Medieval Remains to the North of Green Lane, Reydon, Suffolk

Archaeological Excavation Report

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Prepared by:	Nicholas Cox (Supervisor)
Checked by:	Matt Brudenell (Senior Project Manager)
Edited by:	Rachel Clarke (Post-excavation Editor)
Approved for Issue by:	Paul Spoerry (Regional Manager)
Signature:	

OA South
Janus House
Osney Mead
Oxford
OX2 0ES

t. +44 (0)1865 263 800

OA East
15 Trafalgar Way
Bar Hill
Cambridge
CB23 8SG

t. +44 (0)1223 850 500

OA North
Mill 3
Moor Lane Mills
Moor Lane
Lancaster
LA1 1QD
t. +44 (0)1524 880 250

e. info@oxfordarch.co.uk
w. oxfordarchaeology.com
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Medieval Remains to the North of Green Lane, Reydon, Suffolk

Archaeological Excavation Report

Written by Nicholas Cox BSc, with Rachel Clarke BA MCIfA

With contributions from Sue Anderson BA MPhil FSAScot FSA, Lawrence Billington MA PhD, Carole Fletcher HND BA (Hons) ACIfA, Rachel Fosberry ACIfA HNC AEA, Denis Sami BA MA PhD, and Zoë Ui Choileáin MA MSC BABAO.

With illustrations by Séverine Bézie BA MA.

Edited by Rachel Clarke BA MCIfA.

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Summary

Between the 3rd of August and 1st of September 2017 Oxford Archaeology carried out an excavation on land to the north of Green Lane, Reydon, Suffolk (TM 498 779). An area of 2562m^2 was excavated around the part of the site where the densest archaeology was identified during a previous evaluation (Cox 2017).

Five phases of activity were revealed by the excavation, the majority of which relate to a series of ditched boundaries that were altered and realigned over a period spanning the 13th-15th centuries. Earlier activity was represented by an undated but possibly prehistoric fire pit containing burnt flint; possibly contemporary with three undated gullies. A background scatter of residual prehistoric pottery and lithics along with Roman CBM was also recovered.

The earliest phases of boundary ditch may have been related to the backs of plots or enclosures extending back from Rissemere Lane East located 80m to the east at the edge of the medieval common. During the later phases the focus of activity appears to have shifted southwards, to Green Lane, with the final phase (14th-15th century) of boundaries laid out at right angles to the road.

Much of the associated activity, mostly comprising sand extraction pits subsequently used for rubbish disposal, was concentrated in the south and south-eastern parts of the site. Although no structures were identified a small hearth was present and waste material from a cooking fire had been disposed of in the upper backfills of a large pit. An area of intercutting quarries had also been utilised as a midden, which produced a relatively large finds assemblage; predominately pottery. The overall pottery assemblage from the site is primarily 13th-14th century in date with some 14th-15th century material present, and is typical of a rural assemblage from this region. Few metal objects were recovered, comprising iron nails and a single copper-alloy thimble of 19th century date found in the subsoil. Environmental sampling produced low levels of charred cereal grains (mainly barley and rye) along with legumes, weed seeds, brambles and charcoal. Preservation of animal bone was particularly poor due to the acidic nature of the sandy soils.

The sequence of boundaries and other features appear to relate to activity on the periphery of medieval settlement, initially associated with the green-edge development to the east and subsequently with Green Lane to the south. After the 15th century the site reverted to agriculture and the field boundaries remained largely unchanged until relatively recently.

Acknowledgements

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The project was managed for Oxford Archaeology by Matt Brudenell. The fieldwork was directed by Nicholas Cox, who was supported by Thomas Houghton, Lindsey Kemp and Carlotta Marchetto. Survey and digitizing was carried out by David Brown. Thanks, are also extended to the teams of OA staff that cleaned and packaged the finds under the management of Natasha Dodwell, processed the environmental remains under the management of Rachel Fosberry, and prepared the archive under the supervision of Katherine Hamilton.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Scope of work

1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology (OA) was commissioned by Orbit Homes to undertake an archaeological excavation on land to the north of Green Lane, Reydon, Suffolk (TM 498 779, Fig. 1), ahead of a proposed development comprising 23 dwellings.

1.1.2 The work was undertaken as a condition of Planning Permission (planning ref. DC/17/2537/FUL. A brief was set by Rachael Abraham (Abraham 2017) and a written scheme of investigation (WSI) was produced by OA detailing the Local Authority's requirements for work necessary to discharge the planning condition. This document outlines how OA implemented the specified requirements.

1.2 Location, topography and geology

1.2.1 The site lies close to the Suffolk coast on the northern edge of the modern village of Reydon, to the north-west of Southwold. Part of the dispersed historic settlement, indicated by the location of the Church of St Margaret, lies to the north-west and an extensive former common once extended to the east.

1.2.2 The area of proposed development consisted of agricultural fields, with further fields to the north and west. There is existing housing to the east and on the other side of the Green Lane to the south. The investigation area (c.0.27ha) was targeted over the densest concentration of archaeology identified in the evaluation (Cox 2017). The site is broadly flat and lies at a height of 10m OD.

1.2.3 The geology of the area is mapped as Crag Group – Sand, overlain by the Lowestoft Formation, comprising sands and gravels (http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html, accessed 8/11/2017).

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

1.3.1 The following section is based on the evaluation WSI (Blackbourn & Brudenell 2017) and provides a brief summary of the archaeological background for the area surrounding the site, drawing on information held by the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (SHER). Locations for those records within a 500m radius of the site are shown on Fig. 2.

Prehistoric and Roman

1.3.2 Neolithic flakes were recovered 500m north-west of the site (REY Misc; MSF 9046). A single struck flint was also recovered 500m to the east (REY Misc; MSF 11197). A Bronze Age axe hammer made of quartzite and measuring 9 inches long was recovered 900m west of the site (REY 017).

1.3.3 A series of Bronze Age finds and features have been identified 1.25km north-west of the site including a possible ring ditch (REY 006), three Bronze Age mounds (REY 015) and a scatter of Beaker sherds and struck flints (REY 016).

1.3.4 Approximately 300m north-east of the site lie a series of undated cropmarks that appear to represent a ring ditch, field boundaries, trackways and possible enclosures (REY 056).

1.3.5 To the north at Reydon Smear a number of Roman finds were recovered including building material, a scatter of pottery and evidence for a possible tile or brick kiln (REY 008). A single Roman coin was found 400m to the south-east (REY 010) while a coin depicting Hadrian was recovered 250m north-west of the site (REY Misc; MSF 9136).

Late Saxon and medieval

1.3.6 Reydon was recorded in the Domesday book as '*Rienduna*' which is thought to mean the 'hill where rye is grown' (Mills 2003, 388). At the time of the Domesday Survey (1086) two churches are mentioned and the population was 60; much larger than that of Southwold at just nine. There was woodland for 60 pigs, ploughland for several ploughteams and pasture for sheep, goats, cattle and horses (Williams and Martin 2003, 1278). On current archaeological evidence there appears to have been little occupation here prior to the 11th century and during the Late Saxon and medieval periods the settlement pattern seems to have remained fairly dispersed (Lewis and Ranson 2014, 52). Recent test pitting in and around Reydon recovered volumes of high medieval (mid 11th-mid 14th century) pottery (19 sherds in total) indicative of medieval occupation in the south of the current village from the test pits closest to Buss Creek (Lewis and Ranson 2014, 53).

1.3.7 The site lies close to the edge of the former medieval green known as Reydon Common (REY 030), where there is potential for medieval green-edge settlement evidence. Medieval pottery has been recovered 500m north-west of the site (REY Misc; MSF 9045), with further finds of pottery recovered during a watching brief at The Old School, 500m to the north-west (REY 055). However, no features were observed here, and the pottery was recovered from the subsoil.

1.3.8 The Church of St Margaret is located to the north of the B1126 Wangford Road, 700m north-west (REY 011) of the site and was one of two churches recorded in the Domesday book.

1.3.9 Medieval activity was identified 1.4km west of the site where the recovery of metalworking debris and pottery (REY 027) was recorded. Gravel workings also revealed three wells, one of which had a brick lining, the fills of which yielded pottery, animal bone and nails (REY 018).

Post-medieval and modern

1.3.10 Two post-medieval pits were excavated 350m south-east of the site (REY 100), although this date is tentative. Post-medieval pottery has also been recovered 1.25km north-west of the site (REY 003).

1.3.11 Evidence for World War II defences in this part of Suffolk is vast. A barbed wire rectangular enclosure is partially visible 500m to the east (REY 040). A World War II anti-tank ditch is located 700m west of the site and can be seen on aerial photographs (REY 034). Slit trenches of the same date have also been identified in the village (approximately 600m south) and vary between 7m and 25m in length (REY 039).

Previous Work

1.3.12 The site was evaluated in April 2017 (Cox 2017) and a series of ditches were found, mostly in the eastern half of the development area. A set of intercutting sand or gravel extraction pits were identified in the south-eastern corner of the site. These features were all dated to between the 13th and 14th centuries.

Cartographic Evidence

1.3.13 The Tithe Map (Lenny & Croft 1839) shows the modern road layout with the site being located in a single large field incorporating the current field with the property to the east (alongside Rissemere Lane) and the land surrounding the pond to the north (Fig. 1).

1.3.14 A further map titled 'Distribution of common and marsh in Reydon, 1800 (Suffolk Records Office Ref 841/19/5) shows the location of the site being just on the edge of the common land with the edge running diagonally across the modern field; only the eastern end of Green Lane is shown.

2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

2.1 Aims

2.1.1 The original aims of the project were set out in the Brief (Abraham 2017) and Written Scheme of Investigation (Bush & Brudenell 2017).

2.1.2 The overall aim of the investigation is to preserve by record the archaeological evidence contained within the footprint of the development area, prior to damage by development, and investigate the origins, date, development, phasing, spatial organisation, character, function, status, and significance of the remains revealed, and place these in their local, regional and national archaeological context.

2.1.3 The scheme of works detailed below aimed to:

i. Establish the quality of preservation of the archaeology and environmental remains
ii. provide sufficient coverage to establish the character, condition, date and purpose of any archaeological deposits
iii. provide sufficient coverage to establish the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking deposits.

Site Specific Research Objectives

2.1.4 Based on the results of the evaluation, more site-specific aims and research questions were formulated:

i. explore further the origins and development of Green-side activity in Reydon
ii. add to understandings of rural medieval pottery industries in Suffolk.

2.2 Research frameworks

2.2.1 This excavation took place within, and will contribute to the goals of Regional Research Frameworks relevant to this area:

i. Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern counties: 1. Resource Assessment (Glazebrook 1997, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 3);
ii. Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern counties: 2. Research Agenda and Strategy (Brown & Glazebrook 2000, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 8)
iii. Research and Archaeology Revisited: A Revised Framework for the East of England (Medlycott 2011, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24)

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Event number

3.1.1 Prior to the commencement of work on site, the following were obtained from the Suffolk County HER:

HER number: REY 105

Event number: ESF 25610

3.1.2 Further to this, an OASIS reference number has been assigned to the project:

OASIS number: oxfordar3-288012

3.2 Excavation method

Excavation standards

3.2.1 All work was conducted in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Code of Conduct and Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation.

3.2.2 All fieldwork was undertaken in accordance with the requirements of the OA Field Manual (ed. D Wilkinson 1992), and the revised OA fieldwork manual (publication forthcoming). Further guidance was provided to all excavators in the form of the OA Fieldwork Crib Sheets - a companion guide to the Fieldwork Manual. These have been issued ahead of formal publication of the revised Fieldwork Manual.

3.2.3 The excavation also adhered to the SCCAS Requirements for Archaeological Excavation (2017).

Pre-commencement

3.2.4 Before work on site commenced, service plans were checked to ensure that access and groundworks can be conducted safely.

3.2.5 In order to minimise damage to the site and disruption to site users, Oxford Archaeology agreed the following with the landowner before work on site commenced:

- the location of entrance ways
- sites for welfare units
- soil storage areas
- refueling points for plant (if necessary), and the extent of any bunding required around fuel dumps
- access routes for plant and vehicles across the site

Soil stripping

3.2.6 Before excavation areas were stripped, they were scanned by a qualified and experienced operator, using a CAT and Genny with a valid calibration certificate.

3.2.7 All machine excavation took place under the supervision of a suitably qualified and experienced archaeologist.

3.2.8 The excavation areas were stripped by a mechanical excavator to the depth of geological horizons, or to the upper interface of archaeological features or deposits, whichever was encountered first. A toothless ditching bucket was used to strip topsoil. Overburden was excavated in spits not greater than 0.1m thick.

3.2.9 Metal detecting was carried out across the excavation area prior to stripping. Spoil was also scanned.

Hand excavation

3.2.10 The top of the first archaeological deposit was cleaned by machine, then cleaned off by hand. Exposed surfaces were cleaned by trowel and hoe as necessary, in order to clarify located features and deposits.

3.2.11 All features were investigated and recorded to provide an accurate assessment of their character and contents. All relationships between features or deposits were investigated and recorded. Excavation was used to characterise the full archaeological sequence down to undisturbed natural deposits. Any apparently natural features (such as tree throws) were sampled sufficiently to establish their character.

3.2.12 Excavation of all archaeological deposits was done by hand, unless agreed with the SCCAS that there would be no loss of evidence using a machine.

3.2.13 The following levels were used for excavating features, unless others were agreed otherwise during the project.

Feature Class	Proportion
Layers/deposits/horizontal stratigraphy relating to domestic/industrial activity (e.g. hearths, floor surfaces)	100%
Post-built structures of pre-modern date	100%
Domestic ring-ditches or roundhouse gullies	50%
Pits associated with agricultural & other activities	50%
Linear features (ditches & gullies) associated with structural remains (minimum 1m slot excavated across width)	20%
Pre-modern linear features not associated with structural remains (minimum 1m slot excavated across width)	10%
Human burials, cremations & other deposits relating to funerary activity	100%

Metal detecting and the Treasure Act

3.2.14 Metal detector searches were undertaken at all stages of the excavation by an experienced metal detectorist (Simon Birnie). Excavated areas were detected immediately before and after mechanical stripping. Both excavated areas and spoil heaps were checked. To prevent losses from night-hawking, features were metal detected immediately after stripping.

3.2.15 Metal detectors were not set to discriminate against iron.

3.2.16 Artefacts were removed and given a small find number. Labels were placed on the location of each 'small find' and surveyed in with a GPS.

3.3 Recording of archaeological deposits and features

3.3.1 Records comprise survey, drawn, written, and photographic data.

Survey

3.3.2 Surveying was carried out using a survey-grade differential GPS (Leica 1200) fitted with "smartnet" technology with an accuracy of 5mm horizontal and 10mm vertical.

3.3.3 The site grid was accurately tied into the Ordnance Survey National Grid and located on the 1:2500 or 1:1250 map of the area. Elevations are levelled to the Ordnance Datum.

Written records

3.3.4 A register of all features, photographs, survey levels, and small finds was kept.

3.3.5 All features, layers and deposits were issued with unique context numbers. Each feature is individually documented on context sheets, and hand-drawn in section. Written descriptions are recorded on pro-forma sheets comprising factual data and interpretative elements.

Plans and sections

3.3.6 Pre- and post-excavation plans were prepared using GPS-based survey equipment.

3.3.7 Detailed plans of individual features or groups were hand drawn where necessary at a scale of 1:20.

3.3.8 Sections of features were drawn at either 1:10 or 1:20 whichever was most appropriate. All section levels were tied in to Ordnance Datum.

3.3.9 All site drawings include the following information: site name, site code, scale, plan or section number, orientation, date and the name or initials of the archaeologist who prepared the drawing.

Photographs

3.3.10 The photographic record comprises high resolution digital photographs.

3.3.11 Photographs include both general site shots and photographs of specific features. Every feature has been photographed at least once. Photographs include a scale, north arrow, site code, and feature number (where relevant), unless they are to be used in publications. The photograph register records these details, and photograph numbers are listed on corresponding context sheets.

3.4 Post-excavation processing

3.4.1 Finds were marked with context numbers, site code or accession number, as detailed in the requirements of the Suffolk Stores.

3.5 Finds recovery

Standards for finds handling

3.5.1 Finds were exposed, lifted, cleaned, conserved, marked, bagged, and boxed in line with the standards in:

- United Kingdom Institute for Conservators (2012*) Conservation Guidelines No. 2*
- Watkinson & Neal (1988) *First Aid for Finds*
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014) *Standard and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials*
- English Heritage (1995) *A Strategy for the Care and Investigation of Finds*.

3.5.2 Where finds required conservation, this has been done in accordance with the guidelines of the Institute for Conservation (ICON).

Procedures for finds handling

3.5.3 Artefacts were collected by hand and metal detector. Excavation areas and spoil were scanned visually and with a metal detector to aid recovery of artefacts. All finds were bagged and labelled according to the individual deposit from which they were recovered. 'Special/small finds' were located more accurately by GPS if appropriate.

3.5.4 All artefacts recovered from excavated features were retained for post-excavation processing and assessment, except those which were obviously modern in date.

3.6 Sampling for environmental remains and small artefact retrieval

Standards for environmental sampling and processing

3.6.1 Palaeoenvironmental remains were sampled and processed in accordance with the guidelines set out in:

- English Heritage (2011, 2nd edition) *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation*.
- Association for Environmental Archaeology (1995) *Environmental archaeology and archaeological evaluations. Recommendations concerning the environmental archaeology component of archaeological evaluations in England*. Working Papers of the Association for Environmental Archaeology 2. York: Association for Environmental Archaeology.
- Dobney, K., Hall, A., Kenward, H. & Milles, A. (1992) *A working classification of sample types for environmental archaeology*. Circaea 9.1: 24-26
- Murphy, P.L. & Wiltshire, P.E.J. (1994) *A guide to sampling archaeological deposits for environmental analysis*.

Procedures for sampling and processing

3.6.2 Bulk samples (up to 40 litres or 100% of context) were taken from a range of site features and deposits to target the recovery of plant remains (charcoal and macrobotanticals) fish, bird, small mammal and amphibian bone and small artefacts. Environmental samples were taken from well-stratified, datable deposits. Samples were labelled with the site code, context number, and sample number.

3.6.3 Typically, 10 litres of each bulk sample have been processed using tank flotation, with the remaining sub-sample processed where appropriate or necessary.

3.7 Publication and Archiving

3.7.1 A summary of the results has been included in the annual round-up of fieldwork published in the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology & History* and in *Medieval Archaeology*.

3.7.2 The archive will be deposited with Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS) under the site code REY105, as detailed in the requirements of the SCCAS. The Digital archive will likewise be deposited with SCCAS as per their requirements. A transfer of ownership (TOT) form has been completed and signed by the landowner allowing for the deposition of the physical archive. A Copyright agreement will be completed and signed by Oxford Archaeology East's Post-Excavation and Publications Manager.

3.7.3 The paper archive comprises: 1 x A4 box of paperwork; 1 x A3 folder of permatrace. The physical archive comprises: c. 5 x bulk finds boxes and 2 x SF Stewart boxes. The digital archive comprises: SCCAS archive contents spreadsheet, files deemed suitable for deposition as per SCCAS's requirements.

4 RESULTS

4.1 Introduction and presentation of results

4.1.1 The results of the excavation are presented below, and include a stratigraphic description of each phase of archaeological remains, with the results from the evaluation integrated where appropriate. The full details of all contexts with dimensions and depths of all deposits can be found in Appendix A. Finds reports with associated spot dates are included in Appendix B.

4.1.2 Five phases of activity were identified – predominantly dating to the medieval period:

Phase 1: Pre- or early medieval

Phase 2: 13th-14th century

Phase 3: 13th-14th century

Phase 4: 13th-14th century

Phase 5: 14th-15th century

4.2 General soils and ground conditions

4.2.1 The soil sequence was uniform across the excavation area. The natural geology of sand was overlain by a silty sand subsoil, which in turn was overlain by ploughsoil.

4.2.2 Ground conditions throughout the evaluation were generally good, and the trenches remained dry throughout. Archaeological features, where present, were easy to identify against the underlying natural geology.

4.2.3 The encountered soils were primarily sand-rich and generally acidic, resulting in poor preservation of bone, which may account for the small amount of faunal remains recovered during the excavation.

4.3 General distribution of archaeological deposits (Fig. 3)

4.3.1 Archaeological features were primarily concentrated around the southern and eastern edges of the excavation area with only a few features in the rest of the site. The archaeology is mostly present south and east of two main ditch lines (**4**/**14** and **12**).

4.4 Phase 1: Pre- or early medieval (Fig. 4)

4.4.1 The earliest features were two shallow gullies that predated the high medieval features but did not produce dating evidence. Gully **56** (**60**/**88**/**104**/**151**/**166**) was aligned NNW-SSE and ran for 30m across the centre of the site. This was up 0.67m wide and 0.18m deep and was filled with brown sand (57/61/89/105/152/167), no finds were recovered. Gully **117** (**119**/**121**/**123**) extended across the site from a distance of 22m from the north-west corner and continued for 37m on a north-west to south-east alignment before turning east to west towards the eastern edge of the excavation. The gully was a maximum of 0.8m wide and 0.22m deep, and was filled with a mid yellow brown sand (118/120/122/124), no finds were recovered.

4.4.2 A short length of gully (**150**) was identified to the south of gully **117** and was similar in form, measuring 0.8m wide and 0.25m deep. It contained a single mid brown sandy

fill (149) that contained no finds. Two undated linear gullies aligned north to south **128** (**130**) and **135** (**137**) may also belong to this phase (see below).

4.4.3 In the north-west corner of the site was a small sub-circular fire pit (**190**). This was 0.12m wide and 0.12m deep. It contained three fills, a light yellow brown sand (191), up to 0.01m thick across the base, overlain by a very dark brown sand (192) with considerable signs of burning, including burnt flint, up to 0.08m thick. This was overlain by a dark yellow brown sand (193), up to 0.06m thick (Fig.9, Section 59; Plate 1). No datable finds were recovered. Three samples were taken from this feature, of which fills 191 and 192 produced significant amounts of wood charcoal with a lesser amount from fill 193 (App. C.1).

4.4.4 A further pit (**116**) was located to the east, the full shape and dimensions of which had not survived due to truncation by later ditches. It was 0.4m deep with a concave base and was filled by a mid grey brown silty sand (115) from which no finds were recovered.

4.5 Phase 2: 13th-14th century (Fig.5)

4.5.1 Located in the north-east corner, ditch **12** (**16**/**107**/**114**/**141**/**146**/**184**) was on a NNE-SSW alignment, extending beyond the excavation to the north. It continued southwards for 19m, truncating Phase 1 pit **116**, before turning to the south-east and terminating after 10.6m. The ditch was up to 1.4m wide and 0.5m deep. It was filled with a light grey brown silty sand (13/17/106/113/140/147/185). Collectively the fills produced 30 sherds (523g) of medieval pottery, mainly 13th to 14th century, and a residual struck flint of Neolithic or Bronze Age date. A sample from fill 140 (**141**) contains occasional charred cereal grains along with weed seeds and two seeds of a sedge (App. C.1).

4.5.2 Ditch **10** (**108**/**132**/**148**/**159**) was revealed on a north-west to south-east alignment, cutting ditch **12** just before it terminated. It extended for 15.6m within the excavation area before turning slightly towards the south-west, terminating a further 6.8m to the west. The ditch, which was 0.95m wide and 0.3m deep, was filled by a mid brown silty sand (11/109/133/145/158) which produced five sherds (89g) of 13th to 14th century pottery.

4.5.3 A large pit (**95**) was located near the centre of the site where its upper half was completely truncated by later features; no clear relationship with Phase 1 gully **56** could be discerned. It was at least 1.4m wide and 0.86m deep. A single mid grey brown sand fill (96) survived to a thickness of 0.16m, which produced 11 sherds (114g) of 12th-14th century pottery (Fig.9, Section 28).

4.6 Phase 3: 13th-14th century (Fig.6)

Boundary Ditch

4.6.1 Major ditch **4** (**48**/**64**/**100**/**195**) ran across the site on an east to west alignment from the south-west corner of the excavation for 21m before terminating. It measured a maximum of 2.08m wide and 0.85m deep and was recut at least once (**52**) on its north side (Fig. 9, Section 16; Plate 2). At the base was a dark brown sandy silt (49), up to

0.13m thick. Overlying fill 49 was a mid yellowish brown silty sand (5/50/65/99/194), up to 0.21m thick, producing seven sherds (71g) of 13th-14th century pottery. The upper fill was a mid brown silty sand (51), up to 0.51m thick, which contained three sherds (75g) of 13th-14th century pottery. At the western end of the ditch there were a number of recuts (**62**, **66** and **69**) at the point where the shallowed considerably (Fig.9, Section 23). Recut **66** was 1.85m wide and 0.5m deep (Plate 3). A lower fill of mid brown sand (67), 0.17m thick was overlain by a 0.33m-thick mid yellow brown sand (68) containing two sherds (1g) of 11th-12th century pottery, possibly residual. Recut **69** (**189**) was on the southern edge of the ditch, 0.95m wide, 0.4m deep and filled by a 0.11m thick dark brown sand (70), overlain by a mid brown sand (71/188), 0.31m thick. No finds were recovered from either fill.

4.6.2 A second slightly curving ditch, **14** (**92**/**101**/**112**/**212**), extended in a north-eastwards direction from the (recut) end of ditch **4**. It was also recut a number of times, notably at its western end, making its relationship with ditch **4** difficult to discern. Measuring a maximum of 1.85m wide and 0.5m deep, the ditch was filled by a light grey yellow sand (15/94/103/111/213) which contained 18 sherds (119g) of 13th-14th century pottery (Fig.9, Section 28). Two fragments of clay tobacco pipe were also recovered from the fill of this ditch (94 and 103); presumably intrusive.

4.6.3 A perpendicular ditch **76** extended from the southern edge of ditch **4**. This was 0.7m wide and 0.45m deep and filled by a mid brown sand (75/77/82). No finds were recovered.

Pit Cluster

4.6.4 Located immediately south of the boundary ditches were a number of pits of varying size and shape. Pit **214**/**237** was 6.25m long, 2.2m wide at its widest (truncated by Phase 4 ditch **187**) and 0.92m deep. It was filled by a mid grey brown sand (229/238), 0.73m thick, which was overlain by a 0.4m thick mid yellow grey clayey sand (239).

4.6.5 Some 4m to the east of pit **214** was a cluster of intercutting pits, including pits **201**, **205**, **257**, **258**, **267** and **268** (Fig.9, Sections 82 & 83). The earliest of these was **259**, which was sub-rectangular, 2.72m wide, 0.5m deep and filled by a mid grey brown sand (277). The final fill was a mid grey brown sand (276), 0.16m thick. Cutting the south-west corner of pit **259** was pit **268**, which was sub-circular, 1.26m wide and 0.46m deep, filled by a mid grey brown sand (282). A sample from fill 282 of pit **268** produced a small fragment of a charred bean (App. C.1).

4.6.6 A large square pit (**257**) cut both **259** to the south-east. This was 2.56m wide and 0.5m deep, with multiple fills. The base fill was a mid grey sand (269) 0.9m thick, overlain by a mid brown grey sand (270) 0.1m thick. Above this was light grey yellow sandy clay (271), 0.14m thick. The uppermost fill was a mid grey brown sand (272), which was 0.22m thick, and contained seven sherds (126g) of 13th to 14th century pottery, an iron artefact (SF17) and 7g of fired clay. A smaller sub-circular pit (**267**) cut pit **257** from the east, and measured 2.1m by 1.3m wide and 0.7m deep, and was filled by a light brown yellow sand (274), 0.2m thick. Above this was a mid grey brown sand (275), 0.3m thick and containing six sherds (115g) of 13th to 14th century pottery.

4.6.7 The top of these pits was infilled by a spread of mid grey brown sand (273), 0.28m thick (Fig.10, Section 82).

4.6.8 Two further shallow sub-circular pits were present to the north of pit **267**. Pit **205** was 1.2m wide and 0.26m deep, and was filled by a dark grey brown silty sand (204), that contained 40 sherds (359g) of 13th to 14th century pottery. Pit **201** was 1.65m in diameter and 0.28m deep. Its fill (200) was a mid brown grey sand, which produced 14 sherds (126g) of 13th to 14th century pottery and 1g of CBM.

Other Features

4.6.9 Sub-circular pit **174**, located to the south of the eastern terminal of ditch **14**, was 0.86m wide and 0.54m deep. It was filled by a mid yellow brown sand (175), 0.27m thick, overlain by a dark grey brown sand (176), 0.38m thick, which contained two sherds (10g) of 12th-14th century pottery (Fig.10, Section 54).

4.6.10 South-west of pit **174** was a short stretch of ditch or possibly an elongated pit **143** (**26** in the evaluation) on an east to west alignment. This was 1.15m wide and 0.29m deep, filled by a dark grey brown sand (144), which contained eight sherds (56g) of 12th to 14th century pottery.

4.7 Phase 4: 13th-14th century (Fig.7)

4.7.1 In the south-western corner of the site was a group of ditches and pits that cut across earlier features and were on a slightly different alignment.

Ditches

4.7.2 Ditch **187** (**234**/**240**) was revealed extending from the southern edge of the excavation area, running for 15m on a NNW-SSE alignment. The ditch cut across the top of pit **214** (Phase 3) and its terminal cut the edge of Phase 3 ditch **4** and recut **69**, which may still have been partly open. It was 1.45m wide and 0.62m deep at its deepest point and was filled by a mid brown sand (186/235/241) which produced four sherds (47g) of 13th to 14th century pottery (Fig.10, Section 80).

4.7.3 Approximately 3m to the east, ditch **217**/**261** extended 3.73m from the southern limit of excavation cutting pits **257** and **268** (Phase 3). The ditch was 1m wide and 0.48m deep and was filled by a mid grey brown sand (216) which produced six sherds (41g) of 14th to 15th century pottery.

