



WYAS
**Archaeological
Services**

**Land to the Rear of 34-48
Old Station Road
Halesworth
Suffolk**

Archaeological Excavation

Report no. 3074
July 2018

Client: Heritage Developments Ltd.



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Halesworth
Suffolk**

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Summary

Archaeological Services (ASWYAS) excavated the remains of a medieval enclosure and field system located to the north of the town of Halesworth in Suffolk. The remains feature a roughly square enclosure with an entrance to the northeast. The entrance may have been created after the infilling of part of the enclosure ditch in that area. Other phasing included internal divisions that segregated parts of the enclosure. Sherds of early medieval pottery, of 11th to 13th date recovered from ditch fills were used to date the site. As well as the pottery, the excavation recovered samples that contained fuel waste, fired clay and animal bone that was interpreted as middening activity.

Report Information

Client: Heritage Developments Ltd
Report Type: Archaeological Excavation
Location: Halesworth
County: Suffolk
Grid Reference: TM 3846 7831 (centre)
Period(s) of activity represented: Medieval, Post-medieval
Report Number: 3074
Project Number: 6894
Site Code: OSR17
Parish Code: HWT 054
Event Number: ESF25830
Planning Application No.: DC/15/3221/OUT
Museum Accession No.: -
Date of fieldwork: November 2017
Date of report: February 2018
Project Management: David Williams MCIFA
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Report: Phil Moore BA
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Authorisation for
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1 Introduction

This report details two phases of archaeological works undertaken by Archaeological Services WYAS (ASWYAS) at land to the rear of 34 to 48 Old Station Road, Halesworth, Suffolk (Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by Lanpro Services Ltd on behalf of their clients Heritage Developments Ltd.

A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was produced by Lanpro Services, to meet the requirements of a brief prepared by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS) which detailed the methodology for the excavation (Appendix 1) in response to planning conditions (3a – g) (DC/15/3221/OUT). The OASIS entry for the project is archaeol11-319113 and the OASIS form is appended to rear (Appendix 6).

Site location and topography and landuse

The site is situated on the northern edge of Halesworth, Suffolk (centred at TM 3846 7831; Fig. 1). The site comprises approximately 1.27 hectares of former pasture, covering a single field. It is bounded to the south and west by modern housing along Old Station Road, to the north by arable farmland and to the east by pasture. The ground within the study site slopes gradually down towards the west, from a height of around 20m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) to 15m aOD on its western side.

Soils and geology

The bedrock geology of the study site comprises gravels of the Crag Group overlain by superficial deposits of diamicton of the Lowestoft Formation (BGS 2018). The soils are lime-rich loamy and clayey soils with impeded drainage (LANDIS 2018).

2 Historical and Archaeological Background

The WSI (Appendix 1) details the historical background of the site and includes information gathered from a search of all records within the Suffolk HER for 1km around the site boundary (see Appendix 7). The following text is largely drawn from that document.

Prehistoric and Roman

Scattered prehistoric and Roman finds have been located across the Halesworth area. A Mesolithic tranchet axe made of iron-stained flint was found south of Mill Hill on the west side of the town (HWT 007). Finds of probable Mesolithic date and some Neolithic flints were found during the construction of a new access road cutting across the Old Angel Bowling Green (HWT 008). Further to the northwest, towards Wissett, a Bronze Age flint scatter was discovered (WSS 007). Bronze Age beaker remains were also found along the new road at the Old Angel Bowling Green (HWT 008). A quarter of a kilometre to the west of the site was a Roman artefact scatter of pottery and metalworking debris (WSS 006).

Saxon

Archaeological evidence indicates that Halesworth has Saxon origins. The earliest remains are a possible sunken-featured building of possible Early Saxon date at Church Farm (HWT 019). Middle Saxon remains were found in trial trenches dug on the Angel Bowling Green which produced Ipswich ware (Middle Saxon). Evidence of Late Saxon activity includes the carved stonework in the Church of St Mary and the Thetford-type pottery found in the excavations at The Barclays Bank Site (HWT 010).

Medieval

Medieval occupation of the town is attested by archaeological deposits located at The Thoroughfare down Angel Lane (HWT 009) where a double row of post-holes and 13th century pottery were found along with remains of wooden structures. Pottery of similar date was also found at the Rear of Barclays Bank, Angel Lane (HWT 010). A possible medieval pottery kiln, metalworking debris and remains of a house were also found on this excavation. Closer to the site, the Suffolk HER records linear cropmarks identified from aerial photographs located 80m north of the site boundary on the south-facing side of the valley (WSS 014). These are thought to represent field boundaries and enclosures but their date is unknown. An evaluation west of Wissett Road prior to the creation of fishing lakes revealed 2m thick peat deposits (WSS 016 / ESF19551). These were thought to be formed prior to the 14th century as evidenced by a deposit sealing them containing a medieval horse shoe.

Post-medieval

The Wissett Tithe Map of 1839 shows the study site comprising a single arable field, incorporating the Site and the area of the modern houses which now occupy the northern side of Old Station Road. The field remained unchanged through the late 19th and 20th centuries until the construction of houses on its southern side in the late 1970s.

Archaeological background

A geophysical survey was undertaken in August 2017. The survey assessed that magnetic anomalies identified in the site are likely to relate to modern or agricultural activity, or to be of geological or pedological origin. The survey did not identify any anomalies that were interpreted as archaeological in nature (NAA 2017).

In September 2017, an archaeological evaluation excavated thirteen trenches across the proposed development site. The evaluation identified features that included gullies and ditches, as well as a single pit and post-hole which contained burnt material. The features were predominantly confined to an area to the west of the site. Pottery that was dated to the 11th and 12th centuries was recovered during the archaeological works. This discovery suggested that there was potential for further remains of a medieval date within the site, and was the trigger for the archaeological evaluation (CFA 2017: ESF25830).

3 Aims and Objectives

The aim of the archaeological mitigation excavation as specified in Section 6 of the WSI (Appendix 1) was to record and advance our understanding of the significance of any archaeological remains within the site prior to the commencement of site construction works.

The WSI also stated that the aims of the project would be realised through the achievement of the following objectives:

- To establish the spatial extent date, character, condition and significance of the archaeological activity in the proposed excavation area.
- To recover information relating to the nature and function of past human activity represented by the surviving archaeological remains.
- Excavate and record identified archaeological features and deposits to a level appropriate to their extent and significance.
- Assess the potential for survival of environmental evidence.
- To interpret the nature of human activity at the site and to place the site within its local, regional and national context as appropriate.
- Assess the site formation processes and the effects that these may have had on the survival and integrity of the archaeological features and deposits.
- Undertake sufficient post-excavation assessment to confidently interpret identified archaeological features.
- Undertake sufficient post-excavation assessment and analysis of artefacts and environmental samples to interpret their significance.
- Report and publish the results of the excavation and post-excavation analysis and place them within their local and regional context.
- Compile and deposit a site archive with the SCCAS archaeological store, and provide information for the Suffolk HER, to ensure the long-term survival of the recorded data.

In addition to the aims and objectives listed above, the programme of archaeological investigation was conducted with reference to the general research parameters and objectives defined in; *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties: 1. Resource Assessment* (Glazebrook 1997); *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties: 2. Research Agenda and Strategy* (Brown and Glazebrook 2000); *Research and Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the East of England* (Medlycott 2011) and English Heritage's *Strategic Framework for Historic Environment Activities and Programmes in English Heritage* (SHAPE) first published in 2008.

4 Methodology

Archaeological Services WYAS undertook a programme of archaeological mitigation excavation within a defined area of the site that evaluation had confirmed contained medieval remains (Figs 2 and 3). The detailed methodology for the archaeological works was set out in the WSI and followed industry standard and best guidance (Appendix 1) (CIFA 2014a–d, EH 2008a, 2008b, 2010, 2011, MGC 1994).

A site monitoring visit was conducted on 22nd of November on behalf of Suffolk County Council by Rachael Abraham, Senior Archaeological Officer with Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service (SCCAS) and Paul Gajos of Lanpro.

During the removal of topsoil and subsoil, the weather was generally dry. Throughout the excavation, the weather was changeable with dry spells intermixed with rain and occasionally sleet. Low or oblique sunlight was also experienced.

5 Results

For the ease of the reader, the features are reported and then discussed briefly where interpretations can be made or summarised. A full overarching discussion that incorporates the summary points is discussed in Section 8. A full concordance of contexts is presented as Appendix 2. An inventory of the primary archive, which will be deposited with the SCCAS archaeological store, is presented as Appendix 3. A concordance of all finds by context is presented as Appendix 5. Section numbers referenced in the text are on provided in Figure 4.

General

The topsoil (001) comprised dark-greyish silty clay and was on average 0.35m deep. For the majority of the site, the topsoil was removed by machine immediately onto the natural substrate. The north-facing slope of the machined surface ‘mirrored’ the overall topography of the site. On the northern side of the site, was a deposit of colluvial subsoil that comprised mid- brown sandy clay. This deposit was only encountered at the base of the slope. The natural substrate comprised mixed, yellowy light brown glacial till with dark to mid-orangey sandy clay mottles (Plate 1). Within the matrix were chalk gravels and flint cobbles and fragments ranging in size from small to medium.

Within the machined surface were extensive plough scars that were modern in origin (Plate 2). The clarity of horizon between the features and the natural substrate was generally moderate to good. As the site weathered, an extensive network of field drains became increasingly visible. Some of these drains were surveyed as they clearly impacted the potential survival of shallow features (Fig. 3) and the location and effectiveness of excavated sections.

Features

The classification of features can be broadly categorised as ditches and pits. The site contained a partial circuit of an enclosure. From the southern limit of excavation (L.O.E.), this circuit roughly ran north to south and then east to west before again returning south.

Shallow linear features, interpreted as truncated ditches also ran across site in a broadly northeast to southwest orientation, in a roughly central location (Fig. 3). These features and several other linear features intersected with elongated pits and the enclosure at various places. The following paragraphs will attempt to phase the site via the stratigraphic sequence, typology of feature and with supporting evidence from specialist reports.

From the southern limit of excavation, the enclosure was first recorded as 003, and was cut by a field drain (S.001) (Plate 3). The circuit continued and curved to the north where it was recorded as 006, filled by 007 which contained a large proportion of fired clay (Plate 4).

Section 010, interpreted as a continuation of the enclosure ditch (003/006) was cut by 012 which was a shallow, 0.17m deep, northeast to southwest orientated linear feature that continued beyond the limit of excavation to the northeast. Continuing north, two ditches were recorded (014 and 016) (S.008) (Plate 5). The presence of two features was primarily suggested from the excavated profile and, although the clarity of horizon between the fills (015 and 017) was generally poor, the interpretation was that ditch 016 cut an earlier linear feature (014).

Heading northwards, the presence of two linear features in this location was clearly seen. The evaluation (CFA 2017) had excavated a section through one of these features. After topsoil removal, and the area could be exposed in plan, it was clear that one of the linear features (024) had a defined terminus, but also that one of the ditches curved approximately ninety degrees (022) and continued to the west. There was no relationship between any of these features (Plate 6). Two heavily truncated linear features which ran perpendicular to the western ditch excavated as terminus 024 were added to the survey as extrapolations of features that were present in the centre of the stripped area. These features, orientated roughly east to west, in this location, were less than 0.05m deep and too shallow to establish a meaningful relationship with the cut feature (024) to the east. These features are discussed in more detail later in this text.

Heading east, ditch 022 continued and was recorded as cut 026 (S.012) (Plate 7). The excavated section was extended to test the possibility of a relationship with cut 036, which formed a north to south section of ditch which had a shallow terminus to the south (030). Interpreting the relationship in deposits that had poor clarity suggested ditch 026 was the earlier of the two features (Plate 8). The fill of ditch 026 (027) contained 21 sherds of early medieval ware pottery (EMW).

Two intercutting features were also present to the north where ditch 033 cut an earlier ditch 028 (S.016). The clarity between the homogenous fills (034 and 029) was poor to moderate.

The fill (029) of ditch 028 contained 39 sherds of early medieval ware pottery (EMW). Two fragments of EMW pottery were recovered from the upper fill (035) of ditch 033.

A brief summary of the features described above suggests a few interpretive possibilities. With the exception of two sherds of medieval pottery and some fired clay, the eastern part of the 'enclosure' was generally sterile (004, 006, 010, 012, 014, 016, 022 and 024). This trend continued until both 026 and 029 were excavated. This suggested that the method of incorporating the pottery within the fills was missing in the sterile area, or conversely that the method of incorporation was becoming more focused the more the excavation progressed into the 'centre of the site'. Whether this increased focus of pottery deposition can infer the eastern part of the site was an area where there was less activity is open to discussion.

What is inferred is a relationship with earlier cut features (026 and 028), where an increased amount of pottery was recovered, and features (030, 033 and 036) where smaller amounts of pottery were recovered. The incorporation of the small amounts of pottery in the later fills (032, 035 and 036) probably occurred during the cutting of the later ditches through the earlier fills.

The later cuts were also made through earlier deposits when the feature was substantially filled. One interpretation may suggest that ditch 022 and 026 are the same feature, which may also infer that ditch 029 may belong to this sequence also; having both been cut by ditch 036/033. This interpretation could tentatively be extrapolated to include ditch 014, cut by 016. If terminus 024 is interpreted as a continuation of ditch 016 and therefore phased later, this may suggest an entrance which was focused around termini 024 and 030. However, this interpretation assumes that terminus 030 is contemporary with ditch cut 033 which although cannot be conclusively proven, is a plausible interpretation. The inference is, that ditch 022/026, which may have formed a complete circuit, was then filled and the enclosure modified with a later entrance.

Another sinuous linear feature 018/020, orientated east to west was also recorded. The remains in cut 020 were too shallow where it intersected with the 'enclosure' ditch to ascertain a relationship (0.08m deep). It perhaps represents another later alteration to the enclosure system and continued beyond the L.O.E to the east (018).

Heading north from cuts 028/033 the ditch circuit reached an intersection where it branched and headed west, and also continued to the north beyond the L.O.E. The evaluation (CFA 2017) excavated two sections through these features and it was not possible to excavate any further slots. The relationship slot excavated during the evaluation did not find any phasing in either section to suggest if either of the ditches was earlier.

The enclosure continued to the east and was recorded as ditch 042 (S.018). The ditch here contained five deposits (043, 044, 045, 046 and 047). The sequence of backfill showed primary silting, which would have entered the ditch down the slope from the south. Two sherds of EMW from upper deposits 046 and 047 may have been residual, and entered the ditch after the natural silting process. Section 042 was 0.54m deep, which proved to be the

deepest of the excavated slots within the enclosure (Plate 9). The ditch continued to head west and then returned and headed south. A section excavated on the corner (062) (S.025) contained two fills (063 and 064) which, with the exception of some small fragments of fired clay, were otherwise sterile.

As the enclosure ditch continued to head south, the colour of the surface deposits became increasingly darker and eventually became black. This suggested an increasing amount of burnt material within the fill. The excavation of section 038 removed a large amount of burnt material which was assessed as fuel waste from the matrix of deposit (039) (Plate 10).

A short distance to the south, multiple sections were excavated to test the relationships of a 4-way intersection (078, 081, 085 and 115) (Plate 11 and Plate 12). The excavation of a section to test the relationship of cuts 081 and 085 showed no stratigraphy to suggest either one predated the other. The most pragmatic interpretation was that they were contemporary. A section to the south of this recorded the profile of ditch 078 (Plate 13). The section was extended to test the relationship between ditch 078 and 081/085. It suggested that 078, recorded as 083 in the relationship section, cut the earlier features and possibly curved to the east, where it may be contemporary with a similarly shallow ditch 115 (S. 035). The pottery finds from these sections were limited to single sherds from ditch 078 and 086. A small quantity of fired clay was recovered from the fill (080) of ditch 078, and mixed fuel waste and cereal grain were recovered from the fill (086) of ditch 085. The lack of substantially burnt material from fill 084 in cut 083/078 appears to broadly confirm the phasing interpretation. Ditch 085 also continued to the southeast beyond the limit of excavation.

There was a suite of features located within the perimeter of the enclosure. These included two elongated pits (100/104/109 and 051/117) (Fig. 3). Pit 100/104/109 had been cut by a shallow linear 111/107/102 (S.031 and S.033). These cuts were a continuation of ditch 113 to the east and 115 to the west; all of which were sterile of finds, with only feature 115 containing a small amount of fired clay. The sterility of the fills adds weight to the interpretation that this was a later feature. In contrast, the fills (101 and 104) of pit 100/104 contained a combined EMW sherd count of thirty. Fired clay was recovered from the upper fill (106) of section 104 with a small amount recovered from deposit (101) in feature 100.

Pit 051/117 filled by deposits 052, 053 and 118 was in comparison more sterile than the other elongated pit. Two sherds of EMW was recovered from fill 118, as well as a daub fragment. The pit was cut by a shallow ditch (048, 056 and 119). This later feature was horizontally truncated and continued for a short distance before petering out to the southwest. A later pit was recorded cutting the fill of this ditch through deposit 057 in cut 056. Only a single sherd of EMW was recovered from any of these later features in this area (Plate 13).

The purpose of these two pits is not known. The similar profiles (steep sided tapering to a concave base) and similar depths (0.59m in 104 and 0.58m in 117) could infer the features were contemporary. The pottery spot-dates offer little in the way of interpretation and the increased amount of pottery in 104 could simply be a continuation of the site trend that saw

increasing amounts of pottery recovered in all features towards the centre of the enclosure. The presence of fired clay and daub (with a possible wattle impression) suggested a hearth lining, but neither feature have that characteristic. Both features have shallow linear features cut into the upper fills. Although these linear features could be phased the same in terms of historical period, the stratigraphy discussed below suggested there was some phasing.

Cut 091, filled by 092, was a continuation of the shallow linear feature excavated as 107/111/102 to the east. However, 092 (091) was cut by 089 which was interpreted as a continuation of 048/056/119 further to the northeast (Plate 14). A small amount of pottery was recovered from each fill, all of which was broadly dated between the 11th to 13th centuries.

Towards the centre of the site, the excavation recorded a shallow depression as a possible pit (095). In retrospect, this may actually be a continuation of ditch 089 terminating in this location. A relationship slot to test this was unsuccessful due to the presence of a ceramic field drain. The feature was shallow and had an undulating base with a maximum depth of 0.3m (Plate 16). The 'terminus' contained a feature that was interpreted as a possible pit (093). No finds were recovered from either feature.

An attempt to establish whether linear feature 089 continued to the east was hampered by the presence of the field drain and the shallowness of the features. The orientation of ditch 113/091 was similar to the orientation of ditch 075 to the east (S.042) (Plate 17). The excavation of ditch 075 recovered the largest amount of pottery, per excavated slot, during the fieldwork. In total 188 sherds of pottery, which predominantly dated to the 12th to 13th century, were recovered in this section along with some fragments of fired clay. This feature in plan could be traced heading east where it petered out towards the enclosure ditch (Fig. 3).

This feature ran parallel to a second linear feature to the north. A section excavated through that feature (071) (S.040) (Plate 18) recovered 105 sherds of pottery, most of which was EMW (93 sherds). In addition, eleven sherds of medieval ware and one sherd of Late Saxon were also recovered. A possible iron knife blade was also recovered during metal detecting along this feature which, like 075 so the south, petered out towards the enclosure to the east.

Ditch 071 terminated to the west (069). The excavation of the terminus also recorded a possible post-hole (065) with a possible post-pipe (067) filled by 068 (S.041) (Plate 19).

The only other feature that was recorded was a narrow linear feature, orientated roughly north to south (058/060/073). A section was excavated to test the relationship between 073 and ditch 075 which proved inconclusive (Plate 20), but the preferred interpretation is that 073 post-dates ditch 075, although it is generally phased as medieval. This interpretation also suggests ditch 075 and 091 were probably the same feature. Linear feature 073 was also excavated as 060 (S. 023) and terminated to the south as 058. Along its length, small amounts of EMW were encountered. A fragment of modern glass recovered from fill 059 in section 058 was an intrusive find and helped to illustrate the level of truncation or intrusive ploughing across the site; particularly at higher datum.

