Land South of Bull Lane, Long Melford, Suffolk

Archaeological Excavation Report

July 2018 (updated November 2018)

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Prepared by:	Dan Firth (Supervisor)
Checked by:	Richard Mortimer (Project Manager)
Edited by:	Alice Lyons (Post-Excavation Manager (acting))
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 8SQ

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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Land South of Bull Lane, Long Melford, Suffolk

Archaeological Excavation Report

Written by Daniel Firth BSc (Hons) MSc

With contributions from Denis Sami PhD, Lawrence Billington MA PhD, Carole Fletcher HND BA (Hons) ACifA, Simon Timberlake MSc PhD, Nick Gilmour MA (cantab) MA ACifA Sue Anderson BA MPhil PGD MCifA FSA Scot, Zoe Ui Choileain MA MSc BABAO Rachel Fosberry ACifA, Hayley Foster BA MA PhD and illustrations by Séverine Bézie BA MA and Gillian Greer BSc MCIfA

Contents

List of Figures v
List of Plates v
List of Tables v
Summary vii
Acknowledgements viii
1 INTRODUCTION 1
1.1 Scope of work 1
1.2 Location, topography and geology 1
1.3 Archaeological and historical background 1
2 EXCAVATION AIMS AND METHODOLOGY 4
2.1 Aims 4
2.2 Research Aims 4
2.3 Methodology 5
3 RESULTS 6
3.1 Introduction and presentation of results 6
3.2 Period 1: Prehistoric 6
3.3 Period 2: Medieval (AD 1066-1540) 8
3.4 Period 3: Post-medieval (AD 1540-present) 19
3.5 Unphased features 20
3.6 Finds summary 22
3.7 Environmental summary 23
3.8 Publication and archiving 24

4 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS 25
4.1 Introduction 25
4.2 Prehistoric (and Roman) land-use 25
4.3 Medieval roadside plots/expansion 26
4.4 High medieval development 27
4.5 Later medieval decline 28
4.6 Diet and economy 28
4.7 Post-medieval agricultural activity 29
4.8 Conclusions 30
APPENDIX A CONTEXT INVENTORY 31
APPENDIX B FINDS REPORTS 62
B.1 Metal-work 62
B.2 Flint 63
B.3 Glass 70
B.4 Worked stone 71
B.5 Prehistoric pottery 79
B.6 Post-Roman pottery 82
B.7 Clay tobacco pipe 96
B.8 Ceramic building material and fired clay 97
APPENDIX C ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS 103
C.1 Human skeletal remains 103
C.2 Environmental samples 104
C.3 Animal bone 110
C.4 Mollusca 116
APPENDIX D FINDS CATALOGUES 119
APPENDIX E BIBLIOGRAPHY 147
APPENDIX F RADIOCARBON CERTIFICATES 154
APPENDIX G THE WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION 155
APPENDIX H OASIS REPORT FORM 156

List of Figures

Fig. 1 Site location
Fig. 2 HER data map
Fig. 3 All features plan including small find locations and environmental samples
Fig. 4 All phases plan
Fig. 5 Plan of Building 1 (Phase 2.2)
Fig. 6 Selected sections
Fig. 7 Neolithic polissoir (SF 138)
Fig. 8 Illustrated pottery (Nos 1-8)
Fig. 9 Illustrated pottery (Nos 9-12)

List of Plates

Plate 1 Neolithic pit **135**, looking south
Plate 2 Neolithic polissoir from pit **135**
Plate 3 Cremation **152**, looking southwest
Plate 4 Pit **311**, looking south
Plate 5 Ditch Group **103** (segment **364**) and pit **366**, looking east
Plate 6 Ditch Group **260** (segments **313** and **315**), looking east
Plate 7 Ditch Group **175** (segment **190**) and pit **195**, looking south
Plate 8 Pit **352**, looking south
Plate 9 Building 1 partially excavated, looking northeast
Plate 10 Building 1 fully excavated, overhead shot
Plate 11 Oven **226**, looking south
Plate 12 Oven **243** pre-excavation, looking south
Plate 13 Oven **243**, looking north

List of Tables

Table 1 Flint by context
Table 2 Catalogue of grind stone from Long Melford, Suffolk
Table 3 Catalogue of building stone and slate from Long Melford, Suffolk
Table 4 Catalogue of lava quern from Long Melford, Suffolk
Table 5 Quantification of prehistoric pottery
Table 6 Quantification of prehistoric pottery by fabric (MNV)
Table 7 Summary of Late Neolithic pottery by feature and fabric
Table 8 Pottery quantification by period
Table 9 Early medieval wares
Table 10 Medieval pottery
Table 11 Forms by fabric in the medieval group (MNV)
Table 12 Medieval coarseware rim types and forms (MNV)
Table 13 Late medieval pottery
Table 14 Post-medieval pottery
Table 15 Pottery quantities (sherd count) by period and site phase
Table 16 Pottery from ditch group **175**

Table 17 Ceramic Building Material by type and form
Table 18 Roman tiles by fabric and form (fragment count)
Table 19 Roofing tiles by fabric and form (fragment count)
Table 20 Bricks by fabric and form
Table 21 Fired clay by fabric
Table 22 Ceramic Building Material and fired clay quantities by phase
Table 23 Weight and fragmentation of bone from cremation pit **152**
Table 24 Samples from Neolithic deposits
Table 25 Samples from Bronze Age and Iron Age deposits
Table 26 Samples from 11th-12th Century deposits
Table 27 Samples taken from 12th-14th Century deposits
Table 28 Samples from 14th Century onwards deposits
Table 29 Samples from post-medieval deposits
Table 30 Number of identifiable fragments by specimens (NISP) by element and species for phase 2.1 from hand collection
Table 31 Number of identifiable fragments by specimens (NISP) by species for phase 2.1 from environmental samples
Table 32 Number of identifiable fragments by specimens (NISP) by element and species for phase 2.2 from hand collection
Table 33 Number of identifiable fragments by specimens (NISP) by species for phase 2.2 from environmental samples.
Table 34 Number of identifiable fragments by specimens (NISP) by element and species for phase 2.3
Table 35 Number of identifiable fragments by specimens (NISP) by species for phase 2.3 from environmental samples.
Table 36 Table of measurements (mm)

Summary

Between October 2017 and February 2018 Oxford Archaeology East carried out an archaeological excavation on land south of Bull Lane, Long Melford, Suffolk (TL 8705 4581). A total of 0.48 hectares was stripped which revealed evidence for occupation from the Neolithic to post-medieval times. Prehistoric activity dated from the Neolithic to the Early Iron Age and notably included an unurned cremation burial of Bronze Age date. Most archaeological activity dated to the early medieval with a field system, also contemporary pits and postholes, identified. A second phase of medieval activity, centred around a small roadside building and a series of ovens which were proven to have had fallen from use by the end of the 14th century, was also found. The early medieval boundary ditches remained functioning as plot boundaries throughout the later medieval and post-medieval periods. Post-medieval midden deposits were dumped from nearby dwellings on the limits of the property boundaries at which time the ditches fell from use.

