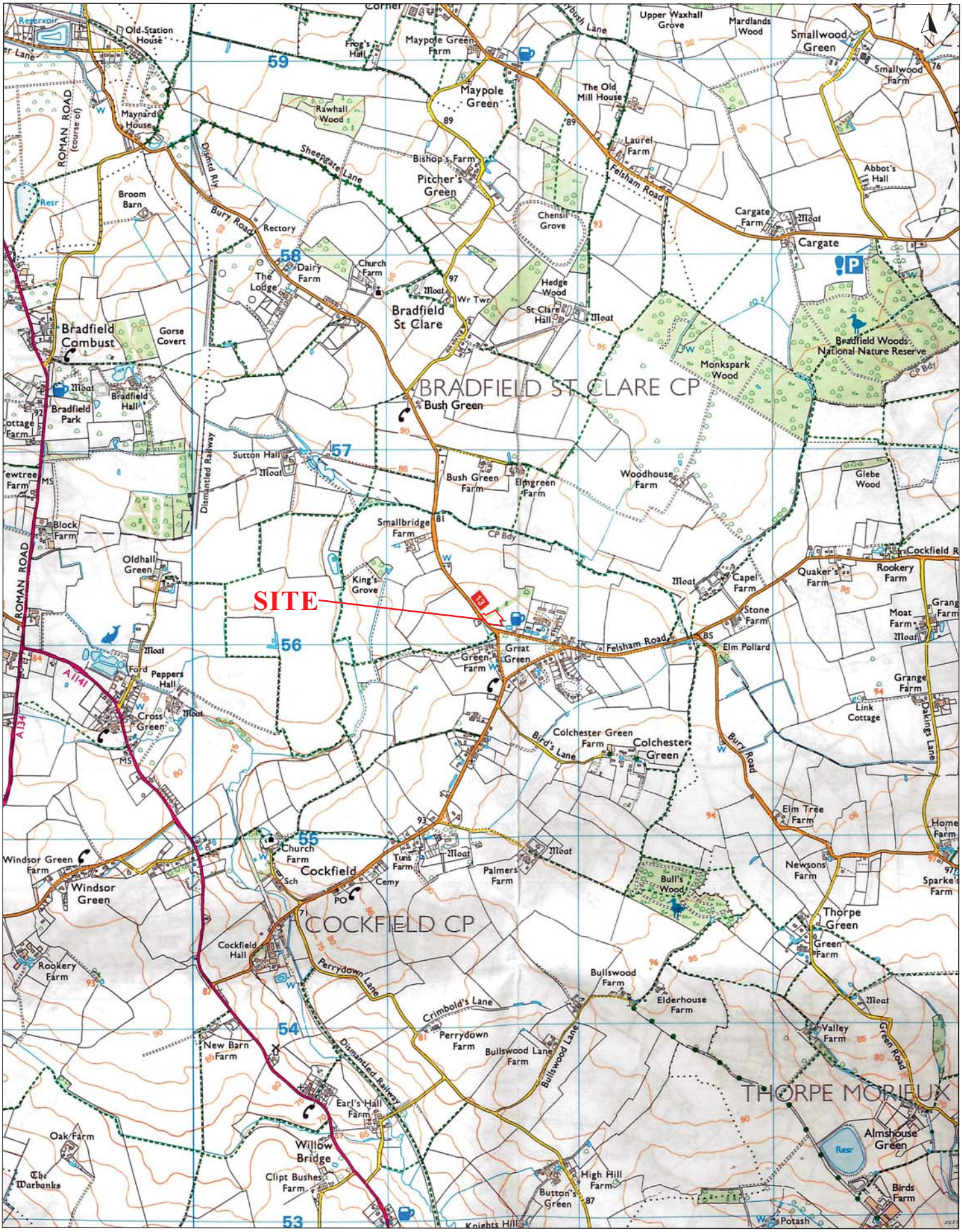

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Fig. 1 Site location plan

Scale 1:25,000 at A4

Land West of Plough & Fleece Inn, Cockfield (P7815)