6 Artefact Record

Pottery by Sue Anderson

Introduction

In total, 519 sherds of pottery weighing 2951g were collected from 28 contexts during the excavation. Table 1 shows the quantification by fabric.

Table 1. Pottery quantification by fabric.

Description	Fabric	Date range	No	Wt/g	Eve	MNV
Unidentified handmade	UNHM	preh/ESax?	1	5		1
<i>Total pre-medieval</i>			<i>1</i>	<i>5</i>		<i>1</i>
'Early medieval' sandwich ware	EMSW	11th c.	1	7		1
Early medieval ware	EMW	11th-12th c.	468	2437	2.54	269
Early medieval ware gritty	EMWG	11th-12th c.	3	18		3
Yarmouth-type ware (non calcareous)	YARN	11th-12th c.	9	67	0.04	4
Early medieval sparse shelly ware	EMWSS	11th-13th c.	2	11		1
EMW with sparse chalk	EMWC	11th-13th c.	2	16		1
EMW micaceous	EMWM	11th-13th c.	6	45		1
<i>Total early medieval</i>			<i>491</i>	<i>2601</i>	<i>2.58</i>	<i>280</i>
Medieval coarseware 1	MCW1	12th-14th c.	14	241	0.14	8
Medieval coarseware 2	MCW2	12th-14th c.	2	37		1
Medieval coarseware 3	MCW3	12th-14th c.	3	13		2
Medieval coarseware 4	MCW4	12th-14th c.	2	11		1
Medieval coarseware 5	MCW5	12th-14th c.	1	9		1
Hollesley-type coarseware	HOLL	13th-14th c.	4	23		3
<i>Total medieval</i>			<i>26</i>	<i>334</i>	<i>0.14</i>	<i>16</i>
European porcelain	PORC	18th-20th c.	1	11	0.25	1
<i>Total modern</i>			<i>1</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>0.25</i>	<i>1</i>
Totals			519	2951	2.97	298

In addition, fifteen sherds of EMW were recovered during the evaluation (Blinkhorn 2017).

Methodology

Quantification was carried out using sherd count, weight and estimated vessel equivalent (EVE). Minimum numbers of vessels (MNV) were estimated for each context based on sherd families. A full quantification by fabric, context and feature is available in the archive. All fabric codes were assigned from the Suffolk post-Roman fabric series (Anderson unpub.).

Form terminology follows MPRG (1998). Recording uses a system of letters for fabric codes together with number codes for ease of sorting in database format. The results were input directly onto an Access database, which forms the archive catalogue.

Pre-medieval

A single sherd from context (106) was part of a handmade vessel in a fine sandy grey fabric with a buff external surface, which appears different to the bulk of the assemblage. It may be of early medieval date, but a prehistoric or Early Saxon date is more likely.

Early medieval pottery

Early medieval wares are generally defined as handmade wares which first appeared in the 11th century and continued to be made into the 13th century in rural parts of East Anglia. Sometimes pots were finished on a turntable and many have wheelmade rims luted onto handmade bodies; rim forms suggest that this technique probably started in the 12th century in most areas. These handmade wares can be considered transitional between the Late Saxon and medieval wheelmade traditions, and their use overlaps with both period groups.

Several coarsewares were identifiable, although most contained a similar range of inclusions. The fabrics, listed below, were therefore distinguished largely on the basis of coarseness and abundance of inclusions.

Table 2. Early medieval pottery fabric listing

EMSW	'Early medieval' sandwich ware. As described by Jennings (1981) but now thought to be a late form of Thetford-type ware. 11th c.
EMW	Early medieval ware. Handmade, fine sandy with few other inclusions, generally thin-walled. Hard. Dark grey-black, or partly/fully oxidised. 11th–13th c.
EMWG	Early medieval ware gritty. Handmade, generally thicker-walled vessels. Moderate to common coarse rounded quartz in a medium sandy matrix with occasional calcareous and/or ferrous inclusions. Generally reddish brown with a grey core, but variable. 11th–12th/13th c.
YARN	Yarmouth-type ware (non-calcareous). Handmade body with wheelmade rim, abundant fine to medium sand with variable quantities of fine to medium shell. Hard. Variable colours but usually oxidised purple-red surfaces and grey core. Originally described by Mellor (1976) in Great Yarmouth, but more common in Norwich, and also occurs in Stowmarket and Ipswich. M.11th–12th c.
EMWSS	Early medieval ware sparse shelly. Handmade, fine to medium sandy, usually oxidised on one or both surfaces, sparse shell inclusions. Hard. 11th–13th c.
EMWC	Early medieval ware with sparse chalk. Similar to EMW but with some medium to coarse sand.
EMWM	Early medieval sandy ware with common to abundant mica. All fragments at this site were oxidised. 11th–13th c.

The majority of sherds in this group were sand-tempered with only a few sherds containing calcareous inclusions. Shell-tempered wares are more common in the southeast of the county, particularly around Ipswich.

Thirty-three rim fragments were present in this group, comprising pieces of thirty-one jars, a handled jar or spouted pitcher and a lamp. A short strap handle, probably from a second handled jar or spouted pitcher, was also present. Eighteen jar rims were simple everted types, four were flaring, four were everted beaded, two were everted thickened (wedged), one was upright with an everted tip, and two were upright thickened. The possible spouted pitcher had a flaring rim and a short strap handle. The lamp had flaring sides with a simple squared-off rim, and appeared to be faceted close to the base, perhaps indicating that it had a pedestal foot. Several of the rims had been wheel-finished, the majority of these being the more developed forms, although two simple everted rims were also wheel-finished. Only one vessel was decorated, represented by a body sherd with an applied thumbed strip.

Medieval pottery

Medieval coarsewares are wheelmade wares which are generally of 12th to 14th-century date. Most in this group are well-fired and fully reduced to pale to dark greys, although oxidised wares are also present. This period group is dominated by coarsewares, many of which are unprovenanced. Fabric groups are described below:

Table 3. Medieval pottery fabric listing

MCW1	Medieval coarseware 1. Medium sandy, occasional calcareous inclusions and mica. Generally oxidised orange or brown on one or both surfaces with grey core, but sometimes fully reduced. Hard. Forms include intermediate rim types, 12th–13th c.?
MCW2	Medieval coarseware 2. Abundant fine sand, sparse coarser sand. Reduced. 12th–14th c.
MCW3	Medieval coarseware 3. Abundant ‘sparkly’ fine sand (greensand?), occasional burnt-out organics. Grey with black internal surface, oxidised external margin. 12th–14th c.
MCW4	Medieval coarseware 4. Fine sandy with sparse mica, occasional flint/coarse quartz, occasional ferrous inclusions. Buff with red margins. Smooth. 12th–14th c.?
MCW5	Medieval coarseware 5. Very fine sandy, sparse fine burnt-out organics, occasional flint and self-coloured clay pellets. 12th–14th c.
HOLL	Hollesley-type coarseware. Abundant fine sand visible in the surfaces, sparse to moderate mica, and occasional ‘local’ inclusions such as chalk and ferrous fragments. Usually pale grey or almost white but may be oxidised to a buff or orange on one or both surfaces. 13th–14th c.?

MCW1 was the most frequent high medieval ware in the assemblage, with eight vessels represented by fourteen sherds. Only one rim was found, a fragment of a jar with an everted beaded rim. All other medieval coarsewares were represented by fragments of body or base.

Modern pottery

An upright plain rim fragment of a small porcelain cup or vase was found in (050). The cup was decorated with a hand-painted border at the rim, above a floral design. It is likely to be of 18th to 19th-century date.

Pottery by context

A summary of the pottery by context and feature is provided in Table 4.

Table 4. Pottery present by context and pot period, with spot-dates.

Context	Feature	Type	LSax	EMed	Med	Unident	Weight	Spotdate
004	003	Ditch			2		49	12th-14th c.
021	020	Ditch		39			184	11th-13th c.
027	026	Ditch		21			260	12th c.?
032	030	Ditch		3			11	11th-13th c.
035	033	Pit		2			1	11th-13th c.
037	036	Ditch		4			11	11th-13th c.
039	038	Ditch		1			1	11th-13th c.
046	042	Ditch		1			2	11th-13th c.
047	042	Ditch		1			4	11th-13th c.
050	048	Ditch					11	L.18th-19th c.
059	058	Gully		2			5	11th-13th c.
059/061	058/060	Gully		6			17	11th-13th c.
061	060	Gully		7			16	11th-13th c.
068	067	Post-hole		5			22	11th-13th c.
071 surface	071	Ditch		11			44	11th-13th c.
072	071	Ditch	1	82	11	1	581	13th c.?
074	073	Ditch		10			32	11th-13th c.
076	075	Ditch		4			25	11th-13th c.
077	075	Ditch		184	3		1032	12th-13th c.
080	078	Ditch		1			1	11th-13th c.
086	085	Ditch			1		2	12th-14th c.
090	089	Ditch		9			63	11th-13th c.
092	091	Ditch		17	1		157	12th-13th c.
101	100	Ditch		17			42	11th-13th c.
106	104	Ditch		13		1	51	12th-13th c.
118	117	Ditch		2			2	11th-13th c.
120	119	Ditch		1			1	11th-13th c.
U/S	-	-		47	7		-	U/S

The majority of these contexts contained pottery of early medieval date, sometimes in association with a few sherds of high medieval pottery. This may indicate a closure date for the ditches in the 12th to 13th century, with most of the activity on the site occurring towards the end of the 11th century and into the 12th century.

Discussion

The assemblage appears to represent activity centred on the early medieval period, with little material post-dating this. Those few high medieval coarsewares present are likely to be contemporary with the early medieval wares with which they were found and probably date no later than the 13th century. Only one rim was present in the high medieval group, however, making them difficult to date closely. The presence of several wheel-finished rims amongst the early medieval wares, together with only one sherd of Saxo-Norman pottery in the assemblage, suggests that activity started on the site in the later 11th or 12th century and ended in the 13th century.

The early medieval wares recovered from this site are typical of north Suffolk and Norfolk, the majority being fine sandy wares in thin-walled jar forms with little decoration. The high medieval wares were probably of local origin, but little work has been done on assemblages of this period from the Halesworth area. A moated site at Hill Farm in Brampton (Anderson 1999), some 6km to the northeast, produced a small quantity of Norfolk-type early medieval ware alongside a larger group of sandy greywares which included some Hollesley-type wares. Ten kilometres to the southeast, Hollesley-type wares dominated assemblages recovered from Darsham (Anderson 2015; Thompson 2015). However, 10km to the northeast at Homersfield, Waveney Valley wares were more frequent than Hollesley-type wares (Anderson 2017). Although a relatively small group, this Halesworth assemblage did not contain any Waveney Valley coarsewares, perhaps suggesting that it was more likely to source its pottery from the south at this period. No illustrations are required as the wares are typical for the period and region. The pottery should be retained to allow it to be compared with any assemblages recovered in the future from the Halesworth area.

Small finds report by Gail Drinkall

Introduction

Four items were collected during the course of archaeological excavation carried out in November 2017. The finds were examined and quantified, and the details recorded onto an Excel spreadsheet for the site archive, the results of which are presented in Table 3.

Recommendations for further work, retention or discard of the finds assemblage are included in this table. The following report has been prepared following CIfA standards and guidance (2014a).

Discussion

A possible knife blade with an angled back was recovered from context 072 and knives with this profile date to the early medieval period. Two fittings or nail fragments came from contexts 101 and 029.

A sherd of flat glass in white (clear) metal was recovered from context 059. The glass was in good condition and is likely to be of recent manufacture.

Statement of potential and recommendations

The iron objects should be retained as part of the site archive for submission to the SCCAS archaeological store, although the glass can be discarded.

Table 5. Quantification of finds

Context No.	Material	ID	Description	Date	Qty	Discard	Further work
72	Fe	Knife	Incomplete blade, tang missing. Angled back. Corroded. L 74mm+, W of blade 12mm	Anglo-Saxon/Early Medieval	1	N	N
101	Fe	Fitting or nail shank	Incomplete, rectangular in section, bent at one end. Corroded. L 39mm+	Not determined	1	Y	N
29	Fe	Fitting or nail	Incomplete, tip missing. Flattened, elongated head. L 27mm+	Not determined	1	N	N
59	Glass	Flat sherd	Clear sherd. 24 x 19 x 2 mm	Modern	1	Y	N

Slags and Residues by Gerry McDonnell*Introduction*

This report provides a brief overview of the material from the site as well as discussing the significance of the material and making recommendations for further work. The assessment report follows the guidelines issued by English Heritage (Dungworth 2015, 13-14). The excavation strategy of excavating a pre-determined percentage sample of the features may not provide a representative sample of the ironworking evidence on the site.

Methodology and Slag Classification

The material was visually examined and the classification is based solely on morphology. The debris associated with metalworking, or submitted in the understanding that they are associated with metalworking, can be divided into two broad groups; residues diagnostic of a

particular metallurgical process or non-diagnostic residues that may have derived from any pyrotechnological process. The diagnostic ferrous debris can be attributed to a particular ironworking process; these comprise ores and the ironworking slags, i.e. the macro, hand recovered smelting and smithing slags and the micro-residues such as hammerscale and slag fragments recovered from sieving programmes. The second group, are the diagnostic non-ferrous metalworking debris, e.g. crucibles and moulds. Thirdly, there are the non-diagnostic slags, which could have been generated by a number of different processes but show no diagnostic characteristic that can identify the process. In many cases the non-diagnostic residues, e.g. hearth or furnace lining, may be ascribed to a particular process through archaeological association. The residue classifications used in the report are defined below.

Diagnostic Ferrous Slags and Residues

Hammerscale - there are two forms of hammerscale, flake and spheroidal generated during the smithing process. The presence of hammerscale is therefore a strong indicator that smithing (primary or secondary) was carried out on the site. The small size precludes their hand recovery, and they are usually recovered during soil sample sieving (for environmental data).

Non-Diagnostic Slags and Residues

Clinker - high silica content smithing slag probably generated in a post-medieval coal fired hearths, including e.g. a fire-box.

Description

The assemblage was very small and comprised two samples recovered from the sieving programme. Context 004 (Sample 5) contained a small fragment of clinker (weight 3 grams) and two very small (<1mm across) magnetic particles were recovered from Context 080 (Sample 16), but were too small to be identified as hammerscale.

Significance

The site lies on the Pliocene/Pleistocene Epoch Crag Group gravels which do contain haematitic iron panning (<http://www.bgs.ac.uk/Lexicon/lexicon.cfm?pub=CRAG>), and hence there was a possibility of local bog ore formation. The recovered material is not significant and does not provide any insight to the occupation of the area.

Fired clay by Phil Mills

There were 158 fragments of burnt clay weighing a total of 388g presented for assessment. The material was rapidly scanned and recorded by context with number of fragments (No) and weight in grams (Wt) being recorded. All the material was burnt clay in a reddish yellow to red fabric with a hackly break and soapy feel with common coarse inclusions of chalk and moderate sub angular quartz and moderate iron oxides.

The majority of the material was in the form of unidentifiable lumps with the exception of a possible daub fragment from (118). This is a relatively large quantity of fired clay from a site and may indicate an oven or hearth setting, but the material is too fragmentary to come to any firm conclusions. It is unlikely that further work on this material would yield any more information relating to the site.

Table 6. Fired clay quantification

Context	Sample no	Function	Confidence	NoSh	Wt	Comments
0	-	-	-	1	6	-
0	-	-	-	2	5	-
004	-	-	-	1	16	-
007	06	-	-	87	145	-
021	-	-	-	1	8	-
023	08	-	-	2	6	-
032	09	-	-	4	3	-
041	01	-	-	1	1	-
074	-	-	-	1	3	-
076	-	-	-	4	9	-
077	-	-	-	3	21	-
077	-	-	-	21	32	-
080	16	-	-	10	10	-
092	-	-	-	1	7	-
092	-	-	-	1	20	-
101	21	-	-	5	5	-
106	18	-	-	8	8	-
118	-	Daub	3	3	43	Possible wattle impression
surface	-	-	-	1	1	Associated with 059 and 061
surface	-	-	-	1	39	-

7 Environmental Record

Carbonised plant macrofossils and charcoal by Diane Alldritt

Introduction

Twenty one environmental sample flots, were examined for carbonised plant macrofossils and charcoal (Appendix 4). Carbonised fragments sorted from two of the sample retents, as well as a large fragment of charcoal taken on site as a spot sample, were also identified.

Previous evaluation work at the site had produced evidence for medieval activity with a number of finds of pottery sherds dated to the 11th to 12th centuries. The excavation revealed a rectangular enclosure with no internal features present along with two parallel shallow linear features orientated east to west across the site which contained pottery fragments.

Samples were taken from ditch and linear features and also from a single pit and a possible post-hole feature.

Methodology

The environmental samples were processed by ASWYAS using a Siraf-style water flotation system (French 1971). The flots were dried before examination under a low power binocular microscope typically at x10 magnification. All identified plant remains including charcoal were removed and bagged separately by type.

Wood charcoal was examined using a high powered Vickers M10 metallurgical microscope at magnifications up to x200. The reference photographs of Schweingruber (1990) were consulted for charcoal identification. Plant nomenclature utilised in the text follows Stace (1997) for all vascular plants apart from cereals, which follow Zohary and Hopf (2000).

Results

The environmental samples produced some large concentrations of carbonised plant remains and charcoal in amounts <2.5ml up to 25ml, consisting mainly of charcoal fragments 0.01m to 0.03m in size in amongst other crushed and degraded charred detritus. Occasional finds of cereal grain and other possible cultivars, notably broad (or 'field') bean seeds, were also recorded. Modern material was present in all samples and consisted mostly of modern roots with occasional modern seeds and fragments of straw probably bioturbated into the deposits by ploughing activity and other disturbance. A small number of non-burrowing type snail shells were also present in a few contexts but overall quite scarce. The results are presented in Table 6 and discussed below.

Discussion

Deposit 033 produced a small concentration of 0.01m sized *Quercus* (oak) fragments in amongst crushed charred material indicative of waste disposal from nearby burning activity. A single sample from a possible post-pipe cut (067) contained scarce traces of crushed burnt detritus probably remains of trampled or otherwise intrusive material together with a very

squashed and distorted grain of *Triticum aestivum* (bread wheat). Fifteen samples were examined from ditch fills with some found to contain small caches of charcoal.

Ditch features 038, 040, 085 and 104 contained the largest concentrations of charcoal and other carbonised material and were probably deposits of dumped hearth waste from nearby burning, involving both general domestic fuel waste as well as burnt waste probably originating from cooking or drying of cereal grain. Ditch fills 039 and 041 were purely fuel waste, with 039 containing a mixture of *Quercus* (oak) and *Alnus* (alder), whilst 041 was exclusively oak. The alder charcoal in 039 included a large 2.0cm 'chunk' in very good condition.

Ditch features 085 and 104 produced mixtures of fuel waste and cereal grain and were possibly from domestic or agricultural burning activity. The base of ditch 085 consisted mainly of *Quercus* (oak) charcoal in 0.01m to 0.02m 'chunks' found to be brittle and shiny possibly from burning at high temperatures or repeat burning episodes. Fill 086 also contained well-preserved 0.02m pieces of *Betula* (birch). A single grain of *Hordeum vulgare* var. *vulgare* (six row hulled barley) in good condition was also recorded from deposit 086.

The carbonised remains recovered from the upper fill (106) of ditch 104 were slightly more degraded and consisted of greater amounts of crushed material than the fills in ditch 085, possibly as a result of disturbance.

Ditch 104 produced a small amount of oak and birch charcoal, together with a highly degraded cereal grain which could not be identified, plus two large 'halves' of *Vicia faba* (broad bean), a possible cultivar grown in fields or small garden plots.

Small quantities of carbonised remains were present in a few of the other ditch fills and consisted of occasional finds of charcoal and cereal grain, maybe hearth waste deliberately dumped in the features, although there is the possibility some of the material may be bioturbated or ploughed in from midden material spread as fertiliser or originating from general homogenized organic material.