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Scope of work

1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology East (OAE) was commissioned by CgMs on behalf of Hopkins Homes to undertake archaeological excavations at land south of Bull Lane, Long Melford, Suffolk. The work was undertaken as a condition of Planning Permission in advance of a residential development that will consist of seventy-one dwellings with associated car parking, open space, landscaping, new vehicular access and pedestrian links (planning ref. B/16/00777/FUL).

1.1.2 A brief was issued by Rachael Abraham of the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service outlining the Local Authority's requirements for work necessary to inform the planning process (Abraham 2016). A written scheme of investigation (WSI) was produced by OAE (Mortimer 2017) detailing the methods by which OAE proposed to meet the requirements of the brief.

1.2 Location, topography and geology

1.2.1 The site lies adjacent and to the south of Bull lane, Long Melford, Suffolk (NGR: TL 8705 4581), on a hill (*c*.42m OD) that slopes gently downwards towards the north and the Chad Brook valley (*c*.41m OD). The northern limit of site fronts on to Bull Lane and is bounded to the east and west by houses and fields, while the southern limit of site is a disused railway (now the Melford Walk leading to nearby Lavenham) beyond which are open fields (Fig.1).

1.2.2 The geology of the area is mapped by the British Geological Survey (British Geological Survey 2017a) as having a bedrock comprised of Lewes Nodular, Seaford, Newhaven and Culver chalk formations. The bedrock deposits are then overlain by superficial deposits of diamicton till of the Lowestoft formation.

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

1.3.1 Prior to the archaeological investigations by OAE, a geophysical survey was undertaken (Phase Site Investigations 2015), and a trial trench investigation was carried out by Archaeology South-East (ASE) in October 2016 (King 2016). A search of the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (SHER) was provided by the client CGMs Consulting Ltd (HER search invoice: 9174052, 19/11/2015) and the relevant data is presented in Fig. 2.

1.3.2 Prior to the trial trench evaluation by ASE three archaeological investigations had taken place within 500m of the site, all either monitoring or watching briefs. The largest (LMD222) was a run of 900m of trenching along Bull Lane, a similar site was located east of the A134 and monitoring was undertaken of foundation trenches on Bull Lane *c*.50m to the east of site (LMD197). All three of these sites were completely negative.

Prehistoric

1.3.3 The SHER shows a background scatter of prehistoric artefacts, most of which are worked flint, but also some pottery as well (e.g. LMD071, LMD155, LMD198).

1.3.4 The trial trench evaluation carried out by ASE identified a small quantity of diagnostic prehistoric artefacts, however all were identified as being residual material in features of a later date (King 2016).

Roman

1.3.5 There is a greater presence of Roman activity, with a known Roman settlement and burials at Long Melford to the west of site (LMD172), as well as a putative Roman road that has been plotted running east from Coddenham to a point northeast of Long Melford (ACT012). There is also evidence of Roman activity near Bull Lane, *c*.500m to the east of site; including a rectangular cropmark enclosure (ACT024), within which was the findspot for a carved marble head (ACT005) and puddingstone quern (ACT004). Fieldwalking *c*.500m to the northeast of site also found Roman pottery (LMD071).

Saxon and medieval

1.3.6 There is little evidence of Saxon activity in the immediate vicinity of site, only a Saxon brooch (LMD162) found *c*.500m to the southwest. SHER evidence indicates that activity from this time is concentrated within the modern extents of Long Melford village.

1.3.7 The archaeological trial trench evaluation carried out by ASE identified medieval features, predominantly in the eastern portion of the development site, identifying several pits and ditches as well as a possible midden deposit. It is believed that Bull Lane was a thoroughfare of some antiquity, and that the features observed relate to some form of occupation along the road (King 2016). Given the elevated ground level of the eastern portion of site above the floodplain of the Chad Brook to the north, it would have been an attractive site for settlement.

1.3.8 The discovery of medieval remains during the trial trench evaluation is significant, as it is the first discovery from this date in the vicinity and may indicate the presence of farmsteads and smallholdings along the route of Bull Lane between the 12th and 15th centuries. This challenges previously-held ideas that medieval occupation of Long Melford was confined to the modern limits of Long Melford village (King 2016). The village prospered during the medieval period, and particularly during the 15th century, in part based on weaving. Long Melford Hall, largely constructed in the 16th century, and its parkland occupies a large area on the north-east side of the village.

Post-medieval

1.3.9 The geophysical survey of site was able to identify only a single below ground archaeological feature which was a backfilled ditch dating to the post-medieval period (Phase Site Investigations 2015).

1.3.10 The evaluation undertaken by ASE identified several post-medieval ditches, that based on their differing alignments, indicate multiphase field system and enclosure boundaries. Brick and tile recovered date these features to the 17th or 18th century.

A series of north-south aligned post-medieval ditches appear to relate to 19th-century agricultural enclosure use, one of these ditches can be seen on historic Ordnance Survey mapping from as early as AD1886 until 1968 (King 2016). Bull Lane Farm to the north of the site is also shown on the First Edition Ordnance survey map of the area, and on an earlier map drawn by Hodskinson and published in 1783.

2 EXCAVATION AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims

The project aims and objectives were set out in the WSI (Mortimer 2017):

i. The main aim of the investigation was to record the archaeological evidence within the excavation area, prior to any adverse impact caused by the development.
ii. To investigate the origins, date, development, phasing, spatial organisation, character, status, function and significance of the archaeological remains.
iii. To disseminate the results of the project.