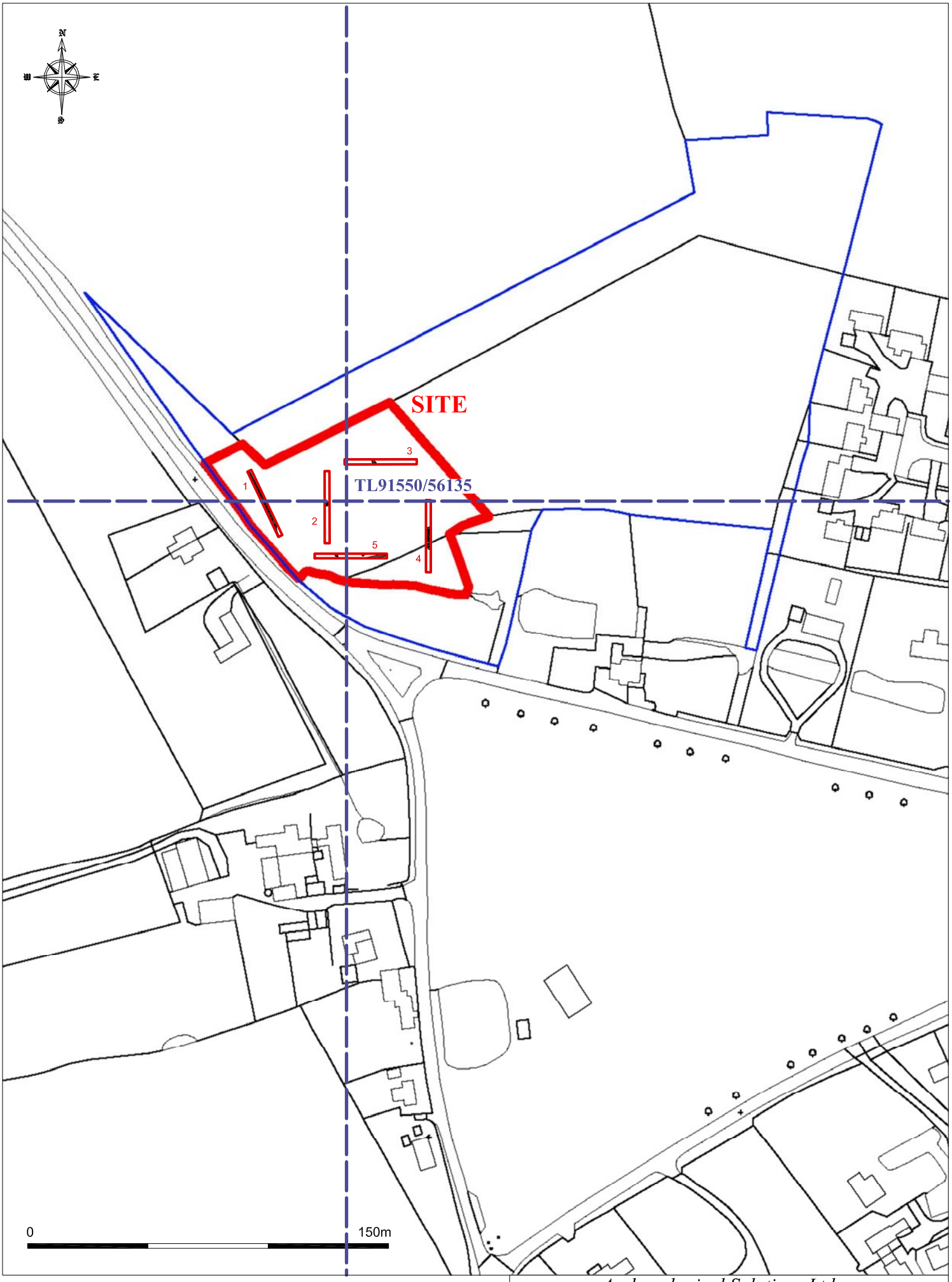

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Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan

Scale 1:2000 at A4

Land West of Plough & Fleece Inn, Cockfield (P7815)