Ditch 028 contained a single thin sliver of *Alnus* (alder) charcoal, whilst ditch 100 contained degraded traces of *Quercus* (oak), with much of the material found to be highly crushed. The upper fill (032) of ditch terminus 030, produced an interesting flat fragment of *Quercus* (oak) charcoal which was 0.03m x 0.015m in size, perhaps burnt remains of a structural timber or fuel waste. A similar sized fragment of oak was also found as a spot sample from ditch 075. Single specimens of cereal grain were recorded from the upper fill (004) of ditch 003, which contained a grain of highly degraded *Hordeum vulgare* sl. (barley) probably intrusive, whilst ditch 075 had a very squashed and degraded *Hordeum vulgare* var. *vulgare* (six row hulled barley), and ditch 078 contained one *Avena* sp. (oat) found in good condition.

Feature 115 contained a large charcoal cache consisting of 0.02m 'chunks' of *Quercus* (oak) charcoal in amongst crushed degraded detritus, probably a discrete dump of fuel waste.

Single specimens of *Hordeum vulgare* sl. (barley) very squashed and rubbed in appearance, and a *Vicia faba* (broad bean) were also present. Feature 119 contained highly crushed charred material with a small amount of 0.01m sized fragments of *Quercus* (oak) and *Betula* (birch). Trace slivers of crushed oak were present in 060 whilst nothing could be identified from ditch 071.

Trace burnt detritus was recorded from ditch features 006, 062 and 117 whilst 022 and 024 were found to be sterile.

Conclusion

The environmental samples produced some large deposits of carbonised material mainly consisting of charcoal with occasional finds of cereal grain and other material mixed through the deposits. The site had been plough damaged with much of the archaeology truncated and subject to bioturbation. There is a good possibility much of the carbonised material has originated from a combination of general waste deposition, middening activity and the spread and mixing of general homogenized organic material from settlement over many centuries, subsequently truncated by more recent activity.

The cereal grain consisted of small amounts of barley, bread wheat and oat found often only as single specimens per sample. These remains together with occasional finds of bean would be consistent with medieval agricultural activity.

The charcoal was found to be a mixture of oak, alder and birch suggesting mixed deciduous woodland in the area being exploited for fuel and construction purposes. The birch and alder indicated there were probably some more open and wetter scrub areas in the vicinity.

Animal bone and marine shell by Jane Richardson

The animal bones and a single oyster shell, both hand-collected and recovered from soil samples, are summarised by context in Table 8 below. The assemblage is highly fragmented, but otherwise is in good condition. Given the small assemblage size, however, it is unlikely to reflect the husbandry practices or dietary intake of those using this enclosure. Cattle, sheep/goat, pig, dog and oyster are represented and age data from the limited dental wear indicate adult sheep/goats and aged cattle.

Given the small size of the assemblage, and its fragmentation, no further analysis is recommended but it should be retained as part of the site archive to be submitted to the SCCAS archaeological store.

Table 7. Summary of animal bones and marine shell by context

Context	Sample	Taxa	Element	Quantity
004	5	Sheep size	Undiagnostic fragment	4
005		Cattle	Ulna	1
		Dog	Pelvis fragment	1
		Sheep size	Vertebra fragment	1
		Oyster	Right bivalve	1
007		Dog	Humerus barrel	1
021		Cattle size	Rib fragment	1
032		Sheep size	Undiagnostic fragment	4
032	9	Cattle size	Undiagnostic fragment	10
039		Sheep/goat	Proximal tibia (fused)	1
053		Cattle	Mandible	1
068		Cattle size	Rib fragment	2
		Sheep size	Long bone fragment	1
072		Cattle size	Long bone fragment	1
		Sheep/goat	Tibia barrel	1
		Sheep size	Long bone fragment	5
		Sheep size	Undiagnostic fragment	2
072	11	Sheep/goat	Mandible (third molar wear stage F)	1
		Sheep size	Undiagnostic fragment	15
077	12	Sheep/goat	Loose tooth	1
		Sheep/goat	Carpal	1
		Sheep size	Long bone fragment	3
		Fish	Vertebra fragment	1
080	16	Cattle	Distal tibia (fused)	1
		Sheep size	Long bone fragment	4
		Pig	Loose tooth	1
086		Cattle	Mandible fragment	5
090		Cattle size	Long bone fragment	2
		Sheep/goat	Tibia fragment	1
106		Cattle	Pelvis fragment	1
		Sheep/goat	Mandible (third molar wear stage g)	1
106	18	Sheep/goat	Loose tooth	1
		Sheep size	Long bone fragment	2
118		Cattle	Mandible (third molar wear stage m)	1
U/S		Cattle	Loose tooth	3
		Sheep/goat	Loose tooth	1
		Sheep size	Long bone fragment	3
Total				87

8 Discussion

General Background

Fordham (2005) gives a good localised account of the Halesworth area starting from the 8th-century. Much of the account is based on documentary research and for the early medieval period draws on wider sources from around Suffolk and Norfolk.

Although activity in the wider area can be dated from prehistory, there is a lack of Roman and Early Saxon evidence in Halesworth. The area of Middle to Late Saxon activity, associated with the early settlement has an unknown extent (HWT 015); although some sherds of Middle Saxon Ipswich Ware and Late Saxon Thetford Ware have been found (HWT 011 and HWT 008, 010 and 011). The core of medieval Halesworth (HWT 015) covers a similar, centrally located area, focused on the area to the east of the church.

Given the early medieval origins of Halesworth, we might expect more medieval remains to have been found through excavation. This is in part due to the lack of excavation data from the immediate area around Halesworth that dates to this period, and also because the 'centre' of early medieval Halesworth has been superseded by developments of later medieval, post-medieval and modern date. Therefore it is perhaps unsurprising that the medieval excavation record isn't more complete when discussing a small town of early medieval origin.

At the time of the Norman Conquest, Halesworth (Halesuworda) comprised a rural estate and two smaller manors whose freemen were under the patronage of Ralph the Constable who held a large estate centred on Wissett to the northwest of the site. Suffolk specialised in barley, oats, rye, beans and peas; as well as the keeping of sheep. By 1086 the estates were in the possession of Norman landowners owing allegiance to William I.

Excavation evidence within Halesworth for Late Saxon and Norman activity was until 2008, limited to post and stake-holes, interpreted as evidence of a possible wattle and daub structure, burnt daub and pits and hearths. Research excavations next to the Angel Hotel and in adjacent car parks speculate that during the 12th century, the inhabited area of the town was extended north- eastwards. A separate long and narrow building, stood near the boundary with the Angel Inn Yard. Sherds that comprised a cooking pot, bowl and spouted pitcher were recovered. Towards the rear of the tenement was a pit that contained sheep, ox and cow bones. The interpretation of the site suggested that when the post and wattle structure was no longer in use, a pit was dug in the floor and filled with oyster shells. Other features on the same site included clay hearths and a clay-lined pit that were in use at the end of the 14th century. A total of 410 sherds of early medieval pottery were recovered and the site was interpreted as a focus of activity to the east of the church.

Excavations in the centre of Halesworth (AOC 2008) added more information to the archaeological record, although the results were mixed. The report concluded that the evaluated area was partially occupied by marshland. The features recorded were of low density, mainly comprising narrow ditches that were assessed as relict field boundaries. Flint

flakes of possibly Neolithic date suggested activity may have taken place near the site during that period. A pit that contained some pottery of medieval date mixed with post-medieval building material and flint shows the difficulty in interpreting the date of the features as at least one or more of these items was intrusive. An inhumation burial was radiocarbon dated to the mid-8th century AD, towards the end of the Middle Saxon period and close to the proposed founding date of Halesworth. The remaining features were post-medieval.

During a period of prosperity and population growth in the 13th century, Halesworth probably developed into a small market town. Fordham discusses how the chronological interpretation of the town can give the impression that the growth and development of the settlement was continuous. During its history, the Town was also subjected to variations of economic activity, as well as other factors which could turn progress into stagnation or decline. The Black Death (1348-49) would be a severe form of change forced up on such a community.

After the Black Death, many individual holdings, and sometimes whole named tenements, were without occupiers and therefore reverted to the possession of the lord.

In the 15th century, East Anglia experienced a contraction in economic activity, against a background of stagnant population growth and periodic outbreaks of plague. In rural areas landlords were forced to lease out more demesne land or to convert the arable to pasture. A number of rural parishes in the Halesworth Area suffered depopulation estimated in some cases to be over 50%. In 1428 the three parishes of Spexhall, Sotherton and Thorington were exempted from a tax that was levied on parishes with over 10 households. Tenements and cottages near Spexhall and Holton were described as 'wasted, derelict or ruinous'.

The site

The location of the site is on the outskirts of Halesworth, approximately 950m to the north of the previously excavated remains near the church. The excavation has established the known northern periphery of early medieval activity away from the 'centre' of Halesworth for the time period; unless the activity came from another source such as Wissett to the northwest or Spexhall further to the north. This theory would need further sites to be uncovered to be proven, and as it currently stands, Halesworth is the closest town of medieval influence. As the site contained no evidence of structures, it cannot be assumed that the centre of Halesworth was larger than previously thought, merely that the influence of the nearest town extended to this location. The excavation has demonstrated that early medieval activity can be found, and has survived in the wider environ of Halesworth.

Without any evidence of occupation on the site, it seems probable that the pottery, fired clay and fuel waste was brought to this location and dumped. The animal bone was also domestic waste. Both the pottery and the fuel waste dumps are broadly concentrated in distinct areas, to the centre-south and the southwest of the site. As the material is infilling ditches or features, we must assume that the ditches were open when the material was deposited. Whether the enclosure or other features were in use at that time is not known and the

dumping is not necessarily contemporary with the use and function of the enclosure. The EMW pottery, dated between the 11th and 13th centuries gives a *terminus ante quem* for the cutting of the ditches.

If the dumps of pottery were part of middening activity, perhaps this does suggest the enclosure was out of use. However, it is difficult to firmly interpret features that have been horizontally truncated to such an extent as some of these. Perhaps the material was dumped on ditch banks, with the material finding its way into the features once the earthworks had started to denude. Again, this is just one possible interpretation.

The lack of structural remains on the site suggests this was an enclosure possibly used for corralling livestock. This was perhaps part of a wider field system, accounting for the continuation of features beyond the limit of excavation.

The pottery report concluded that the early medieval wares recovered from the site are typical of north Suffolk and Norfolk, and the later medieval wares were probably of local origin. The pottery may also suggest that there was settlement activity near to the site which was probably the source of the finds recovered during the excavation. However, based on the evidence retrieved from the results of the geophysical survey, evaluation trenching and mitigation excavation conducted on the site, any settlement is located beyond the development boundary, and the presence of pottery on the site is probably due to later re-deposition.

Overall, the results from the site add little to the wider understanding of early medieval or medieval regional settlement patterns, a priority of the regional archaeological research frameworks (Glazebrook 1997, 2000 and Medlycott 2011), although they have provided additional information to the base of evidence for the nature of activity in the environs of Halesworth.

Fordham's research suggested Halesworth experienced growth and development in the 13th century followed by a period of decline. As the features seem to date from this period, and there are no features present of a substantially later date, the abundance of EMW within the finds may support this theory. The enclosure seemingly went out of use around this time, although this could also be that the land use had simply changed.

It may be tempting to conflate the sherd count of EMW pottery recovered during earlier excavations in Halesworth (c. 410) and the number recovered during this excavation (468), in an attempt to show a similar level of activity on the site in relation to the centre of Halesworth. However, the recovered fragments contained some fresh breaks and it is not a reliable comparison.

The pottery assemblage contains very little to suggest a Saxon date and the incorporation of earlier wares is likely to be intrusive from dumping of pottery in this location.

The excavated features showed some phasing was present on site and that some of the features were filled when the site was modified or altered. An example of this is the possible

entrance to the northeast. The function of two large elongated pits is difficult to interpret although they appear to be earlier features within the excavated sequence, while other linear features probably represented some form of internal division within the enclosure. This divided the enclosure roughly north to south and then into two further east to west divisions, with a northeast to southwest shallow ditch perhaps representing the latest feature.

It is recommended that a short publication outlining the results of the excavation is produced, and submitted to the Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History (PSIAH) for publication in due course.

9 Conclusions

The excavation recorded an enclosure and a series of internal divisions, some of which showed that the internal configuration of the enclosure had been altered at stages throughout its use. The enclosure was broadly dated to the 11th and 13th centuries based on the early medieval ware pottery recovered on site. This material, along with fuel waste, fired clay and some animal bone, was probably the product of middening activity on the site. The material was concentrated around features to the centre of the enclosure and the ditches were open at the time the material was dumped. Whether the enclosure was still in use at this time is not clear.

The excavation has established medieval activity on the northern periphery of modern Halesworth, away from the 'historical' centre of Halesworth and the medieval core of the town. No structural remains were present and the features probably relate to a medieval stock enclosure within a larger field system. Some of the features were very shallow and were heavily truncated by modern ploughing.

The project has been successful in terms of achieving the aims and objectives of the WSI and no further post-excavation work is considered to be required, although the production of a short article for submission to the PSIAH will help to disseminate the results.

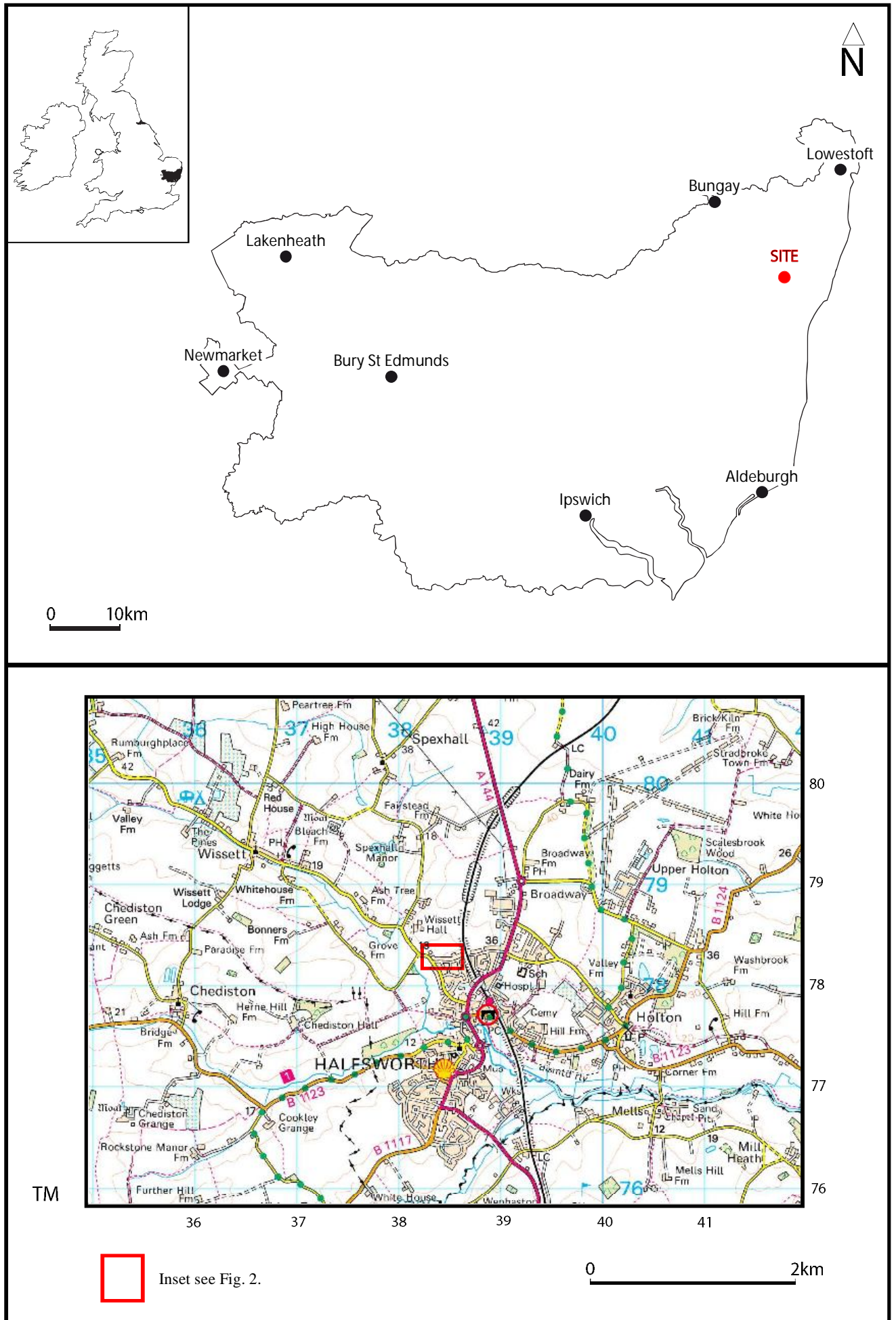


Fig. 1. Site location



Fig. 2. Excavation and development area (1:1000 @ A3)

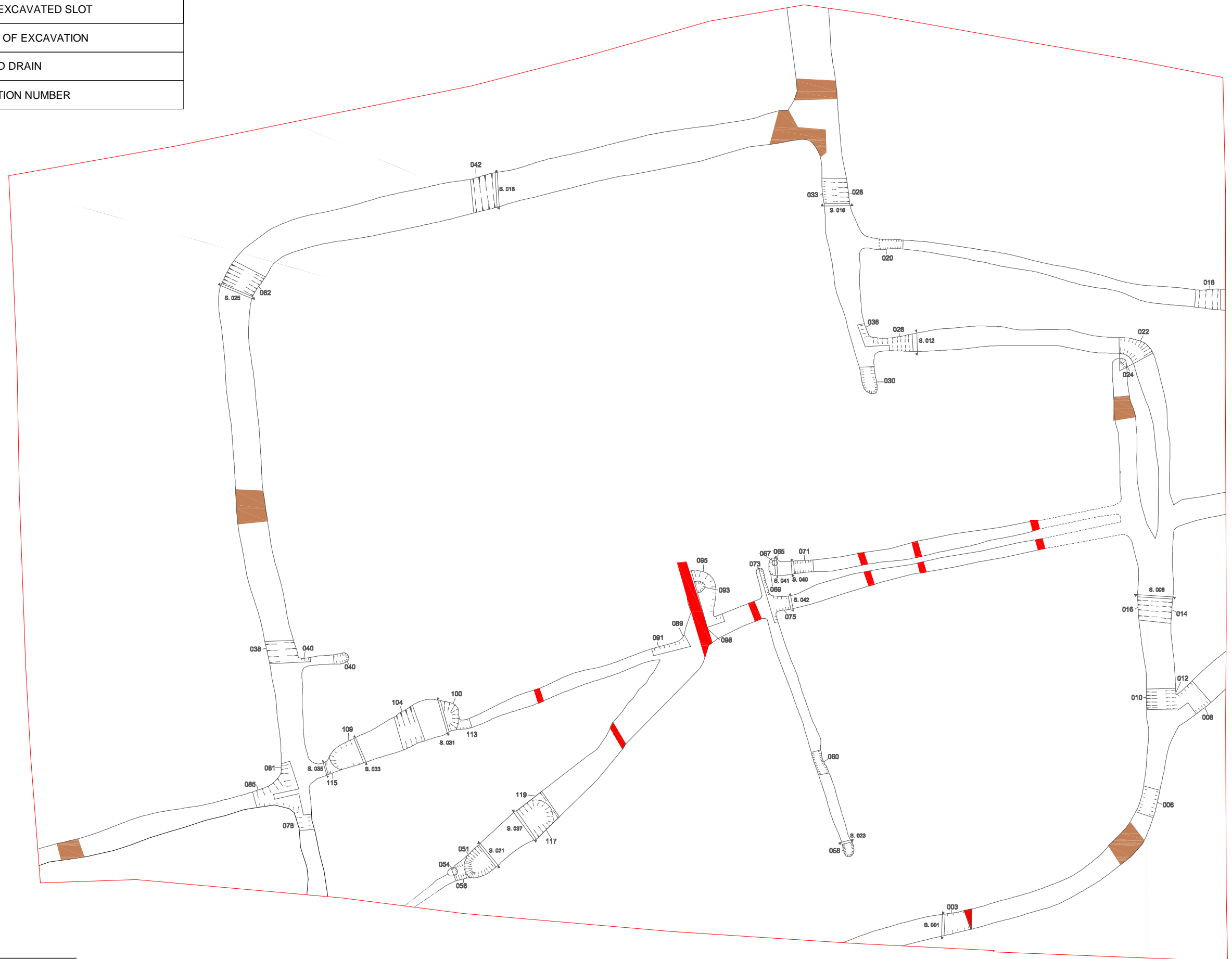
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091	CUT NUMBER
	CFA EXCAVATED SLOT
	LIMIT OF EXCAVATION
	FIELD DRAIN
S. 025	SECTION NUMBER