Pits

4.7.4 To the north of ditch **217** were two elongated pits or ditch segments (**72**/**258** and **86**/**220**). Pit **72** was 4.4m long, 1.44m wide at its widest point and up to 0.5m deep. It was filled by a dark brown sand (73), 0.27m thick, overlain by a dark brown orange sand (74), 0.33m thick, neither of which contained any finds. Pit **86** (**220**) was 4.6m long, 0.85m wide and 0.12m deep. This was filled by a mid orange brown sand (87), which produced 21 sherds (126g) of 14th century pottery. A sample from this fill contains sparse charcoal only (App. C.1).

4.7.5 To the west, partially exposed pit **85** was 1.1m wide and 0.45m deep. It was filled by mid grey brown silty sand (84), which produced five sherds (19g) of 13th-14th century pottery.

4.8 Phase 5: 14th-15th century (Fig. 8)

4.8.1 This phase is represented by two ditches laid out on a new alignment, along with several probable quarry pits.

Plot Boundaries

4.8.2 Ditch **8** (**45**/**47**/**55**/**59**/**98**) was revealed across the width of the site on an NNW-SSE alignment, cutting across Phase 3 ditch **4**. The ditch was 1.45m wide and 0.4m deep. Its fill was a mid greyish brown sand (9/44/46/54/58/97), which contained two sherds (18g) of 13th to 14th century pottery, 70g of CBM, and a modern iron farming tool (SF 6).

4.8.3 Parallel to this in the north-eastern corner of the site a further ditch (**170**/**180**) extended 8.84m in from the northern limit of excavation. This was 1.22m wide and 0.54m deep and was filled by a mid brown sand (171) that contained no finds (Plate 4). An undated ditch (**63**) and a sub-circular pit (**153**) may have been contemporary with these ditches (see below).

Hearth

4.8.4 Located close to the eastern edge of excavation was a small hearth (**173**). This was aligned east to west, measured 1.2m by 0.8m in plan and 0.15m deep. It contained three fills: 177, 178 and 179. At the base was a mid brownish red silty sand (179), 0.05m thick, showing significant signs of heating. This was overlain by a mid red brown sand (178), 0.1m thick, also heat affected. This fill produced a single sherd (6g) of 14th century pottery. A final fill of mid brown orange sand (177) survived in the centre of the feature and measured 0.4m wide and 0.1m thick (Fig.9, Section 55; Plates 7 & 8). All three fills were sampled but only occasional beans and peas were present in fill 179 (App. C.1).

Quarry Pits

4.8.5 A scatter of pits and an area of large intercutting probable quarries lay to the south of ditch **170**/**180**. The most northerly pit (**210**) partially truncated the southern edge of Phase 3 ditch **14** and measured 4.26m by 3.75m and 0.47m deep. The pit was filled by a red brown sand (211), which produced 25 sherds (302g) of 13th to 14th century pottery, an iron staple (SF 3), iron nail (SF 12) and fragments of lava quern.

4.8.6 Sub-circular pit **206**, which cut pit **210**, measured 2.08m by 2.05m in plan with a maximum depth of 0.65m. It was filled by several sand deposits. On the eastern edge was a mid brown sand (207), 0.3m thick, containing one sherd (43g) of 13th to 14th century pottery. On the northern edge was a light yellow brown sand (208), 0.15m thick, which produced no finds. These were overlain by a mid grey brown sand (209), 0.9m thick, containing six sherds (71g) of 13th to 14th century pottery.

4.8.7 South of hearth **173** were two shallow pits, the northernmost of which (**161**) was 2.71m by 1.8m and 0.2m deep. It was filled by a mid grey brown sand (160), which produced no finds. Pit **157** cut the southern edge of the ditch and was 1.25m across and 0.2m deep. Its fill (156) was a dark brown silty sand, which also produced no finds.

4.8.8 In the south-eastern corner of the site was large cluster of intercutting pits, encompassing an area of approximately 13m by 12m. Three 1m-wide transects were dug through the main group, while several of the pits on the southern edge were half sectioned. No clear relationships between the pits were visible in plan. Discrete pits identified along the southern edge included pit **182**, which was sub-circular, 0.66m by 0.64m and 0.23m deep. It was filled by a mid brown sand (183), which contained a single large fragment of partially burnt stone. South-west of this was a sub-rectangular pit (**196**), 3.5x16m and 0.23m deep. At its northern end a fill of mixed yellow brown sand (197) was 0.09m thick and contained no finds. This was overlain by a dark grey brown sand (198), 0.14m thick, which produced one sherd (5g) of medieval pottery. In the south-east corner of the site was pit **202**, which was 2.9m wide and 0.2m deep. Its fill was a mid grey brown sand (203), which produced an iron nail (SF 8).

4.8.9 Pit **223** was 1.5m wide and 0.2m deep, and was filled by a mid grey brown sand (224), containing four sherds (25g) of 14th century pottery. To the east was pit **227** which was 1.51m wide and 0.2m deep, and filled by a mid grey brown sand (228). This produced 12 sherds (189g) of 14th-15th century pottery. Pit **227** was cut to the west by a similar pit (**225**), which was 2.3m wide and 0.18m deep, and was filled by a mid grey brown sand (226) containing nine sherds (36g) of 14th century pottery.

4.8.10 To the north of these were a series of irregular intercutting pits (**243**, **245**, **247**, **249**, **251**, **252**, **254**, **265** and **266**) which were not definable in plan. Several pits (**28**, **29**, and **31**) revealed in the evaluation (Trench 8) were also part of this group. Three 1m-wide transects were excavated across this area of pitting on north to south alignments. In the first (westernmost) transect revealed three pits (**251**, **265** and **266**). Pit **266** was at the northern edge of the pitting, measuring more than 2.3m wide, and was 0.8m deep, filled by a light grey brown (284) which produced six sherds (61g) of 13th to 14th century pottery. Pit **251** cut pit **266** on its southern edge measuring more than 2.8m in width and 0.57m in depth. It was filled by a dark brown sand (288), 0.25m thick, overlain by a mid yellow brown sand (283), 0.31m thick, which produced six sherds (76g) of late 14th to 15th century pottery and an iron object (SF 16). To the north-west both of these pits were cut by pit **265**, which was 2.64m wide and 0.7m deep. The pit contained a dark brown sand (286), 0.25m thick, overlain by a mid grey brown sand (287), 0.27m thick. Fill 286 contained five sherds (65g) of 13th to 14th century pottery, whilst fill 287 contained 37 sherds (450g) of 13th-14th century pottery.

4.8.11 The central transect revealed two pits (**252** and **254**) (Fig.9, Section 76). Pit **254** was 2.2m wide and 0.56m deep. The pit was filled by a dark yellow brown sand (255), 0.18m thick, which produced three sherds (6g) of 13th century or later pottery. This was overlain by a dark brown sand (256), 0.3m thick, which contained 11 sherds (83g) of 13th-14th century pottery, a fragment (2g) of CBM and an iron nail (SF 10). Pit **252** cut pit **254** to the south, measuring at least 2.25m in width and was 0.27m deep. The pit was filled by a dark brown sand (253), which contained 14 sherds (62g) of 13th-

16th century pottery and a single sherd (21g) of residual Neolithic or Early Bronze Age pottery.

4.8.12 The third (easternmost) transect revealed three shallow pits (**243**, **247** and **249**). Pit **243** was 1.6m wide and 0.13m deep, and was filled by a mid grey brown sand (244), devoid of finds. Pit **247** was 0.1m wide and 0.12m deep, filled by a light brown sand (248), also devoid of finds. Pit **249** was 1.04m wide and 0.06m deep, filled by a dark brown sand (250).

4.8.13 The area of quarrying was overlain by a layer of dark grey brown sand (218/285), 0.15m thick (Fig.9, Section 76). This produced a total of 77 sherds (820g) of late 14th-15th century pottery, an iron nail (SF 7) and a copper-alloy artefact (SF 4). This layer was cut on its north-eastern corner by pit **245**, which was 1.11m wide and 0.21m deep; filled by a light grey brown sand (246) that was devoid of finds.

Pit 199

4.8.14 Located to the east of ditch **8** and dug into the top of ditch **187** was a long narrow pit (**199**) aligned north to south. This was 5.9m long, 1.55m wide and 0.7m deep with an irregular edge (Fig.9, Sections 62 & 79; Plate 5 & 6). At the base of its northern end was a reddish yellow sand (236), 0.2m thick, which contained no finds. Above this and extending into the southern end of the pit was a light brown sand (215), 0.3m in thickness, which produced 110 sherds (1.87kg) of 13th-14th century pottery. A small deposit of yellow sand (262) 1.17m wide and 0.18m thick overlaid this at the southern end of the pit and produced 12 sherds (325g) of 13th-14th century pottery. The whole length of the pit was filled by a mid yellow-brown sand (230), 0.2m thick, which contained 53 sherds (1.32kg) of 13th-14th century pottery and an iron nail (SF 11). Above this was a possibly heat-affected mid reddish-brown sand (231), 0.82m wide and 0.1m thick, which contained one sherd (12g) of 13th-14th century pottery and two burnt, unworked flints. This was overlain by a very dark grey clayey sand (232), 4.31m long, 0.16m thick and which contained 68 sherds (1.33kg) of 13th-14th century pottery. This was sealed at the southern end of the pit by a mid yellow brown clayey sand (242) 0.08m thick, which produced no finds. At the northern end was a final fill of light brown clay (233), 0.12m thick, which produced one fragment of glass that is possibly modern and intrusive.

4.8.15 Each of the upper three fills (231, 232 and 233) of the pit were sampled, although only fill 232 produced charred plant remains. This produced a fine component of charred straw/hay that was poorly preserved along with a significant assemblage of charred cereal grains, legumes and weed seeds.

Undated Features

4.8.16 Several features, some on similar alignments to the Phase 5 ditches, have been assigned to this phase on the basis of probability, although they contained no datable finds.

4.8.17 Partly exposed in the north-west corner of the site was a ditch (**63**) that lay 0.4m to the west of and parallel to Phase 5 ditch **8**, and may have been contemporary. The ditch was 1.2m wide and 0.75m deep, filled by a mid brown grey silty sand (62).

4.8.18 Located several metres to the south-east were two linear gullies on the same north to south alignment **128** (**130**) and **135** (**137**). The northernmost gully (**128**) was 3.8m long, 0.8m wide and up to 0.21m deep, being filled by a mid brown sand (129/131). The southern end may have been 'clipped by the western terminus of Phase 2 ditch **10**, suggesting that it may have been earlier but the relationship was not very distinct. Gully **135** was 1.86m to the south, 5.95m long, 0.76m wide and up to 0.19m deep. It was filled by a light grey brown sand (136/139).

4.8.19 Located in the north-east corner of the site, 3.7m south of the terminus of Phase 5 ditch **170**, was a sub-circular pit (**153**). This was 1.4m wide and 0.7m deep, filled by a mid orange brown sand (154), 0.7m thick, overlain by a patch of mid brown sand (155), 0.32m wide and 0.26m thick (Plate 9). A small shallow pit (**125**) was positioned to the south of this, which measured 1m wide and 0.06m deep and had an unclear relationship with Phase 1 ditch **117**.

4.8.20 Close to the southern edge of the site was a circular posthole (**162**), 0.45m in diameter and 0.22m deep, filled by a mid grey brown sand (163). Immediately north-east of this was a sub-circular pit (**164**), 1.15m long, 0.88m wide and 0.3m deep. This contained a dark grey brown sand (165).

4.8.21 Ditch **6** revealed in Trench 7 of the evaluation was not visible in the excavation but may have been related to ditch **4**. Two features excavated in Trench 6 of the evaluation, **22** and **24** appear to have been natural in origin.

4.9 Finds and environmental summary

4.9.1 Artefactual evidence includes pottery, ceramic building material, fired clay, clay pipe, worked stone, worked flint and metal objects.

4.9.2 Metalwork comprises two copper alloy objects, and 13 iron nails and other objects (Appendix B.1). Two small residual worked flints, 20kg of burnt flint (Appendix B.2), fragments of lava quern, and a piece of possibly worked stone were also recovered (Appendix B.3). Two fragments of glass were recovered (Appendix B.4). Ceramic material comprises 12.04kg of medieval pottery (Appendix B.5) primarily 13th to 14th century with some 14th to 15th century. Three sherds of 19th century pottery were recovered from the subsoil. A total 0.32kg of CBM, 8g of fired clay (Appendix B.7), and two pieces of clay tobacco pipe (Appendix B.8) were also found.

4.9.3 Environmental evidence includes charred cereal remains, legumes and charcoal (Appendix C.1), as well as 13g of fragmented animal bone (Appendix C.2).

5 DISCUSSION

5.1 Reliability of field investigation

5.1.1 When freshly machined the archaeological features were well-defined against the natural deposits but after exposure to the sun and general weathering, relationships between features (and fills) became more difficult to discern. The acidic nature of the local soils has affected the survival of animal bone in particular, which combined with the paucity of preserved plant remains has significantly reduced the potential to reconstruct the site's economy.

5.1.2 Several features identified as possible ditches during the evaluation (*e.g* **22** and **24**) appear to have been pits, or more probably natural features. Ditch **6** in Trench 7 was not visible at all in the excavation, however as the line of ditch **4** in the trench did not match that recorded in the excavation (Fig.3) it is possible that the position of the features in the trench may not have been as accurately located.

5.2 Research aims

5.2.1 The main site-specific research aim, to explore further the origins and development of green-side activity in Reydon, has clearly been addressed by the results and subsequent analysis of this small excavation (see below for further discussion). This evidence adds to the growing corpus of comparable sites excavated in Suffolk which combined will inform wider research into the origins of greens and green-side development within the region (Medlycott 2011, 70). The further analysis of the pottery assemblage also provides a useful contribution to further the understanding of rural medieval pottery industries in Suffolk. This has been enhanced by petrographic analysis including thin sectioning of several sherds and comparison with the fabric descriptions recorded by the pottery specialist. This analysis fills a notable 'gap' in the data as published or unpublished petrographic studies on medieval pottery from the area around Reydon or indeed the wider Norfolk or Suffolk coast are rare (see App. B.6).

5.3 Pre- or early medieval activity

5.3.1 The earliest activity (Phase 1) on the site consisted of several shallow gullies (**56**, **117** and **150**) on completely different alignments to the later ditches, and two pits (**116** and **190**) located outside the general area of later activity in the north-west corner of the site. These features are undated and not necessarily contemporary, however the concentration of burnt flint in fire pit **190** suggests a possible prehistoric date for this feature (Appendix B.3). The scatter of residual prehistoric finds (pottery and flint) and Roman CBM within some of the later features and the subsoil is also indicative of activity within the vicinity that pre-dates the main medieval phases.

5.3.2 Gullies **56** and **117** may possibly have been later prehistoric or Roman, perhaps forming a 'funnel-shaped' entrance to an enclosure to the south-east. An earlier medieval date is also possible, especially as occasional sherds of 11th/12th to 13th century pottery (48 sherds) are present within the overall pottery assemblage (see Appendix B.5).

5.4 Medieval boundaries and associated activity

Land-use and development of boundaries and other ditches

5.4.1 During the 13th-14th/15th centuries the site was sub-divided on a number of occasions by various ditches laid out on different alignments, with associated activity being focused in the southern and south-eastern parts of the excavation area. The earliest (dated) ditch, Phase 2 ditch **12**, may have defined the corner of an area extending to the north-east of the site and was subsequently cut by ditch **10**, perhaps forming a further sub-division to the south. These ditches were set out on broadly the same axis as Rissemere Lane East located some 80m to the east (Fig. 1) and may represent an area of fields or paddocks or perhaps the back of a plot or plots extending back from Rissemere Lane. The absence of structural evidence or other contemporary features (apart from a single truncated pit) is consistent with any associated buildings being located further to the east, along the road frontage.

5.4.2 A reorganisation of the site in Phase 3 is indicated by the cutting of a new and more substantial boundary (ditches **4** and **14**) on a roughly east to west alignment, that superseded the Phase 2 ditches. This ditch, which was extended and cleaned out and/or recut a number of times on slightly varying alignments, appears to indicate a shift in the focus of activity (represented by several often intercutting pits and/or quarries) to the southern part of the site, away from Rissemere Lane. Interestingly, this boundary was not parallel to the line of the current Green Lane just to the south of the site, which may suggest that the route of this road may have changed slightly over time.

5.4.3 This arrangement was further modified in Phase 4 by the cutting of a new north-south ditch (**187**) that abutted the east-to-west aligned Phase 3 boundary which may still have been partially open. To the east of this ditch, which may have been a sub-division or plot boundary extending northwards from Green Lane, were three segmented ditches or linear pits on the same alignment, with a further smaller pit to the west. A final phase of reorganisation (Phase 5), probably in the 14th-15th century, was indicated by the establishment of two parallel boundary ditches (**8** and **170**) spaced approximately 39m apart and aligned NNE-SSW. These appear very regular in plan, and presumably demarcated plots laid out at right angles to the current route of Green Lane, suggesting that the line of this road may have been formalised in this period.

Sand extraction and other activities

5.4.5 Much of the activity associated with the various phases of boundaries appears to have been related to sand extraction, the earliest of which may have been the cluster of pits to the south of ditches **4** and **14** in Phase 3. Pit **214**, which was large and sub-rectangular and up to 0.62m deep, may also have been an early example of this activity. It was later cut across by ditch **187** indicating that it had been backfilled fairly soon after it was first excavated. An extensive area of intercutting extraction pits was revealed in the south-east corner of the excavation. The earliest of these may date to the 13th-14th century based on the pottery collected from the lower deposits in this group. The later pits, which were contemporary with the Phase 5 plot boundaries, were subsequently used for rubbish disposal and these and an overlying spread of

material (218) – probably a midden – produced a mixed pottery assemblage with the latest dating to the 14th-15th century, suggesting that the area was backfilled around this time.

5.4.6 Of note is pit **199** which was unusually long and narrow, making it unlikely to have been an extraction pit, especially as it was dug into the top of an earlier ditch. Its shape and location suggest that it was deliberately dug into the top of the ditch which whilst mostly infilled must have still been a visible boundary. The pit was subsequently used for rubbish disposal, with the lower fills containing large amounts of pottery and the upper fills incorporating burnt flint and heat-affected sandy clay. Environmental sampling produced charred barley and rye grains along with legumes (charred peas, beans and vetches) possibly representing debris originating from a cooking fire or midden. Weed seeds include corncockle, corn flower, wild radish, goosefoots, docks, cornsalad and cleavers. The presence of blinks and sheep's sorrel hint at the cultivation of sandy, drier soils to which rye is particularly suited, while brambles (including several charred thorns) and thistles are more suggestive of disturbed ground.

5.4.7 Despite the absence of structural remains within the site, the quantity of pottery and other finds from this pit and within the upper spread or midden in the main group of extraction pits, along with the presence of a possible hearth in Phase 5, is indicative of nearby occupation, presumably located adjacent to Green Lane to the south. A similar large deposit of pottery and other finds was excavated at Preston St Mary near Lavenham, which is thought to have been located at a green edge and has been interpreted as a community midden serving nearby dwellings (Anderson *et al*. 2010; see App. B5).

5.4.8 The pottery assemblage from the site is typical of rural settlements in the county, comprising largely local coarseware cooking vessels, dominated by jars and bowls with a few jugs and only occasional glazed wares. The absence of German stonewares. Raeren mugs and jugs in particular suggests that the site had ceased to be used for rubbish disposal before the late 15th century.

The site in relation to the historic development of Reydon

5.4.9 The earlier phases of boundaries and associated activity revealed by this small excavation appear to have been related to the more easterly Rissemere Lane East, shifting focus to Green Lane in the later phases. Rissemere Lane seems to have followed the western side of the former green or common (REY030; Figs 2 and 9) and probably had properties or small farms extending back from its frontage, and the earlier boundaries revealed by the excavation may have been related to these. The relatively low levels of finds and features associated with the earlier phases further demonstrate that the site was located on the periphery of settlement, although in the later phases ceramic evidence indicates a slight increase in activity. This may have been predominantly domestic (focused on Green Lane to the south), although clearly the plots were also used for sand extraction and other activities, including rubbish disposal. The formalisation and alignment of the plot boundaries in the later medieval period (14th-15th century) indicates that the current route of Green Lane had been established by this time, and presumably led to the former common or green to the

east. The commons around Reydon and its neighbouring parishes were once extensive but have gradually been encroached upon (Fig. 10; Warner 1982, fig. 41).

5.4.10 The nearest known contemporary site is the now seemingly isolated church of St Margaret, located 700m to the north-west of the site (Fig. 10) and presumably on the site of one of the Late Saxon churches mentioned in Domesday. The chancel is 13th century, the west tower dates the early 14th century or earlier, and the windows in the nave and chancel are 15th century (REY 011). It is possible that the later phases of activity at the site were related to low-level roadside development along Green Lane, although in the absence of archaeological investigations in the vicinity it is difficult to substantiate this.

5.4.11 No definitive evidence for activity after the 15th century was identified, apart from occasional finds of pottery, glass and clay-pipe, suggesting that the area reverted to agriculture. None of the boundaries identified in the excavation appear on the Reydon Tithe map (Lenny & Croft 1839) indicating that they had fallen from use by this point. There is little change evident since the Tithe map was produced, which shows that the site was located within a single large field that has since been sub-divided to the north (where a spinney is located) and east where a large property extends parallel to Rissemere Lane East.

5.5 Conclusion

5.5.1 Relatively little is known about the historical development of Reydon, particularly as few investigations have been undertaken within the village. The current excavation was located in a peripheral area of the village and the sequence of activity revealed appears to have been broadly linked to the green-edge development to the east and to Green Lane to the south.

APPENDIX A CONTEXT INVENTORY

Context	Master Number	Same as	Cut	Filled By	Category	Feature Type	Length (m)	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Fine component	Phase
1					layer	topsoil				mid grey brown	silty sand	0
2					layer	subsoil				mid brown	silty sand	0
3					layer	natural				mid brown yellow	sand	0
4	4	48, 64, 100, 194		5	cut	ditch		1.9	0.85			3
5	4		4		fill	ditch			0.85	dark reddish brown	sand	3
6		20		7	cut	ditch		1.05	0.12			0
7			6		fill	ditch			0.12	dark reddish brown	sand	0
8	8	45,47,55, 59, 98		9	cut	ditch		0.8	0.2			5
9	8		8		fill	ditch			0.2	dark reddish brown	sand	5
10	10	108,132, 146,159		11	cut	ditch		0.8	0.18			2
11	10		10		fill	ditch			0.18	mid brownish brown	silty sand	2
12	12	16, 107, 114, 141, 148, 184		13	cut	ditch		1.03	0.2			2
13	12		12		fill	ditch			0.2	dark brown	silty sand	2
14	14	18, 66, 92, 101,112, 212		15	cut	ditch		1.6	0.37			3
15	14		14		fill	ditch			0.37	dark reddish brown	silty sand	3
16	12	12, 107, 114, 141, 148, 184		17	cut	ditch		1.1	0.34			2
17	12		16		fill	ditch			0.34	dark reddish brown	silty sand	2
18				19	cut	ditch		1.25	0.27			0
19			18		fill	ditch			0.27	dark reddish brown	silty sand	0
20		6		21	cut	ditch		0.95	0.24			0
21			20		fill	ditch			0.24	dark reddish brown	silty sand	0
22			0	23	cut	ditch		1	0.3			0

Context	Master Number	Same as	Cut	Filled By	Category	Feature Type	Length (m)	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Fine component	Phase
23			22		fill	ditch			0.3	dark reddish brown	sand	0
24				25	cut	natural		0.9	0.38			0
25			24		fill	natural			0.38	dark reddish brown	sand	0
26			0	27	cut	pit		1.05	0.24			0
27			26		fill	pit			0.24	mid reddish brown	silty sand	0
28				32, 34	cut	pit		3.3	0.9			0
29				36	cut	pit		0.6	0.55			5
30				40, 41	cut	pit		1.2	0.9			5
31				42, 43	cut	pit		2.6	0.7			5
32			28		fill	pit			0.45	mid yellowish brown	sand	5
34			28		fill	pit			0.12	light brownish yellow	sand	5
35			37		fill	pit			0.52	dark greyish brown	sand	5
36			29		fill	pit			0.55	mid reddish brown	sand	5
37				35	cut	pit		3.3	0.52			5
38				39	cut	pit		0.7	0.35			5
39			38		fill	pit			0.35	mid greyish brown	sand	5
40			30		fill	pit			0.35	light brownish yellow	sand	5
41			30		fill	pit			0.3	mid greyish brown	sand	5
42			31		fill	pit			0.34	mid yellowish brown	sand	5
43			31		fill	pit			0.6	mid greyish brown	sand	5
44	8		45		fill	ditch			0.28	mid grey brown	sand	5
45	8	8, 47, 55, 59, 100		44	cut	ditch		0.8	0.28			5
46	8		47		fill	ditch			0.3	mid grey orange	sand	5

Context	Master Number	Same as	Cut	Filled By	Category	Feature Type	Length (m)	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Fine component	Phase
47	8	48, 5, 55, 59, 100		46	cut	ditch		1.35	0.3			5
48	4	4, 100, 189		49, 50, 51	cut	ditch		1.7	0.85			3
49	4		48		fill	ditch		0.52	0.13	dark brown	silty sand	3
50	4		48		fill	ditch		1.1	0.21	mid yellowish brown	silty sand	3
51	4		48		fill	ditch		1.55	0.51	mid brown	silty sand	3
52	4			53	cut	ditch		1.5	0.32			3
53	4		52		fill	ditch			0.32	mid brown	silty sand	3
54	8		55		fill	ditch			0.4	mid greyish brown	sand	5
55	8	8, 45, 47, 59, 98		54	cut	ditch		1.45	0.4			5
56	56	60, 88, 104, 151, 166		57	cut	gully		0.51	0.18			1
57	56		57		fill	gully			0.18	mid grey brown	sand	1
58	8		59		fill	ditch			0.35	mid grey orange	sand	5
59	8	48, 5, 47, 55, 98		58	cut	ditch		1.2	0.35			5
60	56	56		61	cut	gully		0.67	0.12			1
61	56		60		fill	gully			0.12	mid brown orange	sand	1
62	4		63		fill	ditch		1.2	0.75	mid brown grey	silty sand	0
63	4			62	cut	ditch		1.2	0.75			0
64	4	48, 64, 100, 194		65	cut	ditch		0.6	0.38			3
65	4		64		fill	ditch			0.38	light grey brown	sand	3
66	4			67, 68	cut	ditch		1.85	0.5			3
67	4		66		fill	ditch			0.17	mid brown	sand	3
68	4		66		fill	ditch			0.33	mid yellow brown	sand	3
69	69	189		70, 71	cut	ditch		0.95	0.4			3
70	69		69		fill	ditch			0.11	dark brown	sand	3
71	69		69		fill	ditch			0.31	mid brown	sand	3

Context	Master Number	Same as	Cut	Filled By	Category	Feature Type	Length (m)	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Fine component	Phase
72	72	258		73, 74	cut	ditch		1.02	0.5			4
73	72		72		fill	ditch			0.27	light grey brown	sand	4
74	72		72		fill	ditch			0.33	dark brown	sand	4
75	76		76		fill	ditch			0.3	dark brown orange	silty sand	4
76	76	78, 83		75	cut	ditch			0.3			4
77	78		78		fill	pit			0.4	mid brown orange	sand	4
78	78	76, 83		77	cut	pit	0.7	0.7	0.4			4
79				80	cut	ditch		0.4	0.48			3
80			79		fill	ditch			0.48	mid yellow brown	sand	3
81					layer	natural		3.75	0.18	dark brown	sand	0
82	76		83		fill	ditch			0.35	mid brownish orange	sand	4
83	76	76, 78		82	cut	ditch		0.6	0.35			4
84			85		fill	pit			0.45	mid grey brown	silty sand	5
85	85		0	84	cut	pit		1.1	0.45			5
86	86	220	0	87	cut	ditch		0.8	0.08			4
87	86		86		fill	ditch			0.08	dark brown	sand	4
88	56	56, 60, 104, 151, 166			cut	ditch		0.37	0.14			1
89	56		88		fill	ditch			0.14	mid orange brown	sand	1
90	90			91	cut	ditch		0.6	0.48			3
91	90		90		fill	ditch			0.48	light brown	sand	3
92	14	14, 101, 113, 212		93, 94	cut	ditch		1.08	0.7			3
93	14		92		fill	ditch			0.3	light grey brown	sand	3
94	14		92		fill	ditch			0.46	light grey	sand, sandy clay patches	3
95					cut	ditch		0.7	0.16			1
96			95		fill	ditch			0.16	mid grey brown	sand	1
97	8		98		fill	ditch			0.3	light brown grey	sand	5