2.2 Research Aims

The research aims of this investigation were formulated with reference to:

- Research and Archaeology Revisited: A Revised Framework for the East of England (Medlycott 2011).
- Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties: 1. Resource Assessment (Glazebrook 1997).
- Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties: 2. Research Agenda and Strategy (Brown and Glazebrook 2000).

The research aims for this excavation were identified as being:

i. To understand the development of site during the high medieval period.
ii. Contribute to the understanding of the expansion and contraction of Suffolk's villages during the medieval and early post-medieval period.
iii. To tie the findings back into the local and wider HER context to contribute to understanding of rural medieval settlement in the county.
iv. Use environmental data to yield information regarding diet, economy and environment etc.
v. Assess whether the site can contribute to research into rural industry, craft and trade etc.
vi. To identify whether there is evidence for other periods of activity.

2.3 Methodology

2.3.1 The methodology used followed that outlined in the written scheme of investigation (Mortimer 2017) and the brief (Abraham 2016).

2.3.2 Machine excavation and soil stripping was undertaken by a 22 tonne and 14 tonne 360^{o} type excavator using a 2m wide toothless ditching bucket, with a 25 tonne wheeled dumper transporting and storing spoil to the west of site, under the constant supervision of a suitably qualified and experienced archaeologist.

2.3.3 Metal detecting of spoil heaps, exposed surfaces and features was undertaken by an experienced metal detector user, with the metal detector set to not discriminate against iron. All metal detected and hand collected finds were retained for inspection, except or those which were obviously modern.

2.3.4 The excavation area was hand cleaned when necessary to aid in the identification of archaeological features, which were then excavated by hand to the agreed extents as laid out in the WSI (Mortimer 2017).

2.3.5 All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using the OAE *pro-forma* sheets. Site plans and sections were recorded by hand at appropriate scales, and digital photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits.

2.3.6 Bulk environmental samples were taken from contexts deemed likely to preserve ecofactual remains in order to gain data that could aid with the interpretation of past land use.

2.3.7 All archaeological features were planned (pre-excavation) using a Leica GS08 GPS.

2.3.8 Plans of selected archaeological features were supplemented with photogrammetric recording. Photogrammetric models were based on high resolution digital photographs with a minimum file size of 5MB. Photogrammetric processing was conducted using Agisoft Photosoft (Professional Edition) software, and incorporated reference points taken by GPS based survey equipment.

2.3.9 Site conditions were generally dry with either clear sunny days or a light cloud cover present.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction and presentation of results

3.1.1 The results of the excavation are presented below by phase (with cut numbers in **bold**), followed by summaries of the finds and environmental assemblages from the site and a discussion of the results within their wider context. A summary of all the contexts from the excavation is attached as Appendix A, finds and environmental reports are attached in Appendices B and C respectively, Appendix D shows the finds catalogues and the bibliography is attached in Appendix E.

3.1.2 In total there are three main Periods that have been identified on site, spanning from the Neolithic to the post-medieval, with the majority of site development occurring in the medieval period. Chronology is based upon the analysis of datable material recovered from the features, their stratigraphic and spatial relationships and their morphology. A proportion of the archaeological features could not be assigned a phase based on the criteria above and remain unphased. Although no definitely Roman features were identified, the background scatter of Roman finds from the site suggests activity of this date was occurring in the vicinity. A full plan of all features is included (Fig. 3), as is a phase plan of the site (Fig. 4). The phases identified are as follows.

Period 1: Prehistoric

Phase 1.1: Neolithic (4000-2500 BC)

Phase 1.2: Early-Middle Bronze Age (2500-1100 BC)

Phase 1.3: Early Iron Age (800-350 BC)

Period 2: Medieval (AD 1066-1540)

Phase 2.1: AD 11th to 12th century

Phase 2.2: AD 12th to 14th century

Phase 2.3: AD 14th-century onwards

Period 3: Post-medieval to modern (AD 1540-present)

3.1.3 The natural geology of the site varied; from sandy clay with flint and chalk inclusions to red brown, silty clay deposits with gravels and flints. The northeast of site where the elevation was lowest a silty alluvial deposit was observed, likely floodplain associated deposits from the Chad Brook to the north of Bull Lane.

3.2 Period 1: Prehistoric

Phase 1.1: Neolithic (4000-2500 BC)

3.2.1 Three features have been identified as belonging to the Neolithic phase all of which were located in a small area in the south eastern quadrant of site.

3.2.2 Tree throw **157** was sub-circular in plan, with steep sides, a concave base and an irregular profile (Fig. 6; Section 117). The feature had a diameter of 1.62m and a depth of 0.82m. This pit contained two fills (158) and (163). The basal fill measured 0.82m thick at its thickest and consisted of a mid yellow brown silty clay (158). This fill contained five sherds (6g) of Middle Neolithic pottery, five worked flints, also a small amount of animal bone (47g). An environmental sample also yielded charcoal. The uppermost fill measured 0.64m thick at its thickest and was a light yellow brown silty clay (163). Tree throw **157** was cut by pit **155** to the west and by ditch section **159** to the north.

3.2.3 Immediately north of tree throw **157** was sub-circular pit **161.** This pit had a diameter of 1.7m, with steep sides and a concave base; it was 0.6m deep (Fig. 6; Section 117). Pit **161** contained a mid yellow brown silty clay (162) within which three sherds (12g) of Late Neolithic pottery were found.

3.2.4 Pit **155** was sub-circular in plan with a diameter of 1.15m, with steep sides and a concave base; it was 0.36m deep. This pit contained a mid yellow brown silty clay (156) from which Late Neolithic pottery totalling 26 sherds (47g), also 43 pieces of worked flint and three pieces of burnt flint (56g) were recovered. An environmental sample also yielded charcoal fragments and snail shells.