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Fig. 3. Plan of excavation area and archaeological features (1:150 @ A3)



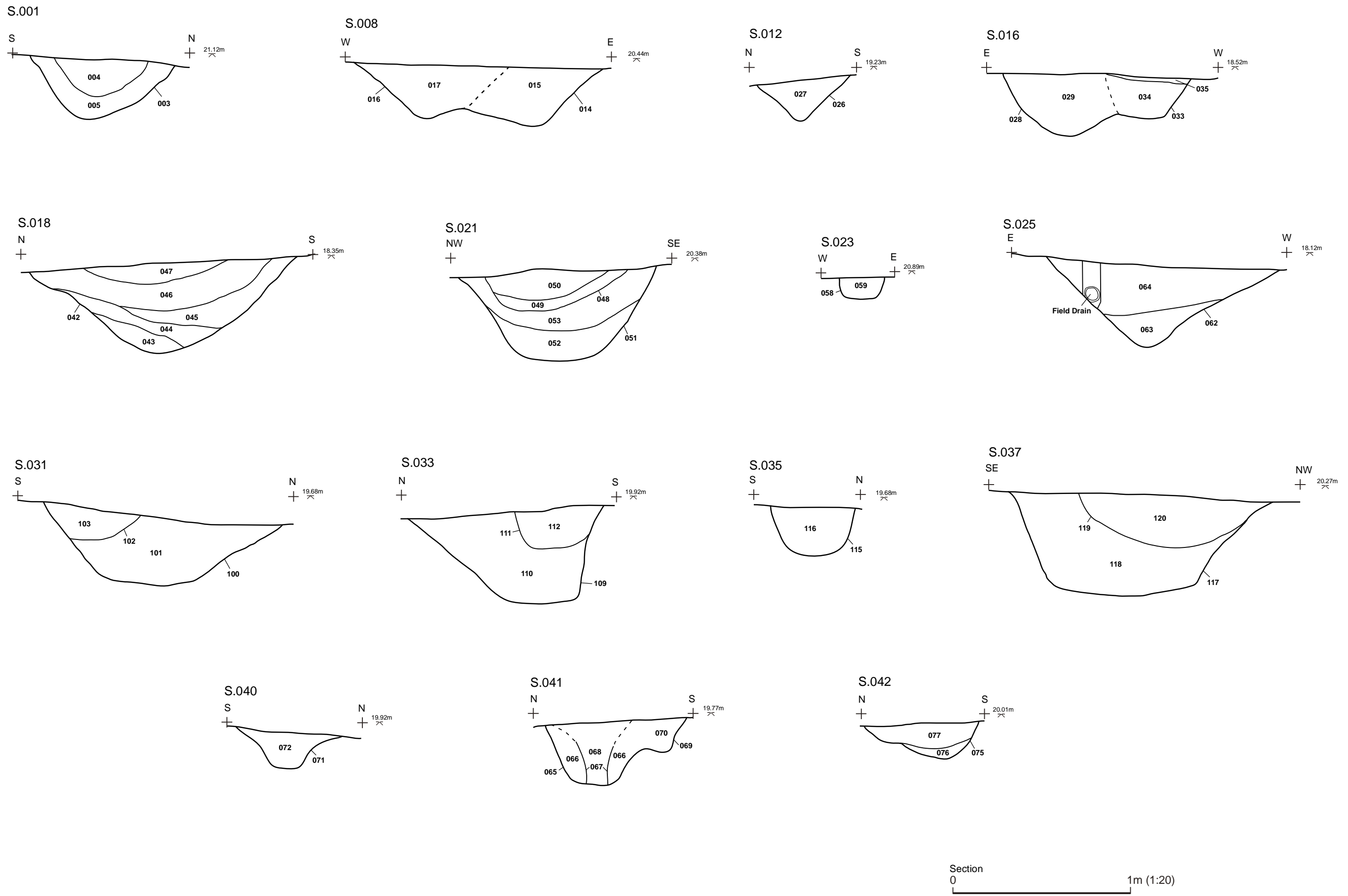


Fig. 4. Sections



Plate 1. Shot of excavation area after topsoil strip; facing northwest



Plate 2. Shot of excavation area after topsoil strip; facing east



Plate 3. West-facing section of ditch 003



Plate 4. South-facing section of ditch 006



Plate 5. North-facing section of ditches 014 and 016



Plate 6. East-facing section of ditch 022 and terminus 024



Plate 7. West-facing section of ditch 026



Plate 8. North-facing section of ditches 026 and 036



Plate 9. West-facing section of ditch 042



Plate 10. North-facing section of ditch 038



Plate 11. Post-excavation shot of ditch intersection 081, 085, 078 and 115; facing northeast



Plate 12. West-facing section of ditch 078/083 and 089 and 081



Plate 13. North-facing section of ditch 078



Plate 14. Southwest-facing view of pit 117 and shallow ditch 119



Plate 15. View of relationship between 089 and 090; facing south



Plate 16. View of possible pit 093, possible terminus 095 and cut for field drain



Plate 17. West-facing section of ditch 075 (with scale)



Plate 18. West-facing section of ditch 071



Plate 19. West-facing section of terminus 069 and possible post-hole 065/067



Plate 20. East-facing section excavated through linear feature 073 and 075



Plate 21. North-facing section of linear feature 060

Appendix 1: Written Scheme of Investigation

**WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR
ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATION EXCAVATION**

**LAND TO REAR OF 34-48 OLD STATION ROAD
HALESWORTH, SUFFOLK**

**PREPARED BY LANPRO SERVICES
ON BEHALF OF
HERITAGE DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED**

October 2017



Planning + Development | Design Studio | Archaeology + Heritage

Project Reference: HER001/0837/02
 Planning Reference: DC/15/3221/OUT
 HER Parish Code: TBC
 Event Number: TBC
 Document Prepared by: Mitchell Pollington MCifA

Revision	Reason for Update	Document Updated

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Appendix 1: Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Brief

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Figure 1. Site location

Figure 2. Location of proposed excavation area

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) has been prepared by Lanpro on behalf of Heritage Developments Limited (the client) and details the methodology for undertaking a scheme of archaeological mitigation excavation in advance of proposed residential development to the rear of Old Station Road, Halesworth, Suffolk.
- 1.2 The WSI details the methodology for undertaking a scheme of archaeological excavation to fully meet the requirements of a Brief prepared by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS; see Appendix 1), and in line with the standards laid down in the SCCAS guidance for such work, *Requirements for Archaeological Excavation* (SCCAS 2017).
- 1.3 The methodology has been informed by the results of a geophysical (gradiometer) survey undertaken in August 2017 (NAA 2017) and subsequent evaluation trenching (CFA 2017). The evaluation trenching identified a series of ditches and gullies on the eastern side of the site, as well as a pit and a post-hole containing burnt deposits and 11th-12 century pottery.

2 SITE DESCRIPTION

- 2.1 The site is situated on the northern edge of Halesworth, Suffolk (centred at TM 3846 7831; see Figure 1). The site comprises approximately 1.27 hectares of former pasture, covering a single field. It is bounded to the south and west by modern housing along Old Station Road, to the north by arable farmland and to the east by pasture.
- 2.2 The ground within the study site slopes gradually down towards the west, from a height of around 20m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) to 15m aOD on its western side.
- 2.3 The bedrock geology of the study site comprises gravels of the Crag Group overlain by superficial deposits of diamicton of the Lowestoft Formation (BGS 2017).

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 3.1 Outline Planning Permission for residential development of the site has been granted subject to the fulfilment of a number of planning conditions (ref. DC/15/3221/OUT). Condition 3 relates to the archaeological implications of the development and states:

3. No development shall take place within the area indicated [the whole site] until the implementation of a programme of archaeological work has been secured, in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

The scheme of investigation shall include an assessment of significance and research questions; and:

a. The programme and methodology of site investigation and recording

b. The programme for post investigation assessment

- c. Provision to be made for analysis of the site investigation and recording*
- d. Provision to be made for publication and dissemination of the analysis and records of the site investigation*
- e. Provision to be made for archive deposition of the analysis and records of the site investigation*
- f. Nomination of a competent person or persons/organisation to undertake the works set out within the Written Scheme of Investigation.*
- g. The site investigation shall be completed prior to development, or in such other phased arrangement, as agreed and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.*

- 3.2 Following consultation with the SCCAS, an initial archaeological geophysical survey was undertaken of the site (NAA 2017) to inform the scope of further evaluation trenching.
- 3.3 A WSI was agreed for an evaluation of an initial 4% of the area of the site, comprising ten trenches. The evaluation trenching identified a series of ditches and gullies on the eastern side of the site, possibly representing an enclosure, as well as a pit and a post-hole containing burnt deposits and 11th-12 century pottery within Trench 7 (CFA 2017; see Figure 2). Three additional trenches were excavated as part of an additional 1% contingency (T11, T12 and T13) and although these identified further sections of ditch, no further finds were recovered.
- 3.4 Following submission of an interim assessment report on the results of the evaluation trenching (CFA 2017), SCCAS recommended that a further area on the eastern side of the site, comprising about 0.19ha, was subject to archaeological mitigation excavation to determine the nature and extent of any archaeological remains related to the features identified in and around Trench 7 (see Figure 2). A Brief outlining the scope of this work was requested from SCCAS in October 2017, and this WSI details the methodology to fulfil the Brief's requirements.

4 PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS AND GUIDANCE

- 4.1 All work will be undertaken to fully meet the requirements of all nationally recognised guidance for such work, including standards laid down by the former English Heritage (now Historic England) and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA).
- 4.2 The programme of archaeological excavation will be managed in line with the standards laid down in the Historic England guidance publication *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers Guide* (2015a) and the MoRPHE Project Planning Note 3: Archaeological Excavation (PPN3) (2008). The recording system will be based on the Museum of London's *Archaeological Site Manual* (1994).

- 4.3 General guidance of particular relevance to the programme of works are:
- *Standard and guidance for archaeological excavation* (ClfA 2014a)
 - *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (2014b).
 - *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* (ClfA 2014c)
 - *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: PPN3: Archaeological Excavation* (English Heritage 2008)
 - *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003)
 - *SCCAS Requirements for Archaeological Excavation* (SCCAS 2017a)
 - *SCCAS Archaeological Archives in Suffolk. Guidelines for Preparation and Deposition* (SCCAS 2017b)

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 5.1 The archaeological background below is drawn primarily from that produced for the evaluation assessment report (CFA 2017), and based on information gathered from a search of all records within the Suffolk HER for 1km around the site boundary.
- 5.2 Scattered prehistoric and Roman finds have been located across the Halesworth area. A Mesolithic tranchet axe made of iron-stained flint was found south of Mill Hill on the west side of the town (HER MSF10142). Finds of probable Mesolithic date and some Neolithic flints were found during the construction of a new access road cutting across the Old Angel Bowling Green (MSF112). Further to the north-west up the valley towards Wissett a Bronze Age flint scatter was discovered (HER MSF920). Bronze Age beaker remains were also found along the new road at the Old Angel Bowling Green (HER MSF112). A quarter of a kilometre to the west of the site was a Roman artefact scatter of pottery and metalworking debris (HER MSF919).
- 5.3 Archaeological evidence indicates that Halesworth has Saxon origins. The earliest remains are a possible sunken featured building of possible Early Saxon date at Church Farm (HER MSF216). Middle Saxon remains were found in trial trenches dug on the Angel Bowling Green which produced Ipswich ware (middle Saxon). Evidence of Late Saxon activity includes the carved stonework in the Church of St Mary and the Thetford-type pottery found in the excavations at The Barclays Bank Site (HER MSF112).
- 5.4 Medieval occupation of the town is attested by archaeological deposits located at The Thoroughfare down Angel Lane (HER MSF11293) where a double row of post-holes and 13th century pottery were found along with remains of wooden structures. Pottery of similar date was also found at the Rear of Barclays Bank, Angel Lane (HER MSF112). A possible medieval pottery kiln, metalworking debris and remains of a house were also found on this excavation.
- 5.5 Closer to the site the Suffolk HER records linear cropmarks (identified from aerial photos) 80m north of the Site boundary on the south-facing side of the valley (HER MSF21991). These are thought to represent field boundaries and enclosures but their date is unknown. West of the

Site an evaluation west of Wissett Road prior to the creation of fishing lakes revealed 2m thick peat deposits (HER MSF23710 / ESF19551). These were thought to be formed prior to the 14th century as evidenced by a deposit sealing them containing a medieval horse shoe.

- 5.6 The Wissett Tith Map of 1839 shows the study site comprising a single arable field, incorporating the Site and the area of the modern houses which now occupy the northern side of Old Station Road. The field remained unchanged through the late 19th and 20th centuries until the construction of houses on its southern side in the late 1970s.
- 5.7 The geophysical survey undertaken in August 2017 did not identify any remains of an archaeological nature, and it was assessed that magnetic anomalies identified in the site are likely to relate to modern or agricultural activity, or to be of geological or pedological origin.
- 5.8 The evaluation trenching undertaken in September 2017 identified gullies and ditches, as well as a single pit and post-hole which contained burnt material and 11th-12th century pottery. This suggests that there is potential for further remains of a medieval date to survive in the site.

6 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 6.1 The aim of the archaeological mitigation excavation is to record and advance our understanding of the significance of any archaeological remains within the site prior to the commencement of site construction works.
- 6.2 This will be realised through the achievement of the following objectives:
- To establish the spatial extent date, character, condition and significance of the archaeological activity in the proposed excavation area highlighted on Figure 2
 - To recover information relating to the nature and function of past human activity represented by the surviving archaeological remains
 - Excavate and record identified archaeological features and deposits to a level appropriate to their extent and significance
 - Assess the potential for survival of environmental evidence
 - To interpret the nature of human activity at the site and to place the site within its local, regional and national context as appropriate
 - Assess the site formation processes and the effects that these may have had on the survival and integrity of the archaeological features and deposits
 - Undertake sufficient post-excavation assessment to confidently interpret identified archaeological features
 - Undertake sufficient post-excavation assessment and analysis of artefacts and environmental samples to interpret their significance
 - Report and publish the results of the excavation and post-excavation analysis and place them within their local and regional context
 - Compile and deposit a site archive at a suitable repository and to provide information for the Suffolk HER to ensure the long-term survival of the recorded data.

Research Framework

6.3 The programme of archaeological investigation will be conducted within the general research parameters and objectives defined by:

- *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern counties: 1. Resource Assessment* (Glazebrook 1997);
- *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern counties: 2. Research Agenda and Strategy* (Brown and Glazebrook 2000)
- *Research and Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the East of England* (Medlycott 2011)

6.4 A number of specific research priorities will be addressed. Based on the results of the evaluation trenching (CFA 2017), these are likely to cover the Anglo-Saxon and Medieval periods, possibly informing the following research topics detailed in *Research and Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the East of England* (Medlycott 2011);

Anglo-Saxon:

- **Settlement distribution:** *There is still a problem in locating and identifying Anglo-Saxon sites.*
- **Population studies:** *The issue of population modelling and demographics*
- **Regional difference:** *Regional difference has not been fully explored or explained*
- **Rural landscapes and settlements:** *The region would benefit from a detailed study of the changes in settlement types and forms over time.*
- **Economy:** *Palaeoenvironmental analysis plays a crucial role in establishing how a landscape was used, the economy and status of a settlement, and changes both over time and in the agricultural economy.*
- **Finds studies:** *A series of issues have been raised with regard to finds studies, particularly emphasising the need for synthesis and improving our understanding of the role of production centres and distribution networks.*

Medieval:

- **Rural settlement:** *The origins and development of the different rural settlement types need further research, also the dynamics of medieval settlement.*

6.5 The investigation will also take account of the national research programmes outlined in English Heritage's *Strategic Framework for historic Environment Activities and Programmes in English Heritage* (SHAPE) first published in 2008.

7 FIELDWORK METHODOLOGY

Project Initialisation

- 7.1 Lanpro will inform the SCCAS at least ten days in advance of the commencement of fieldwork.
- 7.2 The archaeological contractor will contact Suffolk HER prior to the start of fieldwork to obtain an HER Parish Code and an Event Number, which will be quoted on all documentation connected to the project. The HER Parish Code will be used as the accession number on all archive material (paper, digital and physical).
- 7.3 Before fieldwork commences an OASIS online record will be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creator forms.
- 7.4 Records on all previous archaeological finds and investigations held by the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER) within or adjacent to the development will be consulted prior to commencement of archaeological fieldwork.

Excavation and Survey

- 7.5 The archaeological excavation will cover an area of approximately 0.19ha across the eastern side of the site (see Figure 2), the extent of which will be laid out using survey-grade GPS prior to excavation.
- 7.6 The excavation area will be subject to a metal detecting survey prior to top soil stripping.
- 7.7 Top soil be stripped using a mechanical excavator, fitted with a toothless, flat bladed grading bucket, with a minimum width of 1.8m, in spits down to the first archaeological horizon or natural sub-soil.
- 7.8 All topsoil removal will be undertaken under direct archaeological supervision by a suitably experienced and qualified archaeologist, with one archaeologist responsible for monitoring each mechanical excavator.
- 7.9 Excavated topsoil will be redeposited within the site in a location to be determined by the client. Top soil and excavated sub-soils will be stored separately.
- 7.10 Mechanical excavators and other plant will not track or drive over an area that has been stripped until an archaeologist has confirmed that no archaeological remains are present. If required, areas of archaeological remains will be fenced off to prevent accidental damage.
- 7.11 On completion of the top soil removal, the excavated area and all exposed archaeological features will be cleaned by hand and surveyed using survey-grade (cm accurate) GPS equipment, and/or a Total Station as required, to produce a pre-excavation plan.
- 7.12 The stripped surface will be kept clean and free of loose spoil. Wherever possible spoil arising during hand-cleaning and hand-excavation will be piled beyond the limits of excavation. Where those limits are too distant to make off-site storage practicable then spoil will be stored on spoil-heaps on areas of natural geology away from any archaeological features.

- 7.13 Survey stations will be established around the site, which will be used to correlate any subsequent excavation plans with the initial site plan, and act as temporary bench marks. All survey data will be accurately tied into the Ordnance Survey National Grid and Ordnance Datum Newlyn levels.
- 7.14 The pre-excavation plan will be used to determine the initial extent of archaeological remains identified following the top soil removal, and for the finalisation of any further required excavation and sampling strategy, in consultation with the SCCAS.
- 7.15 The following sampling strategy is identified in the WSI as a guide, however, this will be re-examined in liaison with SCCAS following completion of the pre-excavation plan, to confirm that this represents the most appropriate strategy following top soil removal.
- 7.16 The sampling strategy will require the following, in line with SCCAS guidance for archaeological excavation (SCCAS 2017a):
- a) A minimum of 50% of the fills of the general features is to be excavated. In some instances 100% may be requested, depending on the nature of the feature/deposit.
 - b) 10% of the fills of substantial linear features (ditches, etc) are to be excavated (min.). The samples must be representative of the available length of the feature and must take into account any variations in the shape or fill of the feature and any concentrations of artefacts. For linear features, 1.00m wide slots (min.) should be excavated across their width.

All archaeological features and deposits revealed will be excavated by hand in an archaeologically controlled and stratigraphic manner, in order to establish their extent, form, date, function and relationship to other features. All features will be investigated to understand the full stratigraphic sequence down to naturally occurring deposits.