Context	Master Number	Same as	Cut	Filled By	Category	Feature Type	Length (m)	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Fine component	Phase
98	8	8, 45, 47, 55, 59	0	97	cut	ditch		1.15	0.3			5
99	4		100		fill	ditch			0.75	mid brown grey	sand	3
100	4	4, 48, 64, 194	0	99	cut	ditch		2.08	0.75			3
101	14	14, 92, 112, 212	0	102, 103	cut	ditch		1.47	0.49			3
102	14		101		fill	ditch			0.07	mid yellow brown	sand	3
103	14		101		fill	ditch			0.42	mid brown	sand	3
104	56	56, 60, 88, 151, 166	0	105	cut	ditch		0.55	0.13			1
105	56		104		fill	ditch			0.13	mid orange brown sand	stones	1
106	12		107		fill	ditch			0.35	light brown grey	sand	2
107	12	12, 16, 114, 146, 184	0	106	cut	ditch		1.2	0.35			2
108	10	10, 132, 148, 159	0	109, 110	cut	ditch		0.95	0.2			2
109	10		108		fill	ditch			0.05	dark orange	sand	2
110	10		108		fill	ditch			0.15	mid brown	sand	2
111	14		112		fill	ditch			0.2	mid brown grey	silty sand	3
112	14	14, 92, 112, 212		111	cut	ditch		0.6	0.2			3
113	12		114		fill	ditch			0.5	light grey brown	silty sand	2
114	12	12, 16, 146, 184		113	cut	ditch		0.65	0.5			2
115			116		fill	pit			0.4	mid brown grey	silty sand	1
116				115, 127	cut	pit	0.95	0.35	0.4			1
117	117	119, 121, 123		118	cut	ditch		0.8	0.22			1
118	117		117		fill	ditch			0.22	mid yellow brown	sand	1
119	117	117, 121, 123		120	cut	ditch		0.7	0.16			1

Context	Master Number	Same as	Cut	Filled By	Category	Feature Type	Length (m)	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Fine component	Phase
120	117		119		fill	ditch			0.16	mid yellow brown	sand	1
121	117	117, 119, 123		122	cut	ditch		0.26	0.08			1
122	117		121		fill	ditch			0.08	mid yellow brown	sand	1
123	117	117, 119, 121		124	cut	ditch		1	0.06			1
124	117		123		fill	ditch			0.06	mid yellow brown	sand	1
125				126	cut	ditch			0.06			1
126			125		fill	ditch			0.06	mid yellow brown	sand	1
127			116		fill	pit		0.2	0.2	mid brownish white	sand	1
128	128			129	cut	gully		0.8	0.14			1
129	128		128		fill	gully			0.14	mid brown	sand	1
130	128			131	cut	gully			0.21			1
131	128		130		fill	gully			0.21	mid brown	sand	1
132	10	10, 108, 148, 159		133, 134	cut	ditch		0.62	0.3			2
133	10		132		fill	ditch			0.08	dark orange brown	sand	2
134	10		132		fill	ditch			0.22	mid brown	sand	2
135	135	137		136	cut	gully		0.76	0.19			1
136	135		135		fill	gully			0.19	light grey brown	sand	1
137	135			138	cut	gully		0.56	0.16			1
138	135		137		fill	gully			0.16	mid grey brown	sand	1
139	12		141		fill	ditch		1.2	0.35	light grey brown	sand	2
140	12		141		fill	ditch			0.1	dark brown	sand	2
141	12	12, 16, 107, 114, 148, 184			cut	ditch						2
142	12		141		fill	ditch		1.05	0.35	mid brown grey	sand	2
143				144	cut	ditch		1.15	0.29			0
144			143		fill	ditch				dark grey brown	sand	0

Context	Master Number	Same as	Cut	Filled By	Category	Feature Type	Length (m)	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Fine component	Phase
145	10		146		fill	ditch			0.2	mid brown	sand	2
146	10	10, 108, 132, 159		145	cut	ditch						2
147	12		148		fill	ditch			0.25	light grey brown	sand	2
148	12	12, 16 107, 114, 141, 184		147	cut	ditch		0.65	0.25			2
149			150		fill	gully			0.25	mid brown	sand	1
150				149	cut	gully		0.8	0.25			1
151	56	56, 60, 88, 104, 166		152	cut	gully		0.5	0.12			1
152	56		151		fill	gully			0.12	mid orange brown	sand	1
153				154, 155	cut	pit	1.74	1.4	0.7			0
154			153		fill	pit		1.25	0.7	mid orange brown	sand	0
155			153		fill	pit		0.32	0.26	mid brown	sand	0
156			157		fill	pit			0.2	dark brown	silty sand	5
157				156	cut	pit	1.25	0.6	0.2			5
158	10		159		fill	ditch			0.1	mid grey brown	sand	2
159	10	10, 108, 132, 146	0	158	cut	ditch		0.4	0.1			2
160			161		fill	pit			0.15	mid grey brown	sand	5
161		169		160	cut	pit	0.7	0.5	0.15			5
162				163	cut	post hole	0.45	0.44	0.22			0
163			162		fill	posthole			0.22	mid grey brown	sand	0
164				165, 172	cut	pit	1.15	0.88	0.3			0
165			164		fill	pit			0.3	dark grey brown	sand	0
166	56	56, 60, 88, 104, 151	0	167	cut	gully		0.7	0.05			1
167	56		166		fill	gully			0.05	dark brown	sand	1
168			169		fill	pit			0.2	mid grey brown	sand	1
169	0	161		168	cut	pit	2.71	1.8	0.2			1
170	170	180		171	cut	ditch		1.04	0.2			5

Context	Master Number	Same as	Cut	Filled By	Category	Feature Type	Length (m)	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Fine component	Phase
171	170		170		fill	ditch			0.2	mid orange brown	sand	5
172			164		fill	pit			0.25	dark brown	sand	0
173				177, 178, 179	cut	hearth	1.2	0.8	0.15			5
174				175, 176	cut	pit		0.85	0.54			0
175			174		fill	pit			0.27	mid yellow brown	sand	0
176			174		fill	pit			0.38	dark grey brown	sand	0
177			173		fill	hearth			0.1	mid brown orange	silty sand	5
178			173		fill	hearth			0.1	mid red brown	sand	5
179			173		fill	hearth			0.05	mid brown red	silty sand	5
180	170	170		181	cut	ditch		1.22	0.53			5
181	170		180		fill	ditch			0.53	mid brown	sand	5
182				183	cut	pit	0.66	0.64	0.23			0
183			182		fill	pit			0.23	mid brown	sand	0
184	12	107, 114, 141, 148		185	cut	ditch		1.4	0.4			2
185	12		184		fill	ditch			0.4	mid brown	sand	2
186	187		187		fill	ditch			0.38	light grey brown	sand	4
187	187	234, 240, 263		186	cut	ditch		1.03	0.38			4
188	69		189		fill	ditch			0.45	dark brown	sand	3
189	69	69		188	cut	ditch		0.7	0.45			3
190	190			191, 192, 193	cut	hearth	0.9	0.79	0.12			1
191	190		190		fill	hearth			0.01	light yellow brown	sand	1
192	190		190		fill	hearth			0.08	dark brown black	sand	1
193	190		190		fill	hearth			0.06	dark yellow brown	sand	1

Context	Master Number	Same as	Cut	Filled By	Category	Feature Type	Length (m)	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Fine component	Phase
194	4		195		fill	ditch			0.4	mid brown	sand	3
195	4	4, 48, 64, 100		194	cut	ditch		0.6	0.4			3
196				197, 198	cut	pit	3.5	1.6	0.23			5
197			196		fill	pit			0.09	mixed yellow brown	sand	5
198			196		fill	pit			0.14	dark grey brown	sand	5
199	199		0	215, 230, 231, 232, 233, 236, 242, 262	cut	pit	5.9	1.6	0.7			5
200			201		fill	pit			0.28	mid brown grey	sand	3
201				200	cut	ditch	2	1.65	0.28			3
202				203	cut	pit	2.9		0.2			5
203			202		fill	pit			0.2	mid brown grey	sand	5
204			205		fill	pit			0.26	dark grey brown	silty sand	3
205				204	cut	pit		1.25	0.26			3
206	206			207, 208, 209	cut	pit	4.93	4.48	0.65			5
207	206		206		fill	pit			0.3	mid yellow brown	sand	5
208	206		206		fill	pit			0.15	light yellow brown sand	sand	5
209	206		206		fill	pit			0.9	mid grey brown	sand	5
210	206			211	cut	pit	4.26	3.75	0.47			5
211	206		210		fill	pit			0.47	dark red brown	sand	5
212	14	14, 92, 101, 112		213	cut	ditch		0.5	0.12			3
213	14		212		fill	ditch			0.12	mid yellow brown	sand	3
214	214	237	0	229	cut	pit	6.25	2.2	0.62			3
215	199		199		fill	pit			0.3	light brown	sand	5

Context	Master Number	Same as	Cut	Filled By	Category	Feature Type	Length (m)	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Fine component	Phase
216	217		217		fill	ditch			0.4	mid grey brown	sand	4
217	217	261		216	cut	ditch		1	0.4			4
218					layer	spread	10	10	0.15	dark grey brown	sand	5
219	86	87	220		fill	pit			0.12	mid orangey brown	sand	4
220	86	86		219	cut	pit		0.85	0.12			4
223				224	cut	pit		1.5	0.2			5
224			223		fill	pit			0.2	mid grey brown	sand	5
225	202			226	cut	pit		2.3	0.18			5
226	202		225		fill	pit			0.18	mid grey brown	sand	5
227	202			228	cut	pit		1.54	0.2			5
228	202		227		fill	pit			0.2	mid grey brown	sand	5
229	214	238	214		fill	pit			0.62	light yellow brown	sandy clay	3
230	199		199		fill	pit		1.4	0.2	mid yellow brown	sandy clay	5
231	199		199		fill	pit			0.1	mid pinkish brown	sand	5
232	199		199		fill	pit			0.16	black	burnt sand	5
233	199		199		fill	pit			0.12	light brown	clay	5
234	187	187, 240		235	cut	ditch		1.45	0.38			4
235	187		234		fill	pit			0.38	mid brown	sand	4
236	199		199		fill	pit			0.2	orange	sand	5
237	214	214		238, 239	cut	pit		1.65	0.92			3
238	214	229	237		fill	pit			0.19	mid grey brown	sand	3
239	214		237		fill	pit			0.73	mid yellow grey	clayey sand	3
240	187	187, 234, 263			cut	ditch		1.45	0.42			4
241	187		240		fill	ditch			0.42	mid brown	sand	4
242	199		199		fill	pit			0.08	mid yellow brown	clayey sand	5
243				244	cut	pit		1.6	0.25			5
244			243		fill	pit			0.13	mid grey brown	sand	5
245				246	cut	pit		1.11	0.21			5

Context	Master Number	Same as	Cut	Filled By	Category	Feature Type	Length (m)	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Fine component	Phase
246			245		fill	pit			0.21	light grey brown	sand	5
247				248	cut	pit		1	0.24			5
248			247		fill	pit			0.12	light brown	sand	5
249				250	cut	pit		1.04	0.16			5
250			249		fill	pit			0.06	dark brown	sand	5
251				283, 288	cut	pit			0.57			5
252				253	cut	pit		2.25	0.27			5
253			252		fill	pit			0.17	dark brown	sand	5
254				255, 256	cut	pit		2.2	0.56			5
255			254		fill	pit			0.18	dark yellow brown	sand	5
256			254		fill	pit			0.3	dark brown	sand	5
257	257	260		269, 270, 271, 272	cut	pit		2.56	0.5			3
258	72	72		289	cut	ditch		1.44	0.26			4
259				277	cut	pit		2.72	0.5			3
260	257	257		269, 278, 279	cut	pit						3
261	217	217		281	cut	ditch		1	0.48			4
262	199		199		fill	pit			0.18	yellow	sand	5
263	187	187, 234, 240	0	264	cut	ditch			0.62			4
264	187		263		fill	ditch			0.62	mid brown	sand	4
265				286, 287	cut	pit		2.64	0.7			5
266				284	cut	pit			0.8			5
267				273, 274, 275, 276	cut	pit			0.7			3
268				282	cut	pit		1.26	0.46			3
269	257		257		fill	pit			0.08	mid grey	sand	3
270	257		257		fill	pit			0.1	mid brown grey	sand	3
271	257		257		fill	pit			0.14	light grey yellow	sandy clay	3
272	257		257		fill	pit			0.22	mid grey brown	sand	3
273					layer	spread			0.28	mid grey brown	sand	3

Context	Master Number	Same as	Cut	Filled By	Category	Feature Type	Length (m)	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Fine component	Phase
274			267		fill	pit			0.2	light brown yellow	sand	3
275			267		fill	pit			0.3	mid grey brown	sand	3
276			267		fill	pit			0.16	mid grey brown	sand	3
277			259		fill	pit			0.5	mid grey brown	sand	3
278	257		260		fill	pit			0.18	light yellow	sandy clay	3
279			257		fill	pit			0.22	mid grey brown	sand	3
281	217		261		fill	ditch			0.46	mid grey brown	sand	4
282			268		fill	pit			0.46	mid grey brown, mottles of light yellow	sand	3
283			251		fill	pit			0.31	mid yellow brown	sand	5
284			266		fill	pit			0.39	light grey brown	sand	5
285		218			layer	spread			0.3	light grey brown	sand	5
286			265		fill	pit			0.25	dark brown	sand	5
287			265		fill	pit			0.27	mid grey brown	sand	5
288			251		fill	pit			0.25	dark brown	sand	5
289	72		258		fill	pit			0.26	mid grey brown	sand	4

APPENDIX B FINDS REPORTS

B.1 Metalwork

By Denis Sami

Introduction

B.1.1 A total of 16 metal artefacts dating to the post-medieval or modern period were recovered from archaeological features and sub-soil. Fourteen objects were made of iron (Fe), while two are of copper-alloy.

B.1.2 The majority of finds are related to timber construction (fittings, hinges, staples and nails) indicating the presence of a wooden structure on site or in the vicinity. SF6 is part of a modern unidentified agricultural tool most likely a large rake or some sort of ploughshare. Copper-alloy thimble (SF5) is connected to domestic activity and tailoring, this object is a common artefact on post-medieval sites and has similar comparisons with PAS: NLM-5CE593.

B.1.3 Iron artefacts are in generally poor condition showing signs of encrustation, rust and fragmentation, while the copper-alloy objects have oxidation and in some cases metal disease.

Methodology

B.1.4 The assemblage has been sorted by small find number (SF), quantified, described and measured accordingly to length (L), width (W), and thickness (T). Where appropriate height and diameter have also been recorded.

B.1.5 Despite being dedicated to Roman period metalwork, Manning (1989) has been used as reference for the iron nails, staples and building fittings; Crummy (1983), Rogerson (1984) and the PAS data base have also been consulted.

Retention, dispersal and display

B.1.6 The iron metalwork can be dispersed, while the copper-alloy artefact should be retained.

Conclusion

B.1.7 The Iron assemblage is difficult to date. Hand forged nails, building fittings and staples have a long production spanning Roman to modern times with minimal morphological variations (Manning 1989). The thimble represents the only artefact that can offer a more defined chronology possibly dating to the 19th century on the basis of comparison with a similar object (NLM-5CE593).

Catalogue

SF	Context	Cut	Type	Phase	Material	Description
1	35	37	Pit	5	Fe	Incomplete hand-forged nails with tapering shaft with square cross-section and sub-square head. L: 47 mm; W (cross-section): 7 mm; W (head): 16 mm
2	53	52	Ditch	3	Fe	Incomplete building fitting made of a square and a sub-square plate joined by a square in cross-section stem. Plate 1, W: 22 mm; T: 3 mm; L 9stem): 26 mm; W (shaft section.): 8 mm
3	211	210	Pit	5	Fe	Incomplete hand forged building staple with rectangular cross-section and tapered terminals
4	218	-	Spread	5	CuA	Incomplete folded stiap of metal. L: 48 mm; 9 mm; T: 1 mm
5	2	-	Subsoil	-	CuA	Incomplete thimble. Conical domed thimble with plain basal zone and machine printed horizontal lines of pits stating from circa the half of the cone. Height: 21 m; Diam. (top): 12 mm
6	58	59	Ditch	5	Fe	Incomplete modern agricultural tool made with a sub-triangular plate of metal L: 143 mm; W: 102 mm; T: 6 mm
7	218	-	Spread	5	Fe	Incomplete tapering shaft of a nail with square cross-section. L: 59 mm; W: 10 mm
8	203	202	Pit	5	Fe	Complete pivot hinge with flat tapering spike and cylindrical pin (see PAS: NLM-68967C). L: 64 mm; W: 18 mm; T: 6 mm; Diam (pivot): 11 mm
10	256	254	Pit	5	Fe	Incomplete bent hand forged nail with tapering shaft with square cross-section and sub-square head. L: 46 mm; W: 9 mm
11	230	199	Pit	5	Fe	Incomplete and heavily encrusted possible looped nail. L: 29 mm; W (loop): 10 mm; T (shaft): 5 mm
12	211	210	Pit	5	Fe	Incomplete possible fitting. A truncated rectangular bar with remains of a possible sub-rectangular in cross-section shaft. L: 19 mm; W (bar): 20 mm; W (shaft): 11mm
13	281	261	Ditch	4	Fe	Fragment of a nail tapering shaft with square cross-section, L: 25 mm; W: 7 mm
14	282	268	Pit	3	Fe	Truncated shaft of a nail with square cross-section. L: 65 mm; W: 9 mm
15	287	265	Pit	5	Fe	Very encrusted incomplete artefact possibly a building staple, similar to SF 12. L: 24 mm
16	283	251	Pit	5	Fe	Incomplete building staple made of a rectangular L shape iron bar with a tapering end. L: 40 mm; W: 16; T: 4 mm
17	272	257	Pit	3	Fe	Incomplete very encrusted artefact possibly a building fitting. L: 90 mm; W: 18 mm; T: 8 mm

Table 1: Metalwork Catalogue

B.2 Flint

By Lawrence Billington

Worked Flint

B.2.1 A total of three worked flints were recovered during the excavations, all unretouched flakes. Ditches **92** (fill 94, Phase 3) and **141** (fill 140, Phase 2) each produced a single hard-hammer struck tertiary flake, whilst a large blade-like flake was recovered from ditch **263** (context 264, Phase 4). Although none of this material is strictly chronologically diagnostic, all are consistent with a Neolithic or Early Bronze Age date. As all three of these features are of medieval date these flakes are almost certainly residual.

Burnt Flint

B.2.2 Pit **190** (Phase 1) contained a series of fills that produced a large quantity of burnt flint. Bulk samples were taken from each of the three fills of this feature and the burnt flint from the >2mm fraction of the samples residue was sorted and quantified by weight. It is estimated that 90% of each of these fills was sampled and the >2mm residue sample yielded a total of 20.5kg of burnt flint (Table 2).

Context	Sample	% of context sampled	Weight of >2mm fraction (g)
191	7	90%	10850
192	8	90%	7787
193	9	90%	1903
Total			**20540**

Table 2. Quantification of burnt flint from pit 190

B.2.3 Examination of the sorted residue found no unburnt worked flints in the assemblage, or pieces showing possible traces of working prior to burning. The material takes the form of heavily burnt, calcined, flint, with characteristic crazed surfaces and jagged thermal fractures. Very few pieces are larger than 50mm in maximum dimension and a large proportion is made up of very small spalls and fragments. Examination of the larger pieces suggest that the burnt flint derives almost exclusively from small rounded, sub-rounded or (occasionally) sub-angular gravel clasts, best described as pebbles. These pebbles appear to have never exceeded 100mm in size and includes pieces which obviously derived from small pebbles less than 15mm in diameter. This material is characteristic of gravel flint derived from glacio-fluvial gravels and could have been collected from the sandy gravel glacial outwash deposits of the Lowestoft formation on which the site is located.

B.2.4 The size of and extreme fragmentation of the flint is typical of material which has been subject to severe thermal shock, and burnt flint of this kind is often interpreted as having been heated and then rapidly cooled in water. Extreme and thorough fragmentation of burnt flint, such as seen here, is sometimes invoked as evidence that the flint has been subject to repeated cycles of heating and cooling (e.g. Crowson 2004, 11).

B.2.5 Accumulations of burnt flint are most readily associated with prehistoric activity, and large scale of heating of flint in prehistory is perhaps best known from burnt mounds – which in East Anglia appear mostly to date to the Early Bronze Age (Healy *et al.* 2014, 61-2). However, deposits of burnt flint, either as spreads or within cut features, are a feature of all periods of later prehistory in the region. Moreover, whilst it is considered likely that the burnt flint considered here represents prehistoric activity, it is notable that similar burnt flint filled features have been attributed to Early Medieval activity at some sites in East Anglia (e.g. Andrews 1995; Garrow *et al*. 2006).

B.3 Non-building Stone

By Carole Fletcher

Introduction and Methodology

B.3.1 A small assemblage of lava fragments and a large piece of coarse-grained sandstone were recovered from two pits, **182** and **210**. The functional category used for part of this assemblage is defined by Crummy in 1983 and 1988: category 4 household items and furniture and category 18 objects the function or identification of which is unknown or uncertain. Simplified recording has been undertaken with material type, basic description and weight recorded in the text.

Assemblage

B.3.2 Category 4: Household utensils: From pit **210** (Phase 5), two fragments and smaller flakes that have broken off the larger pieces, of mid grey vesicular lava (0.635kg) were recovered. The pieces of lava are weathered, sub-rectangular and friable, with almost no diagnostic features, from (presumably) one or more rotary lava querns/hand mills. The larger piece (76x74x51mm) has several flat faces but no discernible features, while the smaller fragment (67x52x45mm) shows a fresh break, indicating it came from a larger piece that was not recovered. This smaller fragment again has several flat surfaces and a rounded outer surface. This surface and a small flat area on the 'base' may be part of the original exterior of the quern, indicating a thickness of 67mm or greater for the quern. It is possible that this is part of an upper stone.

B.3.3 Possible category 18 object: Pit **182** (Phase 5) produced a moderately-sized broken piece of pale brown, coarse-grained sandstone weighing 1.998kg. Grain size is less than 10mm, mostly 2-5mm, rounded and sub-rounded, and poorly sorted, with no apparent bedding. The stone is plano-convex and the curved outer surface is smooth. It probably originally came from an oval river-rounded rock that was fractured, either naturally or deliberately, although there are no obvious tool marks. One surface is roughly flat, it does not show any evidence of either working or use and it is unclear if this is an artefact or not. The lithology and physical characteristics are similar to those of Millstone Grit and it is possible that the original larger stone was deliberately split with the intention of creating a flat surface for grinding or polishing; poor cleavage may have led to the abandonment of this idea. It may well have been used as a hearthstone, having been burnt across approximately a third of its surface and to a depth of 5mm.

Discussion

B.3.4 The lava fragments, which may have broken up due to extensive use/wear, are likely to have originated in a domestic setting, strongly linked to agriculture. Lava querns from the Mayen-Niedermendig area of the Eifel Hills region of Germany were imported into Britain (as blanks) from the Late Iron Age onwards. In the later medieval period, the use of querns was restricted, as the tolls charged for the use of the manorial mill were an important source of income (Watts 2002, 40). The pit from which the lava fragments were recovered also produced medieval pottery (13th-14th century) and the lava may be residual. Timberlake indicates that 'weathered and finely broken-up quern such as this is commonly found at both Roman and Early Anglo-Saxon sites in Eastern England' (Fletcher and Timberlake forthcoming). The lump of sandstone from pit **182** is problematic to date, as no pottery was recovered from this feature and its purpose is unclear.

Retention, dispersal and display

B.3.5 The fragmentary nature of the total assemblage means it is of little significance. The lava fragments may be deselected prior to archival deposition.

B.4 Glass

By Carole Fletcher

Introduction and Methodology

B.4.1 A small assemblage of glass was recovered from subsoil 2 and pit **199** (Phase 5). The glass was scanned and recorded by form, colour, count and weight and dated where possible.

Assemblage

B.4.2 The material from subsoil 2, a single basal shard from a late 18th-early 19th century olive green utility bottle, is slightly abraded but otherwise in reasonable condition. The single shard of thin, clear, colourless glass from pit **199** is slightly curved, suggesting it may be from a vessel.

Discussion

B.4.3 A shard of glass in the subsoil, from a utility or 'wine' bottle, is not an unusual find, even on a rural site, and could come from a labourer's lunch, in which case it may have contained beer. The vessel glass in pit **199** is not in itself closely datable, although it was recovered alongside 13th-15th century pottery. The quality of the glass suggests that it is modern, and intrusive into what is otherwise a medieval feature, having been recovered from the upper fill of the feature.

Retention, dispersal or display

B.4.4 The plain and fragmentary nature of the total assemblage means it is of little significance. The following catalogue acts as a full record and the glass may be deselected prior to archival deposition.

Glass Catalogue

Context	Cut	Form and Colour	MNV	No. of Shards	Weight (kg)	Glass Date
2	Layer	Basal shard from an olive-green bottle, with a deep kick. Impossible to suggest profile from this shard. Several small areas of iridescence, surfaces otherwise rough. 8-9mm thick	1	1	0.064	The condition of the glass suggests a late 18th-early 19th century date.
233	**199**	Small irregular shard of slightly curved, thin, clear, colourless vessel glass. 3.5-1.8mm thick	1	1	0.001	Not closely datable

Table 3. Glass

B.5 Pottery

By Sue Anderson

Introduction

B.5.1 Pottery totalling 931 sherds (11,717g) was collected from 61 contexts, of which eight formed part of the evaluation. Table 4 provides a quantification by period group. A summary catalogue is included at the end of this report.

Description	No	Wt/g	Eve	MNV
Prehistoric	1	21	0.07	1
Early medieval	48	201		33
Medieval	801	10766	6.35	482
Late medieval	77	703	1.23	35
Post-medieval	1	14		1
Modern	3	12		3
Total	**931**	**11717**	**7.65**	**555**

Table 4. Pottery quantification by period.

B.5.2 Although a number of sherds are large, with an average sherd weight of 13.4g in the medieval group, and there are several contexts with multiple sherds from individual vessels, the assemblage as a whole shows a high degree of abrasion. This may be related to the type of soil rather than to redeposition and residuality, although some material in the latest phases of site use is almost certainly residual.

Methodology

B.5.3 Quantification was carried out using sherd count, weight and estimated vessel equivalent (eve). The minimum number of vessels (MNV) within each context was also recorded, but cross-fitting was not attempted unless particularly distinctive vessels were observed in more than one context. A full quantification by fabric, context and feature is available in archive. All fabric codes were assigned from the author's fabric series (Anderson unpub.). A x20 microscope was used for fabric identification and characterisation. Form terminology for medieval pottery is based on 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.

Pottery by period

Prehistoric

B.5.4 A rim fragment of a ?jar was recovered from (253). The rim is an upright thickened type and the sherd is in a flint-tempered fabric with sparse coarse burnt flint inclusions, oxidised externally. The vessel rim was 240mm in diameter.

Early medieval

B.5.5 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. However, the lack of Thetford-type ware in this group may indicate a later start date.

Fabrics

B.5.6 The fabrics, listed below, were distinguished largely on the basis of coarseness and abundance of inclusions.

EMW Early medieval ware. Handmade, fine to medium sandy with few other inclusions, generally thin-walled. Hard. Dark grey-black, or oxidised. 11th–12th c.

EMW1 Slightly coarser than the typical EMW1, generally at least partly oxidised and thicker walled vessels. 11th–13th c.

B.5.7 Table 5 shows the quantities of early medieval wares by fabric.

Description	Fabric	Date range	No	Wt/g	Eve	MNV
Early medieval ware	EMW	11th-12th c.	42	161		28
Early medieval ware, thick-walled, oxidised	EMW1	11th-13th c.	6	40		5
Total early medieval			*48*	*201*		*33*

Table 5. Early medieval wares.

B.5.8 This group is dominated by the handmade sandy early medieval wares (EMW) typical of Norfolk and north Suffolk. No shelly wares were recovered in this group.

Forms

B.5.9 A single, heavily abraded, rimsherd was recovered from (204). It was a thickened everted type with a ?rounded edge, but abrasion and post-depositional damage meant that it was not measurable.

Medieval wares

B.5.10 Medieval coarsewares are wheelmade wares which are generally of 12th–14th-century date. This large group was dominated by coarsewares, the majority of which were comparable with Waveney Valley and Hollesley types. However, the two are very similar and fall within a general East Suffolk group in terms of their forms.

Fabrics

B.5.11 The fabrics, listed below, were distinguished largely on the basis of coarseness and abundance of inclusions.

HOLL: Hollesley-type coarseware. Abundant fine-medium sand visible in the surfaces, sparse to moderate mica, and occasional 'local' inclusions such as chalk and ferrous fragments, often some burnt-out organics. Usually pale grey or almost white but may be oxidised to a buff or orange on one or both surfaces, and may be darker grey or black externally. 13th-14th c.

HOLLcp: Hollesley-type coarseware (clay pellets). As typical fabric, but with common self-coloured clay lenses. Colours variable, but usually pale grey or buff. 13th-14th c.

WVCW: Waveney Valley-type coarsewares. Fine sandy greywares, smooth surfaces without visible sand, some mica, few other inclusions but occasionally coarse pieces of local material such as flint. Forms similar to Hollesley-type wares.

MCW1: similar to HOLL, fine sandy with moderate to common soft ferrous inclusions, grey sometimes with oxidised surface. 13th-14th c.?

MCW2: fine sandy greyware with few other inclusions. Thin-walled, clear throwing lines, often grey-black but sometimes partly oxidised internally or at the margins. Similar to EMW but wheelmade. 12th-14th c.

MCW3: abundant fine sand, sparse mica, occasional coarse chalk (mostly leached) – probably variant of WVCW. 13th-14th c.?

MCW4: fine sandy, sparse mica, occasional coarse flint/quartz, buff, probably WVCW variant. 13th-14th c.?

MCWM1: micaceous Leiston type – very fine sandy pale grey or near-white, sparse to moderate self-coloured clay pellets, sparse to moderate burnt-out organics, sparse to moderate mica. 12th-14th c.

HOLG: Hollesley-type glazed ware. Fine or medium sandy Hollesley-type fabrics with glaze, usually oxidised externally. 13th-14th c.

B.5.12 Table 6 shows the quantities of medieval wares by fabric.