3.2.5 Located approximately 7.5m to the north was a pit **135** (Plate 1). This pit was sub-circular in plan with a diameter of 0.43m, moderate sloping sides and a concave base, and was 0.23m deep. This pit contained two fills (136 and 137) (Fig. 6; Section 112). The basal fill measured 0.08m thick and consisted of a mid yellow brown silty sand (136) that was probably the result of initial weathering. This fill contained 50 pieces of worked flint and an environmental sample yielded fragments of charcoal. The uppermost fill measured 0.15m thick and comprised a mid grey silt clay (137). This fill contained 22 sherds (120g) of Late Neolithic pottery, 193 of pieces of worked flint largely comprising flakes and chips, also a stone axe polissoir (SF 138; Plate 2) and three fragments (10g) of fired clay. This fill was 100% sampled to recover the large quantities of flint debitage present. Charcoal was also observed.

Phase 1.2: Early-Middle Bronze Age (2500 BC-1100BC)

3.2.6 A single cremation burial has been identified as Bronze Age in date.

3.2.7 Cremation pit **152** (Plate 3. Fig. 6; Section 116) was located in the north-east corner of the site. It was sub-circular in plan with a U-shaped profile and it measured 0.64m in diameter and 0.24m deep. It contained two fills (153 and 154). The dark brown grey silty clay basal fill (153) measured 0.24m thick and contained five pieces of burnt flint (0.7g). Overlying this was a layer of dark grey charcoal clay silt (154) which measured 0.06m thick. A total of 0.255kg of cremated human bone was recovered from this fill and a fragment of cremated long bone returned a radiocarbon date of 1897 to 1739cal BC (92.5% probability; SUERC-79347 3490±32). Ten fragments (1.2g) of burnt flint was also recovered from this fill.

Phase 1.3: Early Iron Age(800-350BC)

3.2.8 Located roughly centrally within the site was pit **311** (Plate 4). This small sub-circular pit had gently sloping sides and a concave base, with a diameter of 0.9m and was 0.2m deep. This pit contained a single mid grey brown clay silt (312) within which burnt flint (8.999kg) and a fragment of charcoal were found. The charcoal returned a radiocarbon date of 786 to 508cal BC (95% probability; SUERC-79346, 2491±32).

3.2.9 To the east was a small pit **317** with a diameter of 1.05m and 0.09m deep, with gentle sloping sides and a concave base. Its mid grey brown clay silt fill (318) which contained a significant assemblage of burnt flint (11.089kg). This pit was characteristically similar to pit **311**, though had a more elongated shape in plan.

3.3 Period 2: Medieval (AD 1066-1540)

Phase 2.1: AD 11th to 12th century

Summary

3.3.1 The first phase of medieval activity is a ditched field system constructed between the 11th and 12th centuries, together with contemporary pits and postholes. The main boundary ditches were north-south ditch **175** (which extended across the whole site) and east-west ditch **304**, also found were a series of smaller ditches that formed sub-plots and/or possible cultivation rows.

Ditches

3.3.2 The ditches which comprise the field system and its sub-plots have been grouped where possible and are described below from north to south across the excavation area.

3.3.3 In the north-east corner of the site was WSW-ENE ditch (**105**) which measured 6.2m long, 0.9m wide and 0.3m deep, with a U-shaped profile. It contained a mid yellow brown fill (104) within which two sherds of pottery (0.007kg) were found. It was truncated by ditch 103.

Ditch Group 103

3.3.4 Ditch **103** was located in the northern part of the site and had an approximate east to west alignment. Eight individual slots: **103**, **148**, **150**, **233** (Fig. 6; Section 144), **242**, **332, 364** (Plate 5), **389** were excavated. This ditch ran across the entire stripped area and continued beyond the western edge of excavation. It measured at least 81m long and was between 0.8m and 2.0m wide and between 0.2m and 0.76m in depth with a V-shaped profile.

3.3.5 The ditch contained up to three fills, however, the ditch decreased in size as it progressed eastward where only a single deposit was observed. The basal fill comprised a light yellow brown silty clay (241, 333, 254) which measured between 0.38-0.52m thick and yielded pottery (0.017kg), also worked flint (0.004kg). Only seen in the centre of the observed ditch was a light brown yellow silty clay (240) which measured 0.52m thick and contained a small amount of animal bone (0.028kg). A mid

yellow brown silty clay disuse deposit, which measured between 0.17-0.64m in depth, ran the entire length of the ditch (102, 147, 151, 255, 239, 334. 368, 390). This uppermost fill contained medieval coarseware pottery (0.025kg), ceramic building material (0.011kg), fired clay (0.028kg) and a single sherd of highly abraded residual Roman pottery.

3.3.6 Ditch **105** was located at the eastern end of site and was aligned roughly parallel to ditch **103** by which it was cut. The ditch was a linear feature with a shallow U-shaped profile, measuring 0.9m in width and 0.3m in depth. The ditch was filled solely by a mid orange-brown silt clay with occasional small and medium sub-rounded stone inclusions. The ditch fill contained a single sherd of pottery (0.007kg) that dates to the Roman period, however this sherd was highly abraded and likely residual.

Ditch Group 260

3.3.7 Ditch group **260**, located in the west of the site, comprised five ENE-WSW ditches (**260**, **265**, **307**, **309**, **355**) which formed a series of sub-plots and cultivation rows. These ditches lay to the north and south of ditch **304** and were on the same approximate alignment.

3.3.8 Ditch **355** was the most northerly of these ditches and extended 13.8m eastwards from the western edge of site. It measured 0.8m wide and 0.2m in depth, with moderate sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled by a single dark brown grey silty clay deposit with occasional flint inclusions (356) which contained six sherds of pottery (0.070kg).

3.3.9 Immediately to the south was ditch **265** (**265**, **313**, **396**) (Plate 6. Fig. 6; Section 165) which extended 14.7m eastward from the western edge of site. It measured 0.8-2.0m wide and 0.54-0.90m deep with steep sides that formed a U-shaped profile and it contained four fills. The lowest fill was a mid grey brown silty clay with occasional chalk and flint pieces (264, 314, 327), which measured between 0.2-0.38m thick and contained one piece of fired clay (0.001kg). This was overlain by a mid red brown silt clay deposit (263, 328) which measured between 0.12-0.14m thick. Overlying these deposits was a 0.1-0.3m thick mid yellow brown silty clay with occasional to frequent chalk and occasional flint pieces (262, 329). The uppermost fill was a mid brown grey silt with rare chalk pieces and occasional charcoal flecks (261, 314), which measured between 0.12-0.2m thick and contained one sherd of pottery (0.010kg). This ditch was truncated on its southern side by ditch **260**.