- 7.17 Should the excavation of features reach the limit of safe working depth without natural geology being encountered, a sondage will be excavated in order to establish the depth of natural geology, provided this will have no detrimental effects upon archaeological deposits. Where depth of excavation is required to be greater than 1m, suitable stepping will be employed.
- 7.18 Expansion of the excavation area outside of that agreed in this WSI will not be undertaken without consultation with the client and SCCAS. The exception to this will be where human remains are identified and cannot be preserved in situ, and where best practice is to maintain the integrity of an individual, or where Treasure artefacts would otherwise be at risk of theft.
- 7.19 Metal detector searches will take place at all stages of the excavation, with individual features surveyed prior to excavation and spoil from these subsequently scanned. Any metal finds will be located using survey-grade GPS and metal detectors will not be set to discriminate against iron.
- 7.20 A full written, drawn and photographic record will be made of all features revealed during the course of the archaeological excavation. Plans will be completed at a scale of 1:20 (as

appropriate), with section drawings at a scale of 1:10. All plans will be tied in with the Ordnance Survey National Grid with levels given to above OD.

- 7.21 A minimum 35mm format for photography will be used (in monochrome and colour) and this will be supplemented by digital photography. Digital photographs will be taken utilising digital cameras of no less than 10 megapixels and in RAW format, and will conform to industry best practice (Historic England 2015b). Images will be converted to uncompressed baseline v.6 TIFF for archiving. All images will have accompanying metadata specifying; photo ID, capture device, converting software, colour space, bit depth, resolution, date of capture, photographer, caption, and any alterations made to the image.
- 7.22 The site is secured by existing security fencing, but all features excavated over a depth of 1m will also be surrounded by netlon safety fencing.

Finds

- 7.23 All identified finds and artefacts will be collected and retained, and bagged and labelled according to their context. Finds of significant interest will be given a 'small finds' number, and information on their location in three dimensions will be entered on a separate pro-forma sheet. No finds will be discarded without assessment by an appropriate finds specialist, and/or the approval of the SCCAS. It is anticipated that unstratified 20th century material is noted, spot dated as required and discarded.
- 7.24 All finds and samples will be treated in a proper manner during the excavation stage and to standards agreed in advance with the SCCAS. Finds will be exposed, lifted, bagged, conserved and stored in accordance with the guidelines set out in United Kingdom Institute for Conservation's *Conservation Guidelines No. 2* and the *CIfA guidelines Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (2014b).
- 7.25 All finds of gold and silver will be moved to a safe place. Where removal cannot be effected immediately, suitable security measures will be taken to protect the artefacts from theft or damage. All finds of gold and silver, and associated objects, will be reported to the Suffolk Finds Liaison Officer who will report these to the coroner within 14 days according to the procedures relating to the Treasure Act 1996 (and the act's amendment of 2003 to include prehistoric objects such as Bronze Age metalworking hoards and other non-precious metal items), after discussion with the client, Lanpro and the SCCAS.

Palaeoenvironmental Sampling

- 7.26 Soil samples will be taken from all suitable features or deposits for palaeoenvironmental sampling. This will comprise the removal of a bulk sample from every securely sealed and hand-excavated context, excepting those with excessive levels of residuality or those with minimal 'soil' content (such as building rubble).

- 7.27 Bulk samples will comprise representative 40 litre samples. Where a context does not yield 40 litres of material, smaller samples will be taken (generally the maximum amount of material that it is practicable to collect). Bulk samples will be used to recover a sub-sample of charred macroplant material, faunal remains and artefacts. Suitable deposits will also be sampled for industrial residues.
- 7.28 If buried soils or other deposits are encountered, column samples may be taken for micromorphological and pollen analysis. Environmental material will be stored in controlled environments and specialists will be consulted during the course of the work as necessary.
- 7.29 If required a qualified and experienced palaeoenvironmental specialist will undertake site visits to discuss the sampling strategy, and if necessary assist in any required fieldwork, and the appropriate advice of the Historic England Regional Science Advisor will be sought.
- 7.30 All environmental work will be undertaken in accordance with English Heritage guidelines *Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation* (2011).

Human Remains

- 7.31 The Ministry of Justice and the SCCAS will be informed if human remains are found. The archaeological contractor will comply with all statutory consents and licences under the Disused Burial Grounds (Amendment) Act, 1981 or other Burial Acts regarding the exhumation and interment of human remains.
- 7.32 If human remains are encountered, they will be cleaned with minimal disturbance, prior to recording and removal, following receipt of the required Ministry of Justice licence. Investigation and excavation of human remains will be undertaken by, or under supervision of, suitably experienced specialist staff and in accordance with former Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) guidelines *Excavation and Post-excavation Treatment of Cremated and Inhumed Human Remains* (McKinley and Roberts 1993) and *Guidelines to the standards for recording human remains* (Brickley and McKinley 2004). Assessment of excavated human remains will be undertaken in line with the former English Heritage guidelines *Human Bones from archaeological sites: Guidelines for the production of assessment documents and analytical reports* (English Heritage 2004). The archaeological contractor will comply with all reasonable requests of interested parties as to the method of removal, re-interment or disposal of the remains or associated items. Every effort will be made, at all times, not to cause offence to any interested parties.
- 7.33 If required a qualified and experienced osteoarchaeologist will undertake site visits to discuss the recording and assist in the removal of any human skeletal remains.

Scientific Dating

- 7.34 The recovery of material suitable for radiocarbon, archaeomagnetic and/or dendrochronological dating will be sought, as appropriate.

Unexpectedly significant or complex discoveries

- 7.35 The strategy for the archaeological fieldwork will be held under continuous review. Should the strategy be considered unsuitable at any time by Lanpro or the appointed archaeological contractor, an alternative strategy will be proposed for agreement with the SCCAS.
- 7.36 Should unexpectedly extensive, complex or significant remains be uncovered that, in the professional judgment of the archaeologist on site, require more detailed recording than is appropriate within the terms of the WSI, the scope of the WSI will be reviewed.
- 7.37 In the event of a review of the WSI being required, Lanpro will contact the client and SCCAS with the relevant information to enable them to resolve the matter. This is likely to require an on-site meeting between the relevant stakeholders to review the archaeological remains on-site and identify a way forward. Any variations to this WSI will be put in writing and agreed by the relevant stakeholders including SCCAS and the client.
- 7.38 In the event that hearths, kilns or ovens (of whatever period, date or function) are identified during the watching brief, provision should be made to collect at least one archaeomagnetic date from each individual hearth surface (or in the case of domestic dwellings sites a minimum of one per building identified). Where applicable, samples are to be collected from the site and processed by a suitably trained specialist for dating purposes. In the event that such deposits or structures are identified, SCCAS should be contacted to discuss the appropriate response.

Plant and equipment

- 7.39 The archaeological contractor on site will be responsible for the provision of all required welfare, plant and health and safety equipment.

Public outreach

- 7.40 If the archaeological excavation reveals remains that could be considered to be of public interest, a programme of suitable public outreach will be determined in liaison with SCCAS, which may include public talks, information panels or articles in popular publications or media.

8 POST-EXCAVATION ASSESSMENT

- 8.1 Upon completion of the fieldwork, the artefacts, soil samples and stratigraphic information will be assessed for their potential and significance for further analysis. An assessment report on the fieldwork will be produced within six months following the completion of the fieldwork, which will inform the production of an updated Project Design detailing the methodology for the analysis stage, if required (see Section 9).
- 8.2 Unless otherwise agreed with SCCAS, an assessment report detailing the findings of the archaeological excavation will be prepared, conforming to SCCAS requirements and to published regional standards.

- 8.3 The assessment report will present a clear and concise assessment of the archaeological value and significance of the results, and identify the research potential, in the context of the *Regional Research Framework* (Glazebrook 1997 and 2000; Medlycott 2011).

Finds

- 8.4 All finds will be treated in a proper manner during the post-excavation stage and to standards agreed in advance with the SCCAS. Finds will be cleaned, conserved, marked, bagged and stored in accordance with the guidelines set out in United Kingdom Institute for Conservation's Conservation Guidelines No. 2 (1990) and the ClfA guidelines *Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (2014b).
- 8.5 In accordance with the procedures outlined in English Heritage's MoRPHE PPN3 (2008), significant iron objects, a selection of non-ferrous artefacts (including all coins), and a sample of any industrial debris relating to metallurgy will be X-radiographed before assessment.
- 8.6 All material will be packed and stored in optimum conditions, as described in *First Aid for Finds* (Watkinson and Neal 1998). Waterlogged organic materials will be dealt with in line with the English Heritage guidance documents, *Waterlogged Organic Artefacts. Guidelines on their Recovery, Analysis and Conservation* (2012) and *Waterlogged Wood. Guidelines on the recording, sampling, conservation and curation of waterlogged wood* (2010).
- 8.7 The preservation state, density and significance of material retrieved will be assessed, following methods presented in the English Heritage guidelines *Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory and practice of methods from sampling and recovery to post-excavation* (2011). The finds assessment will be reported in the overall post-excavation assessment report and include proposals for full analysis to be incorporated into the updated Project Design.
- 8.8 Finds for dating will be submitted to specialists promptly, so as to ensure that results are available to aid development of the Project Design for the analysis stage.

Environmental Sample Processing

- 8.9 The processing of all palaeoenvironmental samples will be undertaken in line with the requirements of the English Heritage publications *Archaeological Science at PPG16 Interventions: Best Practice Guidance for Curators and Commissioning Archaeologists* (2006b) and *Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory and practice of methods from sampling and recovery to post-excavation* (2011).
- 8.10 The samples will be processed, and ecofacts collected and assessed with regard to the potential for detailed analysis of pollen, charred plant macrofossils, land molluscs, faunal remains (including small mammals and fish) and soil micromorphology. Samples suitable for radiocarbon, or other dating methods, will also be identified. The environmental assessment will be reported within the overall post-excavation assessment report and include proposals for full analysis to be incorporated into the updated Project Design. Unprocessed sub-samples will be stored in conditions specified by the appropriate specialists.

- 8.11 Samples for dating will be submitted to specialists promptly, so as to ensure that results are available to aid development of the Project Design for the analysis stage.

Human Remains Processing

- 8.12 Human remains will be processed following national standards and guidance, including English Heritage (2004), Brickley and McKinley (2004) and the Church of England/English Heritage (2005). Processing will be undertaken by experienced specialists trained in the identification of human remains and who are familiar with delicate areas of the skeleton that need careful preservation, important areas required for an individual identification (e.g. age and sex) as well as potentially pathologically altered bones.
- 8.13 Where specialist processing may be required, for example where samples may be required for ancient DNA analysis, specialist advice will be sought to minimise potential contamination. The human remains will be placed in breathable bags and labelled and boxed protected by polyethylene 3mm foam sheeting and in line with any specific archive requirements.
- 8.14 Cremation burials will be processed by removing the fill of the vessel in 5 to 10mm spits with recording of the distribution and density of the bone per spit following guidance by Brickley and McKinley (2004). The fill will be wet sieved over a 1mm mesh with retrieval of burnt bone, pyre debris such as charcoal and botanical remains, and the remains air-dried and hand-sorted.

Conservation

- 8.15 If required, conservation will be undertaken by approved conservators in line with the *First Aid for Finds* guidelines (Watkinson and Neal 1998). Material considered vulnerable will be selected for stabilisation after specialist recording. Where intervention is necessary, consideration must be given to possible investigative procedures (e.g. glass composition studies, residues in or on pottery, and mineral-preserved organic material).

Assessment Report

- 8.16 The results of the fieldwork and post-excavation assessment stage will be presented in an integrated assessment report to allow an informed decision to be made on the future analysis and publication of the project.
- 8.17 As a minimum the assessment report shall contain the following information:
- A title page, with the name of the project, planning application number, HER reference, OASIS reference, an 8 digit NGR, the name of the author(s) of the report, the title of the report and date of the report
 - A non-technical summary of the scope, methodology and results of the work
 - Introduction
 - Description of the aims, methodology and extent of fieldwork completed
 - Factual assessments of stratigraphic, artefactual and environmental evidence

- Factual assessment of stratigraphic evidence to include interpretation, covering phasing of the site sequence and integrating spot-dating of ceramics or other material
 - Factual assessment of the artefactual evidence, where applicable including inspection of X-radiographs of all iron objects, a selection of non-ferrous artefacts (including coins) and a sample of any industrial debris relating to metallurgy
 - Factual assessment of the environmental evidence
 - An assessment of the archaeological potential of the stratigraphic, artefactual and environmental records
 - Proposals for the selection of samples or sub-samples for further analysis and reporting
 - Identification of interim and long term conservation and storage requirements.
 - Proposed programme for analysis and reporting, including the identification of specialists.
 - Timetabled task list of proposed analysis and reporting works
 - Proposed format for analysis reporting and publication of the results
 - Conclusions
 - Location plans, showing extent of excavated area
 - Plans and sections at appropriate scales (1:10, 1:20; 1:50 or 1:100)
 - Photographs of site and specific archaeological features in general and in section
 - Details of archive location and destination, together with a catalogue of its content
 - Copy of the OASIS entry form and any entry updates
 - Copy of the SCCAS archaeological Brief
 - Copy of this WSI
 - References and bibliography of all sources used
- 8.18 All survey data will be provided as hard copies and in PDF/A format at a suitable scale, together with AutoCAD DWG files or Esri Shapefiles, as required.
- 8.19 The results of the work will be related to the relevant known archaeological information held in the Suffolk HER. It will include, where relevant, examination of all readily available cartographic sources to record evidence for historic or archaeological sites and history of previous land uses. Where relevant and permitted, photographs, photocopies or traced copies will be presented in the report. This will also incorporate an assessment of the potential for documentary research that would contribute to the archaeological investigation of the site.
- 8.20 An unbound hardcopy of the report, clearly marked DRAFT, will be presented to SCCAS for approval within six months of the completion of fieldwork unless other arrangements are negotiated. Following acceptance, a single copy of the report will be presented to the Suffolk HER as well as a digital copy of the approved report. Where appropriate, a copy of the approved report will be sent to the local archaeological museum. A digital vector trench plan will be included with the report, compatible with industry standard GIS software for integration in the Suffolk HER.

- 8.21 Where positive results are drawn from the excavation, a summary report will be prepared, in an established format, suitable for inclusion in the annual 'Archaeology in Suffolk' section of the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History*. It will be included in the project report, or submitted to SCCAS, by the end of the calendar year in which the work takes place, whichever is the sooner.
- 8.22 Digital copies of the final assessment report will be submitted to OASIS and ADS to allow the work to be accessible on-line to the wider archaeological community and general public.

9 POST-EXCAVATION ANALYSIS

- 9.1 The assessment report will be used to inform the scope of an updated Project Design detailing the methodology for further analysis of artefacts, soil samples and stratigraphic information, to be agreed with the SCCAS. The analysis stage will also draw on the results of all previous archaeological investigations on the site, to produce a coherent and comprehensive record of the archaeological resource.
- 9.2 If required, the results of the analysis stage will be used to produce a detailed report which will be submitted for publication in a relevant academic journal or other suitable format. The following is provided as a guide to the potential content of the analysis report, but will be reviewed within the updated Project Design as necessary. As a minimum the analysis report will contain:
- A title page, with the name of the project, the name of the author(s) of the report, the title of the report and date of the report
 - A non-technical summary of the scope, methodology and results of the work
 - Introduction which includes site code/project number, planning reference number, dates when the fieldwork took place, grid reference
 - A description of, and a background to the works and its aims and objectives
 - A description of the site location and the archaeological and historical context for the area
 - An account of the methods and results of the fieldwork, describing both structural data and associated finds and/or environmental data recovered
 - The results and interpretation of specialist analysis of stratigraphic records, artefacts, environmental and scientific samples, as necessary and based upon the requirements identified at the assessment stage and detailed in the updated Project Design
 - An analysis of the archaeological significance of the deposits identified, in relation to other sites in the region. The report will also integrate the results of the geophysical survey and evaluation excavation undertaken for the scheme.
 - Conclusions
 - Details of archive location and destination with accession number, together with a catalogue of what is contained in that archive
 - Appendices and figures, as appropriate, including a copy of the updated project design; and References and bibliography of all sources used

- 9.3 Digital copies of the analysis report will be provided in draft form in MS Word and PDF format to Lanpro, the client and the SCCAS. Two iterations of the draft analysis report based on consultee and client comments will be allowed for.
- 9.4 The archaeological contractor will rectify any defects and make any amendments as identified by Lanpro, and the SCCAS and shall subsequently submit the final analysis report within an agreed programme from receipt of any comments. Final hard copies and digital reports (in PDF/A format) will be required.
- 9.5 A summary of the work will be prepared for the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History* and submitted to the Suffolk HER.
- 9.6 Depending on the nature and complexity of the archaeological remains, a publication report will be produced following the results of the post-excavation analysis. The scope and form of this will be decided following consultation with the SCCAS as part of the strategy review following completion of the assessment stage.
- 9.7 If appropriate a short report on the work will also be submitted to a local journal following agreement with SCCAS.
- 9.8 Digital copies of the final report will be submitted to OASIS and ADS to allow the results of the work to be accessible on-line to the wider archaeological community and general public.

10 ARCHIVING

- 10.1 The archive will contain all the data collected during the archaeological works, including all digital and paper records, finds and environmental samples. It will be quantified, ordered, indexed and internally consistent and will comply fully with the SCCAS guidance *Archaeological Archives in Suffolk. Guidelines for Preparation and Deposition (SCCAS 2017b)*.
- 10.2 The archive will be prepared in accordance with the *Guidelines for the preparation of Excavation Archives for long-term storage* (United Kingdom Institute for Conservation, 1990), *Standards in the museum care of archaeological collections* (Museums and Galleries Commission 1994), the Historic England guideline publication *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE): Project Managers Guide (2015)* and in accordance with recipient museum deposition guidelines. Provision will be made for the stable storage of paper records and their long-term storage.
- 10.3 Adequate resources will be provided during fieldwork to ensure that all records are checked and internally consistent. Archive consolidation will be undertaken immediately following the conclusion of fieldwork and will include the following work:
- the site record will be checked, cross-referenced and indexed as necessary
 - all retained finds will be cleaned, conserved, marked and packaged in accordance with the requirements of the recipient museum

- all retained finds will be assessed and recorded using pro forma recording sheets, by suitably qualified and experienced staff. Initial artefact dating will be integrated within the site matrix
 - all retained environmental samples will be processed by suitably experienced and qualified staff
- 10.4 An OASIS form will be completed for the project and an electronic copy of the final report deposited with the Archaeological Data Service (ADS).
- 10.5 All digital data, photographs and digital versions of reports will be submitted to ADS to allow the results of the work to be accessible on-line to the wider archaeological community and general public.

11 PROGRAMME

- 11.1 The SCCAS will be informed of the proposed start date for the project as soon as practicable, and at least ten days before commencement of the excavation.
- 11.2 It is provisionally envisaged that the archaeological excavation will take place over a three to four week period commencing on the 13th November 2017, although this is subject to change and SCCAS will be kept fully informed of any changes to the timetable.
- 11.3 The appointed archaeological contractor will provide weekly progress reports on the fieldwork via email to Lanpro, and regular site meetings will be held between the archaeological contractor, Lanpro, the client and SCCAS as required.
- 11.4 A draft assessment report will be produced within six months of completion of fieldwork, and submitted to the SCCAS for comment, following which a final copy will be produced. If required, a draft analysis report will be submitted to the SCCAS Archaeologist within a programme agreed in the revised Project Design informed by the results of the assessment. This will be followed by a final report following any comments, and the publication of the results of the report in a suitable format.

12 STAFFING AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTRACTOR

- 12.1 Mitchell Pollington (MCIfA; Principal Archaeologist, Lanpro) will be in overall charge of the management of the project on behalf of the client.
- 12.2 Archaeological Services WYAS (ASWYAS; a CfA Registered Archaeological Organisation) will be responsible for undertaking the archaeological excavation and post-excavation assessment/analysis and reporting.

Archaeological Contractor Capability Statement

- 12.3 ASWYAS are a ClfA Registered Archaeological Organisation (RAO) who for over 30 years have been successfully supplying a commercial archaeology service. They are regularly employed by clients and their consultants in the preparation and execution of archaeological mitigation strategies and provide a range of services to the heritage industry.
- 12.4 ASWYAS have undertaken numerous projects across the UK including large open area excavations for major infrastructure and residential developments, down to small scale watching briefs and recording projects. Recent work has including evaluation trenching in advance of the construction of a proposed business park at Great Blakenham, Suffolk.