Description	Fabric	Date range	No	Wt/g	Eve	MNV
Hollesley-type coarseware	HOLL	13th–14th c.?	315	4571	3.21	210
HOLL with clay pellets	HOLLcp	L.13th-14th c.	14	313		8
Waveney Valley coarsewares	WVCW	12th–14th c.	350	4462	2.18	197
Medieval coarseware 1	MCW1	13th–14th c.?	16	252	0.05	10
Medieval coarseware 2	MCW2	12th–14th c.	10	90	0.15	7
Medieval coarseware 3	MCW3	13th–14th c.?	40	545	0.56	10
Medieval coarseware 4	MCW4	13th-14th c.?	2	21		2
MCW micaceous (Leiston type)	MCWM1	12th–14th c.	1	7		1
Low Countries greywares	LCGW	13th-15th c.	4	33		1
Hollesley glazed ware	HOLG	L.13th–E.14th c.	45	352	0.20	32
Scarborough Ware phase 1	SCAR1	M/L.12th–13th c.	3	119		3
Unprovenanced glazed	UPG	L.12th–14th c.	1	1		1
Total medieval			*801*	*10766*	*6.35*	*482*

Table 6. Medieval wares.

B.5.13 Hollesley-type and Waveney Valley-type wares were the most frequently occurring fabrics in this group, as is commonly found at sites in east Suffolk. These may have been made more locally than these attributions suggest, as the forms and fabrics are very similar and represent a trend seen throughout eastern Suffolk. However, at present there are no known medieval kilns within the vicinity of Reydon. If the Hollesley-type wares found here were genuinely from that production site, it is likely that they would have travelled the 30+km up the coast, rather than by land, and reached the site via the market in Southwold.

B.5.14 The glazed wares are also dominated by Hollesley-type products, with only two other types represented. The three sherds of Scarborough Ware may belong to a single vessel. One small unprovenanced body sherd was a fairly soft, fine pink fabric with white slip and copper green glaze, possibly Scarborough Ware or a Low Countries product.

Forms

Coarsewares

B.5.15 The range of forms present in the high medieval group comprised jars, jugs and bowls (Table 7), identified from rims or other distinguishing features.

Fabric	jar	jar/jug	jug	jug?	bowl	bowl?
HOLL	16	1	5	1	8	3
MCW1					1	
MCW2	1					
MCW3	2		1			
WVCW	17		2	1	7	
Totals	*36*	*1*	*8*	*2*	*16*	*3*

Table 7. Forms by fabric in the medieval group (MNV)

B.5.16 In total there were 68 rims (based on MNVs) in the medieval coarseware group. It was not possible to discern differences in rim types between the fabrics owing to the small sizes of most of the groups, so Table 8 shows the combined wheelmade forms and rim types (in addition, two square-beaded rims were of uncertain form, and one ?jug rim was of uncertain type).

Rim	Code	jar	jar/jug	jug	jug?	bowl	bowl?	Suggested date
Everted	EV					1		12th-14th c.
Flaring	FLAR				1	1		12th-14th c.
Tapered everted	TAP	2				1		12th-14th c.
Flat-topped beaded	FTBD	1						12th-14th c.
Upright plain	UPPL	1		1				12th-14th c.
Upright flat-topped	UPFT			1				12th-14th c.
Flat-topped everted	FTEV						1	13th c.?
Upright with FTEV tip	UPFTEV	1						13th c.?
THEV, flat-topped end	EVFT	2				2		13th-14th c.?
Inturned	INT			1				13th-14th c.?
Everted square beaded	EVSQ	8				5	1	13th-14th c.
Square beaded	SQBD	1	1	1		2		13th-14th c.
Thickened everted	THEV	4				4	1	13th-14th c.
Upright square beaded	UPSQ	6						13th-14th c.
Upright thickened	UPTH	5		2				13th-14th c.?
Triangular bead	TRBD			2				13th-14th c.
Upright, TRBD	UPTR	1						13th-14th c.
Complex everted	COMP	4						14th c.+

Table 8. Medieval coarseware rim types and forms (MNV).

B.5.17 The rim forms indicate that the assemblage may include some early wares, but that the majority of pottery belongs to the second half of the period.

B.5.18 The majority of vessels were jars, varying in rim diameter between 110–320mm, the majority between 160–280mm. The bowls varied between 200–520mm. The jug rims were 80–180mm in diameter. Bases were generally sagging types and handles were all

wide or medium straps. Decoration was rare and comprised three vessels with applied thumbed strips (one at the base angle as well as on the body), a jug with girth-grooving at the neck, one example of combed wavy lines, two stabbed handles, and nine vessels (mainly bowls) with fingertip impressions at the shoulder. Up to eight bases were thumbed, as was one handle.

Glazed wares

B.5.19 Glazed wares formed *c*.7.3% of the high medieval group (based on MNV). This proportion is fairly typical of rural sites in East Anglia.

B.5.20 Whilst the majority of vessels in this category were probably jugs, only one rim was present, a Hollesley-type flat-topped beaded type. Four handles were wide strap forms, and a Scarborough ware handle was a rod type. Only one base was present, a sagging type. Glaze was generally green with only a few yellowish or 'orange' (clear or uncoloured) examples. Two vessels were decorated with applied strips, one had combed horizontal lines, one had a finger-tip impression and one base was thumbed. The glazed jug single rim diameter was 80mm.

Imports

B.5.21 Four sherds of a Low Countries greyware base with a pulled tripod foot were recovered. Similar wares are dated to the 13th–15th century in Amsterdam, and this example was found in association with other undiagnostic greyware sherds which have been recorded as 'late medieval reduced' wares (see below). It is possible that some or all of these could also be imported, but the fabrics of all these fine greywares could easily be of local origin too.

Distribution

B.5.22 Medieval wares were recovered from 60 of the 61 contexts which contained pottery on this site. In seven contexts they were found in association with late medieval wares. The largest single group (227 sherds) was recovered from five fills of pit **199**, there were 98 sherds from spread 285, and 44 from spread 218 (all Phase 5). Thirty-four features contained ten or fewer sherds of this period.

Illustrated vessels (Fig. 11)

1. WVCW jar, thickened everted rim. Very fine sandy. Ditch fill 50 (**48**), Phase 3.
2. WVCW jar, complex rim. Pit fill 207 (**208**), Phase 5.
3. WVCW (or LCGW?) jar, upright plain rim. Spread/midden 218, Phase 5.
4. HOLL jar, upright triangular beaded rim. Finer type, could be WVCW. Pit fill 275 (**267**), Phase 3
5. HOLL jug, upright plain rim, strap handle. Pit fill 230 (**199**), Phase 5.

Late medieval

B.5.23 The late medieval group includes wares which are transitional between the medieval and early post-medieval periods. Some forms and fabrics could be contemporary with the latest high medieval wares or the earliest post-medieval types and some have date ranges which span both periods.

Fabrics

B.5.24 Table 9 shows the quantities of late medieval wares in the assemblage.

Description	Fabric	Date range	No	Wt/g	Eve	MNV
Late medieval reduced wares	LMR	14th–15th c.?	38	308	0.09	30
Late medieval and transitional	LMT	M/L.14th-E.16th c.	39	395	1.14	5
Total late medieval			*77*	*703*	*1.23*	*35*

Table 9. Late medieval wares.

B.5.25 This group is dominated by the handmade sandy early medieval wares (EMW) typical of Norfolk and north Suffolk. No shelly wares were recovered in this group. Late medieval and transitional wares (LMT) were made across East Anglia, with known production sites near Norwich, in the Waveney Valley, in the Wattisfield area and near Woodbridge (Jennings 1981; Anderson *et al*. 1996). Some of the glazed wares identified as Hollesley-type in this assemblage were similar to some of the LMT wares in terms of fabric; these were recorded as LMT where the form suggested they belonged to this period.

B.5.26 Also recovered were some fine greyware sherds which, based on their condition in comparison with medieval coarsewares from the same contexts, have been recorded as 'late medieval reduced' wares. This is not a common type in Suffolk, being more frequent in the Midlands, and it is possible that the wares from this site were later medieval imports from the Low Countries (see LCGW above).

Forms

B.5.27 Two LMT rims were from jugs, two vessels had combed horizontal lines and a few sherds had sparse green glaze. The LMR group included a bowl with an everted rim and a jar with a lid-seated everted rim.

Distribution

B.5.28 Late medieval pottery was recovered from seven contexts, all in association with larger quantities of high medieval wares. Sherds were found in spreads 218 and 285, hearth 178, and pits 199, 228, 253 and 283, with the majority from spread 218 and pit 199 (34 and 35 sherds respectively).

Post-medieval

B.5.29 Table 10 shows the quantities of post-medieval and modern pottery from the site.

Description	Fabric	Date range	No	Wt/g	Eve	MNV
Glazed red earthenware	GRE	16th–18th c.	1	14		1
Late slipped redware	LSRW	18th–19th c.	1	1		1
Refined white earthenwares	REFW	L.18th–20th c.	1	6		1
Yellow Ware	YELW	L.18th–19th c.	1	5		1
Totals			*4*	*26*		*4*

Table 10. Post-medieval and modern pottery

B.5.30 A GRE base fragment, a yellow ware bowl rim, an undecorated refined whiteware body sherd and a rim fragment of late slipped redware were all recovered from subsoil 02.

Pottery by site phase

B.5.31 A summary of the pottery by site phase is provided in Table 11. The largest group was from late medieval Phase 5, followed by Phase 3.

Pot period	Ph.2	Ph.3	Ph.4	Ph. 5	Un
Prehistoric				1	
Early medieval	6	21	5	15	1
Medieval	36	144	38	581	2
Late medieval				77	
Post-medieval					1
Unknown					3
Totals	*42*	*165*	*43*	*674*	*7*

Table 11. Pottery quantities by period and site phase.

B.5.32 The majority of sherds were recovered from ditch fills, pits and layers.

Phase 2 – Medieval (13th–14th c.)

B.5.33 The Phase 2 assemblage totals 42 sherds recovered from segments of two ditches. The material includes pottery of early to latest medieval date, although the majority is high medieval.

Ditch 10: Fills 109, 110, 134 and 145 contained 4 EMW, 2 WVCW, 4 HOLL including a bowl, a jar and a jug, and 1 HOLG. 13th-14th c.

Ditch 12: Thirty-one sherds were recovered from fills 13, 17 and 140: 2 EMW, 17 MCW3 of a jug, 3 WVCW, 9 HOLL including a bowl and two jars. 14th c.

Phase 3 – Medieval (13th–14th c.)

B.5.34 Contexts assigned to this phase produced a total of 165 sherds from eight pits and three ditches. The largest groups were from pit 205 (40 sherds) and ditch 14 (35 sherds). As with Phase 2, there are a few early medieval sherds, but the majority are of 13th–14th-century date.

Pits

Pit 26: Fill 27 contained 1 MCW2 jar rim, 4 WVCW including a jar, and 6 HOLL including a jar and a jug. 13th-14th c.

Pit 143: Fill 144 contained 2 MCW2, 1 MCW3, 2 WVCW, 2 HOLL and 1 HOLG. 13th-14th c.

Pit 174: Two sherds of WVCW including a jar rim were recovered from fill 176. 13th-14th c.

Pit 201: Fill 200 contained 1 MCW3, 3 WVCW and 10 HOLL including a jar/jug and a bowl. 13th-14th c.

Pit 205: Forty sherds were collected from fill 204: 4 EMW including a jar, 3 EMW1, 2 MCW3, 12 WVCW including 3 jars and a bowl, and 19 HOLL including a bowl. 13th-14th c.

Pit 257: One EMW, 2 WVCW including a jar, 3 HOLL including a bowl and 1 HOLLcp were found in fill 272. 13th-14th c.

Pit 267: One WVCW and five HOLL including a jar were found in fill 275. 13th-14th c.

Pit 268: Eight sherds were collected from fill 282: 2 EMW, 3 WVCW and 3 HOLL. 13th-14th c.

Ditches

Ditch 4: Fills 5, 50, 51, 53 and 194 contained 23 sherds: 4 EMW, 9 WVCW including a jar, 1 HOLLcp and 9 HOLL. 13th-14th c.

Ditch 14: Thirty-five sherds were recovered from fills 15, 68, 94, 103 and 111: 6 EMW, 1 EMW1, 6 MCW1, 4 MCW3 including a jar, 9 WVCW including a bowl, 7 HOLL including a jar and a ?bowl, 1 HOLLcp and 1 HOLG. 13th-14th c.

Pit 95: Eleven sherds of an MCW3 jar were found in fill 96; more of this vessel was also found in fill 94 and possibly 101 of ditch 14. 13th-14th c.

Phase 4 – Medieval (13th–14th c.)

B.5.35 Forty-three sherds were recovered from a pit and four ditches in this phase. Of these, 13 sherds were from a single WVCW vessel in pit 86, which also contained eight other sherds. The ditches produced between two and seven sherds each. Again there was some residual early medieval ware with the majority of sherds being of high medieval date.

Pits

Pit 86: Fill 219 contained 1 MCW1 and 20 WVCW including a jar. More fragments of one of the WVCW vessels came from Phase 5 pit 223. 14th c.

Ditches

Ditch 76: Two tiny sherds of HOLL came from fill 75. 13th-14th c.

Ditch 187: Three WVCW including a bowl and a fragment of HOLL ?jug were found in fill 264. 13th-14th c.

Ditch 217: Fill 216 contained 2 EMW, 1 EMW1 and 3 HOLL including a ?bowl. 13th-14th c.

Ditch 261: Fill 281 contained 2 EMW, 3 WVCW, 2 HOLLcp and 2 HOLL. 13th-14th c.

Phase 5 – Late medieval (14th–15th c.)

B.5.36 Features assigned to this period produced 674 sherds from two spreads, a hearth, a ditch and 14 pits. Large groups were recovered from pit 199 (268 sherds) and spread 218/285 (179 sherds). Most of the other sherds came from pits underneath the spread.

Spreads

Spread 218: Seventy-eight sherds were recovered from this context: 3 MCW1 including a jug and a bowl, 15 WVCW including a jar, 19 HOLL including 3 bowls and a jug, 2 HOLG, 1 SCAR1, 4 LCGW, 1 LMT jug, and 34 LMR including a jar and a bowl. L.14th-15th c.

Spread 285: This part of the spread produced 101 sherds: 1 MCW2 (also in pit 265), 1 MCWM1, 59 WVCW including four bowls, 23 HOLL including three jars, 1 HOLLcp, 13 HOLG, 1 SCAR1, 1 LMT and 1 LMR. L.14th-15th c.

Hearth

Hearth 173: Four sherds were recovered from fill 178: 2 MVW1, 1 HOLL and 1 LMR. L.14th-15th c.?

Pits

Pit 28: Fill 32 contained 4 WVCW including a jug and a jar, 7 HOLL including a jar, and 3 HOLLcp including a jug. 13th-14th c.

Pit 29: Five sherds of a HOLLcp jug and 2 HOLL were found in fill 36. 13th-14th c.

Pit 37: Fifty-two sherds were found in fill 35, comprising 2 EMW, 1 MCW1, 4 MCW3 including a jar, 17 WVCW including a bowl, 20 HOLL including a jar, 1 UPG and 7 HOLG including a jug. 13th-14th c.

Pit 85: Three WVCW and 2 HOLL sherds were found in fill 84. 13th-14th c.

Pit 196: Two sherds of a HOLL vessel were found in fill 198. 13th-14th c.

Pit 199: Fills 215, 230, 231, 232 and 262 contained 268 sherds, comprising 6 EMW, 1 MCW1, 3 MCW2, 117 WVCW of 49 vessels including 3 jugs and a large storage vessel, 102 HOLL of 40 vessels including a bowl, a jar and 7 jugs, 4 HOLG, and 35 LMT of 1 jug. L.14th-15th c.

Pit 202: Fills 226 and 228 contained 1 WVCW, 8 HOLL including a bowl, 10 HOLG including a jug, 1 SCAR1 and 2 LMR. L.14th-15th c.

Pit 206: Fills 207, 209 and 211 produced 32 sherds: 2 MCW1, 1 MCW2, 1 MCW4, 8 WVCW including two jars, 17 HOLL including 2 bowls and 3 jars, and 3 HOLG including a jug. 14th c.?

Pit 223: Two WVCW sherds (same in Phase 4 pit 86), a HOLL jar rim and a sherd of HOLG came from fill 224. 13th-14th c.

Pit 251: Six sherds were recovered from fill 283: 1 WVCW, 3 HOLL, 1 LMT and 1 LMR. L.14th-15th c.

Pit 252: Fill 253 contained 1 UNFT, 1 EMW1, 8 WVCW, 4 HOLL and 1 LMT. L.14th-15th c.

Pit 254: Fills 255 and 256 contained 2 EMW, 11 WVCW including a jar and 1 HOLL. 13th-14th c.

Pit 265: Four EMW, 2 MCW2, 22 WVCW including 2 jars and 2 bowls, 7 HOLL and 2 HOLG. Cross-links were noted with MCW2 and WVCW vessels in spread 285. 13th-14th c.

Pit 266: Fill 284 contained 2 WVCW and 4 HOLL. 13th-14th c.

Ditches

Ditch 8: Two WVCW sherds were found in fills 44 and 46. 13th-14th c.

Unphased:

B.5.37 A total of seven sherds were from subsoil and will not be described in detail.

Summary and discussion

B.5.38 The largest group was from late medieval Phase 5, followed by Phase 3. A single sherd of prehistoric pottery was recovered, but was residual in a later context. A few early medieval wares were recovered from the site, but as this type continued to be made into the 13th century in rural areas it is likely to be contemporary with the high medieval wares which form the bulk of the assemblage. It seems likely that the site was not intensively used before the 13th/14th centuries. Although most of the assemblage came from a spread and pits of late medieval Phase 5, only a small proportion of the assemblage is of late medieval date, and this was found with fabrics normally dated to the 13th/14th centuries. However, several rims recovered from Phase 5 features were of 14th-century date and probably contemporary with the earliest late medieval wares.

B.5.39 The site has been phased on stratigraphic evidence as much of the pottery is broadly contemporary. However, the earliest medieval phase (Phase 2) ditches contained very little pottery and they may have been partly closed by the time this material was introduced to the fills. Features of Phase 3 contained the most pottery of this period, but still in relatively small quantities with the largest single group being only 40 sherds. The small quantity of material in Phase 4 features may indicate a decline in activity by this period. Several of the Phase 4 features cut the fills of Phase 3 features and some of the pottery from these may have been redeposited, rather than discarded in Phase 4.

B.5.40 The late medieval phase is dominated by pottery recovered from the large spread (218/285) at the south-east corner of the site and the quarry pits associated with it. It seems likely that the pits were established during the medieval period, perhaps relating to Phase 3, but remained in use for rubbish disposal into the later 14th century, with the spread perhaps representing the remains of an overlying midden, which grew as the pits were filled. A similar large deposit of pottery and other finds was excavated at Preston St Mary near Lavenham, which is thought to have been located at a green edge and has been interpreted as a community midden serving nearby dwellings (Anderson *et al.* 2010).

B.5.41 Comparison of the medieval coarseware fabrics present in each phase suggests that Waveney Valley types were slightly more frequent than Hollesley-type wares in Phases 4 and 5, although the numbers are small in Phases 2–4. This is in accord with Waveney Valley industry continuing into the late medieval period, whilst the Hollesley industry appears to have been in decline by the time LMT wares were introduced. The most common unsourced coarseware, MCW3, was the most frequent coarseware in Phase 2, the third most common in Phase 3, did not appear in Phase 4 contexts and was a minimal part of the Phase 5 assemblage, suggesting that it can probably be dated to the 13th/14th centuries but not later.

B.5.42 Overall the assemblage is typical of rural settlements in the county, comprising largely local coarseware cooking vessels of simple forms, dominated by jars and bowls with a few jugs. Glazed wares were present but only as a small proportion of the medieval wares, and were mostly local, with a few Yorkshire imports. Later wares usually show a greater variety of forms, but in this assemblage few forms were identifiable and comprised jugs, a jar and a bowl. Some hard late medieval greywares may be of Dutch origin, but otherwise there were no continental imported wares. Unusually, given that this site continued into the later medieval period, there were no German stonewares. Raeren mugs and jugs in particular are ubiquitous in the urban centres and coastal villages of Suffolk and Norfolk, so the lack of these suggests that the site had ceased to be used for rubbish disposal before the late 15th century.

Pottery Summary Catalogue

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Context	Fabric	No	Wt/g	MNV	Form	Rim	Parallel	Notes	Spot date	Fabric date range
2	EMW	1	7	1				fs, oxid surfaces		11th–12th c.
2	GRE	1	14	1						16th–18th c.
2	HOLL	1	9	1				fine, oxid int, occ mica		13th–14th c.?
2	LSRW	1	1	1	?	FTEV?				18th–19th c.
2	MCW4	1	4	1				buff, fs, occ coarse flint/cq, sparse mica		12th–14th c.
2	REFW	1	6	1				ironstone?		L.18th–20th c.
2	YELW	1	5	1	bowl	FLAR				L.18th–19th c.
5	EMW	2	9	1				abundant fs		11th–12th c.
5	HOLLCP	1	9	1						13th-14th c.?
13	HOLL	5	145	1	bowl	FLAR		heavily ?water-eroded. Rim measurement not possible		13th–14th c.?
13	HOLL	1	27	1	jar	COMP		almost LMT form	14+	13th–14th c.?
15	HOLG	1	3	1						L.13th–E.14th c.
15	HOLL	1	5	1						13th–14th c.?
15	HOLL	1	21	1				oxid int		13th–14th c.?
15	MCW1	1	8	1				sim to HOLL, fs, thin oxid surface ext, grey with Fe incl.		12th–14th c.
17	HOLL	1	11	1	jar	SQBD			13-14	13th–14th c.?
27	HOLL	4	11	4						13th–14th c.?
27	HOLL	1	8	1	jar	UPSQ			13-14	13th–14th c.?
27	HOLL	1	16	1	jug					13th–14th c.?
27	MCW2	1	17	1	jar	S		fs grey, clear throwing lines, thin-walled	13-14	12th–14th c.
27	WVCW	1	3	1						12th–14th c.
27	WVCW	2	31	1				fairly thick		12th–14th c.
27	WVCW	1	7	1	jar	TAP		vfs dk grey, occ org	13	12th–14th c.
32	HOLL	6	38	3						13th–14th c.?
32	HOLL	1	6	1	jar	EVSQ			13-14	13th–14th c.?
32	HOLLCP	1	9	1				cp type, pinkish ext		13th-14th c.?
32	HOLLCP	2	76	1	jug			cp type, pinkish surfaces		13th-14th c.?
32	WVCW	1	2	1						12th–14th c.
32	WVCW	2	21	1	jar	UPFTEV				12th–14th c.
32	WVCW	1	11	1	jug	UPTH				12th–14th c.
35	EMW	2	15	1				black, fs		11th–12th c.
35	HOLG	5	20	4						L.13th–E.14th c.
35	HOLG	1	12	1				poss LMT		L.13th–E.14th c.
35	HOLG	1	6	1	jug	FTBD		orange ext, small bead		L.13th–E.14th c.

Context	Fabric	No	Wt/g	MNV	Form	Rim	Parallel	Notes	Spot date	Fabric date range
35	HOLL	19	139	18						13th–14th c.?
35	HOLL	1	5	1	jar	EVSQ				13th–14th c.?
35	MCW1	1	11	1				abundant fs, sparse mica, sparse coarse Fe, prob HOLL variant		12th–14th c.
35	MCW3	3	24	2				abundant fs, sparse mica, occ chalk (mostly leached), prob WVCW variant		12th–14th c.
35	MCW3	1	15	1	jar	UPSQ				12th–14th c.
35	UPG	1	1	1				soft pink, looks like SCAR1, but ?all-over white slip		L.12th–14th c.
35	WVCW	14	141	12						12th–14th c.
35	WVCW	1	20	1				oxid		12th–14th c.
35	WVCW	1	7	1	?	SQBD		reddish, black ext, worn surface		12th–14th c.
35	WVCW	1	37	1	bowl	EVSQ				12th–14th c.
36	HOLL	2	16	2						13th–14th c.?
36	HOLLCP	5	147	1	jug			cp type, v pale buff, partly grey ext; globular		13th-14th c.?
44	WVCW	1	11	1						12th–14th c.
46	WVCW	1	6	1						12th–14th c.
50	EMW	1	3	1						11th–12th c.
50	HOLL	2	12	2						13th–14th c.?
50	WVCW	2	30	2						12th–14th c.
50	WVCW	2	26	1	jar	THEV		vfs, int bevel on rim		12th–14th c.
51	HOLL	2	18	1						13th–14th c.?
51	WVCW	1	57	1						12th–14th c.
53	EMW	1	3	1						11th–12th c.
53	HOLL	3	25	3						13th–14th c.?
53	WVCW	4	4	1						12th–14th c.
68	EMW	2	1	1				burnt		11th–12th c.
75	HOLL	2	2	1						13th–14th c.?
84	HOLL	2	9	2						13th–14th c.?
84	WVCW	3	10	3				2 partly oxid		12th–14th c.
94	EMW	2	5	1				oxid ext		11th–12th c.
94	HOLL	1	2	1						13th–14th c.?
94	HOLL	1	9	1	bowl ?	FTEV				13th–14th c.?
94	MCW1	5	40	1						12th–14th c.
94	MCW3	1	2	1						12th–14th c.
94	MCW3	2	8		jar	EVSQ				12th–14th c.
94	WVCW	6	53	1	bowl	TAP				12th–14th c.
96	MCW3	11	114	1	jar	EVSQ				12th–14th c.
99	HOLL	1	3	1						13th–14th c.?
103	EMW	2	4	1				oxid ext		11th–12th c.

Context	Fabric	No	Wt/g	MNV	Form	Rim	Parallel	Notes	Spot date	Fabric date range
103	EMW1	1	9	1				thick, buff core, reddish orange surfaces, fs, fire-cracked		11th-13th c.
103	HOLL	1	15	1	jar	EVFT				13th–14th c.?
103	HOLLCP	1	54	1						13th-14th c.?
103	MCW3	1	2							12th–14th c.
103	WVCW	3	31	3						12th–14th c.
109	HOLG	1	15	1						L.13th–E.14th c.
110	EMW	4	15	1						11th–12th c.
110	HOLL	1	34	1	jug					13th–14th c.?
110	WVCW	1	6	1						12th–14th c.
111	HOLL	1	25	1						13th–14th c.?
111	HOLL	1	11	1				oxid int		13th–14th c.?
134	HOLL	1	3	1				est surface lost		13th–14th c.?
134	WVCW	1	17	1	bowl	EVSQ				12th–14th c.
140	EMW	1	5	1						11th–12th c.
140	EMW	1	9	1				burnt?		11th–12th c.
140	HOLL	1	7	1						13th–14th c.?
140	HOLL	1	16	1				oxid, poss HOLG		13th–14th c.?
140	MCW3	17	299	1	jug	SQBD		v similar to HOLL but common v large voids		12th–14th c.
140	WVCW	3	12	2						12th–14th c.
144	HOLG	1	2	1						L.13th–E.14th c.
144	HOLL	2	32	2						13th–14th c.?
144	MCW2	2	9	1				buff int, reddish margins		12th–14th c.
144	MCW3	1	4	1						12th–14th c.
144	WVCW	2	7	2						12th–14th c.
145	HOLL	2	53	1	jar	UPSQ		v poor condition		13th–14th c.?
176	WVCW	1	3	1						12th–14th c.
176	WVCW	1	7	1	jar	THEV	Hollesley no.35	odd - outer edge of rim appears folded over?		12th–14th c.
178	HOLL	1	66	1				smoothed ext		13th–14th c.?
178	LMR	1	5	1						14th-15th c.
178	MCW1	2	10	1						12th–14th c.
194	HOLL	1	4	1						13th–14th c.?
198	HOLL	2	5	1						13th–14th c.?
200	HOLL	7	29	6						13th–14th c.?
200	HOLL	1	10	1				burnt, oxid surfaces		13th–14th c.?
200	HOLL	1	14	1	bowl					13th–14th c.?
200	HOLL	1	5	1	jar/jug	SQBD				13th–14th c.?
200	MCW3	1	42	1						12th–14th c.
200	WVCW	3	25	1				partly oxid ext		12th–14th c.
204	EMW	3	11	3						11th–12th c.
204	EMW	1	6	1	jar	THEV		oxid surfaces		11th–12th c.
204	EMW1	3	11	2						11th-13th c.
204	HOLL	18	146	14						13th–14th c.?

Context	Fabric	No	Wt/g	MNV	Form	Rim	Parallel	Notes	Spot date	Fabric date range
204	HOLL	1	16	1	bowl	EVSQ				13th–14th c.?
204	MCW3	2	35	2						12th–14th c.
204	WVCW	5	35	5						12th–14th c.
204	WVCW	1	14	1				fairly thick		12th–14th c.
204	WVCW	1	10	1				or thick EMW, fairly soft		12th–14th c.
204	WVCW	1	10	1				oxid red ext		12th–14th c.
204	WVCW	1	16	1	bowl	EVFT				12th–14th c.
204	WVCW	2	24	2	jar	EVSQ				12th–14th c.
204	WVCW	1	17	1	jar	EVSQ		oxid surfaces		12th–14th c.
207	WVCW	1	42	1	jar	COMP	rim as Hollesley 145			12th–14th c.
209	HOLG	1	6	1						L.13th–E.14th c.
209	HOLL	3	36	3						13th–14th c.?
209	MCW2	1	13	1						12th–14th c.
209	WVCW	1	15	1	jar	TAP				12th–14th c.
211	HOLG	1	5	1						L.13th–E.14th c.
211	HOLG	1	40	1	jug					L.13th–E.14th c.
211	HOLL	8	103	7						13th–14th c.?
211	HOLL	1	11	1	bowl					13th–14th c.?
211	HOLL	1	11	1	bowl ?	THEV	sim to H no. 91			13th–14th c.?
211	HOLL	2	14	1	jar	COMP	H no.145			13th–14th c.?
211	HOLL	2	37	2	jar	UPTH	H no. 44			13th–14th c.?
211	MCW1	2	15	1						12th–14th c.
211	MCW4	1	17	1						12th–14th c.
211	WVCW	5	36	5				may be 1 vessel		12th–14th c.
211	WVCW	1	12		jar	COMP				12th–14th c.
215	EMW	6	20	3						11th–12th c.
215	HOLG	1	11	1				unusually well made		L.13th–E.14th c.
215	HOLL	33	311	18						13th–14th c.?
215	HOLL	20	489	1	bowl	THEV		fs, sparse mica, whitish core, pink margins, pale grey surfaces		13th–14th c.?
215	HOLL	7	86	1	jar	EVSQ	H. no. 47?			13th–14th c.?
215	HOLL	1	12	1	jug			neck		13th–14th c.?
215	HOLL	1	32	1	jug	TRBD				13th–14th c.?
215	HOLL	1	14	1	jug	UPFT				13th–14th c.?
215	HOLL	1	15	1	jug	UPTH				13th–14th c.?
215	MCW2	1	5	1						12th–14th c.
215	WVCW	8	380	2						12th–14th c.
215	WVCW	25	122	25				prob fewer vessels, some may belong with base frags		12th–14th c.