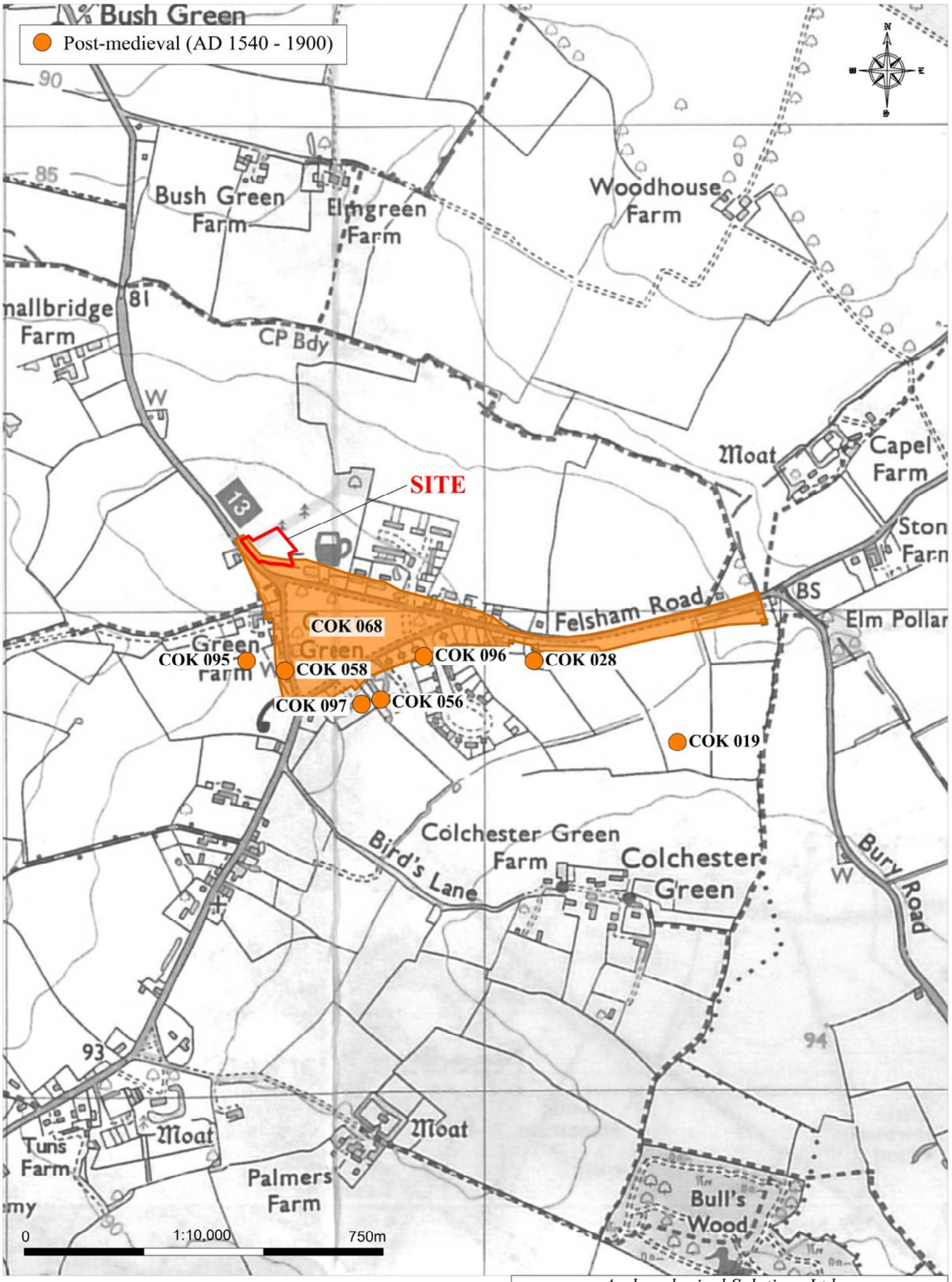

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Fig. 3 HER Data

Scale 1:10,000 at A4

Land West of Plough & Fleece Inn, Cockfield (P7815)