3.3.10 Ditch **260** (**260**, **315**, **395**) (Plate 6. Fig. 6; Section 165) extended 14.7m eastwards from the western edge of site. It measured between 1.2-1.6m wide and 0.54m-1.0m in depth and had steep sides which formed a V- shape profile. This primary mid brown grey silty clay fill (259, 330) measured between 0.18-0.26m thick and contained five sherds of pottery (0.033kg) and a single piece of worked flint (0.001kg). Towards the eastern end of the ditch a second light brown red clay sand with frequent chalk pieces was observed (331), which measured 0.1m thick. Overlying these primary slumping layers was a series of disuse deposits (316, 258, 257, 256). Fill 258 was a 0.2m thick mid grey brown silty clay which contained a small amount of animal bone (0.002kg). This was overlain by a 0.3m thick mid grey brown silty clay (257) which contained a single sherd of pottery (0.004kg). Fill (256) was a 0.2m thick mid yellow brown clay silt

which contained single pieces of fired clay (0.001kg) and flint (0.001kg), also three sherds of pottery (0.010kg). Fill (316) was a 0.82m thick mid brown grey clay sand, with small-moderate sized flint inclusions, within which were three sherds of pottery (0.041kg) and four snail shells (0.004kg).

3.3.11 Approximately 8.4m to the south was ditch **309** (**309**, **393**) which extended eastwards 21.80m from the western edge of site and was between 0.90-1.2m wide and 0.18-0.42m deep, with gentle sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled by a single mid grey brown silt deposit with occasional stones and chalk inclusions (310, 394) that contained four sherds of pottery (0.009kg) and a small quantity of animal bone (0.020kg). The pottery dated to medieval period, with the exception of a single very abraded sherd that dates to the Roman period.

3.3.12 Ditch **309** was truncated on its northern side by ditch **307** (**307**, **391**) which measured 80m in length, varied between 0.65-1.2m wide and had a depth of between 0.2-0.38m. It had steep sides and a concave base. This ditch was filled by a dark brown silty clay with occasional small stones and chalk inclusions (308, 394) within which were single pieces of worked flint (0.010kg) and shell (0.007kg).

Ditch Group 269

3.3.13 Ditch **269** (**269**,**372**) lay approximately 4m to the east of ditch **260**. It ran for 10m on a north-south alignment, before turning eastwards at its southern end and extending an additional 7m before terminating. The ditch was between 0.94-1.0m wide and ranged between 0.14-0.30m in depth. It had moderately sloping sides with a concave base and was filled by a single mid yellow brown silt with occasional flint nodules within which were 126 sherds of medieval coarseware pottery (1.554kg), also single pieces of flint (0.007kg) and shell (0.012kg).

3.3.14 Gully **281** (**281**, **296**, **335**) was positioned on a perpendicular axis in relation to the north-south portion of ditch **269** and extended eastward for 9.4m. It had sloping sides and a concave base and measured between 0.40-0.56m wide and 0.04-0.16m in depth. It contained a mid grey brown silty clay fill, with rare charcoal flecks and occasional pieces of stone and flint (282, 297, 336). Seventeen sherds of early medieval wares pottery (0.106kg), two shells (0.023kg), a piece of fired clay (0.003kg), animal bone (0.103kg) and a piece of lava stone (0.193kg) were recovered.

Ditch 304

3.3.15 Ditch **304** (**304**, **358**, **370**, **376**) was located 6.9m from the western edge of site and 25m from the northern limit of excavation, where it extended 48m on an approximate east-west alignment. It measured between 0.78-1.41m wide and ranged between 0.30-0.44m in depth, with a U-shaped profile. The lower dark brown silty clay fill (305) was only observed in segment **304** where it was 0.20m thick; it contained four pieces of flint (0.039kg). The uppermost mid grey brown silt fill (306, 359, 371, 377) measured between 0.18-0.44m thick and contained 31 pottery sherds of various medieval coarsewares (0.373kg), animal bone (0.124kg), a single shell (0.019kg) and five pieces of worked flint (0.046kg).

Ditch 229

3.3.16 Ditch **229** was located 3.5m north of the eastern end of ditch **304** and extended 4.2m eastwards from ditch **175.** It measured 0.39m wide and was 0.06m deep with shallow sides and a gentle break of slope to a flat base. It was filled by a single light grey brown silt clay deposit (230) which contained one piece of fired clay (0.010kg).

Ditch Group 175

3.3.17 Ditch **175** (**175**, **179**, **188**, **190** (Plate 7 & Fig. 6; Section 129), **216**, **227**) extended north-south across the complete area of the site over a distance of 57.5m. The ditch had a U-shaped profile, measured between 0.39-2.47m wide (it became significantly narrower towards its northern end) and between 0.06-0.9m in depth (also shallower as the ditch extended northwards).

3.3.18 This ditch contained two fills. The basal dark grey brown silt clay fill with occasional small rounded stones and charcoal flecks and rare chalk flecks (176, 194), measured between 0.18-0.36m thick. It contained a significant artefactual assemblage comprising seventy-two sherds of pottery (1.607kg), twenty-three pieces of ceramic building material (0.807kg), animal bone (0.489kg), four shells (0.052kg), an iron nail (SF142) and an iron buckle (SF110). The upper fill was a mid grey brown silt deposit (191) which measured between 0.06-0.88m in thick. The lower fills of ditch **175** appear to date to Period 2.1, however, the upper fill contains material of later medieval and post-medieval dates demonstrating that this ditch was recut over time, likely in order to maintain the ditch as a boundary between plots of land. The majority of pottery sherds recovered from this feature date to the late medieval, with 1.25kg of the pottery being identified as Essex-type late medieval and transitional wares, indicating the feature was open throughout the medieval period before being filled completely in the post-medieval period. Avian egg shell was also recovered from slot **190**. Two sherds of Roman pottery were recovered from the upper fill, they were highly abraded and likely residual, especially when considered with quantity of medieval and post medieval material that was present in this ditch.