Context	Fabric	No	Wt/g	MNV	Form	Rim	Parallel	Notes	Spot date	Fabric date range
215	WVCW	6	373	1	large storage vessel					12th–14th c.
216	EMW	2	4	1						11th–12th c.
216	EMW1	1	12	1						11th-13th c.
216	HOLL	3	10	3						13th–14th c.?
216	HOLL	1	14	1	bowl ?	EVSQ		complex bead, damaged edge	14-15	13th–14th c.?
218	HOLG	1	5	1						L.13th–E.14th c.
218	HOLG	1	5	1				pale grey, poss early LMT		L.13th–E.14th c.
218	HOLL	13	51	10						13th–14th c.?
218	HOLL	1	6	1				v pale grey		13th–14th c.?
218	HOLL	1	17	1	bowl	EV				13th–14th c.?
218	HOLL	2	63	2	bowl	EVSQ				13th–14th c.?
218	HOLL	2	37	1	jug					13th–14th c.?
218	LCGW	4	33	1					13th-15th c.	12th-15th c.
218	LMR	15	97	13						14th-15th c.
218	LMR	1	21	1				fairly thick		14th-15th c.
218	LMR	3	51	1				fairly thick, smoothed ext		14th-15th c.
218	LMR	1	18	1				slight rounded carination		14th-15th c.
218	LMR	11	78	8				vfs greyware, poss LCGW?		14th-15th c.
218	LMR	1	9	1	bowl	EV				14th-15th c.
218	LMR	1	6	1	jar	LSEV				14th-15th c.
218	LMT	1	13	1	jug	COLL				M/L.14th–E.16th c.
218	MCW1	1	9	1						12th–14th c.
218	MCW1	1	17	1	bowl	THEV				12th–14th c.
218	MCW1	1	131	1	jug					12th–14th c.
218	SCAR1	1	9	1						M./L.12th–E.13th c.
218	WVCW	14	129	14						12th–14th c.
218	WVCW	1	6	1	jar	UPPL		poss LCGW??		12th–14th c.
219	MCW1	1	2	1						12th–14th c.
219	WVCW	16	97	4						12th–14th c.
219	WVCW	4	26	1	jar	COMP				12th–14th c.
224	HOLG	1	5	1				poss LMT		L.13th–E.14th c.
224	HOLL	1	13	1	jar	UPSQ		pale buff		13th–14th c.?
224	WVCW	2	6							12th–14th c.
226	HOLG	2	5							L.13th–E.14th c.
226	HOLG	6	23	1				poss LMT		L.13th–E.14th c.
226	WVCW	1	7	1						12th–14th c.
228	HOLG	2	35	1	jug					L.13th–E.14th c.
228	HOLL	4	23	1						13th–14th c.?
228	HOLL	4	19	1	bowl	EVFT				13th–14th c.?

Context	Fabric	No	Wt/g	MNV	Form	Rim	Parallel	Notes	Spot date	Fabric date range
228	LMR	2	6	1						14th-15th c.
228	SCAR1	1	105	1						M./L.12th–E.13th c.
230	HOLL	1	10	1						13th–14th c.?
230	HOLL	10	237	1	jug	UPPL				13th–14th c.?
230	LMT	35	365	1	jug	INTCOL		fabric like HOLG but form is late	L.14?	M/L.14th–E.16th c.
230	MCW2	2	28	1						12th–14th c.
230	WVCW	24	675	7						12th–14th c.
230	WVCW	1	7	1	jug?	FLAR		part of lip		12th–14th c.
231	WVCW	1	11	1						12th–14th c.
232	HOLG	2	16	2						L.13th–E.14th c.
232	HOLG	1	52	1				or LMT		L.13th–E.14th c.
232	HOLL	7	142	7						13th–14th c.?
232	HOLL	1	4	1				coarser type		13th–14th c.?
232	HOLL	2	11	2				fine, near-white		13th–14th c.?
232	HOLL	11	601	1				large base, thin-walled		13th–14th c.?
232	HOLL	2	124	1	jug	INT				13th–14th c.?
232	WVCW	44	551	8						12th–14th c.
232	WVCW	1	3	1	jug	TRBD		small bead		12th–14th c.
253	EMW1	1	8	1						11th-13th c.
253	HOLL	4	14	2						13th–14th c.?
253	LMT	1	5	1				sim to GRIM but softer		M/L.14th–E.16th c.
253	UNFT	1	21	1	jar?	UPTH		v coarse flint, oxid ext	Neo/BA?	Prehistoric
253	WVCW	8	35	5						12th–14th c.
255	EMW	1	2	1						11th–12th c.
255	WVCW	2	3	1						12th–14th c.
256	EMW	1	4	1						11th–12th c.
256	HOLL	1	16	1						13th–14th c.?
256	WVCW	8	58	2						12th–14th c.
256	WVCW	1	5	1	jar	THEV				12th–14th c.
262	HOLL	1	14	1						13th–14th c.?
262	HOLL	3	149	1	jug					13th–14th c.?
262	MCW1	1	9	1						12th–14th c.
262	WVCW	2	57	1						12th–14th c.
262	WVCW	2	15	1				abundant fs, occ Fe, occ mica, coarser than most, may be HOLL		12th–14th c.
262	WVCW	3	79	1	jug			single spot of poss glaze?		12th–14th c.
264	HOLL	1	13	1	jug?	?		incomplete, poss a cordon?		13th–14th c.?
264	WVCW	1	4	1						12th–14th c.
264	WVCW	2	30	1	bowl	THEV				12th–14th c.
272	EMW	1	5	1						11th–12th c.
272	HOLL	2	21	1				finer type		13th–14th c.?
272	HOLL	1	69	1	bowl	SQBD				13th–14th c.?

Context	Fabric	No	Wt/g	MNV	Form	Rim	Parallel	Notes	Spot date	Fabric date range
272	HOLLCP	1	6	1						13th-14th c.?
272	WVCW	1	9	1				oxid ext		12th–14th c.
272	WVCW	1	16	1	jar	UPSQ		partly oxid		12th–14th c.
275	HOLL	3	62	3						13th–14th c.?
275	HOLL	2	45	1	jar	UPTR		finer type		13th–14th c.?
275	WVCW	1	7	1						12th–14th c.
281	EMW	2	2	1						11th–12th c.
281	HOLL	2	8	2						13th–14th c.?
281	HOLLCP	2	3	1						13th-14th c.?
281	WVCW	3	25	3						12th–14th c.
282	EMW	2	7	2						11th–12th c.
282	HOLL	3	31	3						13th–14th c.?
282	WVCW	1	7	1						12th–14th c.
282	WVCW	1	5	1	?	SQBD		oxid core		12th–14th c.
282	WVCW	1	7	1	jar	EVSQ		oxid core	14+	12th–14th c.
283	HOLL	1	14	1						13th–14th c.?
283	HOLL	2	36	1	jug			buff-red		13th–14th c.?
283	LMR	1	12	1						14th-15th c.
283	LMT	1	9	1				v similar (ext) to LMT rim in 218, but inner surface more like HOLG		M/L.14th–E.16th c.
283	WVCW	1	5	1						12th–14th c.
284	HOLL	3	31	2						13th–14th c.?
284	HOLL	1	18	1				v fine near-white		13th–14th c.?
284	WVCW	2	12	2						12th–14th c.
285	HOLG	12	64	8						L.13th–E.14th c.
285	HOLG	1	5	1	jug			pale grey		L.13th–E.14th c.
285	HOLL	7	130	7						13th–14th c.?
285	HOLL	6	48	2				fine		13th–14th c.?
285	HOLL	1	13	1				fine, soft, oxid ext		13th–14th c.?
285	HOLL	6	70	6				mostly fine		13th–14th c.?
285	HOLL	1	14	1	jar	FTBD		fine		13th–14th c.?
285	HOLL	1	7	1	jar	UPSQ				13th–14th c.?
285	HOLL	1	10	1	jar	UPTHFT	sim to H no.48			13th–14th c.?
285	HOLLCP	1	9	1						13th-14th c.?
285	LMR	1	5	1						14th-15th c.
285	LMT	1	3	1						M/L.14th–E.16th c.
285	MCW2	1	8	1				thin		12th–14th c.
285	MCWM1	1	7	1				pale grey with common org & sparse white cp - as Leiston?		12th–14th c.
285	SCAR1	1	5	1						M./L.12th–E.13th c.
285	WVCW	28	231	23						12th–14th c.
285	WVCW	2	8	1				oxid core		12th–14th c.
285	WVCW	10	174	3				poss 1-2 vessels		12th–14th c.
285	WVCW	1	27	1	bowl	SQBD				12th–14th c.

Context	Fabric	No	Wt/g	MNV	Form	Rim	Parallel	Notes	Spot date	Fabric date range
285	WVCW	13	88	1	bowl	THEV	H no.91			12th–14th c.
285	WVCW	5	44	1	bowl ?			thick		12th–14th c.
286	HOLL	5	53	1						13th–14th c.?
286	WVCW	1	12	1	jar	THEV		oxid		12th–14th c.
287	EMW	4	24	3						11th–12th c.
287	HOLG	2	17	2						L.13th–E.14th c.
287	HOLL	7	104	7						13th–14th c.?
287	MCW2	2	10	1						12th–14th c.
287	WVCW	8	103	8						12th–14th c.
287	WVCW	7	95		bowl	SQBD				12th–14th c.
287	WVCW	3	56		bowl	THEV	H no.91			12th–14th c.
287	WVCW	3	36	2	jar	UPTH				12th–14th c.

Rim forms: COLL – collared; COMP – complex everted LMT types; EV – everted; EVFT – everted with flat-topped end; EVSQ – everted square beaded; FLAR – flaring; FTBD – flat-topped beaded; FTEV – flat-topped everted; INT – inturned; INTCOL – inturned collared; LSEV – lid-seated everted; S – S-shaped; SQBD – square beaded; TAP – tapered everted; THEV – thickened everted; TRBD – triangular beaded; UPFT – upright flat-topped; UPFTEV – upright flat-topped everted; UPPL – upright plain; UPSQ – upright square beaded; UPTH – thickened; UPTHFT – upright thickened flat-topped; UPTR – upright triangular beaded.

B.6 Petrographic analysis of medieval pottery (Plates 10-11)

By Patrick Quinn

Background, Sample Materials and Aims of Analysis

B.6.1 Thin section petrographic analysis has been undertaken on five medieval pottery sherds recovered from land north of Green Lane, Reydon, Suffolk. The medieval ceramics from this site were classified macroscopically based on their fabric and a single sherd was selected from five of the fabrics for detailed petrographic analysis. The aim of the analysis was to characterise the sherds petrographically, check correspondence with the macroscopic fabric description, and comment on the possible provenance of the sherds. Details of the selected samples are provided in Table 12.

Methodology

B.6.2 All sherds were prepared as a standard 30 µm petrographic thin section at the Institute of Archaeology, University College London (Quinn 2013, 23-33). The thin sections were characterised petrographically under the polarising light microscope, characterised in terms of the petrographic composition and interpreted in terms of their raw materials and manufacturing technology. The five sherds were compared to one another under the microscope and compared to the macroscopic fabric descriptions of the client. Finally, the composition of the sherds in thin section was compared to selected analytical studies on medieval pottery from East Anglia (Anderson et al. 1996; Quinn 2015).

Results

B.6.3 All five samples are characterised by the presence of sand and silt-sized quartz inclusions with a lesser amount of other mineral and rock grains including polycrystalline quartz, muscovite mica, chert, plagioclase, microcline, perthite, phyllite, zircon and opaques, in a non-calcareous clay matrix with distinctive argillaceous inclusions (Plates 10 and 11).

B.6.4 The samples vary mainly in terms of the overall texture and grain-size distribution of their inclusions. Sample Rey 105-4 and to a lesser extent sample Rey 105-1 have a bimodal grain size distribution that consists of a distinct coarser fraction of rounded fine to medium sandsized inclusions and a fine fraction of more angular silt sized grains. In sample Rey 105-4 the coarse fraction contains a significant amount of polycrystalline quartz. Sample Rey 105-2 and particularly sample Rey 105-3 has a finer, more unimodal texture and the inclusions are generally sub-rounded to sub-angular. Sample Rey 105-5 has a unimodal inclusion size distribution, but is poorly sorted and not bimodal. It contains a coarse sand sized chert inclusion as well as small grains of this type.

B.6.5 All samples contain distinctive generally equant and rounded clay-rich bodies which can have sharp boundaries and shrinkage voids or merge into the surrounding fabric. They have a similar appearance to the clay matrix and may therefore represent

remnant grains of powdered clay that did not get sufficiently hydrated during paste preparation. They contain only fine silt-sized quartz and white mica inclusions and therefore suggest that the sand sized inclusions in the ceramics were added as temper. The bimodal nature of the inclusions in samples Rey 105-1 and Rey 105-4 may also support this interpretation, though the presence of a distinct silt-sized fine fraction in sample Rey 105-4, which did not come from the textural features needs to explained by the addition of two types of temper. Alternatively, the argillaceous inclusions might be classified as naturally occurring clay pellets. All analysed sherds contain opaque ferruginous inclusions. Sample Rey 105-1 may contain a few possible rounded glauconite inclusions in thin section.

B.6.6 The samples vary in terms of their porosity with abundant parallel sided meso-elongate drying voids in samples Rey 105-2, Rey 105-3 and Rey 105-4 and relatively fewer voids in samples Rey 105-1 and Rey 105-5. Sample Rey 105-3 contains several large vughs shaped voids in thin section. Firing was <850°C as indicated by the optical activity of the samples. Samples Rey 105-3 and Rey 105-5 were well oxidised and samples Rey 105-2 and Rey 105-4 were fired in a more reducing atmosphere.

B.6.7 Despite some differences in the texture and abundance of inclusions in the five samples, they share many similarities in terms of their generally rounded sand-sized quartz inclusions, noncalcareous micaceous clay matrix and the presence of argillaceous features. Sample Rey 105-4 (Plate 11A, B) was classified in hand-specimen as Hollesley-type coarseware (HOLL) and described as having “abundant fine-medium sand visible 2 in the surfaces, sparse to moderate mica, and occasional ‘local’ inclusions such as chalk and ferrous fragments, often some burnt-out organics” (Appendix B.5, 38). The prepared thin section of this sample is certainly sandy and contains mica and ferruginous inclusions, but no chalk or burnt out organics were present under the microscope. Fabric MCW1 (Medieval coarseware 1) to which sample Rey 105-1 (Plate 10A, B) has been attributed is described as being “similar to HOLL, fine sandy with moderate to common soft ferrous inclusions” (Appendix B.5, 38). Again, no chalk or burnt organics are present. Opaque iron inclusions are present but these are not particularly common. It may be that the ‘soft ferrous’ inclusions are equivalent to the argillaceous particles seen in the sample in this study. The two sherds Rey 105-1 and 4 are compositionally related to one another under the microscope as well as in hand specimen.

B.6.8 Sample Rey 105-5 (Plate 11C, D) WVCW has been classified macroscopically as a Waveney Valley-type coarseware (WVCW), which is described as “fine sandy greyware, smooth surfaces without visible sand, some mica, few other inclusions but occasionally coarse pieces of local material such as flint” (Appendix B.5, 38). In thin section the sherd does contain sand, though it features less medium sand-sized inclusions than some of the other samples in this study. Chert is present, including one large grain in the prepared thin section, but it is not particularly more abundant than any of the other sherds analysed. Fabric MCW3 (Medieval coarseware 3) in which sample Rey 105-3 (Plate 10E, F) is included may be a variant of WVCW. It is described as containing “abundant fine sand, sparse mica, occasional coarse chalk (mostly leached)” (Appendix B.5, 38). Under the microscope the dominance of fine sand-sized inclusions is confirmed and the sample contains rare mica. It has several large vughs

which could have been left from the leaching of chalk or other calcite. However, the shape of these and the nature of their boundaries does not suggests that this is the case. No evidence for calcite is present in this or any other sherds in this study. While sample Rey 105-3 bears some similarities to sample Rey 105-5, it also has features in common with the other three sherds.

B.6.9 Sample Rey 105-2 (Plate 10C, D) was classified in thin section as Medieval coarseware 2 (MCW2), which is described simply as a "fine sandy greyware with few other inclusions" (Appendix B.5, 38). While it is indeed dominated by fine sandsized quartz and polycrystalline inclusions, other inclusion types occur, such as sparse fine mica and rare chert and feldspar. There are some points of agreement between the macroscopic fabric classification of the five sherds and their petrographic composition in thin section. One characteristic of the samples that is not mentioned in the macroscopic descriptions of the five fabrics is the presence of the characteristic argillaceous inclusions. Fabric HOLcp (Hollesley-type coarseware with clay pellets), which was recorded at the site, but not submitted for petrographic analysis appears to contain these according to the description: "as typical fabric, but with common self-coloured clay lenses" (Appendix B.5, 38). As suggested above, the 'soft ferrous' inclusions in sample Rey 105-1 may equivalent to the argillaceous particles seen in the sample. It is worth bearing in mind that only one sherd from each fabric has been submitted for petrographic analysis and the selected sample may not be fully representative of its fabric if variation occurs.

Interpretation

B.6.10 Samples Rey 105-4 (Macroscopic fabric HOLL) and Rey 105-5 (Macroscopic fabric WVCW) are described as having 'local' inclusions such as flint, chalk and ferrous fragments (Appendix B.5, 38). The bedrock geology of the site and the wider area in which it is located is dominated by shallow-water marine and estuarine sands of the Crag Group. This is described as being "characteristically dark green from glauconite" and it is reported that "the gravels in the lower part of the group are almost entirely composed of flint" and "those higher in the group include up to 10% of quartzite from the Midlands, igneous rocks from Wales, and chert from the Upper Greensand of southeastern England" (BGS Lexicon of Named Rock Units). This lithology is overlain in places by till, sands and gravels of the Lowestoft Formation that is characterised by its chalk and flint content. Considering this information, it is conceivable that the mineral and rock inclusions detected within the sherds could have had a local origin, though glauconite has not been positively identified in the samples. It has to be borne in mind, however, that the Crag Group and Lowestoft Formation cover a very large area of Suffolk.

B.6.11 Published or unpublished petrographic studies on medieval pottery from the area around Reydon or indeed the wider Norfolk or Suffolk coast are rare. No pottery from this area or fitting the macroscopic fabrics tackled in this report ceramics appears to have been analysed by the late Alan Vince. Neither Hollesley-type nor Waveney Valley-type pottery was mentioned in 446 individual reports produced by the Alan Vince Archaeological Consultancy (AVAC) between 1995-2008, which were largely focused on medieval pottery from the UK. These ceramic types are also not covered in his

review of the application of ceramic petrography to the study of Anglo-Saxon and later medieval (Vince 2005).

B.6.12 One of the rare studies that is of relevance to the material in this report is analysis by Quinn (2015) on Late Medieval and Transitional (LMT) pottery from known and suspected kiln sites in Norfolk and Suffolk that may have supplied Norwich and the surrounding towns. Production material was analysed from LMT kilns around Norwich (Mountergate and Hare Road, Plumstead), as well towards the Norfolk and Suffolk coast (Hopton, Woodbastwick and Potter Heigham). The Hopton kiln site was part of the Waveney Valley industry of Late Medieval and Transitional Pottery (Anderson et al. 1996) and is therefore an important point of comparison. Though only one sherd from this site was analysed by Quinn (2015), it is characterised by rounded, sandy quartzose inclusions as well as abundant angular, silty material in a non-calcareous clay matrix, which matches the general composition seen in sample Rey 105-5 of suspected Waveney Valley pottery. Less common inclusions of chert, feldspar, white mica and polycrystalline quartz occur in the Hopton sherd, which is also in agreement with sample Rey 105-5. Direct comparison of the two thin sections under the microscope indicates that despite these similarities, they are not a close match as the Hopton sherd has a more abundant fine fraction and contains several silty streaks that are not present in sample Rey 105-5. The sherds of LMT from Potter Heigham and Woodbastwick have the same general sandy, slightly micaceous composition as that of Hopton. They are a better match for Rey 105-5 and are also similar under the microscope to Rey 105-1 of MCW001.

B.6.13 Strong similarities were reported between the products of the analysed LMT kilns sites of the Norfolk area in Quinn (2015, 3). With this in mind, medieval coarseware pottery of this region may be difficult to source to a specific production locale based on its petrographic composition alone. A conspicuous feature of many of the Reydon sherds, which does not appear to be common in the LMT sherds analysed from production sites by Quinn (2015) is the argillaceous inclusions that may represent fragments of poorly-hydrated base clay. One example exists in samples sample 4 from the assumed LMT workshop of Woodbastwick Site I, Blackhill Wood.

B.6.14 Late medieval and Transitional pottery from Hollesley on the Suffolk coast was not analysed in the study by Quinn (2015) so it is not possible to comment on the likelihood of sample Rey 105-4 coming from this area. The Suffolk coast close to Hollesely is geologically similar to the area around Reydon, though the London Clay also outcrops in addition to the Grag Group.

Sample	Context	Fabric	Description	Date Range
REY 105-1	35	MCW1	Medieval coarseware 1	13th-14thc.?
REY 105-2	27	MCW2	Medieval coarseware 2	12th-14th c.
REY 105-3	23	MCW3	Medieval coarseware 3	13th-14th c.?
REY 105-4	27	HOLL	Hollesley-type coarseare	13th-14th c.?
REY 105-5	27	WVCW	Waveney Valley coarsewares	12th-14th c.

Table 12. Details of medieval pottery analysed

B.7 CBM and Fired Clay

By Sue Anderson

Introduction

B.7.1 Fifteen fragments of CBM weighing 568g were collected from twelve contexts during the evaluation and excavation. In addition, there was one fragment of fired clay (7g). Summary catalogues of both are included at the end of this report.

B.7.2 The assemblage was quantified (count and weight) by fabric and form. Fabrics were identified on the basis of macroscopic appearance and main inclusions. The width, length and thickness of bricks and floor tiles were measured where possible, but roof tile thicknesses were only measured when another dimension was available. A full catalogue is included at the end of this section.

The assemblage

B.7.3 Table 13 shows the quantification of CBM by type and form. The majority of fragments were abraded or heavily abraded and many were not positively identifiable as a result.

Type	Form	code	No	Wt (g)
Roman	Roman tile	RBT	3	340
		RBT?	2	129
Roofing	Plain roof tile: medieval	RTM	1	11
	Plain roof tile: post-med	RTP	2	41
Walling	Later brick?	LB?	1	2
Unknown	Unidentified	UN	6	45
Totals			**15**	**568**

Table 13. CBM by type and form.

Roman

B.7.4 Three certain and two possible fragments of Roman tile were collected from subsoil 2, pit **268** and ditches **16**, **66** and **95** (Phases 2 and 3). Most were abraded. They were generally in fine sandy fabrics, sometimes with red clay pellets. One piece had a curving fingermark 'signature' and may have been part of a flanged *tegula*. Thicknesses of three fragments ranged between 20–33mm, one being within the upper range for flanged *tegulae* and the lower range for wall/floor tiles, and two probably pieces of flanged *tegulae*.

Roofing

B.7.5 One fragment of medieval/late medieval roof tile was recovered from ditch **8**, segment 59 (Phase 5). It was in a fine sandy fabric with reduced surfaces and had spots of clear glaze on one side. The same ditch produced two fragments of post-medieval roof tile from two other segments (**8**, **47**), one in a fine sandy fabric with flint and ferrous inclusions, and the other medium sandy.

Walling

B.7.6 A fragment of possible post-medieval brick was recovered from pit **201** (Phase 3). It was in a medium sandy fabric with flint inclusions, a typical fabric for this type of brick

in the area. However, the fragment is small and abraded and could be intrusive in this feature.

Unidentified

B.7.7 Three small, abraded fragments in soft fine sandy fabrics, one with clay pellets and one with clay pellets and voids (chalk?) may be fragments of fired clay or possibly Roman tile. They were found in ditch 261, ditch 8 (segment 59) and pit 254. One other fragment from ditch 8 (segment 98) was larger and in a fine sandy poorly mixed fabric – it could be later brick or Roman tile.

Fired Clay

B.7.8 A single fragment of fired clay (7g) was recovered from pit fill 272 (Phase 3). It is a dense brown, medium sandy, rounded lump and its function is unknown.

Discussion

B.7.9 This is a small and heterogeneous assemblage which includes a few fragments of the Roman, medieval and later periods, mostly in poor condition. It provides little of interpretative value for this site, but does suggest the presence of a Roman structure in the vicinity.

CBM Catalogue

Context	Fabric	Form	No	Wt	Abr	L	W	T	Mortar	Peg	Glaze	Notes	Date
2	fscp	RBT?	1	21	++								Rom?
9	ms	RTP	1	28	+								pmed
17	fs	RBT	1	57	+			20				cfm, prob FLT	Rom
46	fsffe	RTP	1	13									pmed
58	fs	RTM	1	11	+						SC	reduced surfaces	med/lmed
58	fs	UN	1	3	++							no surfaces	?
68	fscp	RBT?	1	108	++							surfaces eroded	Rom?
96	fscp	RBT	1	226	+			33					Rom
97	fsx	UN	3	39	+							LB or RBT, base reduced	Rom/pmed
200	msf	LB?	1	2	+								pmed?
256	fscp	UN	1	2	++							soft, poss RBT	?
281	fsvcp	UN	1	1	+							poss FC	?
282	fs	RBT	1	57				21				reduced surfaces	Rom

Fabrics: fs/ms – fine/medium sandy; fscp – fs with clay pellets; fsvcp – fscp with voids (chalk?); fsffe – fs with flint and ferrous fragments; msf – ms with flint; fsx – fs with streaks of white clay
Notes: cfm – curving fingermarks; FLT – flanged tegula; FC – fired clay
Forms: see Table 13

Fired Clay Catalogue

Context	Fabric	Type	No	Wt/g	Colour	Surface	Impressions	Abr	Notes
272	ms		1	7	brown			++	rounded lump, dense

B.8 Clay Tobacco Pipe

By Carole Fletcher

Introduction and Methodology

B.8.1 During the excavation, three fragments of white ball clay tobacco pipe, weighing 0.014kg, were recovered from ditches **92** and **101**. Terminology used in this report is taken from Oswald's simplified general typology (Oswald 1975, 37–41), and Crummy and Hind (Crummy 1988, 47-66).

Assemblage

B.8.2 From fill 94 of ditch **92**, an unabraded fragment of slightly tapering stem was recovered. A second fragment of slightly thicker tapering stem was found in ditch **101**, alongside a piece of an almost plain broken bowl. The stems cannot be closely dated, although, in general, thicker stems are later. Similarly, the bowl fragment is very plain and difficult to date, as little survives for comparison against known types (Oswald etc), however, the straight nature of the bowl fragment suggests a post-1640 date.

Discussion

B.8.3 The recovered fragments of clay tobacco pipe represent what are most likely casually discarded pipes. The pipe fragments do little, other than to indicate the consumption of tobacco on, or in the vicinity of, the site, most likely from the mid-17th century onwards.

Retention, dispersal or display

B.8.4 The plain and fragmentary nature of the total assemblage, means it is of little significance. The following catalogue acts as a full record and the clay tobacco pipe may be deselected prior to archival deposition.

Clay Tobacco Pipe Catalogue

Context	Cut	Form	Weight (kg)	No. of pipe stem fragments	No. of complete or partial bowls	Description	Date
94	**92**	Fragment of pipe stem	0.006	1		Fragment of stem, slightly tapering. Trimmed but evident mould lines. Surviving stem length 42mm, tapering slightly from 11mm to 10.5mm in diameter. Unabraded	Not closely datable
103	**101**	Fragment of pipe stem, fragment of bowl	0.008	1	1	Fragment of stem, 55mm long, with one trimmed and one untrimmed mould line. The stem tapers slightly from 9mm to 8mm. Plain fragment of bowl is relatively straight sided with a surviving height of 31mm. Four tiny impressions almost on rim suggest rouletting. Both unabraded	Bowl is likely to be post-1640
Total			**0.014**	**2**	**1**		

APPENDIX C ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

C.1 Environmental Samples

By Rachel Fosberry

Introduction

C.1.1 Thirteen bulk samples were taken from seven features within the excavated area. The features were mainly medieval in date with one undated feature (Phase 1 fire pit **190**) that is possibly prehistoric. A total of 323 litres of soil was processed for the recovery of preserved artefacts and ecofacts.