Metal Detecting Capability

- 12.5 All ASWYAS site staff are trained and experienced in the use of metal detectors, and the specific machines employed on site. This includes:
- correct holding position of the detector
 - correct sweeping motion and height above ground
 - use of pinpointing mode
 - adjustment of sensitivity and
 - ground balancing the detector
- 12.6 The senior metal detectorist on site will be Phil Moore (see CV above) who has undertaken numerous metal detecting surveys as part of archaeological projects, including the survey of a former airfield in East Anglia that located dog tags of former airmen and a battlefield near Musselbrough during evaluation work.
- 12.7 ASWYAS will scan the excavation area prior to the commencement of ground works, and subsequently the spoil heaps and the site after the topsoil strip, as well as all exposed features.
- 12.8 ASWYAS use Minelab X-Terra 50 and Minelab X-Terra 705 metal detectors, both fitted with a 9inch 7.5kHz Coil, capable of discriminating between ferrous and non-ferrous material, which are employed on all sites that ASWYAS excavate.

Archaeological Contractor Key Staff CVs

David Williams BA MCIfA - Excavation Manager

- 12.9 Dave is responsible for the management of ASWYAS excavation team and has worked in commercial archaeology for over a decade, undertaking a variety of projects from large infrastructure schemes right down to small-scale investigations. Dave is IOSH trained in Managing Safely. David manages the production of project designs, risk assessments, trenching plans and mitigation strategies, as well as dealing with highly complex logistical issues. He is also responsible for the multi-faceted post-excavation programmes from assessment report through to publication. Notable projects that he has been involved with include the excavation and evaluation of residential development and linear projects such as

the A165 Reighton Bypass, the A1(M) upgrading at Wetherby and the Westernmost Rough Offshore Windfarm excavations. David has also been critical to the smooth-running of excavations of a post-medieval graveyard at Square Chapel, Halifax and was again involved in the production of the mitigation strategy and developing a rapid method for recording and lifting the human remains.

Phil Moore BA - Project Manager

- 12.10 Phil has a wealth of experience and knowledge and attended the University of Newcastle and achieved a First Class honours degree in Archaeology. He is responsible for directing and managing excavations including recent archaeological works for the 2CC Tramworks in Manchester. These varied works included watching briefs and strip and map excavations, but also the exhumation of 270 individuals from a non-conformist graveyard. In 2011 he was the archaeological director for investigations that preceded the construction of the athletes' village for the Commonwealth Games in Glasgow. This involved the supervision of plant during the uncovering of the complex and important industrial remains of Glasgow's industrial heritage and the excavations that followed. The remains included the nationally significant first water works in Glasgow. Phil also has extensive experience working on road schemes, the largest to date, was his supervision of an evaluations that took place before the construction of the Aberdeen bypass. Phil is CSCS accredited, is a site First Aider and holds Level 2 Confined Space certification.

Matt Wells MA - Site Supervisor

- 12.11 Matt graduated with a Bsc in Archaeology from the University of Bradford before gaining an MA in Medieval Archaeology in 2010. He has worked continuously in commercial archaeology since graduating, mainly in Lincolnshire and the East Midlands, and joined ASWYAS in April 2014. Matt has experience of working on a wide range of projects, of varying scales, most notably on complex urban sites in York and Lincoln and on a number of large, multi-period sites in advance of mineral extraction. Matt has supervised a wide range of projects, such as a prehistoric and Romano-British excavation on the outskirts near Leicester, a linear scheme near Scotton in North Yorkshire and, more recently, a number of large evaluation schemes in advance of residential development and civil engineering projects. Matt is CSCS accredited, has had Asbestos training and is first aid trained as well as being proficient in the use of Trimble survey equipment.

Archaeological Specialists

- 12.12 Details of specialists are provided below. However, the list is not exhaustive and should unusual or locally specific archaeological materials be discovered appropriate specialists will be sort on the advice of the SCCAS and the Historic England Regional Science Advisor. CVs and examples of work for all specialists can be supplied on request.

Specialism	Specialist Details
Prehistoric pottery	Blaise Vyner
IA and RB pottery	Ruth Leary
IA and RB Pottery	Ian Rowlandson
Samian	Margaret Ward
Mortaria	Kay Hartley
Late Prehistoric / Post-Roman - Modern Pot	Dr Chris Cumberpatch
Medieval Pottery	Sue Anderson
Roman Glass, Iron and Copper alloy objects	Dr Hilary Cool
Querns	John Cruse
Flint	Dr Ian Brooks
Coins	Bryan Sitch
Slag	Dr Gerry McDonnell
CBM specialist	Dr Phil Mills
Clay Pipe	Peter Hammond
Osteo-archaeologist	Malin Holst
Archaeobotanical	Dr Diane Alldritt
Animal Bone	Dr Jane Richardson
Macrofossils, insects and snails	John Carrott
Principal Conservator	Ian Panter
Waterlogged wood and leather conservation	Steve Allen
X-Rays and Conservation	Karen Barker

13 HEALTH AND SAFETY

- 13.1 All works will be undertaken in compliance with the Health and Safety at Work Act (1974) and all applicable regulations and Codes of Practice. All archaeological staff will undertake their operations in accordance with safe working practices and will be CSCS certified. At least one First Aider will be present on site at all times.
- 13.2 A site-specific risk assessment will be produced by the appointed archaeological contractor, prior to the commencement of work on site, which will be subject to regular review. Control measures will be implemented as required in response to specific hazards.
- 13.3 All fieldwork staff will be required to wear suitable Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), including hi-visibility coats/vests, hard hats, safety boots and gloves, as well as safety glasses if required. Suitable PPE and welfare facilities will be provided by the archaeological contractor.

- 13.4 All staff will receive a health and safety induction prior to starting work on site by the archaeological contractor, and visitors will receive an induction as required. The archaeological contractor will provide all staff on site with copies of all health and safety documentation.
- 13.5 Regular audits of health and safety practices will be carried out during the course of the project by Lanpro and the archaeological contractor in consultation with the site workforce. Toolbox talks on health and safety issues will be conducted at minimum weekly intervals and/or after changes in working practices or identification of new threats/risks.
- 13.6 Safe working will take priority over the desire to record archaeological features or remains, and where it is considered that recording is dangerous, any such features will be recorded by photography at a safe distance. Excavations greater than safe working depth will be fenced off with netlon safety fencing.
- 13.7 The client will provide plans of all known services prior to excavation, and areas of excavation will be scanned with a Cable Avoidance Tool (CAT) prior to ground works commencing. Necessary measures will be taken to avoid disturbing any services.
- 13.8 Plant operators will be required to produce evidence of qualification within an industry accepted registration scheme. Sub-Contractors health and safety performance will be kept under review and action taken if necessary.

14 INSURANCE

- 14.1 The appointed archaeological contractor will hold Employers Liability Insurance, Public Liability Insurance and Professional Indemnity Insurance to at least the following amounts, and copies of relevant certificates will be provided as part of the tender response.

- Public Liability £5,000,000
- Employer's Liability £5,000,000
- Professional indemnity (for any single claim) £5,000,000

15 COPYRIGHT AND PUBLICITY

- 15.1 Copyright of the documentation prepared by the archaeological contractor and specialist sub-contractors should be the subject of additional licences in favour of the client, the SCCAS and Suffolk HER to use such documentation for their statutory and educational functions, and to provide copies to third parties as required.
- 15.2 Under the *Environmental Information Regulations* (EIR 2005), information submitted to the HER becomes publicly accessible, except where disclosure might lead to environmental damage, and reports cannot be embargoed as 'confidential' or 'commercially sensitive'.
- 15.3 It is recognised that the project may identify remains which are of interest to the public and these may be publicised through appropriate media. Any publicity for the project proposed by the archaeological contractor should be approved by Lanpro and the client.

- 15.4 The appointed contractor will not issue any information on the work through media, internet or social media without prior agreement with Lanpro.
- 15.5 Care will be taken to ensure that any publicity does not compromise the security of archaeological remains that may have been identified or recovered. Any approaches by the press to the archaeological contractor should be referred to Lanpro in the first instance.

16 COMMUNICATION

- 16.1 The archaeological contractor will provide weekly updates to Lanpro via email and telephone. Any issues that arise on site, or during the post-excavation, should first be addressed directly to Lanpro, who will then liaise with the client, the SCCAS and any other stakeholders in order to resolve the matter.
- 16.2 In the event of issues arising regarding the implementation of this WSI, or the scope or methodology of the excavation, these will be resolved in the first instance by contacting Lanpro who will liaise with the client and the SCCAS to determine a solution. Should the issue not be resolved remotely a meeting will be held between key stakeholders to facilitate discussion of the issues and identification of a suitable strategy for progress to be agreed by all parties.

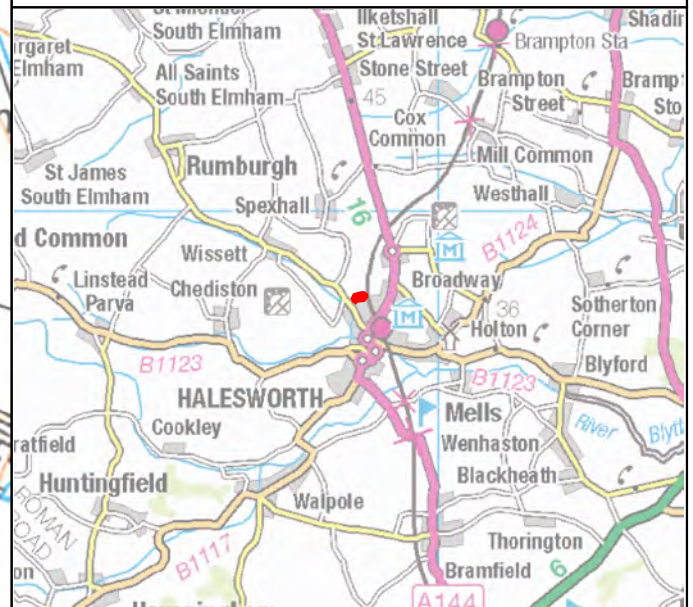
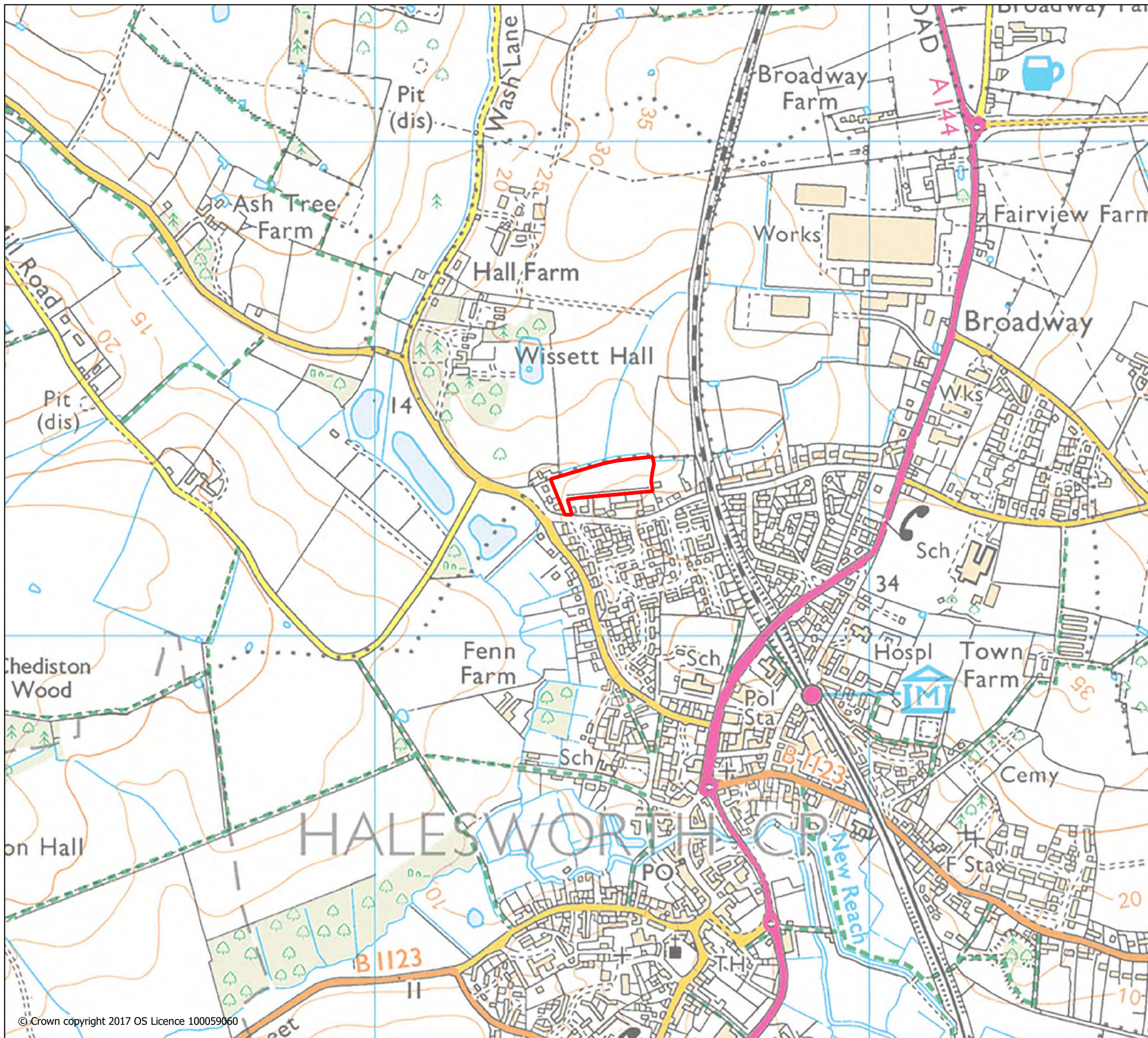
17 MONITORING


- 17.1 The aim of monitoring is to ensure that the archaeological works are undertaken within the limits set by this WSI and to the satisfaction of the SCCAS.
- 17.2 Mitchell Pollington of Lanpro (MCIfA; Principal Archaeologist, Lanpro) will monitor implementation of the programme of works by the archaeological contractor on behalf of the client.
- 17.3 SCCAS will monitor implementation of the archaeological excavation on behalf of the Local Planning Authority and evaluate the work being undertaken on site against the methodology detailed in this WSI.
- 17.4 SCCAS will be responsible for considering any changes to the scope of works. Any such alterations will be agreed in writing with the relevant parties prior to commencement of on-site works, or at the earliest available opportunity during these works.
- 17.5 SCCAS will be responsible for signing-off the excavation fieldwork on completion, following a site meeting with Lanpro and the archaeological contractor.

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 Study site

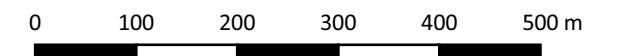
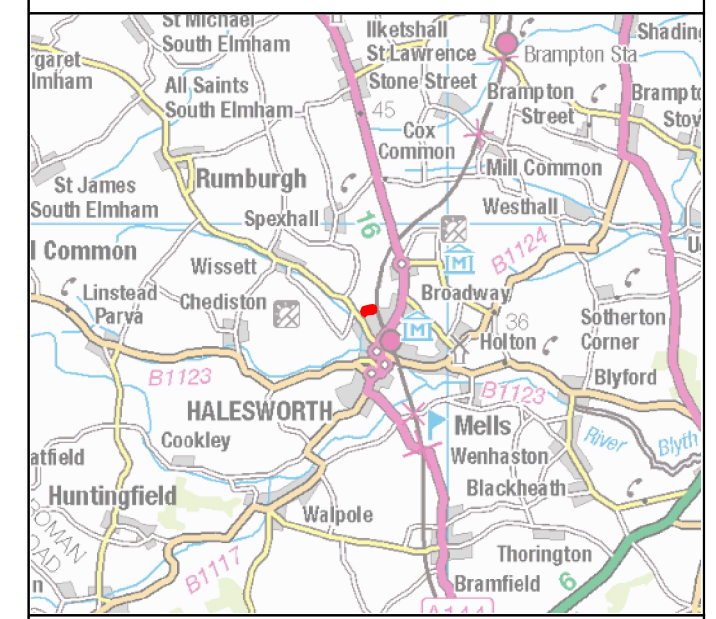
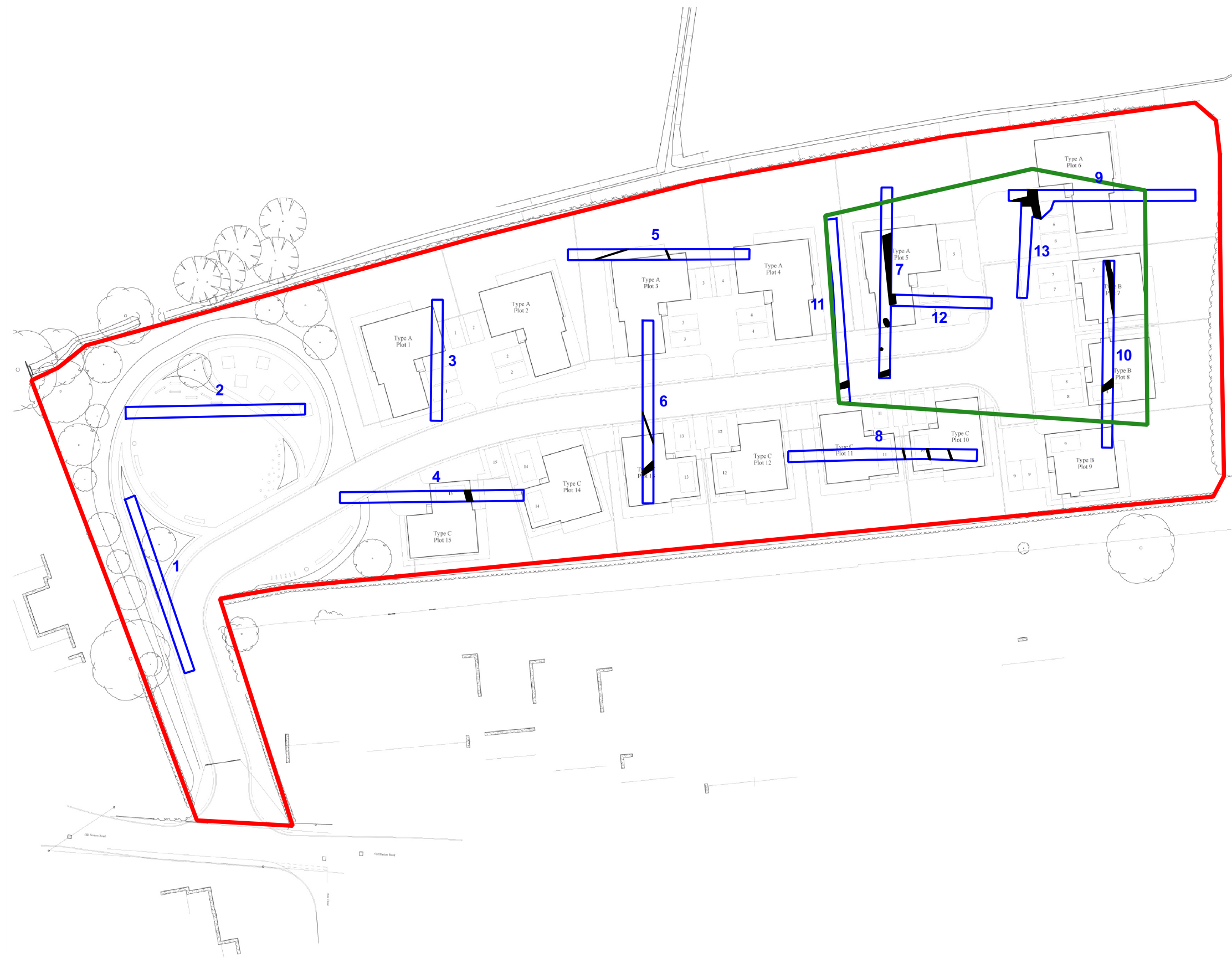


Figure 1. Site location



- ▭ Site boundary
- ▭ Evaluation Trench
- Recorded archaeological features
- ▭ Proposed excavation area (0.19ha)



Figure 2. Location of proposed excavation area

Appendix 1: Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Brief

Resource Management
Bury Resource Centre
Hollow Road
Bury St Edmunds
Suffolk
IP32 7AY

Brief for Archaeological Excavation

AT

Land rear of 34-48 Old Station Road,
Halesworth

PLANNING AUTHORITY:	Waveney District Council
PLANNING APPLICATION NUMBER:	DC/15/3221/OUT
HER NO. FOR THIS PROJECT:	To be arranged with the Suffolk HER Officer (archaeology.her@suffolk.gov.uk)
GRID REFERENCE:	TM 384 783
DEVELOPMENT PROPOSAL:	Housing
AREA FOR INVESTIGATION:	See area in red on attached plan
CURRENT LAND USE:	Greenfield
THIS BRIEF ISSUED BY:	Rachael Abraham Senior Archaeological Officer Tel. : 01284 741232 E-mail: Rachael.abraham@suffolk.gov.uk
Date:	20 th October 2017

Summary

- 1.1 Planning permission is to be sought, and the Local Planning Authority (LPA) have been advised that any consent should be granted with conditions relating to archaeological investigation and reporting.
- 1.2 This brief stipulates the minimum requirements for the archaeological investigation, and should be used in conjunction with the Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service's (SCCAS) Requirements for Archaeological Excavation 2017. These should be used to form the basis of the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI).
- 1.3 The archaeological contractor, commissioned by the applicant, must submit a copy of their WSI to SCCAS for scrutiny, before seeking approval from the LPA.