Ditch Group 123

3.3.19 Located 2.5m to the east of **175** was linear ditch **123** (**123**, **125**, **169**, **171**, **173**) that extended approximately 25m east-west before making a 90^{o} turn to the north and extending a further 18m northwards. Ditch **123** measured between 0.56-1.06m wide and 0.15-0.26m in depth, had a U-shaped profile and was filled by a mid grey brown silty clay with rare gravel inclusions (124, 126, 170, 172, 174). This fill contained twenty-nine sherds of pottery (0.267kg) the majority of which are medieval coarsewares (0.114kg), also animal bone (0.013kg), shell (0.009kg), three pieces of ceramic building material (0.098kg), as well as a single piece of iron possibly belonging to a sickle blade and a possible spindle-whorl (SF154). The spindle-whorl and two of the pottery sherds from this fill date to the Roman period, all are very abraded and likely residual especially given the even higher quantity of medieval pottery recovered from this feature.

3.3.20 Ditch **186**, was located on the northern limit of the site and may be related to ditch **123** as it is on the same alignment. The ditch was a linear feature with a U-shaped

profile, measuring 1.06m in width and 0.26m in depth. The feature was filled solely by a mid grey-brown silty clay with rare sub-rounded stone inclusions. A total of ten sherds of medieval pottery (0.093kg), a single piece of animal bone (0.001kg) and a single shell (0.011kg) were recovered from this feature.

Pits

3.3.21 A number of medieval pits were identified thought to date between the 11th and 12th centuries, the majority of which form Pit Group 1. A second pit group of three intercutting pits was also identified (Pit Group 2). These pits were all located in the north-east part of the site.

Pit and Posthole Group 1

3.3.22 A single pit and posthole group was identified in the north-east part of the site located close to the intersection of contemporary ditch groups **103** and **175**. This pit and posthole group comprised of eight pits (**200**, **202**, **204**, **206**, **208**, **210**, **212**, **214**) located within an area which measured 6m by 10m. The features formed a rough L-shape and may possibly be of a structural purpose. The group was comprised of pits/postholes varying in size between 0.2-0.76m in diameter and 0.08-0.20m in depth, all were sub-circular in shape, with U-shaped profiles and all had a dark brown grey clay silt fill. Pits **202**, **204** and **206** each contained one sherd of pottery – which from **204** and **206** was identified as Hedingham coarseware; pit **200** contained a small quantity of shell (0.005kg).

Pit Group 2

3.3.23 Lying between ditches **123** and **175** were three intercutting pits (**348**, **350** and **352**). Pit **348** was circular in plan with steep sides and a concave base; it measured 2.16m in diameter and 0.62m in depth and was filled by a dark brown silty clay deposit (347), which contained four sherds of pottery (0.034kg), two pieces of ceramic building material (0.262kg), animal bone (0.493kg), shell (0.059kg), one piece of flint (0.017kg) and a small iron artefact (SF147). Hedingham coarseware accounted for 0.019kg of the pottery from this feature.

3.3.24 Pit **348** was truncated by pit **352** (Plate 8) which was sub-rectangular in plan with steep sides and a flat base. It measured 1.8m in diameter by 0.9m deep and was filled by a dark brown silty clay deposit (351), with occasional flints randomly distributed through the fill. A horse skeleton was found at the base of the feature accounting for 6.6kg of the total 6.7kg of animal bone recovered. Also found were six pieces of worked flint (64g), one piece of shale (0.016kg), shell (0.007kg), three pieces of fired clay (0.008kg), a single piece of ceramic building material (0.006kg) and twenty-seven sherds of pottery (0.157kg) of which 0.084kg was identified as being varying types of medieval coarseware.

3.3.25 This pit was in turn cut by pit **350** to the north. Pit **350** was circular with steep sides and a concave base, which measured 0.9m in diameter and 0.9m in depth. It was filled by a dark brown silty clay deposit (349) which contained seven sherds of early medieval pottery (0.030kg), one iron nail and two pieces of ceramic building material (0.006kg).

Other pits

3.3.26 Pit **131** was located 0.9m south of ditch **103** in the north-east corner of the site. It was a sub-circular pit with steep sides and a concave base that measured 1.4m in diameter and 0.3m deep. The pit was filled by a dark brown grey clay silt deposit with occasional gravel inclusions (132). A single sherd of pottery (0.005kg) and a fragment of an iron horseshoe (SF141) were retrieved from this feature. The pot sherd was identified as medieval courseware type 2, which has a date range between the 12th-14th centuries.

3.3.27 Cutting over ditch **103** (slot **148**) was pit **146** a sub circular feature with steep sides and as concave base, measuring 1m in diameter and 0.36m deep. The pit was filled by a single fill (147), a mid-brown grey clay silt with rare small stone and gravel inclusions.

3.3.28 Cutting ditch **123** (slot **190**) was pit **195**, a sub-circular feature with near vertical sides breaking sharply into a flat base, measuring 1.5m in length, 0.88m wide and 0.64m deep. The pit was filled by two deposits (196 and 197). Fill 197 was the basal fill of the pit, a light orange-brown sand clay with occasional small sized stones inclusions, measuring 0.26m in thickness. The upper fill of the pit (196) was a mid grey-brown silt clay with occasional stones of various sizes and rare chalk fleck inclusions, measuring 0.43m in thickness. Eleven sherds of pottery (0.063kg) and a single piece of worked flint were recovered from fill (196). One sherd of the pottery recovered appears to date to the Roman period, the sherd was highly abraded and is likely residual.

3.3.29 To the south of Pit **195**, and also cutting ditch **123** (slot **216**) was pit **218**, a sub circular feature with gentle sloping sides and a concave base, measuring 0.87m in diameter and 0.13m in depth. The pit was filled solely by a dark grey-brown silty clay, with occasional chalk and charcoal fleck inclusions. Five sherds of pottery (0.023kg) and a single piece of animal bone (0.001kg) were recovered from this feature. Four of the pottery sherds were medieval in date, however a single sherd of samian ware Roman pottery was also recovered, as the pit cuts a medieval feature it is presumed that this sherd is residual.

Post-holes

3.3.30 Extending in a line from the eastern end of ditch **123** was a series of five postholes (**108**, **110**, **112**, **114** and **116**) which served as a fence-line extension from the eastern end of ditch **123**. The postholes were between 0.4-0.6m in diameter and varied between 0.1-0.26m in depth, all had a U-shaped profile, and were filled by a dark brown grey clay silt deposit. The only finds retrieved came from posthole **110**, which are six sherds of pottery (0.056kg) identified as Hedingham courseware.