Methodology

C.1.2 The samples were processed by tank flotation using modified Siraff-type equipment for the recovery of preserved plant remains, dating evidence and any other artefactual evidence that might be present. The floating component (flot) of the samples was collected in a 0.3mm nylon mesh and the residue was washed through 10mm, 5mm, 2mm and a 0.5mm sieve. The dried flots were subsequently sorted using a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 60 and an abbreviated list of the recorded remains are presented in Table 14.

C.1.3 Identification of plant remains is with reference to the Digital Seed Atlas of the Netherlands (Cappers et al. 2006) and the authors' own reference collection. Nomenclature is according to Zohary and Hopf (2000) for cereals and Stace (2010) for other plants. Carbonized seeds and grains, by the process of burning and burial, become blackened and often distort and fragment leading to difficulty in identification. Plant remains have been identified to species where possible. The identification of cereals has been based on the characteristic morphology of the grains and chaff as described by Jacomet (2006).

Quantification

C.1.4 Items such as seeds and cereal grains were scanned and recorded qualitatively according to the following categories:

= 1-5, ## = 6-25, ### = 26-100, #### = 100+ specimens

Sample 12 was considered to be worthy of closer inspection and quantification. Due to the large size of the flot, a 20% sub-sample was quantified and the results in table 1 reflect this portion size.

C.1.5 Items that cannot be easily quantified such as charcoal and molluscs have been scored for abundance

+ = rare, ++ = moderate, +++ = abundant

b = burnt, f = fragment

Results

C.1.6 Preservation of plant remains is by carbonisation only with no evidence of waterlogging or mineralisation. Charcoal is frequent and well-preserved within some of the samples as indicated in Table 14. Molluscs are absent.

C.1.7 The results are discussed by phase:

Phase 1

C.1.8 Three samples were taken from fire pit **190**; fills 191 and 192 produced significant amounts of wood charcoal and a lesser amount from fill 193.

Phase 2

C.1.9 Two samples were taken from ditch **12**; fill 11 contains sparse charcoal only whereas fill 140 (**141**) contains occasional charred cereal grains that include barley (*Hordeum* sp.), rye (*Secale cereale*), free-threshing wheat (*Triticum* cf. *aestivum*). Seeds of stinking mayweed (*Anthemis cotula*), knotgrasses (*Polygonum* sp.), vetch (*Vicia* sp.) and docks (*Rumex* sp.) were probably weeds of the cereal crops. Two seeds of a sedge (*Carex* sp.) were also noted. A glume base (chaff fragment) of emmer wheat is likely to be residual within this context as it is a cereal that was mainly cultivated in the prehistoric period.

Phase 3

C.1.10 Fill 282 of pit **268** produced a small fragment of a charred bean (Fabaceae).

Phase 4

C.1.11 Fill 87 of pit **86** contains sparse charcoal only.

Phase 5

C.1.12 Each of the three fills (177, 178 and 179) of hearth **173** were sampled; charcoal was scarce suggesting it had been cleaned out prior to disuse or that any remaining charcoal had disintegrated, occasional charred grains of barley and rye are present but in such small quantities that their provenance is questionable and they may not relate to the original function of the hearth. Occasional beans and peas are present in fill 179.

C.1.13 Each of the upper three fills (231, 232 and 233) of pit **199** were sampled. Only fill 232 produced charred plant remains, the other fills were either sterile or contain charcoal. Fill 232 produced a large 500ml flot that is comprised of a fine component of charred straw/hay that is poorly preserved along with a significant assemblage of charred cereal grains, legumes and weed seeds. The predominant cereals are barley and rye, present in similar proportion. The preservation is poor to moderate suggesting that this could possibly be midden material or hearth waste that has been redeposited into a pit. Chaff remains are scarce but both barley and rye fragments are present. Legumes in the form of charred peas, beans and vetches are frequent and pod fragments are also present. The weed seeds most likely represent contaminants of the cereal and legume crop and include corncockle (*Agrostemma githago*), corn flower (*Centaurea cyanus*), wild radish (*Raphanus raphanistrum*), goosefoots (*Chenopodium* sp.), docks, cornsalad (*Valerianella dentata*) and cleavers (*Galium aparine*). Blinks (*Montia fontana*

ssp. *Chondrosperma*) and sheep's sorrel (*Rumex acetosella*) hint at the cultivation of sandy, drier soils to which rye is particularly suited. Brambles (*Rubus* sp.) and thistles (*Carduus/Cirsium* sp.) are more suggestive of disturbed ground. Several charred thorns were noted and these are also likely to be bramble.

Sample no.		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Context no.		13	87	140	177	178	179	191	192	193	221	233	232	231
Feature no		12	86	141	173	173	173	190	190	190	222	199	199	199
Feature type		Ditch	Pit	Ditch	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Post hole	Pit	Pit	Pit
Sample volume (L)		18	19	34	7	18	56	29	10	10	6	36	71	9
% sorted													20.00%	
Cereals														
***Avena* sp. Caryopsis**	Oat grain												6	
***Hordeum vulgare* l. caryopsis**	Barley grain			#		#	#						110	
***Secale cereale* l. caryopsis**	Rye grain			##		#							148	
***Triticum* sp. caryopsis**	Wheat grain			#									1	
Cereal indet. caryopsis	Indeterminate grain			#	#f	##							159	
Chaff														
***Hordeum vulgare* l. chaff**	Barley chaff												2	
***Secale cereale* L. chaff**	Rye chaff												9	
***Triticum dicoccum* glume base**	Emmer wheat chaff			#										
Culm node				#									##f	
Other food plants														
Legumes <2mm	Vetches/tares/small peas			#									45	
Legumes 2-4mm	Peas/small beans						#						15	
Legumes >4mm	Beans						#				#		10	
Legume pod fragments													##	
Dry land herbs														
Achillea millefolium L. seed	Yarrow												1	
***Agrostemma githago* L. seed**	Corncockle												1	
***Anthemis cotula* L. seed**	Stinking Chamomile			#										
***Atriplex* sp. Seed**	Oraches												1	
***Brassica/Sinapis* sp. seed kernel**	Cabbages/Mustards kernel												2	
***Bromus* spp. caryopsis**	Bromes												1	
***Carduus/Cirsium* sp. achene**	Thistles												2	
Caryophyllaceae indet. Seed	Pink Family												3	
***Centaurea cyanus* L. achene**	Cornflower												2	
***Chenopodium* sp. Seed**	Goosefoots												2	
***Chenopodium album* L. seed**	Fat-hen												4	
***Epilobium* sp. Seed**	Willowherbs												1	
***Fallopia convolvulus* (L.) Á. Löve achene**	Black-bindweed												2	
***Galium aparine* L. nutlet**	Cleavers												3	
***Lolium* sp. caryopsis**	Rye grass												1	
***Montia fontana ssp. chondrosperma* (Fenzl) Walters seed**	Blinks												5	
Polygonaceae indet. achene	Dock Family			#									3	
***cf. Raphanus raphanistrum* L. seed**	Wild Radish												1	
***Raphanus raphanistrum ssp. raphanistrum* L. mericarp**	Wild Radish seed-case segment												1	
***Rumex* sp. achene**	small-seeded Docks			#									11	
***Rumex acetosella* L. achene**	Sheep's Sorrel												3	
***Rumex cf. cripus* L. achene**	Curled Dock												7	
***Silene* sp. Seed**	Campions												9	

***Stellaria media* (L.) Vill. Seed**	Common Chickweed												5	
Large *Trifolium/Medicago* spp. (2-3mm) seed	large-seeded Clovers/Medicks												2	
***Valerianella dentata* L. seed**	Narrow-fruited cornsalad												1	
***Urtica dioica* L. seed**	Common Nettle												1	
Wetland/aquatic plants:														
elongate lenticular *Carex* spp. nut	elongate & flat-seeded Sedges			#										
Tree/shrub macrofossils														
***Rubus subgen. Rubus* seed**	Brambles												9	
Other plant macrofossils:														
Charcoal volume (ml)		2	<1	270	<1	<1	1	380	80	30	10	<1	350	20
Charcoal <2mm		++	++	++++	+	+	+	++++	++++	+++	+++	+	++++	+++
Charcoal 2mm-10mm		++	+	++++	+	+	+	++++	++++	+++	++	+	+++	+++
Charcoal >10mm							+	++++	+++	++	++			
Thorns													9	
Other remains:														
Ostracod													1b	
Pottery			+	#	+	#							##	#
Burnt flint						#	#	####	####	####				#
Volume of flot (mls)		5	5	300	20	30	80	560	100	30	15	10	500	20

Table 14. Samples

Discussion

C.1.14 Medieval deposits frequently produce charred cereals and legumes and the taxa recovered from pit **199** conform to the crops that were commonly cultivated in this period and also reflect the local sandy soils. It is possible that the barley and rye were a maslin crop in which both cereal varieties were cultivated in the same field as an insurance if one failed. Alternatively, both cereals may have been mixed post-processing. It is interesting to note the scarcity of wheat in this assemblage as this was the most common cereal cultivated for its value as flour for bread. Both barley and rye can also be used for bread but produce a very different texture and taste. Peas and beans would have been stored as a dried product and can also be ground for flour but were more commonly used in soups and stews. It is possible that the assemblage represents animal fodder with the spilt grains collected as stable waste mixed with straw/hay and subsequently burnt.

Retention, dispersal and display

C.1.15 The sample residues have been fully sorted and the finds reintegrated with the hand-collected material. The flots are stored with the site archive for future reference if required.

C.2 Animal Bone

By Zoë Ui Choileáin

C.2.1 Fill 281 (ditch **261**, Phase 4) contained a single long bone weighing 13g and belonging to a large mammal. The surface condition of the bone is fair; however, the material is highly fragmented.

C.2.2 As this material can provide no further information it is recommended for disposal.

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APPENDIX E OASIS REPORT FORM

Project Details

OASIS Number	oxfordar3-288012		
Project Name	Medieval remains to the north of Green Lane, Reydon, Suffolk		
Start of Fieldwork	3-08-2017	End of Fieldwork	1-09-2017
Previous Work	Yes	Future Work	No

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	REY105	Planning App. No.	DC/17/2537/FUL
HER Number	ESF 25610	Related Numbers	

Prompt	Requirement from local planning authority
Development Type	Rural Residential
Place in Planning Process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Techniques used (tick all that apply)

☐	Aerial Photography – interpretation	☐	Grab-sampling	☐	Rectified Photography
☐	Aerial Photography - new	☐	Gravity-core	☐	Remote Operated Vehicle Survey
☐	Annotated Sketch	☐	Laser Scanning	☐	Sample Trenches
☐	Augering	☐	Measured Survey	☐	Survey/Recording of Fabric/Structure
☐	Dendrochonological Survey	☒	Metal Detectors	☐	Targeted Trenches
☐	Documentary Search	☒	Open-area excavation	☐	Test Pits
☒	Environmental Sampling	☐	Phosphate Survey	☐	Topographic Survey
☐	Fieldwalking	☒	Photogrammetric Survey	☐	Vibro-core
☐	Geophysical Survey	☐	Photographic Survey	☐	Visual Inspection (Initial Site Visit)

Monument	Period
Ditch	Medieval (1066 to 1540)
Gully	Medieval (1066 to 1540)
Extraction Pit	Medieval (1066 to 1540)
Pit	Medieval (1066 to 1540)
	Choose an item.
	Choose an item.
	Choose an item.
	Choose an item.
	Choose an item.
	Choose an item.
	Choose an item.

Object	Period
Vessel	Medieval (1066 to 1540)
Nail	Medieval (1066 to 1540)
Tile	Medieval (1066 to 1540)
Thimble	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)
Vessel	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)
Animal remains	Uncertain
Glass	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)
Quern	Medieval (1066 to 1540)
Lithic implement	Early Bronze Age (- 2500 to - 1500)
Hinge	Uncertain
Staple	Uncertain

	Choose an item.		Choose an item.

Project Location

County	Suffolk
District	Waveney
Parish	Reydon
HER office	Suffolk
Size of Study Area	2562 sq.m
National Grid Ref	TM 498 779

Address (including Postcode)

Green Lane,
Reydon,
Southwold,
Suffolk,
IP18 6PD

Project Originators

Organisation	OA East
Project Brief Originator	Rachael Abraham
Project Design Originators	Louise Bush & Matt Brudenell
Project Manager	Matt Brudenell
Project Supervisor	Nicholas Cox

Project Archives

	Location	ID
Physical Archive (Finds)	SCC Stores	REY105
Digital Archive	OA East	XSFGLR17
Paper Archive	SCC Stores	REY105

Physical Contents	Present?	Digital files associated with Finds	Paperwork associated with Finds
Animal Bones	☒	☒	☐
Ceramics	☒	☒	☐
Environmental	☒	☒	☐
Glass	☐	☐	☐
Human Remains	☐	☐	☐
Industrial	☐	☐	☐
Leather	☐	☐	☐
Metal	☒	☐	☐
Stratigraphic		☒	☐
Survey		☒	☐
Textiles	☐	☐	☐
Wood	☐	☐	☐
Worked Bone	☐	☐	☐
Worked Stone/Lithic	☒	☐	☐
None	☐	☐	☒
Other	☐	☐	☐

Digital Media		Paper Media	
Database	☒	Aerial Photos	☐
GIS	☒	Context Sheets	☒
Geophysics	☐	Correspondence	☐
Images (Digital photos)	☒	Diary	☐
Illustrations (Figures/Plates)	☐	Drawing	☐

Moving Image	☐	Manuscript	☐
Spreadsheets	☐	Map	☐
Survey	☒	Matrices	☐
Text	☒	Microfiche	☐
Virtual Reality	☐	Miscellaneous	☐
		Research/Notes	☐
		Photos (negatives/prints/slides)	☐
		Plans	☒
		Report	☒
		Sections	☒
		Survey	☐

APPENDIX F WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

Land north of Green Lane, Reydon, Suffolk

Written Scheme of Investigation

Client: Orbit Homes

Prepared by	Louise Bush and Matt Brudenell
Date prepared	17/07/2017
Version	2

Planning application no.	DC/17/2537/FUL
Site code	REY 105
Project number	20887
Project type	Excavation
NGR	TM 498 779
Event number	ESF 25610
OASIS no.	oxfordar3-288012

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CONTENTS

1 GENERAL BACKGROUND

1.1.1 This WSI conforms to the principles identified in Historic England's guidance documents *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)*, specifically the MoRPHE *Project Manager's Guide* and *Project Planning Note 3: Archaeological Excavation.*

1.1.2 All work will be conducted in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Code of Conduct and Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation.

1.1.3 This WSI also incorporates the requirements of the EAA *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003).

1.2 Circumstances of the project

1.2.1 Oxford Archaeology East (OA East) have been commissioned by Orbit Homes to undertake an archaeological excavation on land proposed for residential development comprising 23 dwellings, north of Green Lane, Reydon, Suffolk.

1.2.2 The 0.27 ha area is centred over the densest archaeological remains, as identified by the trial trench evaluation. These remains comprise a series of ditches, on various alignments, along with a group of intercutting pits. All the features appear to date from the 13th to 14th century (Cox 2017).

1.2.3 The Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service Conservation Team (SCCAS) have recommended further archaeological investigation on the site because the works associated with the proposed development will cause significant ground disturbance that will have a negative impact on known archaeological remains (letter from SCCAS to Waveney District Council dated 28th June 2017)

1.2.4 This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) has been prepared on behalf of the Client in response to an Archaeological Brief for Investigation issued by Rachael Abraham of SCCAS (dated 23rd May 2017).

1.3 The proposed archaeological strategy

1.3.1 An excavation area, measuring 0.27 ha in size, will be stripped by mechanical excavator down to the archaeological horizon, whereupon investigation by hand will commence. The excavation area is located across the north-eastern portion of the proposed development area, where the archaeological remains were most concentrated.

1.4 Changes to this method statement

1.4.1 If changes need to be made to the methods outlined below – either before or during works on site – the SCCAS will be informed and asked to consider changes before they are made. Changes will be agreed in writing before work on site commences, or else at the earliest available opportunity.

2 THE GEOLOGY, TOPOGRAPHY AND OTHER FEATURES OF THE SITE

2.1.1 The site is located to the north of Green Lane, Reydon, Suffolk (centred on TM 498 779). The plot currently sits on agricultural land that is broadly flat at 10m OD. The plot is bounded by a hedged boundary to the east and Green Lane to the south, agricultural land is present to the north and west.

2.1.2 The geology on site comprises the Crag Group – Sand overlain by the Lowestoft Formation comprising sands and gravels (http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html).

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

3.1.1 The following section is taken from the evaluation WSI (Blackbourn & Brudenell 2017) and provides a brief summary of the archaeological background for the area surrounding the site, drawing on information held by the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (SHER).

3.2 Prehistoric and Roman

3.2.1 Neolithic flakes were recovered 500m north-west of the site (REY Misc; MSF 9046). A single struck flint was also recovered 500m to the east (REY Misc; MSF 11197). A Bronze Age axe hammer made of quartzite and measuring 9 inches long was recovered 900m west of the site (REY 017).

3.2.2 A series of Bronze Age finds and features have been identified 1.25km north-west of the site including a possible ring ditch (REY 006), three Bronze Age mounds (REY 015) and a scatter of beaker sherds and struck flints (REY 016).

3.2.3 Approximately 300m north-east of the site lie a series of undated cropmarks that appear to represent a ring ditch, field boundaries, trackways and possible enclosures (REY 056).

3.2.4 At Reydon Smear a number of Roman finds were recovered including building material, a scatter of pottery and evidence for a possible tile or brick kiln (REY 008). A single Roman coin has been recovered 400m to the south-east (REY 010) with a further coin recovered 250m north-west of the site depicting Hadrian (REY Misc; MSF 9136).

3.3 Medieval

3.3.1 The site lies on the edge of the former medieval green known as Reydon Common (REY 030), where there is potential for medieval green-edge settlement. Medieval pottery has been recovered 500m north-west of the site (REY Misc; MSF 9045), with further finds of pottery recovered during a watching brief at The Old School, 500m to the north-west (REY 055). However, no features were observed here, and the pottery was recovered from the subsoil.

3.3.2 The Vicarage, formerly the Church of St Maragaret is located 700m north-west (REY 011) and was recorded in the Domesday book.

3.3.3 Medieval activity was identified 1.4km west of the site with not only the recovery of metalworking debris and pottery (REY 027) but also gravel workings comprising three wells, one of which had a brick lining and their fills yielding pottery, animal bone and nails (REY 018).

3.4 Post-medieval and Modern

3.4.1 Two post-medieval pits were excavated 350m south-east of the site (REY 100), although this date is tentative. Post-medieval pottery has also been recovered 1.25km north-west of the site (REY 003).

3.4.2 Evidence for World War II defences in this part of Suffolk are vast. A barbed wire rectangular enclosure is partially visible 500m to the east (REY 040). A World War II anti tank ditch is located 700m west of the site and can be seen on aerial photographs (REY 034). Slit trenches of the same date have also been identified in the village (approximately 600m south) and vary between 7m and 25m in length (REY 039).

4 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

4.1 Aims of the excavation

4.1.1 The overall aim of the investigation is to preserve by record the archaeological evidence contained within the footprint of the development area, prior to damage by development, and investigate the origins, date, development, phasing, spatial organisation, character, function, status, and significance of the remains revealed, and place these in their local, regional and national archaeological context.

4.1.2 The scheme of works detailed below aims to:

- Establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains on the site, characterise where they are found (location, depth and extent), and establish the quality of preservation of any archaeology and environmental remains
- provide sufficient coverage to establish the character, condition, date and purpose of any archaeological deposits
- provide sufficient coverage to evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking deposits.

4.1.3 Based on the results of the evaluation, more site-specific aims and research questions can be formulated:

- explore further the origins and development of Green-side activity in Reydon
- add to understandings of rural medieval pottery industries in Suffolk.

4.1.4 Following the completion of the fieldwork, these research aims will be revised and redefined or expanded as necessary, ensuring that they contribute to the goals of the Regional Research Frameworks relevant to this area.

4.2 Research frameworks

4.2.1 This excavation takes place within, and will contribute to the goals of Regional Research Frameworks relevant to this area:

- Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern counties: 1. Resource Assessment (Glazebrook 1997, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 3);
- Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern counties: 2. Research Agenda and Strategy (Brown & Glazebrook 2000, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 8)
- Research and Archaeology Revisited: A Revised Framework for the East of England (Medlycott 2011, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24)

5 METHODS

5.1 Background research

5.1.1 A suitable level of documentary research will be undertaken before work on site commences. This research will draw on information in the Suffolk Historic Environment Record and County Records Office, and will include historical sources, maps, previous archaeological finds, and past archaeological investigations in the vicinity. The results will not be presented separately, but will be incorporated into the final excavation report.

5.2 Event number

5.2.1 Prior to the commencement of work on site, the following have been obtained from the Suffolk County HER:

- HER number: REY 105
- Event number: ESF 25610

5.2.2 Further to this, an OASIS reference number has been assigned to the project:

- OASIS number: oxfordar3-288012

5.3 Excavation method

Excavation standards

5.3.1 The proposed archaeological excavation and analysis will be conducted in accordance with current best archaeological practice and the appropriate national and regional standards and guidelines.

5.3.2 All work will be conducted in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct* and *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation*.

5.3.3 All fieldwork will be undertaken in accordance with the requirements of the OA Field Manual (ed. D Wilkinson 1992), and the revised OA fieldwork manual (publication forthcoming). Further guidance is provided to all excavators in the form of the OA *Fieldwork Crib Sheets – a companion guide to the Fieldwork Manual.* These have been issued ahead of formal publication of the revised Fieldwork Manual.

5.3.4 The excavation will also adhere to the SCCAS *Requirements for Archaeological Excavation* (2017).

Pre-commencement

5.3.5 Before work on site commences, service plans will be checked to ensure that access and groundworks can be conducted safely.

5.3.6 In order to minimise damage to the site and disruption to site users, Oxford Archaeology will agree the following with the client/landowner before work on site commences:

- the location of entrance ways

- sites for welfare units
- soil storage areas
- refuelling points for plant (if necessary), and the extent of any bunding required around fuel dumps
- access routes for plant and vehicles across the site

Soil stripping

5.3.7 Service plans will be checked before work commences on site. Before excavation areas are stripped, they will be scanned by a qualified and experienced operator, using a CAT and Genny with a valid calibration certificate.

5.3.8 All machine excavation will take place under the supervision of a suitably qualified and experienced archaeologist.

5.3.9 The excavation areas will be stripped by a mechanical excavator to the depth of geological horizons, or to the upper interface of archaeological features or deposits, whichever is encountered first. A toothless ditching bucket will be used to strip topsoil. Overburden will be excavated in spits not greater than 0.1m thick.

5.3.10 Where the archaeological levels are particularly deep, safe excavation procedures will be followed to ensure that trenches are safe to enter. This may include shoring or stepping the sides of interventions, as appropriate to the soil and site conditions. If areas become flooded, pumps may be used to remove excess water, and features will be assessed for stability and safety before staff enter them.

5.3.11 Metal detecting will be carried out across the excavation area prior to stripping. Spoil will also be scanned.

Hand excavation

5.3.12 The top of the first archaeological deposit will be cleared by machine, then cleaned off by hand. Exposed surfaces will be cleaned by trowel and hoe as necessary, in order to clarify located features and deposits.

5.3.13 All features will be investigated and recorded to provide an accurate assessment of their character and contents. All relationships between features or deposits will be investigated and recorded. Any natural subsoil surface revealed will be hand cleaned and examined for archaeological deposits and artefacts. Excavation will characterise the full archaeological sequence down to undisturbed natural deposits. Apparently natural features (such as tree throws) will be sampled sufficiently to establish their character.

5.3.14 All excavation of all archaeological deposits will be done by hand, unless agreed with the SCCAS that there will be no loss of evidence using a machine. The method of excavation will be decided by the senior project archaeologist.

5.3.15 There will be sufficient excavation to give clear evidence for the period, depth, and nature of each archaeological deposit. We will use the following levels for excavating features, unless others are agreed during the project.

Feature Class	Proportion
Layers/deposits/horizontal stratigraphy relating to domestic/industrial activity (e.g. hearths, floor surfaces)	100%
Post-built structures of pre-modern date	100%
Domestic ring-ditches or roundhouse gullies	50%
Pits associated with agricultural & other activities	50%
Linear features (ditches & gullies) associated with structural remains (minimum 1m slot excavated across width)	20%
Pre-modern linear features not associated with structural remains(minimum 1m slot excavated across width)	10%
Human burials, cremations & other deposits relating to funerary activity	100%

5.3.16 Where deep features cannot be excavated safely, they will be sampled using a hand augur or boreholes, in order to assess their depth and structure.

5.3.17 Significant archaeological features (e.g. solid or bonded structural remains, building slots or post-holes) will be preserved intact, even if fills are sampled.

5.3.18 If exceptional or unexpected feature are uncovered, the SCCAS will be informed, and their advice sought on further excavation or preservation.

5.4 Human remains

5.4.1 If human remains are encountered during excavation, the Client, County Coroner, and SCCAS will be informed immediately.

5.4.2 Human remains will be excavated in accordance with all appropriate legislation and Environmental Health regulations. Excavation will only take place after Oxford Archaeology has obtained a Ministry of Justice exhumation license.

5.5 Metal detecting and the Treasure Act

5.5.1 Metal detector searches will take place at all stages of the excavation by an experienced metal detectorist (Simon Birnie). Excavated areas will be detected immediately before and after mechanical stripping. Both excavated areas and spoil heaps will be checked. To prevent losses from night-hawking, features will be metal detected immediately after stripping.

5.5.2 Metal detectors will not be set to discriminate against iron.

5.5.3 Artefacts will be removed and given a small find number. Labels will be placed on the location of each 'small find' and surveyed in with a GPS.

5.5.4 If finds are made that might constitute ‘Treasure’ under the definition of the Treasure Act (1996), they will, if possible, be excavated and removed to a safe place. Should it not be possible to remove the finds on the day they are found, suitable security will be arranged. Finds that are 'Treasure' will be reported to the landowner and County Coroner within 14 days, in accordance

with the Act. The Suffolk Finds Liaison Officer from the Portable Antiquities Scheme will also be informed.

5.6 Recording of archaeological deposits and features

5.6.1 Records will comprise survey, drawn, written, and photographic data.

Survey

5.6.2 Surveying will be done using a survey-grade differential GPS (Leica CS10/GS08 or Leica 1200) fitted with "smartnet" technology with an accuracy of 5mm horizontal and 10mm vertical.

5.6.3 The site grid will be accurately tied into the Ordnance Survey National Grid and located on the 1:2500 or 1:1250 map of the area. Elevations will be levelled to the Ordnance Datum.

Written records

5.6.4 A register of all trenches, features, photographs, survey levels, small finds, and human remains will be kept.

5.6.5 All features, layers and deposits will be issued with unique context numbers. Each feature will be individually documented on context sheets, and hand-drawn in section and plan. Written descriptions will be recorded on pro-forma sheets comprising factual data and interpretative elements.

5.6.6 Where stratified deposits are encountered, a Harris Matrix will be compiled during the course of the excavation.

Plans and sections

5.6.7 Pre-excavation plans will be prepared using either GPS-based survey equipment or photogrammetry.

5.6.8 Site excavation plans will normally be drawn at 1:50, but on deeply-stratified sites a scale of 1:20 will be used. Detailed plans of individual features or groups will be at an appropriate scale (1:10 or 1:20).

5.6.9 Long sections showing layers will be drawn at 1:50. Sections of features will be drawn at 1:10 or 1:20. All section levels will be tied in to Ordnance Datum.

5.6.10 All site drawings will include the following information: site name, site code, scale, plan or section number, orientation, date and the name or initials of the archaeologist who prepared the drawing.

Photogrammetric recording

5.6.11 Plans and sections may be supplemented with photogrammetric recording of the excavation areas. Photogrammetric models will be based on high-resolution digital photographs with a minimum file size of 5 MB. Photogrammetric processing will be conducted using the Agisoft Photosoft (Professional Edition) software, and will incorporate reference points taken by GPS-based survey equipment.

Photographs

5.6.12 The photographic record will comprise high resolution digital photographs.

5.6.13 Photographs will include both general site shots and photographs of specific features. Every feature will be photographed at least once. Photographs will include a scale, north arrow, site code, and feature number (where relevant), unless they are to be used in publications. The photograph register will record these details, and photograph numbers will be listed on corresponding context sheets.

5.7 Post-excavation processing

5.7.1 Processing will take place in tandem with excavation, and advice will be sought from relevant specialists on key artefact types. The Project Manager and fieldwork project officer will be given feedback to enable them to develop excavation strategies during fieldwork.

5.7.2 Any finds requiring specialist treatment and conservation will be sent for appropriate treatment.

5.7.3 Finds will be marked with context numbers, site code or accession number, as detailed in the requirements of the Suffolk Store.

5.8 Finds recovery

Standards for finds handling

5.8.1 Finds will be exposed, lifted, cleaned, conserved, marked, bagged, and boxed in line with the standards in:

- United Kingdom Institute for Conservators (2012) *Conservation Guidelines No. 2*
- Watkinson & Neal (1988) *First Aid for Finds*
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014) *Standard and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of* Archaeological Materials
- English Heritage (1995) *A Strategy for the Care and Investigation of Finds.*

5.8.2 Where finds require conservation, this will be done in accordance with the guidelines of the Institute for Conservation (ICON),

Procedures for finds handling

5.8.3 At the start of work, a finds supervisor will be appointed to oversee the collection, processing, cataloguing, and specialist advice on all artefacts collected.