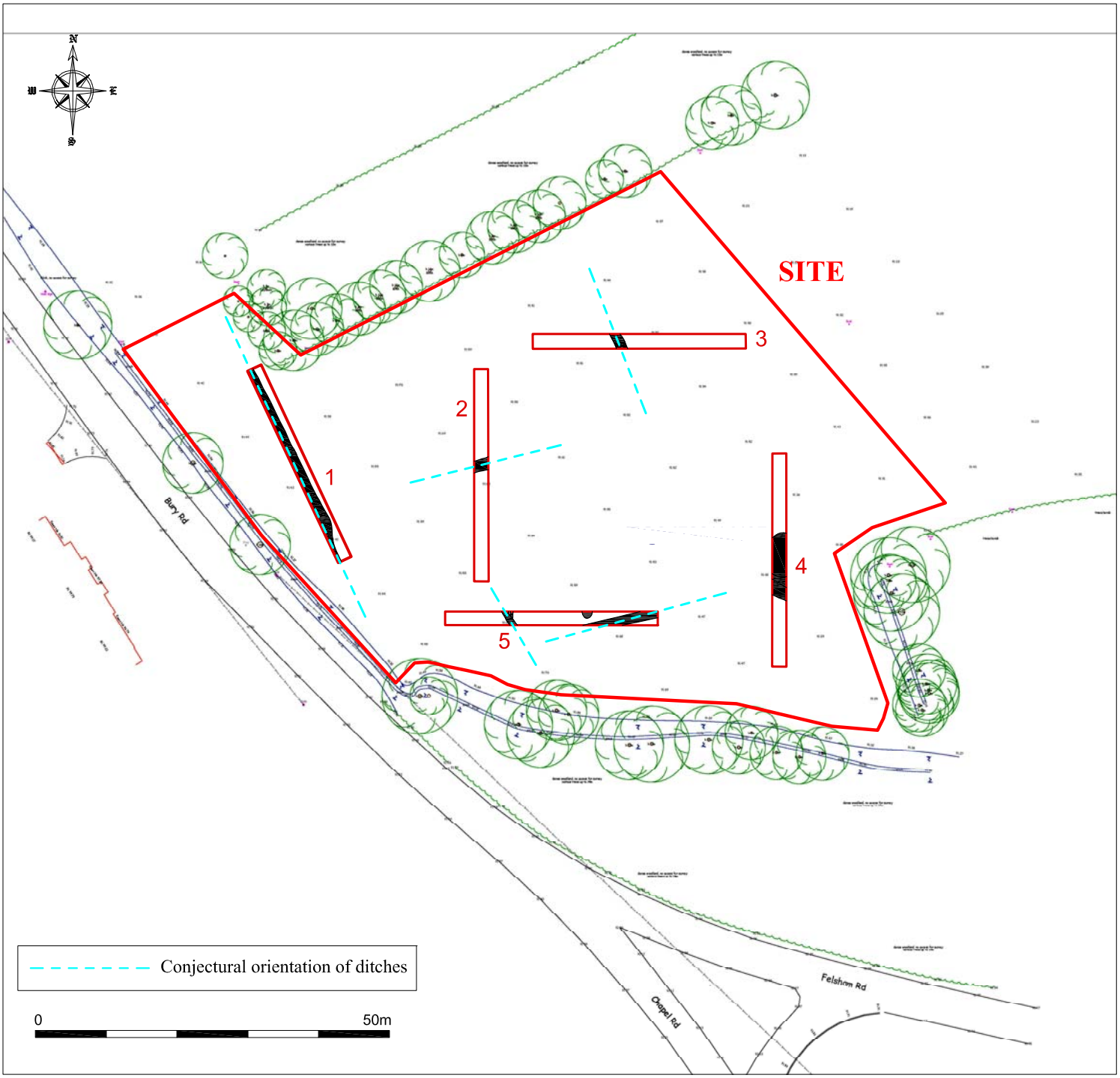

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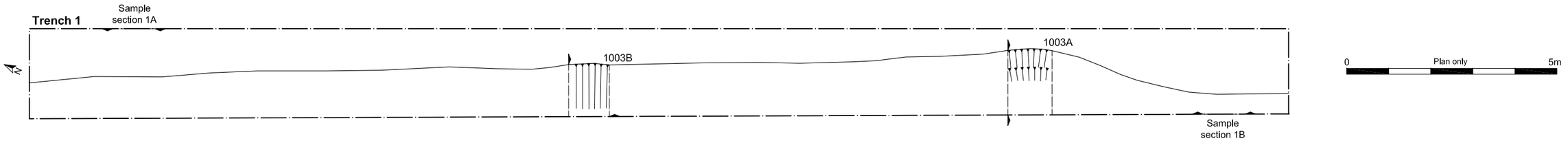
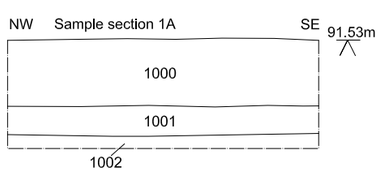
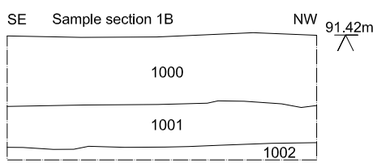
Fig. 4 Trench location plan

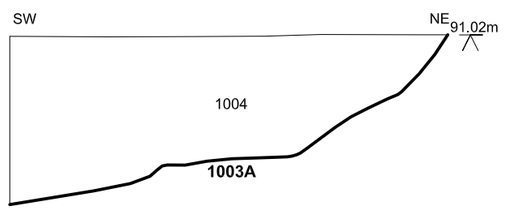
Scale 1:800 at A4

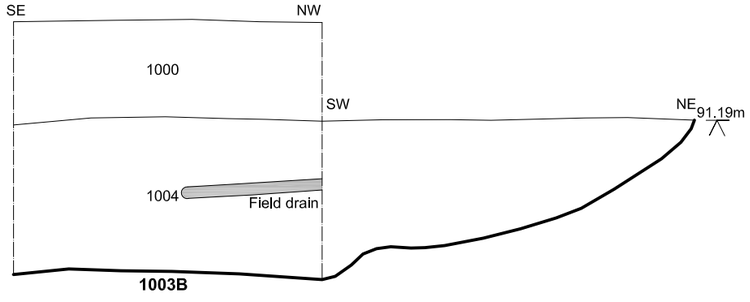
Land West of Plough & Fleece Inn, Cockfield (P7815)