3.3.31 A single posthole (**133**) was identified immediately east of pit **131**. It was sub-circular in plan with steep sides and a concave base and measured 0.4m in diameter and 0.4m deep. It was filled by a pale brown grey silty clay deposit, with frequent charcoal inclusions (134). A single sherd of pottery (0.004kg) was recovered from this feature. In addition, a sample was taken of fill (134) which produced a charcoal rich flot.

Phase 2.2: AD 12th to 14th century

Summary

3.3.32 A second phase of medieval activity was identified centring around a small building within an enclosure with a series of ovens located to the north and west of the enclosure and building, likely representing continuing growth and expansion of Long Melford through the medieval period, before falling into decline and disuse around the 14th century. In this section, the enclosure is described first followed by the building and then the four ovens.

Enclosure 273

3.3.33 The main feature of this phase of activity was Building 1 (Plates 9 and 10), which was situated within rectilinear enclosure **273**, that encompassed Building 1 on the south, east and west sides.

3.3.34 Ditch **273** formed the eastern side of the enclosure and extended for approximately 16m on a north south alignment. Ditch **273** had a wide U-shaped profile, and measured 0.4m wide and 0.09m deep. This ditch was filled solely by a mid yellow brown clay silt with occasional flint inclusions (274), within which a small animal bone assemblage (0.026kg) was found.

3.3.35 The south and west sides of enclosure **273** were formed by a single ditch **283** (**283**, **287**, **290** (Fig. 6; Section 156)) which extended 24.38m on a north-south alignment to form the western side of the enclosure before turning eastwards at right angles to form the south side of the enclosure running east for a further 31.6m. This ditch cut earlier ditch **304** and also quarry pit **294**. Enclosure **273** was formed of ditches with steep sides and a concave base which measured between 1.25-1.75m wide and 0.52-1.02m in depth.

3.3.36 Ditch segment **283** was in-filled by three deposits. Forming the basal fill (284, 291) was a dark grey brown silty clay with occasional chalk and charcoal flecks and small stones, which measured between 0.3-0.52m thick. It contained animal bone (0.299kg), shell (0.075kg), three pieces of ceramic building material (0.099kg), five worked flints (0.029kg), six sherds of pottery (0.028kg) and an iron nail (SF114). The secondary fill (285, 288 and 292) was a mid grey brown silty clay with chalk and charcoal flecks and occasional small stones and flint, which measured between 0.26-0.52m in thickness. Within this fill 41 sherds of pottery (0.220kg), one piece of ceramic building material (0.059kg), animal bone (0.239kg), shell (0.112kg) and two worked flints (0.015kg) were found, four of the pottery sherds recovered were Roman in date and likely residual given their abrasion and the substantially higher quantity of material dating to the medieval period. The upper fill (286, 289) was a mid grey brown clay silt, with rare stone and chalk inclusions, between 0.18-0.26m thick. It contained shell (0.458kg), animal bone (0.353kg), five worked flints (0.185kg), twenty-three sherds of pottery, of which five were Roman in date, (0.139kg), a single piece of fired clay (0.007kg), eight fragments of lava stone (0.641kg) and a nail (SF144). A different top fill (293) was present as the upper fill of segment **290** which was a light yellow brown clay with frequent chalk inclusions only 0.1m thick.

3.3.37 The southwest corner of enclosure **273** cut quarry pit **294.** This quarry pit was a circular with a diameter of 2.02m, its sides were almost vertical and it had a flat base; it was 1.23m deep. The pit was filled solely by a mid yellow brown silty clay with frequent chalk flecks, occasional large flint nodules and charcoal flecks fill (295). Four sherds of pottery (0.029kg), animal bone (0.142kg), shell (0.028kg), six pieces of ceramic building material (0.064kg) and a single worked flint (0.004kg) were recovered from this pit.

Building 1

3.3.38 Building 1 (Plates 9 and 10; Figs 5 and 6; Sections 163 and 164) was located within enclosure **273:** 8.8m from its western side, 9m from the east side and 2.9m from the south side. Building 1 was sub-rectangular in plan, measuring approximately 5x5m with evidence of two surviving walls (**319** and **382**), though these appear to just be the remains of the buildings foundations, at the centre of the building was pit **321**. Most of the pottery associated with Building 1 were medieval courseware types.

3.3.39 Wall **319** appears to have been the foundation for the northern wall of Building 1, it extended 4.7m on an east-west alignment and was *c*.0.8m wide. The wall cut was filled by masonry (325) which consisted of a single layer of flint stones measuring no larger than 0.2m in size. The flint had no facing or finish, and there was no evidence of bonding material. Following the placement of (325), the remainder of the wall cut was filled by a mid brown grey clay silt (409). No finds were associated with wall **319**.

3.3.40 The southern wall **382** of Building 1 lay, parallel to and, 3.1m south of wall **319.** It had been constructed on an east-west alignment over a distance of *c*.5m and measured 0.9m wide. The wall cut was filled by masonry (326 and 386) which was truncated by pit **323.** The masonry comprised a single course of flint, measuring no more than 0.2m in size, there was no evidence of bonding and the flint had no facing or finish. The wall cut was then filled by a mid brown grey clay silt (383). Thirty-eight sherds of pottery (0.448kg), 0.062kg of shell and a single flint (0.012kg) were recovered in association with (326), 0.010kg of bone and a single sherd of pottery (0.013kg) was recovered from (383).

3.3.41 Pit **321** was located midway between the two walls of the building. It was sub-circular in plan with a diameter of 1.5m, with vertical sides and a flat base; 0.34m deep. The pit was filled by a mid grey brown clay silt, with occasional charcoal flecks and flint nodules (322). Within this deposit three sherds of pottery (0.022kg) were found.

Ovens and a fire-pit

3.3.42 Three ovens (**226**, **231**, **243**) and a fire-pit (**246**) were identified on site, most likely used for cereal drying or as bread ovens.