5.8.4 Artefacts will be collected by hand and metal detector. Excavation areas and spoil will be scanned visually and with a metal detector to aid recovery of artefacts. All finds will be bagged and labelled according to the individual deposit from which they were recovered, ready for later cleaning and analysis. 'Special/small finds' may be located more accurately by GPS if appropriate.

5.8.5 Processing will take place in tandem with excavation, and advice will be sought from relevant specialists on key artefact types. (See the Appendix for a list of specialists.)

5.8.6 All artefacts recovered from excavated features will be retained for post-excavation processing and assessment, except:

- those which are obviously modern in date
- where very large volumes are recovered (typically ceramic building material)
- where directed to discard on site by the SCCAS.

5.8.7 Where artefacts are not removed from site, a strategy will be employed to ensure a sufficient sample is retained, in order to characterise the date and function of the features they were excavated from. A record will be kept of the quantity and nature of artefacts which are not removed from site.

5.8.8 Any finds requiring specialist treatment and conservation will be sent for appropriate treatment.

5.9 Sampling for environmental remains and small artefact retrieval

Standards for environmental sampling and processing

5.9.1 Paleoenvironmental remains will be sampled and processed in accordance with the guidelines set out in:

- English Heritage (2011, 2nd edition) *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation*.
- Association for Environmental Archaeology (1995) *Environmental archaeology and archaeological evaluations. Recommendations concerning the environmental archaeology component of archaeological evaluations in England*. Working Papers of the Association for Environmental Archaeology 2. York: Association for Environmental Archaeology.
- Dobney, K., Hall, A., Kenward, H. & Milles, A. (1992*) A working classification of sample types for environmental archaeology*. Circaea 9.1: 24-26
- Murphy, P.L. & Wiltshire, P.E.J. (1994) *A guide to sampling archaeological deposits for environmental analysis.*

Procedures for sampling and processing

5.9.2 Bulk samples (up to 40 litres or 100% of context) will be taken from a range of site features and deposits to target the recovery of plant remains (charcoal and macrobotanticals) fish, bird, small mammal and amphibian bone and small artefacts. Environmental samples will be taken from well-stratified, datable deposits. Samples will be labelled with the site code, context number, and sample number.

5.9.3 If appropriate, monolith samples of waterlogged deposits and buried soils will be taken for pollen analysis, soil micro-morphological, or sedimentological analysis. Where consistent with the aims of the evaluation, samples will be taken from deposits, artefacts, and ecofacts for scientific (absolute) dating.

5.9.4 Where features containing very small artefacts – such as micro-debitage and hammerscale – are identified, bulk samples will be taken (up to 40 litres or 100% of context).

5.9.5 Typically, 10 litres of each bulk sample will be processed using tank flotation, with the remaining sub-sample processed where appropriate or necessary. Waterlogged samples will be wet sieved and stored in cool or wet conditions as appropriate.

5.9.6 Where practical, waterlogged wood specimens will be recorded in detail on site, in situ. When removed, they will be cleaned and photographed, and stored in wet cool conditions for assessment by a suitably qualified specialist (see the Appendix).

5.9.7 The project team will consult Historic England's Scientific Advisor on environmental sampling and dating where necessary.

6 REPORTING AND ARCHIVING

6.1 Post-excavation Assessment Report

6.1.1 Post-excavation analysis and reporting will follow guidance in English Heritage's (2009) Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment.

6.1.2 A post-excavation assessment report and updated research design will be delivered within six months of the completion of fieldwork.

6.1.3 If substantial remains are recorded during the project, it may be necessary to undertake a full programme of analysis and publication in accordance with the guidelines contained in English Heritage's Management of Archaeological Projects 2. If this is the case, then a timetable and programme of work for this aspect of the project will be included in the post-excavation assessment report.

6.2 Contents of the Assessment Report

6.2.1 The post-excavation assessment report will provide an objective account of the archaeological investigation and its findings. It will contain a comprehensive, illustrated assessment of the results and consider the potential for further analysis and publication in light of relevant research issues within regional and national research agendas.

6.2.2 The report will include:

- a title page detailing site address, site code and accession number, NGR, author/originating body, client's name and address
- full list of contents
- a non-technical summary of the findings
- a description of the geology and topography of the area
- a description of the methodologies used
- a description of the findings and assessment of the stratigraphic evidence
- tables summarising features and artefacts
- site location plans, and plans of each area excavated showing the archaeological features found
- selected sections of excavated features
- specialist assessment reports on artefacts and environmental finds
- relevant photographs of features and the site
- a discussion of the findings on site and their significance along with the relationship between findings and other archaeological information held in the Suffolk HER
- an updated project design linked to relevant local and regional research issues, including a programme of work and timetable for further analysis and publication (where appropriate)
- a bibliography of all reference material
- the OASIS reference and summary form.

6.3 Analysis Report and Publication

6.3.1 Where appropriate (in consultation with SCCAS), and following the production of the post-excavation assessment report, a post-excavation analysis report and/or publication will be produced.

6.3.2 The content of the post-excavation analysis report will be detailed in the updated project design contained within the post-excavation assessment report. Where required, this will be delivered within 18 months of the completion of fieldwork.

6.3.3 The scope, format and venue of any publication will be proportionate to the significance of the results.

6.3.4 If the evidence contained within the archive report is of significance, the SCCAS may require publication of the site in he annual 'Archaeology in Suffolk' section of the Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology & History.

6.4 Draft and final reports

6.4.1 A draft copy of all post-excavation reports will be supplied to SCCAS for comment.

6.4.2 Following approval of the report, one printed copy and one digital copy (PDF) will be presented to the Suffolk HER.

6.5 OASIS

6.5.1 A digital copy of the approved report will be uploaded to the OASIS database.

6.5.2 A copy of the OASIS Data Collection Form will be included in the report.

7 ARCHIVING

Archive standards

7.1.1 The site archive will conform to the requirements Appendix 1 of the Historic England's (2015) *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE), and the SCCAS *Archaeological Archives in Suffolk: Guidelines for Preparation and Deposition* (2017)

7.1.2 The preparation of the archive will follow the guidelines contained in *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 1992), and *Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation (*Brown 2007*).*

Archive contents

7.1.3 The archive will be quantified, ordered, and indexed. It will include:

- artefacts
- ecofacts
- project documentation – including plans, section drawings, context sheets, registers, and specialist reports
- photographs (digital photographs will be stored on CD-ROM, and colour printouts made of key features)
- a printed copy of the Written Brief
- a printed copy of the WSI
- a printed copy of all reports
- a printed copy of the OASIS form.

7.1.4 It is Oxford Archaeology Ltd's policy, in line with accepted practice, to keep site archives (paper and artefactual) together wherever possible.

7.1.5 A digital security copy of all documentary parts of the archive will also be made and retained by Oxford Archaeology.

Transfer of ownership

7.1.6 The archaeological material and paper archive produced from this investigation will be held in storage by OA East who will seek to transfer the complete project archive to the Suffolk County Store, in order to facilitate future study and ensure long-term public access to the archive. Where the landowner wishes to retain items recovered during excavation, all selected artefacts will be fully drawn and photographed, identified, analysed, documented and conserved in order to create a comprehensive catalogue of items to be kept by the landowner before the remainder of the archive can be deposited in the Suffolk County Store. A written transfer of ownership document will be forwarded to SCCAS before the archive is deposited. In the unlikely event that artefacts of significant monetary value are discovered, and if they are not subject to Treasure Act legislation, separate ownership

arrangements may be negotiated following the creation of a comprehensive illustrated catalogue, as described above.

8 TIMETABLE

8.1.1 Fieldwork is expected to take four weeks to complete, based on a five-day week, working Monday to Friday. This does not allow for delays caused by bad weather.

8.1.2 Post-excavation processing and assessment tasks will commence shortly after excavation commences, to inform the excavation strategy and minimise time required to prepare the final report after excavation is completed.

8.1.3 Post-excavation tasks will take a maximum of 6 months following the end of fieldwork, unless there are exceptional discoveries requiring lengthier analysis. Publication of the archive report will be completed within 2 years of completing fieldwork. Archiving will occur thereafter.

9 STAFFING AND SUPPORT

9.1 Fieldwork

9.1.1 The fieldwork team will be made up of the following staff:

- 1 x Project Manager (supervisory only, not based on site)
- 1 x Project Officer/Supervisor (full-time)
- 2 x Site Assistants (full time)
- 1 x Archaeological Surveyor (part-time)
- 1 x Finds Assistant (part-time, as required)
- 1 x Environmental Assistant (part-time, as required)

9.1.2 The Project Manager will be matt Brudenell, and the Project Officer responsible for work on site will be Nick Cox.

9.1.3 All Site Assistants will be drawn from a pool of qualified and experienced staff. Oxford Archaeology East will not employ volunteer, amateur, or student staff, whether paid or unpaid, except as an addition to the team stated above.

9.2 Post-excavation processing

9.2.1 We anticipate that the site may produce medieval remains. Environmental remains will also be sampled.

9.2.2 Pottery will be assessed by Sue Anderson (Anglo-Saxon and medieval).

9.2.3 Environmental analysis will be carried out by OA East staff, in consultation with the OA Environmental Department in Oxford. The results will be reported to Historic England's Regional Scientific Advisor. Environmental analysis will be undertaken by Rachel Fosberry (charred plant macrofossils, plant macrofossils), Liz Stafford (land molluscs), and Denise Druce and Mairead Rutherford (pollen analysis).

9.2.4 Faunal remains will be examined by Hayley Foster.

9.2.5 Conservation will be undertaken by Ipswich and Colchester Museums / Karen Barker (Antiquities Conservator), and will be undertaken in accordance with guidelines issued by the Institute for Conservation (ICON).

9.2.6 In the event that OA's in-house specialists are unable to undertake the work within the time constraints of the project, or if other remains are found, specialists from the list in the Appendix will be approached to carry out analysis.

10 OTHER MATTERS

10.1 Outreach and Public Engagement

10.1.1 The results of the excavation will be promoted via talks offered to the Reydon Primary School and Saint Felix School, Reydon. OA East will also offer a talk to the Southwold History and Museum Society. If suitable, a site open day will be held. The Client may also wish for the results to be published in the local press.

10.2 Monitoring

10.2.1 The SCCAS will be informed appropriately of dates and arrangements to allow for adequate monitoring of the works.

10.2.2 During the excavation, representatives of the client (Orbit Homes), Oxford Archaeology East (matt brudenell) and the County Archaeologist (Rachael Abraham) will meet on site to monitor the excavations, discuss progress and findings to date, and excavation strategies to be followed.

10.3 Insurance

10.3.1 OA East is covered by Public and Employer's Liability Insurance. The underwriting company is Lloyds Underwriters, policy number CC004337. Details of the policy can be supplied on request to the Oxford Archaeology East office.

10.4 Chartered Institute for Archaeologists

10.4.1 Oxford Archaeology is a Registered Organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), and is bound by CIfA By-Laws, Standards, and Policy.

10.5 Services, Public Rights of Way, Tree Preservation Orders etc.

10.5.1 The client will inform the project manager of any live or disused cables, gas pipes, water pipes or other services that may be affected by the proposed excavations before the commencement of fieldwork. Hidden cables/services should be clearly identified and marked where necessary. If there are overhead cables on the site or in the approachways, a survey must be completed by the relevant authority before plant is taken onto site.

10.5.2 The client will likewise inform the project manager of any public rights of way or permissive paths on or near the land which might affect or be affected by the work.

10.5.3 The client will inform the Project Manager if the site is a Scheduled Ancient Monument, Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), or any other type of designated site. The client will also inform the project manager of any trees subject to Tree Preservation Orders, protected hedgerows, protected wildlife,

nesting birds, or areas of ecological significance within the site or on its boundaries.

10.6 Site Security

10.6.1 Unless previously agreed with the Project Manager in writing, this specification and any associated statement of costs is based on the assumption that the site will be sufficiently secure for archaeological work to commence. All security requirements, including fencing, padlocks for gates etc. are the responsibility of the client.

10.7 Access

10.7.1 The client will secure access to the site for archaeological personnel and plant, and obtain the necessary permissions from owners and tenants to place a mobile office and portable toilet on or near to the site. Any costs incurred to secure access, or incurred as a result of withholding of access will not be Oxford Archaeology East's responsibility. The costs of any delays as a result of withheld access will be passed on to the client in addition to the project costs already specified.

10.8 Site Preparation

10.8.1 The client is responsible for clearing the site and preparing it so as to allow archaeological work to take place without further preparatory works, and any cost statement accompanying or associated with this specification is offered on this basis. Unless previously agreed in writing, the costs of any preparatory work required, including tree felling and removal, scrub or undergrowth clearance, removal of concrete or hard standing, demolition of buildings or sheds, or removal of excessive overburden, refuse or dumped material, will be charged to the client, in addition to any costs for archaeological evaluation already agreed.

10.9 Site offices and welfare

10.9.1 All site facilities – including welfare facilities, tool stores, mess huts, and site offices – will be positioned to minimise disruption to other site users, and to minimise impact on the environment (including buried archaeology).

10.10 Health and Safety, Risk Assessments

10.10.1 A risk assessment covering all activities to be carried out during the lifetime of the project will be prepared before work commences.

10.10.2 The risk assessment will conform to the requirements of health and safety legislation and regulations, and will draw on OA East's activity-specific risk assessment literature.

10.10.3 All aspects of the project, both in the field and in the office will be conducted according to OA East's Health and Safety Policy, Oxford Archaeology Ltd's Health and Safety Policy, and *Health and Safety in Field Archaeology* (J.L. Allen

and A. St John-Holt, 1997). A copy of Oxford Archaeology's Health and Safety Policy can be supplied on request.

11 APPENDIX: CONSULTANT SPECIALISTS

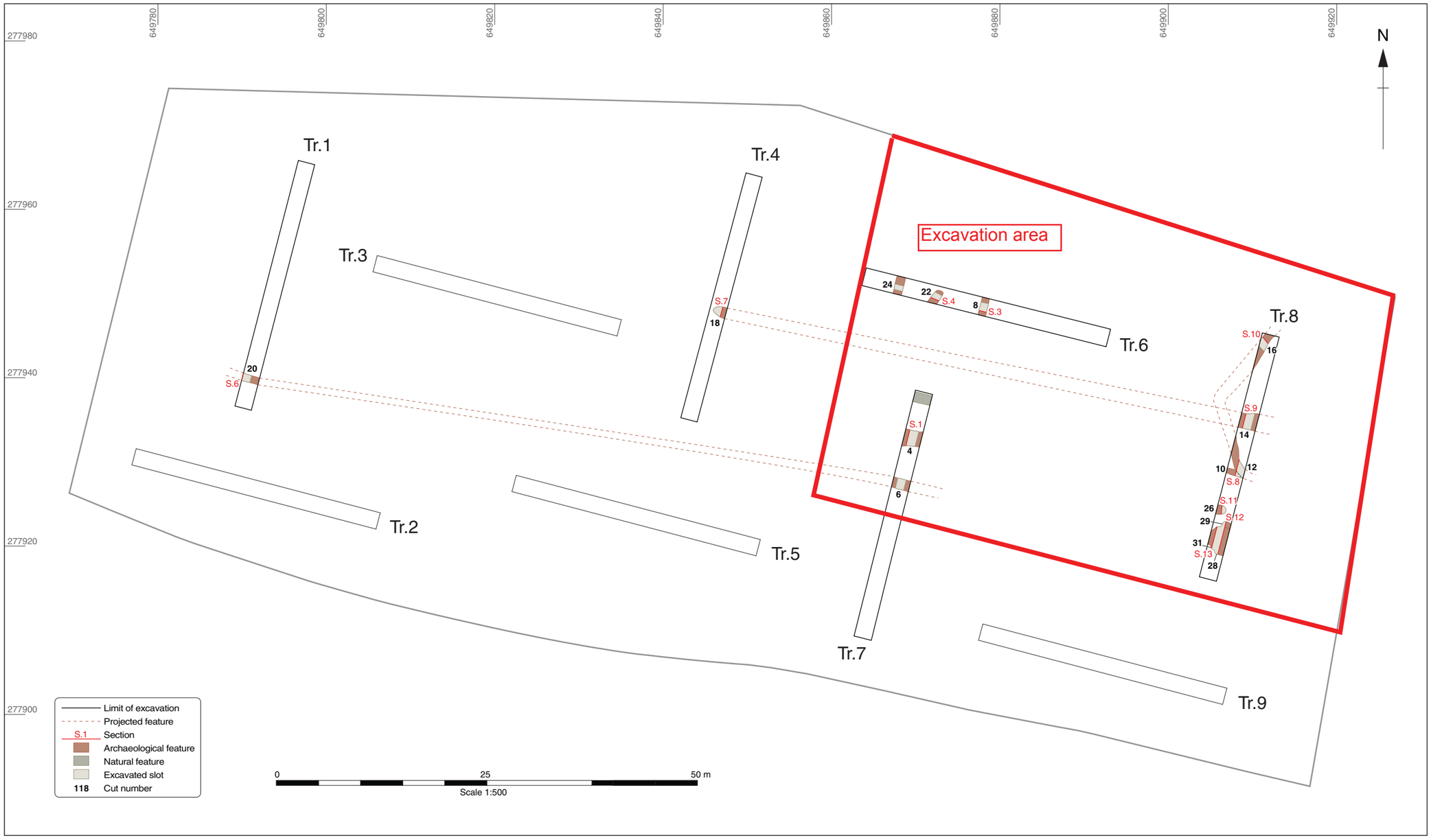
NAME	SPECIALISM	ORGANISATION
Allen, Leigh	Worked bone, CBM, medieval metalwork	Oxford Archaeology
Allen, Martin	Medieval coins	Fitzwilliam Museum
Anderson, Sue	HSR, pottery and CBM	Suffolk County Council
Bayliss, Alex	C14	English Heritage
Biddulph, Edward	Roman pottery	Oxford Archaeology
Bishop, Barry	Lithics	Freelance
Blinkhorn, Paul	Iron Age, Anglo-Saxon and medieval pottery	Freelance
Boardman, Sheila	Plant macrofossils, charcoal	Oxford Archaeology
Bonsall, Sandra	Plant macrofossils; pollen preparations	Oxford Archaeology
Booth, Paul	Roman pottery and coins	Oxford Archaeology
Boreham, Steve	Pollen and soils/ geology	Cambridge University
Brown, Lisa	Prehistoric pottery	Oxford Archaeology
Cane, Jon	illustration & reconstruction artist	Freelance
Champness, Carl	Snails, geoarchaeology	Oxford Archaeology
Cotter, John	Medieval/post-Medieval finds, pottery, CBM	Oxford Archaeology
Crummy, Nina	Small Find Assemblages	Freelance
Cowgill, Jane	Slag/metalworking residues	Freelance
Darrah, Richard	Wood technology	Freelance
Dickson, Anthony	Worked Flint	Oxford Archaeology
Dodwell, Natasha	Osteologist	Oxford Archaeologist
Donelly, Mike	Flint	Oxford Archaeology
Doonan, Roger	Slags, metallurgy	
Druce, Denise	Pollen, charred plants, charcoal/wood identification, sediment coring and interpretation	Oxford Archaeology
Drury, Paul	CBM (specialised)	Freelance
Evans, Jerry	Roman pottery	Freelance
Fletcher, Carole	Medieval pot, glass, small finds	Oxford Archaeology
Fosberry, Rachel	Charred plant remains	Oxford Archaeology
Foster, Hayley	Zooarchaeologist	Oxford Archaeology
Fryer, Val	Molluscs/environmental	Freelance
Gale, Rowena	Charcoal ID	Freelance
Geake, Helen	Small finds	Freelance
Gleed-Owen, Chris	Herpetologist	
Goffin, Richenda	Post-Roman pottery, building materials, painted wall plaster	Suffolk CC
Hamilton-Dyer, Sheila	Fish and small animal bones	

NAME	SPECIALISM	ORGANISATION
Howard-Davis, Chris	Small finds, Mesolithic flint, RB coarse pottery, leather, wooden objects and wood technology;	Oxford Archaeology
Hunter, Kath	Archaeobotany (charred, waterlogged and mineralised plant remains)	Oxford Archaeology
Jones, Jenny	Conservation	ASUD, Durham University
King, David	Window glass & lead	
Locker, Alison	Fishbone	
Loe, Louise	Osteologist	Oxford Archaeology
Lyons, Alice	Late Iron Age/Roman pottery	Oxford Archaeology
Macaulay, Stephen	Roman pottery	Oxford Archaeology
Masters, Pete	geophysics	Cranfield University
Middleton, Paul	Phosphates/garden history	Peterborough Regional College
Mould, Quita	Ironwork, leather	
Nicholson, Rebecca	Fish and small mammal and bird bones, shell	Oxford Archaeology
Palmer, Rog	Aerial photographs	Air Photo Services
Percival, Sarah	Prehistoric pottery, quern stones	Freelance
Poole, Cynthia	Multi-period finds, CBM, fired clay	Oxford Archaeology
Popescu, Adrian	Roman coins	Fitzwilliam Museum
Rackham, James	Faunal and plant remains, can arrange pollen analysis	
Riddler, Ian	Anglo-Saxon bone objects & related artefact types	Freelance
Robinson, Mark	Insects	
Rowland, Steve	Faunal and human bone	Oxford Archaeology
Rutherford, Mairead	Pollen, non-pollen palynomorphs, dinoflagellate cysts, diatoms	Oxford Archaeology
Samuels, Mark	Architectural stonework	Freelance
Scaife, Rob	Pollen	
Scott, Ian	Roman, Medieval, post-medieval finds, metalwork, glass	Oxford Archaeology
Sealey, Paul	Iron Age pottery	Freelance
Shafrey, Ruth	Worked stone, cbm	Oxford Archaeology
Smith, Ian	Animal Bone	Oxford Archaeology
Spoerry, Paul	Medieval pottery	Oxford Archaeology
Stafford, Liz	Snails	Oxford Archaeology
Strid, Lena	Animal bone	Oxford Archaeology
Tyers, Ian	Dendrochronology	
Ui Choileain, Zoe	Human bone	Oxford Archaeology
Vickers, Kim	Insects	Sheffield University

NAME	SPECIALISM	ORGANISATION
Wadeson, Stephen	Samian, Roman glass	Oxford Archaeology
Walker, Helen	Medieval Pottery in the Essex area	
Way, Twigs	Medieval landscape and garden history	Freelance
Webb, Helen	Osteologist	Oxford Archaeology
Willis, Steve	Iron Age pottery	
Young, Jane	Medieval Pottery in the Lincolnshire area	
Zant, John	Coins	Oxford Archaeology

Radiocarbon dating is normally undertaken for Oxford Archaeology East by SUERC and by the Oxford University Accelerator Laboratory.

Geophysical prospection is normally undertaken by Magnitude Surveys Ltd.



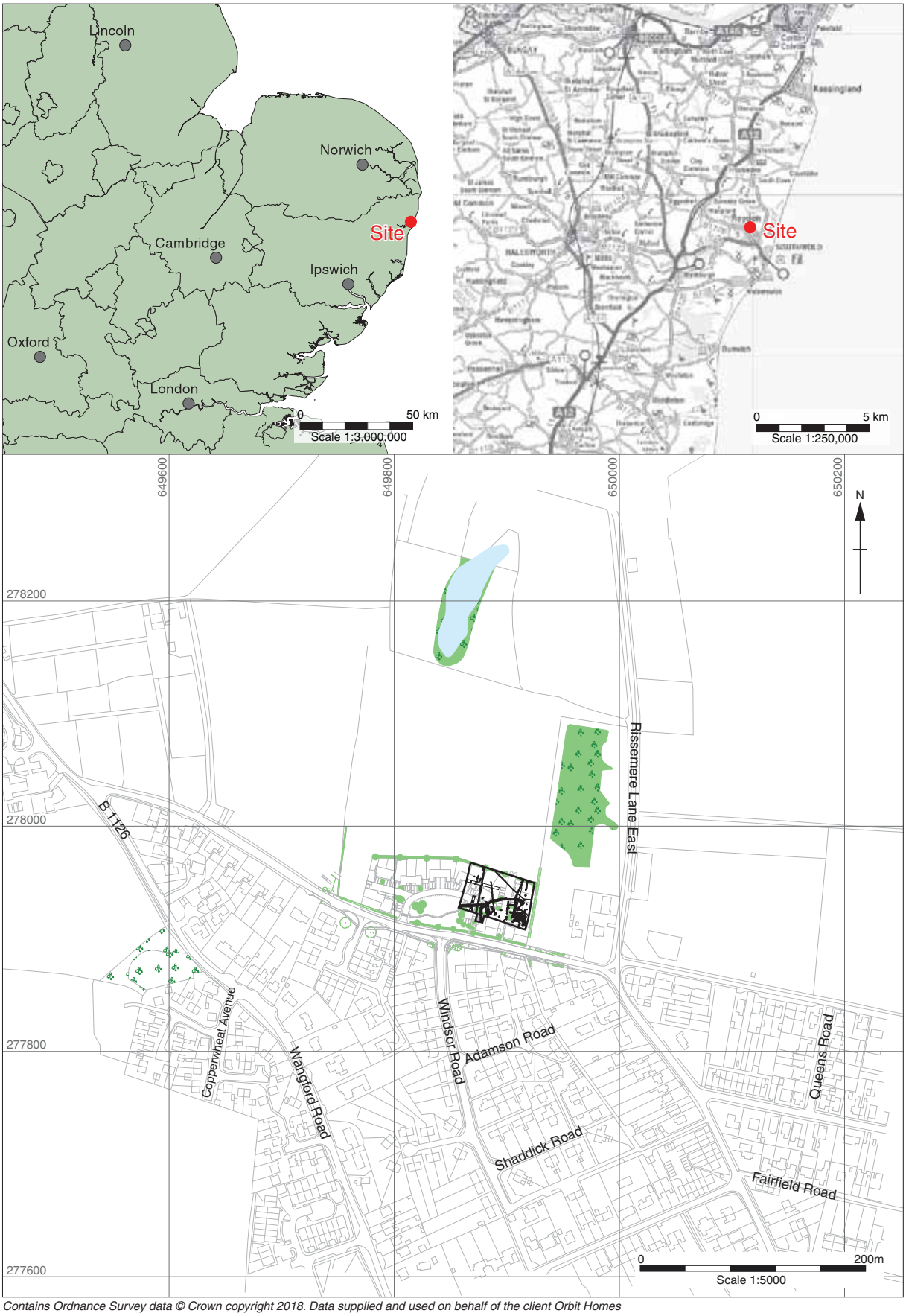


Figure 1: Site location

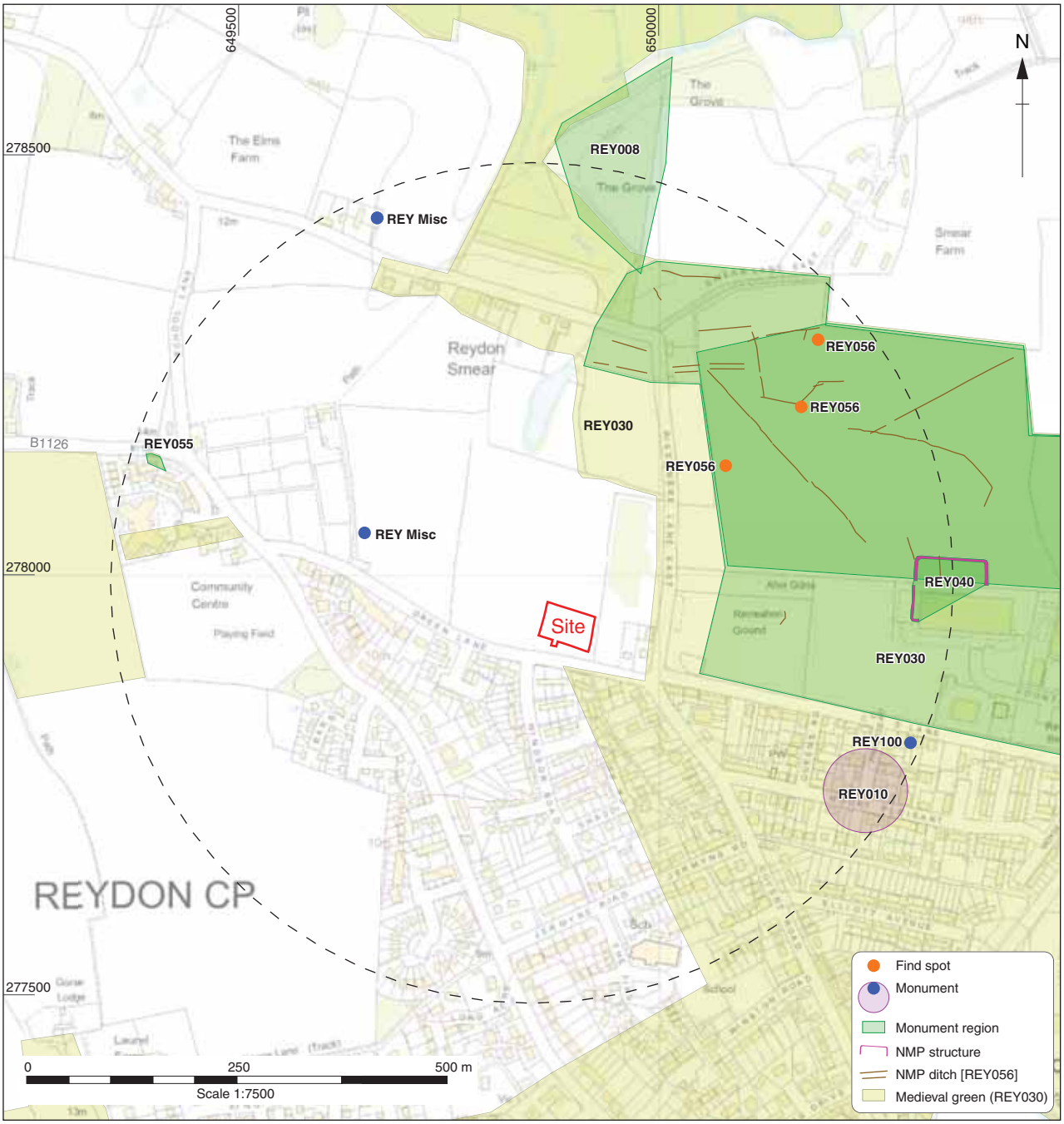


Figure 2: HER data map, 500m radius

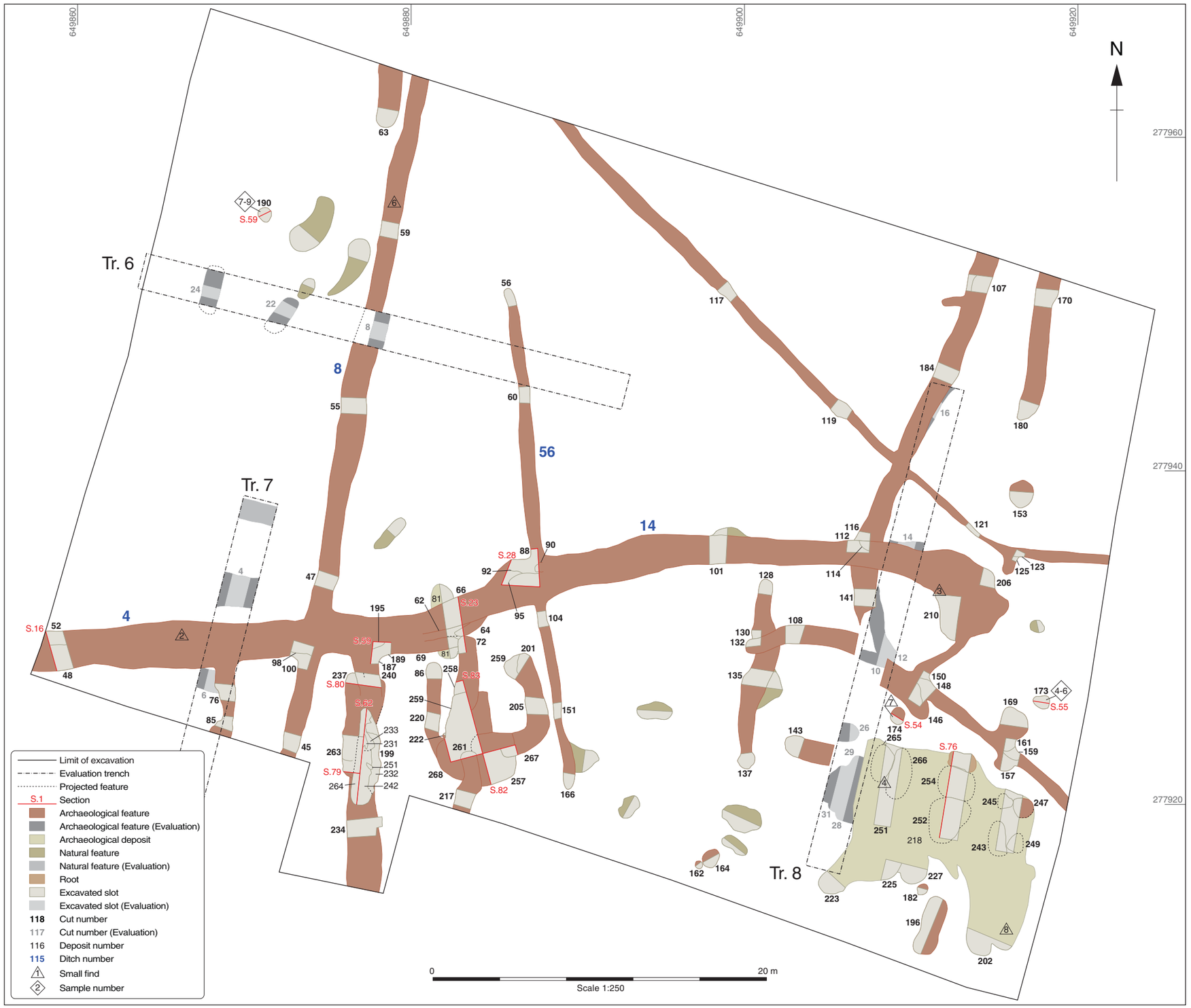


Figure 3: Site plan, all features

Figure 4: Site plan, Phase 1 (Pre-medieval)