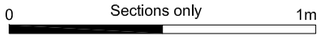


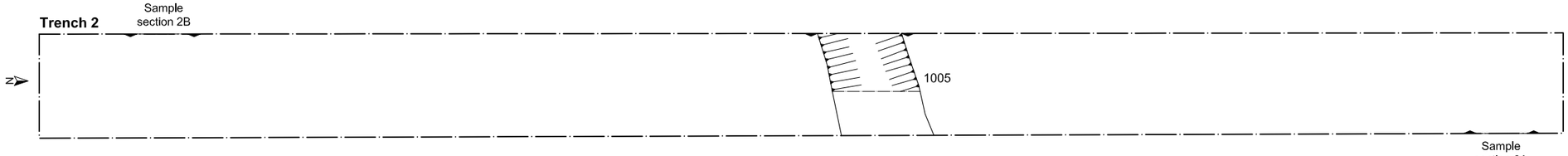


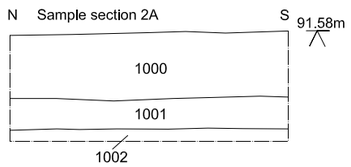


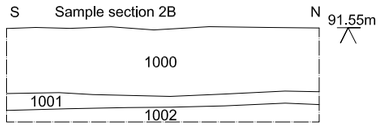


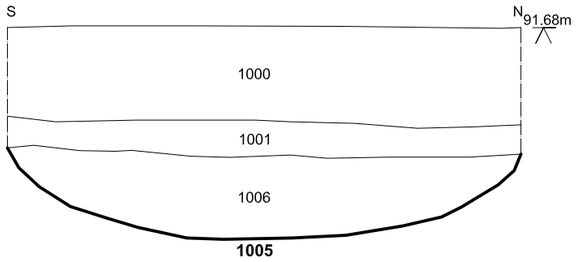


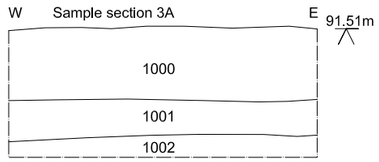


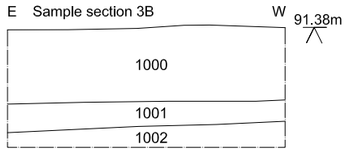


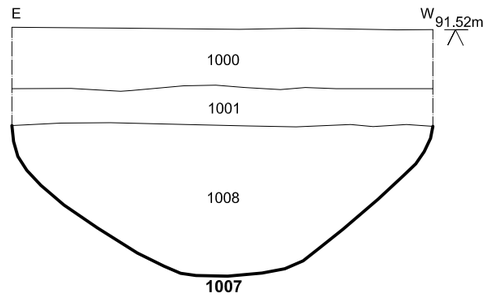












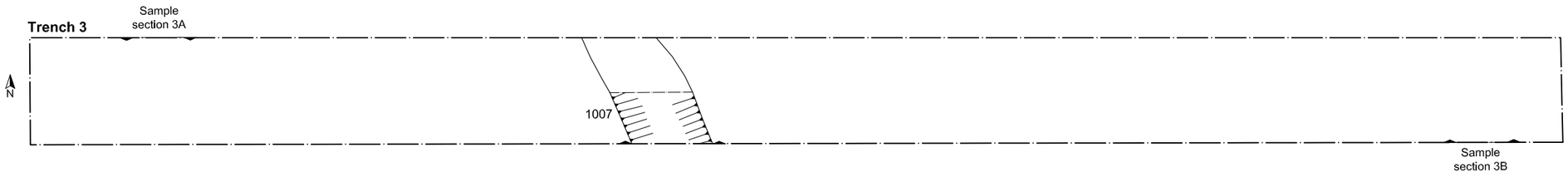