- 1.4 Following acceptance by SCCAS, it is the commissioning body's responsibility to submit the WSI to the LPA for formal approval. No fieldwork should be undertaken on site without the written approval of the LPA. The WSI, however, is not a sufficient basis for the discharge of a planning condition relating to archaeological investigation. Only the full implementation of the scheme, both completion of fieldwork and reporting, will enable SCCAS to advise the LPA that a condition has been adequately fulfilled and can be discharged.
- 1.5 The WSI should be approved before costs are agreed with the commissioning client, in line with Institute for Archaeologists' guidance. Failure to do so could result in additional and unanticipated costs.
- 1.6 The WSI will *provide the basis for measurable standards* and will be used to establish whether the requirements of the brief will be adequately met. If the approved WSI is not carried through in its entirety (unless a variation is agreed by SCCAS), the excavation report may be rejected.

Archaeological Background

- 2.1 The proposed development site lies within an area of archaeological potential, on the northern edge of Halesworth, overlooking a tributary of the River Blythe. Such sites have been shown to be preferred sites of human occupation throughout history and prehistory. Halesworth is a settlement of Medieval or earlier origins. Several significant archaeological sites within the vicinity of the proposed development site are recorded on the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER), including cropmarks of pre-modern field systems and enclosures (WSS014) and a scatter of Roman pottery and slag (WSS006) indicative of Roman occupation and industrial activity. An archaeological evaluation of the site has identified an area of medieval finds and features. As a result, further medieval heritage assets are likely to survive within the proposed development area and will therefore will be impacted upon by the planned groundworks.

Planning Background

- 3.1 The proposed works will cause significant ground disturbance that will damage or destroy archaeological deposits at this site.
- 3.2 The Planning Authority has been advised that any consent should be conditional upon an agreed programme of work taking place before development begins in accordance with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (Paragraph 141), to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets before they are damaged or destroyed.

Fieldwork Requirements for Archaeological Investigation

- 4.1 Archaeological investigation is to be carried out prior to development. A controlled strip and excavation is to be undertaken within the areas outlined in red on the attached plan, where significant groundworks are going to be carried out as part of the development.
- 4.2 A scale plan showing the proposed location of the excavation areas should also be included in the WSI and must be approved by SCCAS before fieldwork begins.

- 4.3 The SCCAS Requirements for Excavation 2017 should be adhered to.
- 4.4 The archaeological investigation should provide a record of archaeological deposits which are damaged or removed by any development [including services and landscaping] permitted by the current planning consent. Opportunity must be given to the archaeological contractor to hand excavate and record any archaeological features which appear during earth moving operations, within safe parameters.
- 4.5 The method and form of development should be also monitored to ensure that it conforms to previously agreed locations and techniques upon which this brief is based.
- 4.6 If unexpected remains are encountered SCCAS must be informed immediately. Amendments to this brief may be required to ensure adequate provision for archaeological recording.
- 4.7 Metal detector searches must take place at all stages of the excavation by a named, experienced metal detector user, including reference either to their contributions to the PAS database or to other published archaeological projects they have worked on. Metal detecting should be carried out before and after the excavation area is stripped and throughout the excavation process (including the scanning of spoil).

Arrangements for Archaeological Investigation

- 5.1 All arrangements for the excavation of the site, the timing of the work and access to the site, are to be defined and negotiated by the archaeological contractor with the commissioning body.
- 5.2 The project has a unique code number from the evaluation. This number must be clearly marked on all documentation relating to the work.
- 5.3 The composition of the archaeological contractor's staff must be detailed and agreed by SCCAS, including any subcontractors/specialists. Ceramic specialists, in particular, must have relevant experience from this region, including knowledge of local ceramic sequences.
- 5.4 A timetable for fieldwork and assessment stages of the project must be presented in the WSI and agreed with SCCAS before the fieldwork commences.
- 5.5 All arrangements for the excavation, the timing of the work and access to the site, are to be defined and negotiated by the archaeological contractor with the commissioning body.
- 5.6 If the archaeological excavation is scheduled to be undertaken immediately before construction, the commissioning body should be aware that there may be a time delay for excavation and recording if unexpected and complex archaeological remains are defined. Adequate time is to be allowed for full archaeological recording of archaeological deposits before any construction work can commence on site (unless otherwise agreed by the LPA on the advice of SCCAS).

- 5.7 The project manager must also carry out a risk assessment and ensure that all potential risks are minimised, before commencing the fieldwork. The responsibility for identifying any constraints on fieldwork, e.g. designated status, public utilities or other services, tree preservation orders, SSSIs, wildlife sites and other ecological considerations, and land contamination, rests with the commissioning body and its archaeological contractor.
- 5.8 The WSI must state the security measures to protect the site from vandalism and theft, and to secure any deep holes.
- 5.9 Provision should be included in the WSI for public benefit in the form of communication and outreach activities.
- 5.10 The archaeological contractor will give SCCAS ten working days' notice of the commencement of ground works on the site, in order that the work of the archaeological contractor may be monitored. The method and form of development will also be monitored to ensure that it conforms to agreed locations and techniques in the WSI.

Post-Excavation Assessment and Archival Requirements

- 6.1 Within four weeks of the end of fieldwork a written timetable for post-excavation assessment, updated project design and/or reporting must be produced, which must be approved by SCCAS. Following this, a written statement of progress on post-excavation work – whether assessment, analysis, report writing and publication or archiving – will be required at six monthly intervals.
- 6.2 A post-excavation assessment (PXA) report on the fieldwork should be prepared in accordance with the principles of *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)* (English Heritage 2006). The PXA will act as a critically assessed audit of the archaeological evidence from the site; see *East Anglian Archaeology Draft Post Excavation Assessments: Notes on a New Guidance Document* (2012).
- 6.3 In certain instances a full PXA might be unnecessary. The need for a full PXA or otherwise should be discussed and formally agreed with SCCAS within four weeks of the end of fieldwork.
- 6.4 The PXA must present a clear and concise assessment of the archaeological value and significance of the results, and identifies the research potential, in the context of the Regional Research Framework (*East Anglian Archaeology, Occasional Papers 3, 8 and 24, 1997, 2000 and 2011*). It must present an Updated Project Design, with a timetable, for analysis, dissemination and archive deposition. The PXA will *provide the basis for measurable standards* for SCCAS to monitor this work.
- 6.5 An archive of all records and finds is to be prepared, consistent with the principles of *MoRPHE*. It must be adequate to perform the function of a final archive for deposition in the Archaeological Store of SCCAS or in a suitable museum in Suffolk (see *Archaeological Archives Forum: a guide to best practice 2007*).
- 6.6 Finds must be appropriately conserved and stored in accordance with guidelines from *The Institute of Conservation (ICON)*.

- 6.7 The project manager should consult the intended archive depository before the archive is prepared regarding the specific requirements for the archive deposition and curation, and regarding any specific cost implications of deposition. The intended depository must be prepared to accept the entire archive resulting from the project (both finds and written archive) in order to create a complete record of the project. A clear statement of the form, intended content, and standards of the archive is to be submitted for approval as an essential requirement of the WSI.
- 6.8 The PXA should offer a statement of significance for retention, based on specialist advice, and - where it is justified – the UPD should propose a discard strategy. This should be agreed with the intended archive depository.
- 6.9 For deposition in the SCCAS Archaeological Store, the archive should comply with SCCAS Archive Guidelines 2017. If this is not the intended depository, the project manager should ensure that a duplicate copy of the written archive is deposited with the Suffolk HER.
- 6.10 The UPD should state proposals for the deposition of the digital archive relating to this project with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS), or similar digital archive repository, and allowance should be made for costs incurred to ensure proper deposition (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/policy.html>).
- 6.11 An unbound hardcopy of the PXA and UPD (or grey literature report if otherwise agreed), clearly marked DRAFT, must be presented to SCCAS for approval within six months of the completion of fieldwork unless other arrangements are negotiated. Following acceptance, a single hard copy of the report should be presented to the Suffolk HER as well as a digital copy of the approved report.
- 6.12 On approval of an adequate PXA and UPD, and confirmation that provision has been made to deliver the UPD, SCCAS will advise the LPA that the scheme of investigation for post-excavation analysis, dissemination and archive deposition has been agreed.
- 6.13 Where appropriate, a copy of the approved PXA should be sent to the local archaeological museum, whether or not it is the intended archive depository. A list of local museum can be obtained from SCCAS.
- 6.14 SCCAS supports the OASIS project, to provide an online index to archaeological reports. At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> must be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms. When the project is completed, all parts of the OASIS online form must be completed and a copy must be included in the final report and also with the site archive. A .pdf version of the entire report should be uploaded to the OASIS website.
- 6.15 Where positive results are drawn from a project, a summary report must be prepared, in the established format, suitable for inclusion in the annual 'Archaeology in Suffolk' section of the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History*. It should be included in the project report, or submitted to SCCAS/CT, by the end of the calendar year in which the work takes place, whichever is the sooner.

Standards and Guidance

Detailed requirements are to be found in our Requirements for Archaeological Excavation 2017 and in SCCAS Archive Guidelines 2017.

Standards, information and advice to supplement this brief are to be found in *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14, 2003.

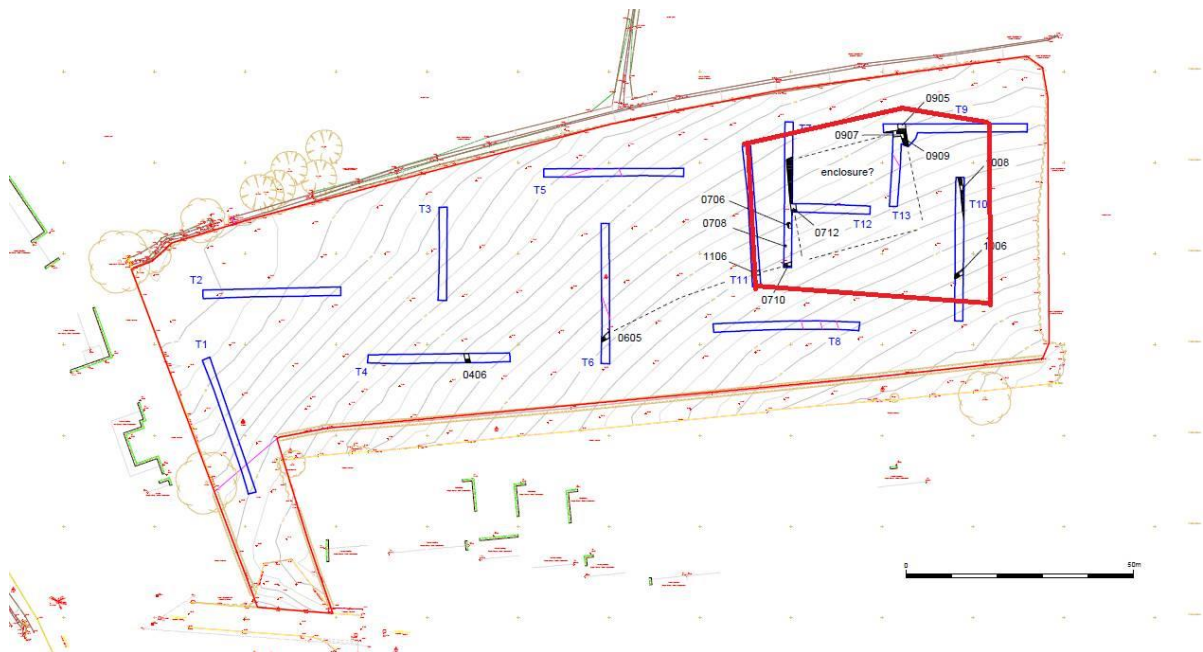
The Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for archaeological excavation* (revised 2008) should be used for additional guidance in the execution of the project and in drawing up the report.

Notes

There are a number of archaeological contractors that regularly undertake work in the County and SCCAS will provide advice on request. SCCAS does not give advice on the costs of archaeological projects. The Institute for Archaeologists maintains a list of registered archaeological contractors (www.archaeologists.net or 0118 378 6446).

The Historic Environment Records Data available on the Heritage Gateway and Suffolk Heritage Explorer is **NOT** suitable to be used for planning purposes and will not be accepted in lieu of a full HER search.

This brief remains valid for 12 months. If work is not carried out in full within that time this document will lapse; the brief may need to be revised and re-issued to take account of new discoveries, changes in policy and techniques.



Appendix 2: Context concordance

Context	Description
000	Natural substrate.
001	Topsoil.
002	Subsoil.
003	Cut of E-W 'v' Shaped Ditch. 0.35m D x 0.85m W.
004	Mid orangey grey clay. Upper fill of Ditch 003.
005	Mid orangey brown clay. Base fill of Ditch 003.
006	Cut of N-S truncated ditch. 0.12m D x 0.6M W.
007	Greyish black silty clay, with CBM/Burning. Fill of ditch 006.
008	Cut of NE-SW furrow. 0.15m D x 1.1m W.
009	Light-mid brown silty clay. Fill of Furrow 008.
010	Cut of N-S 'u' shaped ditch. 0.28m D x 1m W.
011	Mid-light brown silty clay. Fill of ditch 010.
012	Cut of N-S 'u' shaped ditch. 0.17m D x 0.47m W.
013	Light-mid brown silty clay. Fill of ditch 012.
014	Cut of N-S 'u' shaped ditch. 0.33 D x 0.5m W.
015	Greyish mid brown sandy clay. Fill of ditch 014.
016	Cut of N-S 'u' shaped ditch. 0.3m D x 0.84m W.
017	Mid brown clay. Fill of Ditch 016.
018	E-W 'u' shaped ditch. 0.22m D x 1.06m W.
019	Mid greyish brown clay. Fill of ditch 018.
020	Cut of E-W truncated ditch, continuation of 018. 0.08m D x 0.55m W.
021	Mid orangey brown silty clay. Fill of ditch 020.
022	Cut of W-E curving N-S 'u' shaped ditch. 0.17m D x 0.68m W.
023	Mid-light greyish brown silty clay. Fill of Ditch 022.
024	Cut of N-S 'u' shaped terminus of ditch. 0.19m D x 0.6m W.
025	Mid brown silty clay. Fill of Ditch 024.
026	Cut of E-W V shaped ditch. 0.23m D x 0.53m W.
027	Brown silty clay. Fill of ditch 026.
028	Cut of N-S 'u' shaped Linear. 0.35m D x 0.58m W.
029	Mid greyish brown silty clay. Fill of ditch 028.
030	Cut of S-N 'u' shaped terminus of ditch. 0.25m D x 0.7m W.
031	Yellowish brown clay silt. Base fill of terminus 030.
032	Dark greyish brown silty clay. Upper fill of terminus 030.
033	Cut of sub-circular feature/pit. 0.46L x 0.45m W x 0.22m D.
034	Mid greyish brown silty clay. Fill of pit 033.
035	Dark greyish black clay silt. Fill of pit 033.
036	Cut of N-S 'u' shaped ditch. 0.28m D x 0.5m W.
037	Greyish mid brown clay. Fill of Ditch 036.
038	Cut of S-N 'v' shaped ditch. 0.55m D x 1.2m W.
039	Dark greyish black silty clay. Fill of Ditch 038.
040	Cut of E-W 'u' shaped linear. D 0.2m D x 0.36m W.
041	Dark greyish black silty clay. Fill of ditch 040.
042	Cut of E-W 'v' shaped ditch. 0.54m D x 1.46m W.
043	Mid grey sandy clay. Base fill of 042.
044	Coarse sandy clay. Tip layer fill of ditch 042.
045	Dark greyish brown sandy clay. Fill of ditch 042.
046	Mid orangey brown sandy clay. Fill of ditch 042.
047	Mid greyish, dark-mid brown sandy clay. Upper fill of ditch 042.

Context	Description
048	Cut of E-W 'u' shaped ditch. 0.25m D x 0.8m W.
049	Dark Blackish brown silty clay. Base fill of ditch 048.
050	Mid-light brown silty clay. Upper fill of ditch 048.
051	Cut of large oval pit. 0.5m D x 1.1m W.
052	Dark brown clay silt. Base fill of pit 051.
053	Mid-light brown silty clay. Upper fill of ditch 051.
054	Cut of sub circular pit. 0.4m L x 0.47m W x 0.28m D.
055	Mid-light brown silty clay. Fill of pit 055.
056	Cut of E-W 'u' shaped ditch. 0.18m D x 0.75m W.
057	Mid-light brown silty clay. Fill of ditch 056.
058	Cut of N-S 'u' shaped linear terminus. 0.12m D x 0.28m W.
059	Mid greyish brown silty clay. Fill of terminus 058.
060	Cut of N-S 'u' shaped linear. 0.13m D x 0.25m W.
061	Mid greyish brown silty clay. Fill of linear 060.
062	Cut of E-W curving N-S 'v' shaped ditch. 0.45m D x 1.3m W.
063	Dark greyish brown sandy silt. Base fill of ditch 062.
064	Dark grey sandy silt. Upper fill of ditch 062.
065	Cut of post hole. 0.35m D x 0.5m W.
066	Yellowy orange, mid-light brown clay. Fill of posthole 065.
067	Cut of post removal, 065 0.23m D x 0.12m W.
068	Greyish brown silty clay. Fill of Post removal cut 067.
069	Cut of E-W 'u' shaped linear. 0.19m D x 0.15m W.
070	Mid-dark greyish brown silty clay. Fill of Linear 069.
071	Cut of E-W 'u' shaped linear. 0.2m D x 0.59m W.
072	Charcoal rich silty clay. Fill of linear 071.
073	Cut of N-S 'v' shaped ditch. 0.15m D x 0.4m W.
074	Mid-Dark grey silty clay. Fill of Ditch 073.
075	Cut of E-W 'u' shaped linear. 0.2m D x 0.64m W.
076	Light-mid greyish, orangey-yellow clay. Base fill of Liner 075.
077	Mixed mid-dark greyish brown silty clay. Upper fill of Ditch 075.
078	Cut of N-S 'v' shaped ditch. 0.29m D x 0.6m W.
079	Mid-dark brown silty clay. Base fill of ditch 078.
080	Dark blackish brown silty clay. Upper fill of ditch 078.
081	Cut of N-S 'u' shaped ditch. 0.43m D x 0.5m W to L.O.E.
082	Mottled dark black silty clay with charcoal/burning. Fill of ditch 081
083	Cut of N-S ditch curving E-W. 0.19m D x 0.75m W.
084	Mid blackish brown silty clay. Fill of Ditch 083.
085	Cut of W-E 'v' shaped ditch. 0.35m D x 0.75m W.
086	Dark black silty clay with burning. Base fill of Ditch 085.
087	Black Silty clay with burning. Upper fill of Ditch 085.
088	Yellowy orange mid-light brown clay. Fill of 065.
089	Cut of NE-SW 'u' shaped linear. 0.25m D x 0.55m W.
090	Dark blackish grey silty clay. Fill of Linear 089.
091	Cut of E-W 'u' shaped linear. 0.15m D x 0.5m W.
092	Mid-dark grey silty clay. Fill of linear 091.
093	Cut of sub circular pit. 0.35m L x 0.3m W.
094	Mid-dark reddish grey silty clay. Fill of pit 093.
095	NW-SE 'u' shaped terminus. 0.3m D x 0.75m W.
096	Mid-dark greyish black silty clay. Fill of Terminus 095.
097	Cut for field drain.