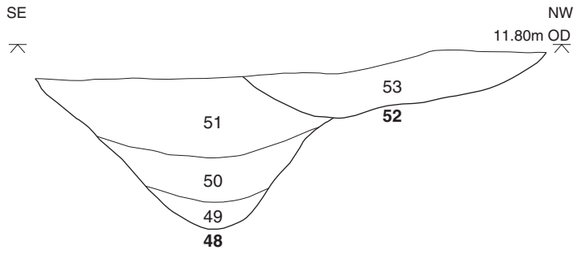
Figure 5: Site plan, Phase 2 (13th-14th century)

Figure 6: Site plan, Phase 3 (13th-14th century)

Figure 7: Site plan, Phase 4 (13th-14th century)

Figure 8: Site plan, Phase 5 (14th-15th century)

Section 16



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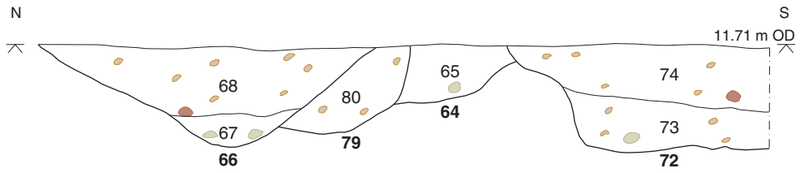
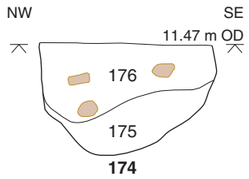
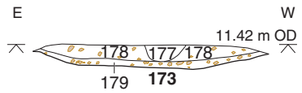


Section 54



Section 55



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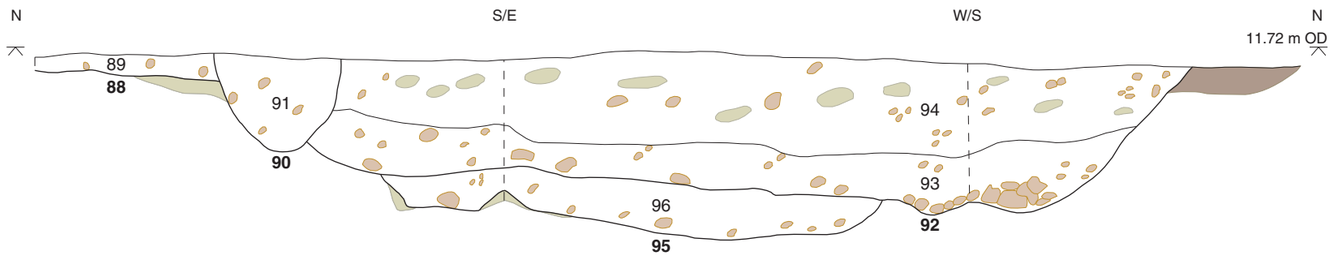

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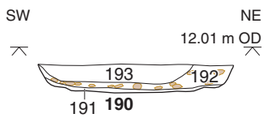

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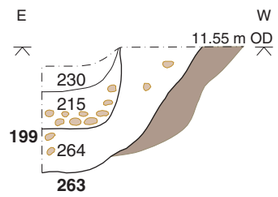

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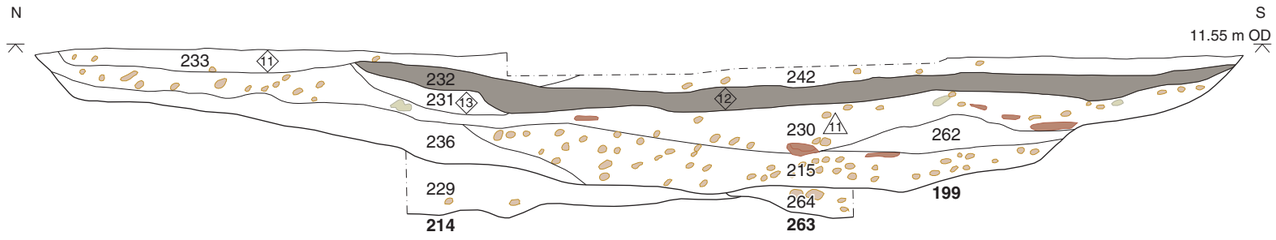

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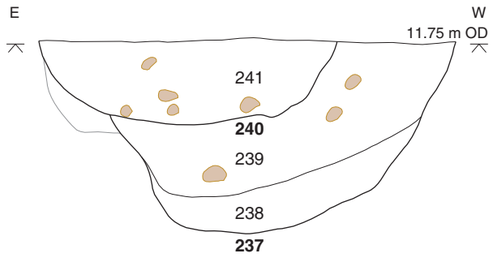

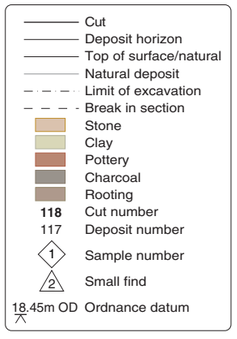

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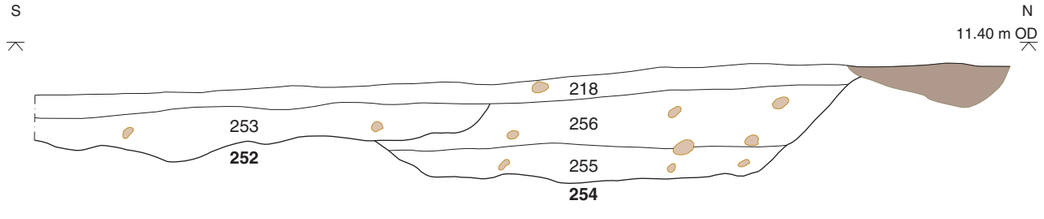

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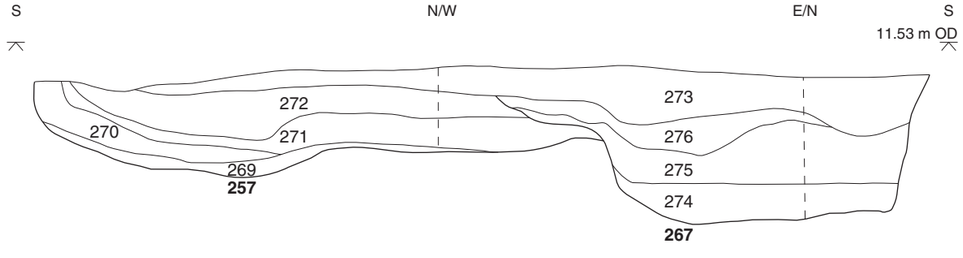

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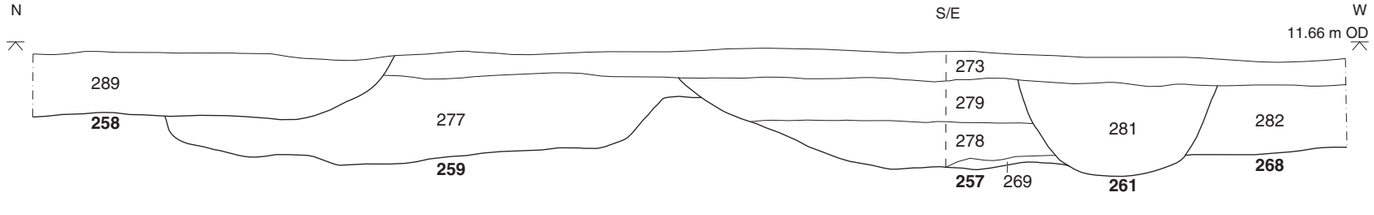


Figure 9: Selected sections

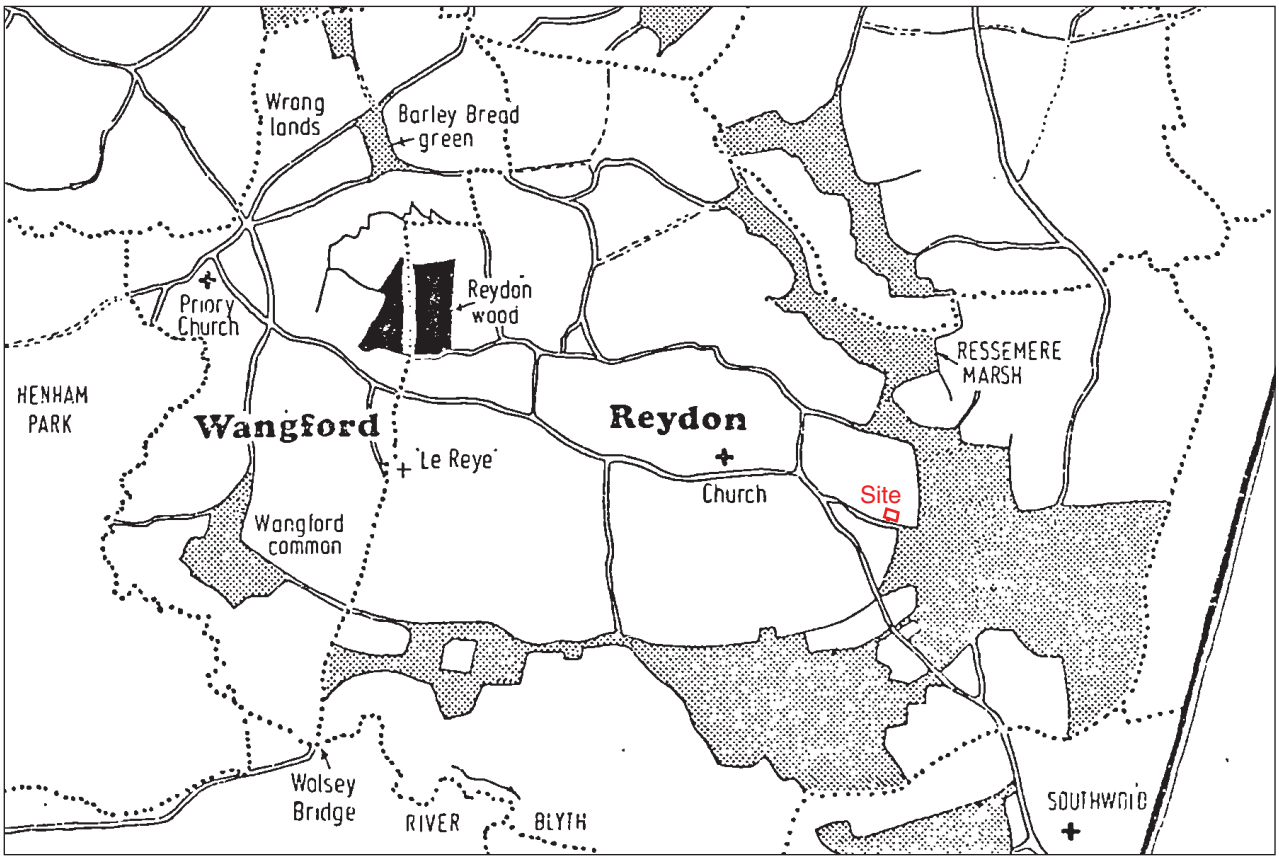


Figure 10: The site in relation to commons (grey), Reydon Wood, the church and various roads and lanes (after Warner 1982, fig. 41)

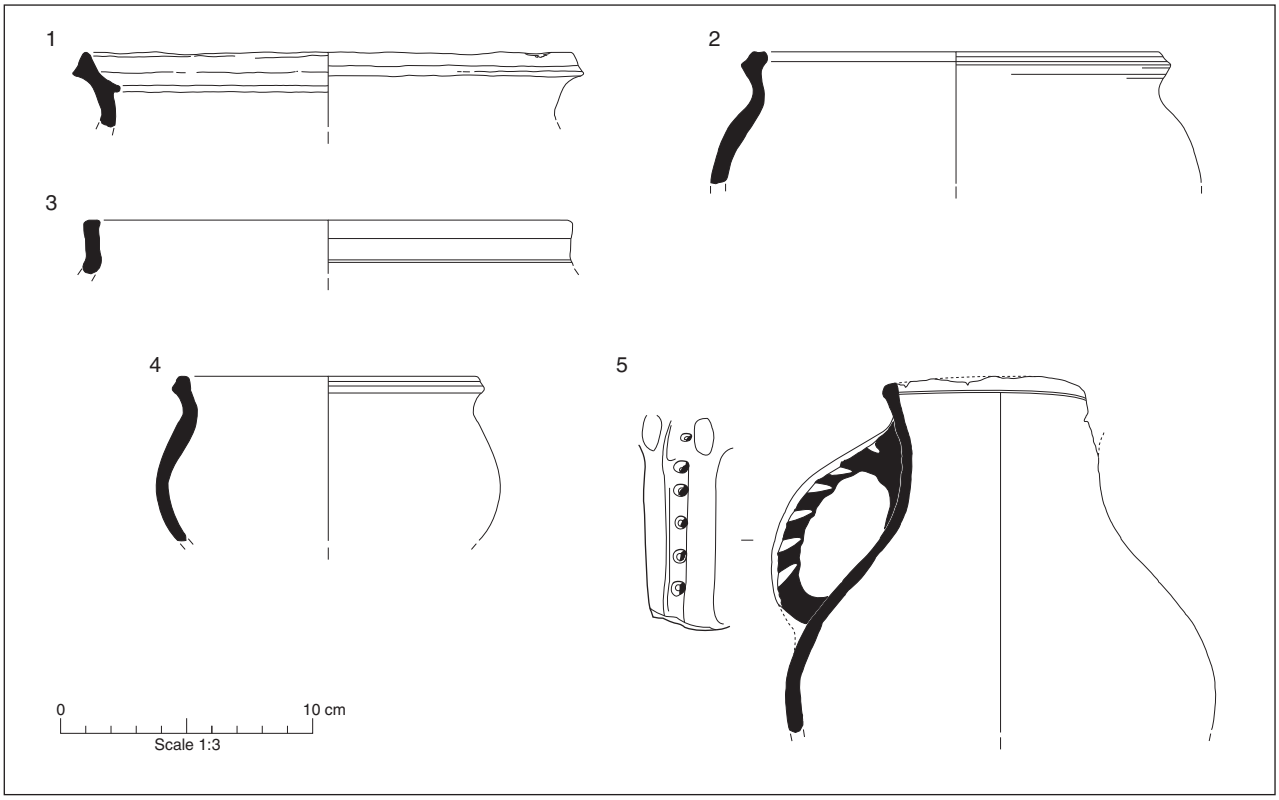


Figure 11: Medieval pottery

Plate 1: Pit **190**, looking south

Plate 2: Ditches **4**/**48** and **52** , looking south-west

Plate 3: Ditches **14**/**66** (MN 14) and **72**, looking east

Plate 4: Ditch **170**, looking north

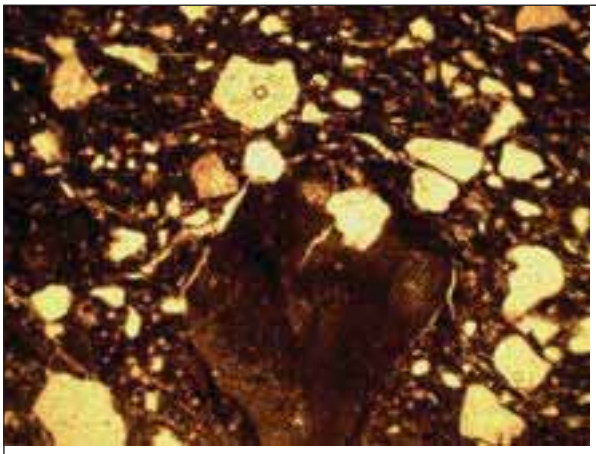
Plate 5: Pits **199** and **214**, looking north-east

Plate 6: Pits **199** and **214**, looking south

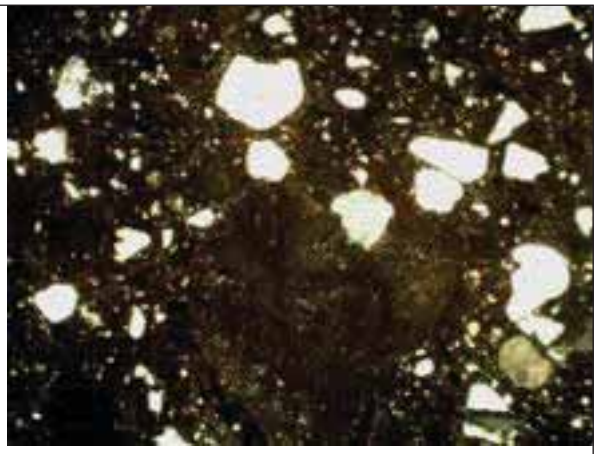
Plate 7: Hearth **173**, pre-excavated, looking north

Plate 8: Hearth **173**, half-sectioned, looking south

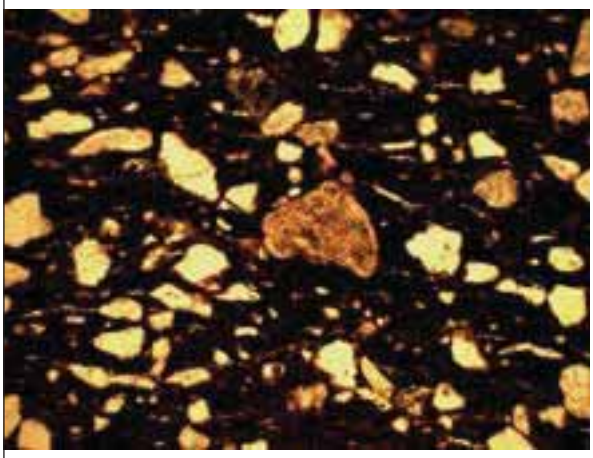
Plate 9: Pit **153**, looking north



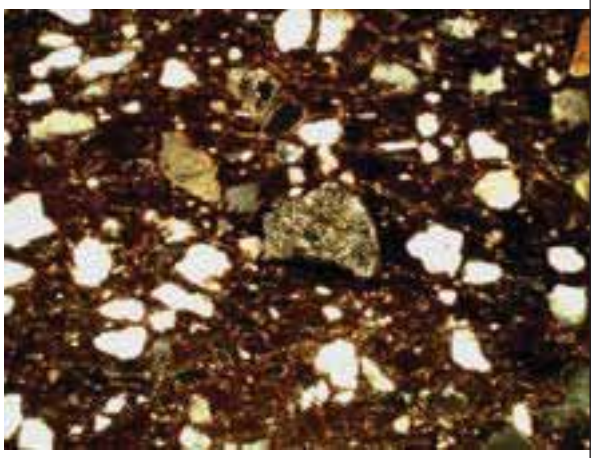
A - Rey 105-1 XP



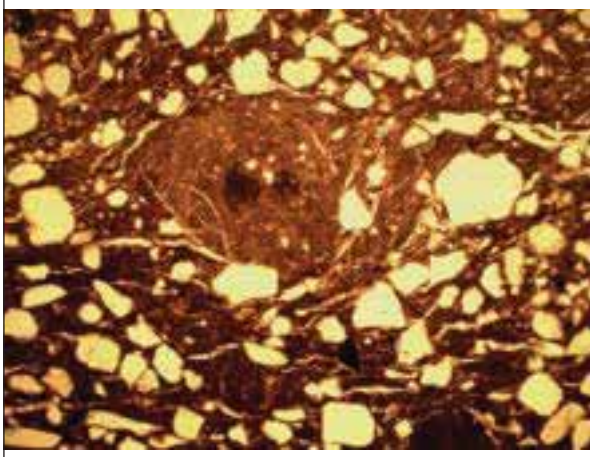
B - Rey 105-1 PPL



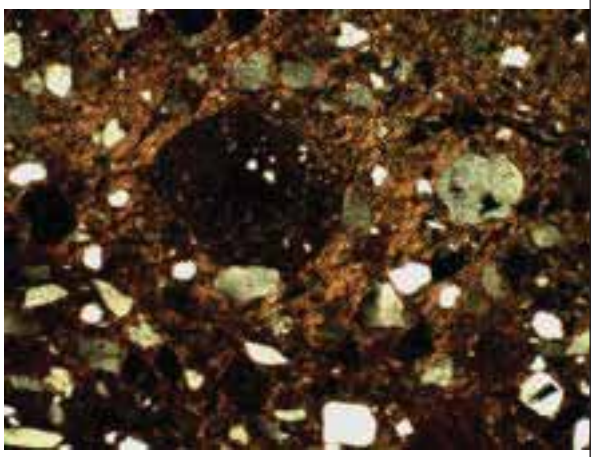
C - Rey 105-2 XP



D - Rey 105-2 PPL

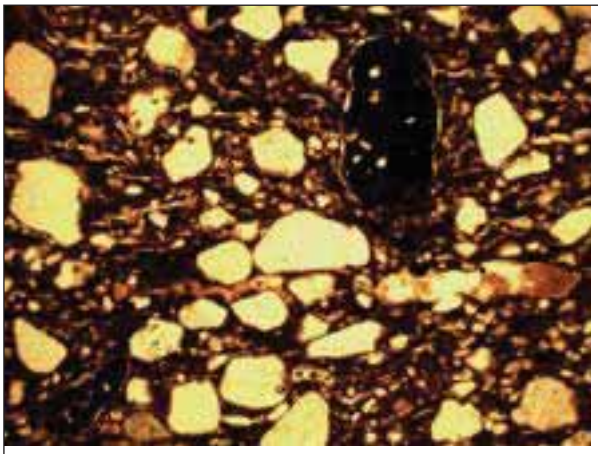


E - Rey 105-3 XP

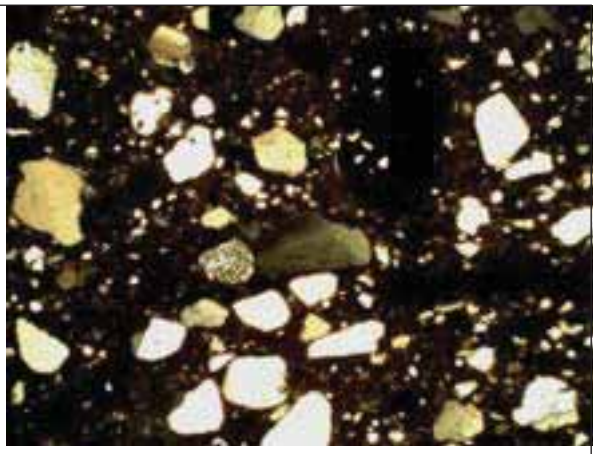


F - Rey 105-3 PPL

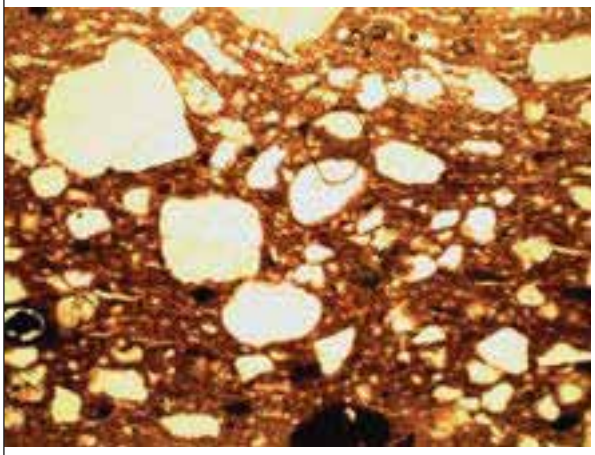
Plate 10: Thin section photomicrographs of Medieval pottery. PPL = plane polarised light, XP = crossed polars. Field of view = 2.9 mm



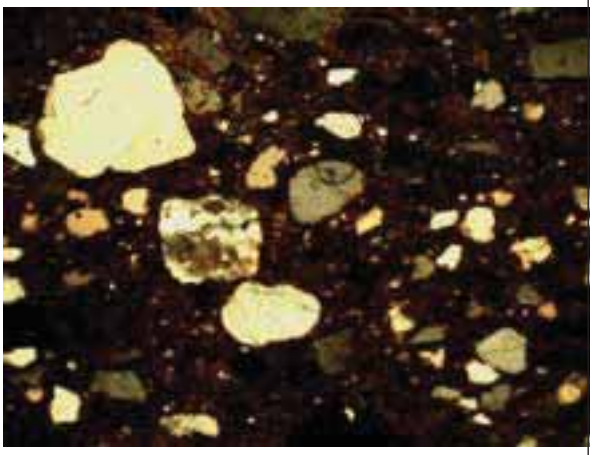
A - Rey 105-4 XP



B - Rey 105-4 PPL



C - Rey 105-5 XP



D - Rey 105-5 PPL

Plate 11: Thin section photomicrographs of Medieval pottery. PPL = plane polarised light, XP = crossed polars. Field of view = 2.9 mm

oxfordarchaeology

Head Office/Registered Office/ OA South

Janus House
Osney Mead
Oxford OX2 0ES

t: +44 (0) 1865 263 800
f: +44 (0) 1865 793 496
e: info@oxfordarchaeology.com
w: http://oxfordarchaeology.com

OA North

Mill 3
Moor Lane
Lancaster LA1 1QD

t: +44 (0) 1524 541 000
f: +44 (0) 1524 848 606
e: oanorth@oxfordarchaeology.com
w: http://oxfordarchaeology.com

OA East

15 Trafalgar Way
Bar Hill
Cambridgeshire
CB23 8SQ

t: +44 (0) 1223 850500
e: oaeast@oxfordarchaeology.com
w: http://oxfordarchaeology.com