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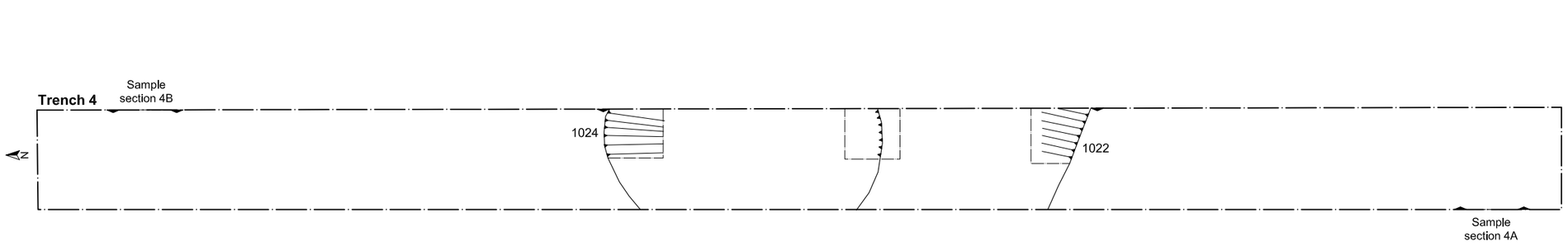
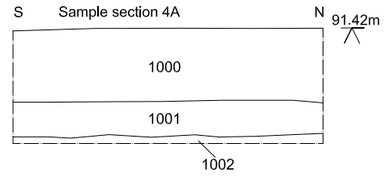
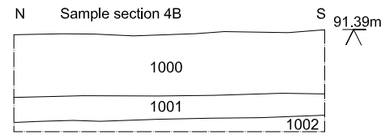
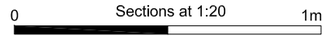
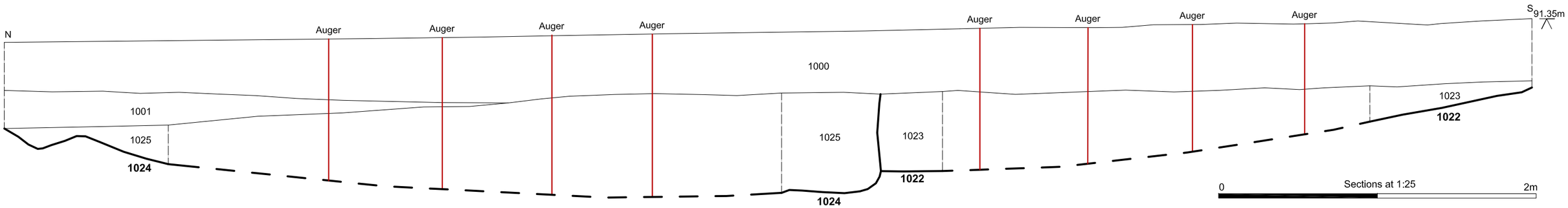
Fig. 5 Trench plans and sections
Scale Plans 1:100, sections 1:20 at A3
Land West of Plough & Fleece Inn, Cockfield (P7815)