Context	Description
098	Ceramic field drain.
099	Fill of Field drain cut 097.
100	Cut of E-W 'u' shaped ditch terminus. 0.59m D x 0.1.45m W.
101	Dark blackish brown silty clay. Fill of Ditch 100.
102	Cut of E-W 'u' shaped linear. 0.2m D x 0.5m W.
103	Mid-light greyish brown silty clay. Fill of Linear 102.
104	Cut of E-W ditch 'u' shaped ditch. 0.59m D x 1.45m W.
105	Dark mottled, yellowish black silty clay. Base fill of ditch 104.
106	Dark black silty clay. Upper fill of Ditch 104.
107	Cut of E-W 'u' shaped linear. 0.35m D x 0.3m W. Cuts ditch 106
108	Mid-light greyish brown silty clay. Fill of linear 107.
109	Cut of E-W 'u' shaped ditch. 0.5m D x 1.05m W.
110	Dark mottled, blackish grey silty clay. Fill of ditch 109.
111	Cut of E-W 'u' shaped linear. 0.25m D x 0.45m W.
112	Blackish brown silty clay. Fill of linear 112.
113	Cut of E-W shallow linear. 0.09m D x 0.4m W.
114	Mid brown silty clay. Fill of Ditch 113.
115	Cut of E-W 'u' shaped linear. 0.26m D x 0.47m W.
116	Dark black silty clay. Fill of linear 115.
117	Cut of NE-SW 'u' shaped ditch terminus. 0.58m D x 1.5m W.
118	Mid-dark grey silty clay. Fill of ditch terminus 117.
119	Cut of NE-SW 'u' shaped linear. 0.28m D x 1.1m W.
120	Mid grey silty clay. Fill of linear 119.

Appendix 3: Inventory of primary archive

Phase	File/Box No	Description	Quantity
Excavation	File no.1	Context register sheets	5
		Drawing register sheets	3
		Sample register sheets	1
		Digital photo register sheets	3
		B & W photograph register	2
		Context sheets	118
		Permatrace sheets	6

To be submitted, together with finds, to the SCCAS archaeological store.

Appendix 4: Environmental Data

	Sample	1	2	3	4	5	6	8	9	10	11	12	13	15	16	17	18	20	21	Spot
	Context	041	039	029	035	004	007	023	032	068	072	077	061	086	080	116	106	120	101	077
	Feature	040	038	028	033	003	006	022	030	067	071	075	060	085	078	115	104	119	100	075
	Sample Volume (l)	5	10	10	5	10	10	10	10	5	5	10	5	10	10	10	10	5	10	
	Total CV	10ml	15ml	2.5ml	20ml	<2.5ml	<2.5ml	0	5ml	<2.5ml	<2.5ml	<2.5ml	<2.5ml	25ml	5ml	20ml	20ml	5ml	<2.5ml	5ml
	Modern	25ml	20ml	15ml	5ml	15ml	20ml	20ml	20ml	25ml	15ml	25ml	10ml	20ml	20ml	40ml	30ml	10ml	20ml	0ml
	Carbonised Cereal Grain																			
	Common Name																			
	<i>Avena</i> sp.														1					
	<i>Triticum aestivum</i>									1										
	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> var. hulled											1		1						
	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> sl.					1											1			
	Indeterminate cereal grain																1			
	Charcoal																			
	<i>Quercus</i>	oak	3 (0.18g)	4 (0.25g)	10 (0.83g)				1 (0.73g)				1 (0.04g)	14 (3.92g)		10 (1.78g)	4 (0.20g)	3 (0.15g)	1 (0.06g)	1 (1.00g)
	<i>Alnus</i>	alder		1 (0.62g)	1 (0.05g)															
	<i>Betula</i>	birch												2 (0.48g)			1 (0.27g)	1 (0.08g)		
	Carbonised Weeds																			
	<i>Vicia faba</i>	broad bean															1	1		
	Other Remains																			
	Non-marine mollusc shell		5+				3	1			1				1	2	1	2		
	Modern seeds																		2	
	Modern straw						1					1								
	Clinker														1					

Sterile samples: 7 (025), 14 (063), 19 (118)

Appendix 5: Concordance of all finds by context

Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/g	MNV	Other finds	Date range
004	MCW1			2	49	1	Burnt clay	12th-14th c.
004	-	-	-	(1)	3	-	Clinker	-
	-	-	-	4	-	-	Sheep frag	
005	-	-	-	1	-	-	Cattle ulna,	-
				1	-	-	Dog (pelvis),	
				1	-	-	Sheep (vert),	
				1	-	-	Oyster (bivalve)	
007	-	-	-	87	145	-	Burnt clay,	-
				1	-	-	Dog (humerus)	
021	EMW			3	9	3		11th-13th c.
021	EMW	Jar	FLAR	36	175	1		11th-13th c.
021	-	-	-	1	8	-	Burnt Clay,	-
				1	-	-	Cattle (rib)	
023	-	-	-	2	6	-	Burnt Clay	-
027	EMW			11	28	2		11th-13th c.
027	EMW	Spouted pitcher?	FLAR	10	232	1		11th-13th c.
029	-	-	-	1	-	-	Fitting/Nail (FE)	
032	EMW			2	6	2		11th-13th c.
032	EMW	Jar	SEV	1	5	1		11th-13th c.
032	-	-	-	4	3	-	Burnt clay,	-
				4	-	-	Sheep (frags),	
				10	-	-	Cattle (frags)	
035	EMW			2	1	2		11th-13th c.
037	EMW			4	11	3		11th-13th c.
039	EMW			1	1	1		11th-13th c.
039	-	-	-	1	-	-	Sheep (tibia)	-
041	-	-	-	1	1	-	Burnt clay	-
046	EMW			1	2	1		11th-13th c.
047	EMW			1	4	1		11th-13th c.
050	PORC	Cup/vase?	UPPL	1	11	1		18th-20th c.
053	-	-	-	1	-	-	Cattle (mandible)	-

Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/g	MNV	Other finds	Date range
059	EMW			2	5	1		11th-13th c.
059	-	-	-	1	-	-	Glass (intrusive)	Modern
059/061	EMW			4	10	4		11th-13th c.
059/061	EMW	Jar	SEV	2	7	1		11th-13th c.
061	EMW			6	12	5		11th-13th c.
061	EMW	Jar	SEV	1	4	1		11th-13th c.
068	EMW			5	22	5		11th-13th c.
068	-	-	-	2	-	-	Rib (frags)	-
	-	-	-	1	-	-	Sheep (L/bone)	
071	EMW			11	44	9		11th-13th c.
072	EMSW			1	7	1		11th-13th c.
072	EMW			73	422	46		11th-13th c.
072	EMW	Jar	SEV	3	12	3		11th-13th c.
072	EMWG			2	11	2		11th-13th c.
072	HOLL			4	23	3		13th-14th c.?
072	MCW1			2	56	2		12th-14th c.
072	MCW3			3	13	2		12th-14th c.
072	MCW4			2	11	1		12th-14th c.
072	MCW5			1	9	1		12th-14th c.
072	YARN			4	17	1		M.11th-12th c.?
072	-	-	-	1	-	-	Cattle (L/bone)	-
	-	-	-	1	-	-	Sheep/goat (tib)	
	-	-	-	5	-	-	Sheep (L/bone)	
	-	-	-	2	-	-	Sheep (frag)	
	-	-	-	1	-	-	Sheep/goat (molar)	
	-	-	-	15	-	-	Sheep (frag)	
	-	-	-	1	-	-	Knife blade (FE)	Anglo Saxon/EM
074	EMW			9	25	4		11th-13th c.
074	EMW	Jar	SEV	1	7	1		11th-13th c.
074	-	-	-	1	3	-	Burnt clay	-
076	EMW			4	25	2		11th-13th c.
076	-	-	-	4	9	-	Burnt clay	-

Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/g	MNV	Other finds	Date range
077	EMW			154	693	78		11th-13th c.
077	EMW		FLAR	6	43	1		11th-13th c.
077	EMW	Jar	EVBD	2	63	2		11th-13th c.
077	EMW	Jar	EVTH	1	6	1		11th-13th c.
077	EMW	Jar	FLAR	2	10	2		11th-13th c.
077	EMW	Jar	SEV	9	66	6		11th-13th c.
077	EMW	Jar	UPEV	1	14	1		11th-13th c.
077	EMW	Jar	UPTH	2	19	1		11th-13th c.
077	EMWM			6	45	1		11th-13th c.
077	MCW1			3	65	2		12th-14th c.
077	YARN	Jar	EVBD	1	8	1		M.11th-12th c.?
077	-	-	-	24	53	-	Burnt clay	-
077	-	-	-	1	-	-	Sheep/goat (tooth)	-
	-	-	-	1	-	-	Sheep/goat (carpal)	
	-	-	-	3	-	-	Sheep (L/bone)	
	-	-	-	1	-	-	Fish (vertebra)	
080	EMW			1	1	1		11th-13th c.
080	-	-	-	10	10	-	Burnt clay	-
	-	-	-	1	-	-	Cattle (tibia)	
	-	-	-	4	-	-	Sheep (L/bone)	
	-	-	-	1	-	-	Pig (tooth)	
086	MCW1			1	2	1		12th-14th c.
086	-	-	-	5	-	-	Cattle (mandible frag)	
090	EMW			6	24	4		11th-13th c.
090	YARN			3	39	1		M.11th-12th c.?
090	-	-	-	2	-	-	Cattle (L/bone)	
	-	-	-	1	-	-	Sheep/goat (tibia)	
092	EMW			16	116	6		11th-13th c.
092	EMW	Jar	UPTH	1	20	1		11th-13th c.
092	MCW1			1	21			12th-14th c.
092	-	-	-	2	27	-	Burnt clay	-
101	EMW			16	37	12		11th-13th c.
101	EMW	Jar	SEV	1	6	1		11th-13th c.
101	-	-	-	5	5	-	Burnt clay	-

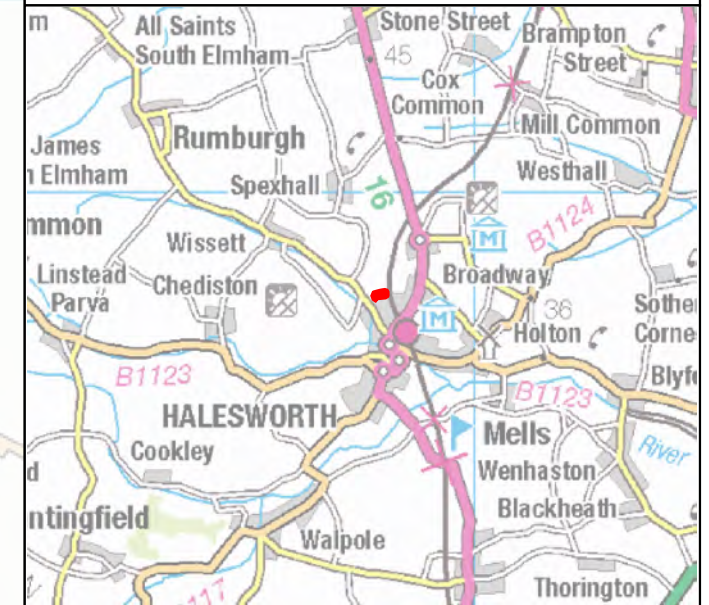
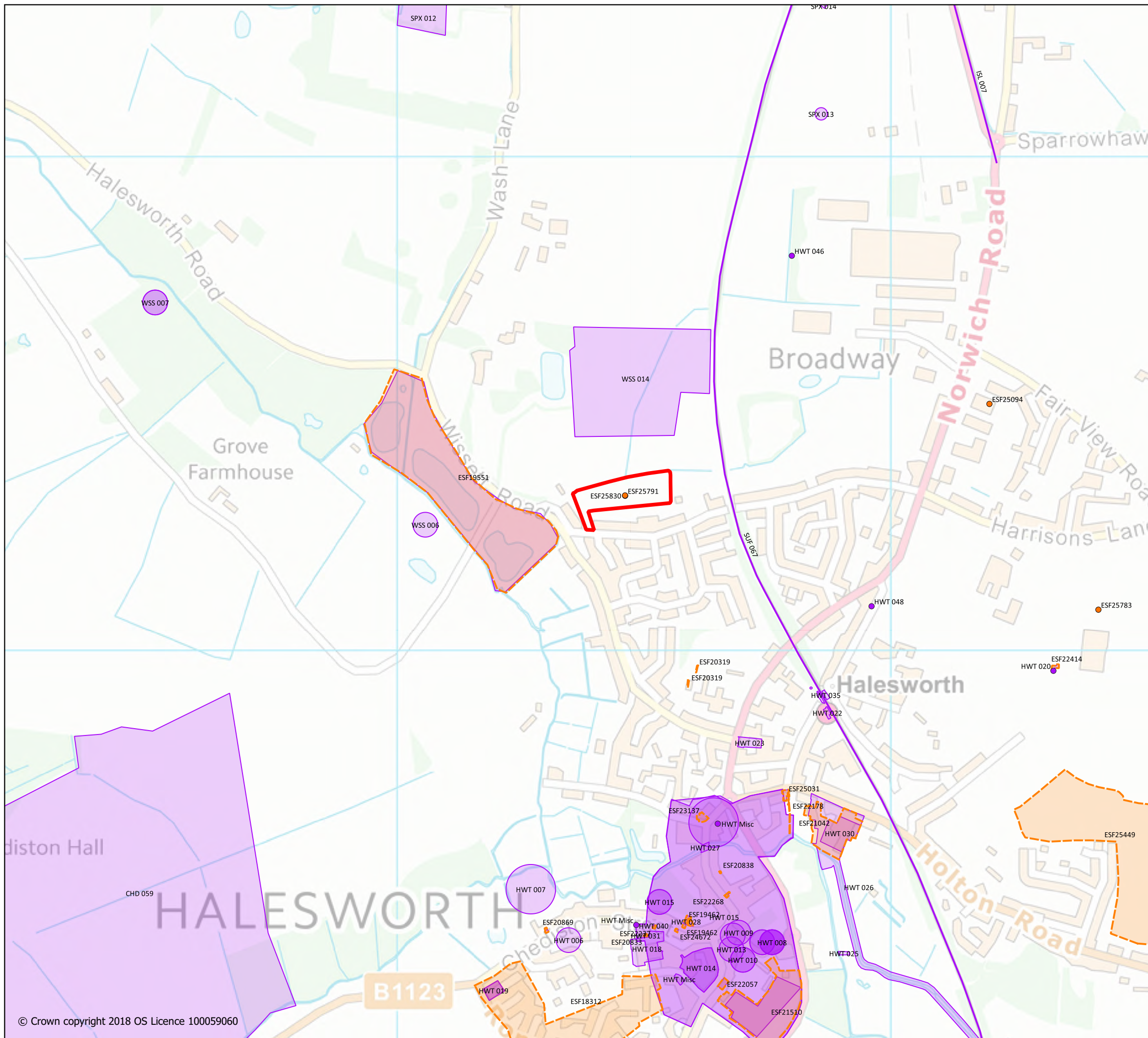
Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/g	MNV	Other finds	Date range
	-	-	-	1	-	-	Fitting or nail shank (FE)	
106	EMW			12	24	8		11th-13th c.
106	EMW	Jar	EVBD	1	22	1		11th-13th c.
106	UNHM			1	5	1		ESax or earlier?
106	-	-	-	8	8	-	Burnt clay,	-
	-	-	-	1	-	-	Cattle (pelvis frag)	
	-	-	-	1	-	-	Sheep/goat (tooth)	
	-	-	-	1	-	-	Sheep (tooth)	
	-	-	-	2	-	-	Sheep (L/bone frag)	
118	EMW			2	2	2		11th-13th c.
118	-	-	-	3	42	-	Daub,	
	-	-	-	1	-	-	Cattle (mandible)	
120	EMW			1	1	1		11th-13th c.
U/S	EMW			34	162	34		11th-13th c.
U/S	EMW	Jar	EVTH	1	10	1		11th-13th c.
U/S	EMW	Jar	FLAR	1	4	1		11th-13th c.
U/S	EMW	Jar	SEV	5	25	4		11th-13th c.
U/S	EMWC			2	16	1		11th-13th c.
U/S	EMWG			1	7	1		11th-13th c.
U/S	EMWSS			2	11	1		11th-13th c.
U/S	MCW1			3	12	1		12th-14th c.
U/S	MCW1	Jar	EVBD	2	36	1		12th-14th c.
U/S	MCW2			2	37	1		12th-14th c.
U/S	YARN			1	3	1		M.11th-12th c.?
U/S	-	-	-	3	-	-	Cattle (tooth)	
	-	-	-	1	-	-	Sheep/goat (tooth)	
	-	-	-	3	-	-	Sheep (L/bone)	

Appendix 6: OASIS Form

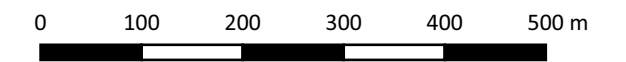
OASIS ID: archaeol11-319113	
Project details	
Project name	Old Station Road, Halesworth
Short description of the project	Archaeological Services (ASWYAS) excavated the remains of a medieval enclosure and field system located to the north of the town of Halesworth in Suffolk. The remains feature a roughly square enclosure with an entrance to the northeast. The entrance may have been created after the infilling of part of the enclosure ditch in that area. Other phasing included internal divisions that segregated parts of the enclosure. Sherds of early medieval pottery, of 11th to 13th date recovered from ditch fills were used to date the site. As well as the pottery, the excavation recovered samples that contained fuel waste, fired clay and animal bone that was interpreted as middening activity.
Project dates	Start: 01-11-2017 End: 24-11-2017
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	OSR17 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 2 - Operations to a depth less than 0.25m
Monument type	ENCLOSURES AND DIVISIONS Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Early Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Investigation type	"Open-area excavation"
Prompt	Planning condition
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK WAVENEY HALESWORTH Old Station Road
Postcode	IP19 8JJ
Study area	1.27 Hectares
Site coordinates	TM 3846 7831 52.350335548176 1.501836180972 52 21 01 N 001 30 06 E Point
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Archaeological Services WYAS

Project originator	brief	Lanpro Services
Project originator	design	Lanpro Services
Project director/manager		Phil Moore, David Williams
Project supervisor		Phil Moore
Type of sponsor/funding body		Developer
Project archives		
Physical recipient	Archive	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Archive
Physical Contents		"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental" "Metal"
Digital recipient	Archive	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Archive
Digital Contents		"Stratigraphic","Survey"
Digital available	Media	"Images raster / digital photography","Survey","Text"
Paper recipient	Archive	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Archive
Paper available	Media	"Context sheet","Drawing","Notebook - Excavation',' Research',' General Notes","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Survey ","Unpublished Text"
Project bibliography 1		
Publication type		Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title		Land to the Rear of 34-48 Old Station Road, Halesworth, Suffolk
Author(s)/Editor(s)		Moore, P.
Other bibliographic details		Report No. 3074
Date		2018
Issuer or publisher		ASWYAS
Place of issue or publication		Nepshaw Lane, Morely, LS27 7JQ
Entered by		Phil Moore (philip.moore@aswyas.com)
Entered on		7 June 2018

Appendix 7: Plan of HER records within 1km of the site boundary



- Site boundary
- HER 'monument' point
- HER 'monument' line
- HER 'monument' area
- HER 'event' point
- HER 'event' area



HER records within 1km of the site boundary

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