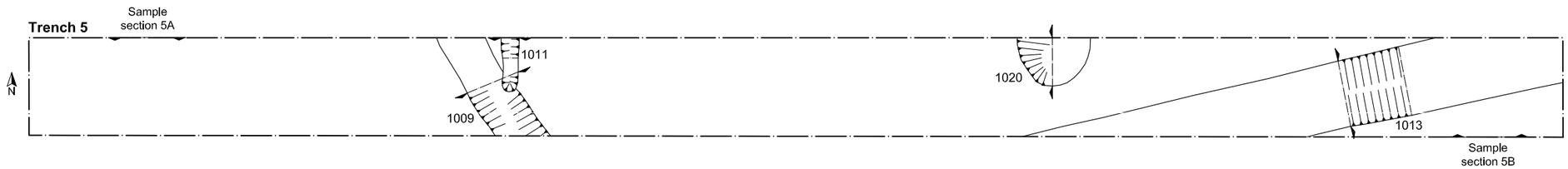


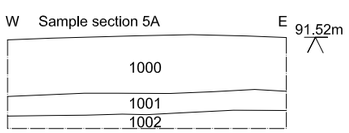


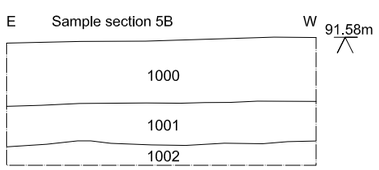


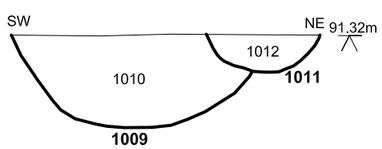


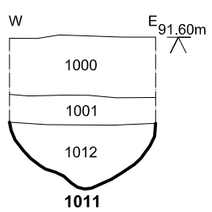


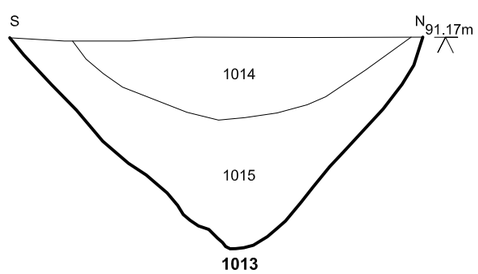


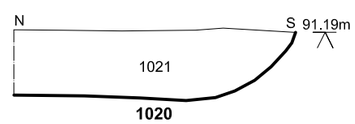












Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 6 Trench plans and sections
Scale Plans 1:100, sections 1:20 and 1:25 at A3
Land West of Plough & Fleece Inn, Cockfield (P7815)