3.3.43 Cut in the top of ditch **103**, and located roughly 7.4m north of Building 1 is oven **226** (Plate 11. Fig. 6; Section 136). Circular in plan, with near vertical sides that sharply break into a gentle concave base, it measured 1.4m in diameter and 0.15m in depth. Oven **226** was filled by five fills (220, 221, 222, 224 and 225). The basal fill was formed by a light brown yellow silty clay, with occasional chalk pieces throughout (225). It measured 0.05m in thickness and is thought to have been a clay lining to the oven (however no evidence of burning present). It contained twenty-five sherds of pottery

(0.181kg), a single piece of ceramic building material (0.239kg), animal bone (0.012kg), shell (0.073kg) and a single worked flint (0.001kg). The basal fill was overlain by a dark brown red clay silt, with rare charcoal inclusions (224) which measured 0.04m thick. No finds were recovered from this fill that is likely a layer of burnt material at the oven base. Next in the sequence were the remains of a possible lining which comprised a mid brown red silty clay, with occasional small stones and pieces of burnt chalk (222) which was devoid of finds. Fill (221) overlay fill (222) and was a dark red grey, silty clay, with occasional small rounded stones and chalk inclusions and only 0.03m thick - this fill was very similar to (222) just a slightly different colour and may also be burnt lining or superstructure, again no finds were recovered. The uppermost fill was a light brown yellow silty clay, with occasional chalk inclusions (220), that measured 0.1m thick and contained one sherd of pottery (0.016kg) and a single worked flint (0.001kg).

3.3.44 Oven **231** was located 11m to the south west of oven **226.** It was sub-circular in plan with a diameter of 1.8m, with gently sloping sides and concave base; 0.2m deep. This oven was filled by three fills (234, 235 and 236). The mid red brown silty clay basal fill, with rare small stones and charcoal flecks (234), measured 0.1m thick and contained a single piece of fired clay (0.045kg), one sherd of a medieval coarseware pottery bowl (0.016kg), also shell 0.003kg. This fill was probably heat affected natural or oven lining from when the oven was in use. The secondary fill may have been the remains of a collapsed superstructure as it comprised was a mid grey brown silty clay (0.06m thick) with frequent charcoal flecks, ash and structural fired clay pieces (235). The upper fill was also consistent with the remains of a collapsed superstructure as it was a mid grey brown silty clay (0.13m thick), with frequent charcoal flecks as well as fired clay and rare small stones (236). Nine sherds of pottery (0.037kg) of which the majority was Essex type early medieval ware (0.014kg), animal bone (0.013kg) and shell (0.001kg) were recovered. Oven **231** was truncated by a later gully **237**.

3.3.45 South west by approximately 1.5m was fire pit **246.** This feature was sub-circular in plan with a diameter of 0.89m, with gentle sloping sides and a flat base; 0.11m deep. The basal deposit was a thin layer of heat affected mid brown red silty clay (0.04m thick) within which were a group of large stones arranged in a roughly circular shape at the base (250). This was overlain by a possible lining of mid red brown silty clay mixed with frequent charcoal and burnt ashy material (251). Forming the uppermost fill was a mid grey brown silty clay (0.02m thick) with frequent charcoal and rare stones, possibly laid down to seal the pit after use.

3.3.46 Approximately 11m to the west north-west of **231**, was oven **243** (Plates 12 and 13). It was a sub-rectangular feature, with a steep eastern side and a very shallow sloping western side, also a flat base. It measured 3.84m in length, 1.78m wide and 0.2m in depth. The basal layer was a light yellow brown clay, with frequent chalk inclusions (300); 0.2m thick. This base layer appears to have been deliberately deposited into the sub-rectangular cut and moulded to form a sub-circular shape that contains the other fills of the oven, it is possible that originally there was an earlier oven that went into disuse and this deposit represents an effort to build a new oven on the site of the original. This foundation was overlain by a heated effected dark red brown silty clay, with frequent charcoal and chalk flecks (301); 0.1m thick. The next fill in the stratigraphic sequence was a mid grey brown silty clay, with occasional chalk and

charcoal inclusions (302); 0.1m thick, within which five sherds of pottery (0.014kg of which 0.009kg was medieval coarseware type three), shell (0.011kg), animal bone (0.001kg), a worked flint (0.005kg) and two pieces of fired clay (0.007kg) were found. This fill extended westward from main chamber in a small flue shaped hollow that is likely the result of the oven being scraped out. The uppermost fill was a mid-grey brown silty clay, with rare chalk and small stone inclusions (303) that contained a sherd of gritty early medieval ware pottery (0.013kg) and a worked flint (0.014kg). Fill (303) appears to have been deliberately deposited at the side of the main oven, possibly to re-inforce its superstructure.

Other features

3.3.47 Cutting directly over the top of the corner of ditch group **269**, is pit **374**. It is sub-circular in plan, with gentle sloping sides and a U-shaped profile, measuring 1.36m in diameter and 0.15m depth. It is solely filled by a dark grey brown silt, with occasional charcoal flecks and small stones (375). A copper alloy and iron buckle (SF115) was recovered from the fill.

Phase 2.3: 14th century onwards

Summary

3.3.48 A final phase of medieval activity appears to have taken place after Building 1 fell into disuse. This phase centred around a series of pits around Building 1, a small gully (**237**), and a midden deposit (192). Building 1 was covered by layer (320), likely a midden deposit that was formed after the main structural elements of the building had been removed.

Pits

3.3.49 Sub-circular pit **247** was located at the north-east corner of Building 1 which it post-dated. The pit had a 1.2m diameter, with gradual sloping sides and a flat base; it was 0.1m deep. The pit was filled by a dark grey silty clay (244) which contained five sherds of pottery (0.087kg) of which 0.032kg was late Colchester-type ware, four pieces of ceramic building material (0.106kg), shell (0.051kg) and animal bone (0.071kg), also an iron nail (SF143) and part of a quern stone (SF113).

3.3.50 Sub-circular pit **323** was located 5.8m to the south of **247**, it cut directly over the top of ditch **283** and Building 1. It measured 2.12m in diameter, with near vertical sides and a flat base; it was 0.46m deep. The feature was filled by a mid-grey brown clay silt, with occasional small sub-rounded stones (324). This fill contained thirty-three sherds of pottery (0.147kg) of which 0.055kg were Hedingham wares, a single highly abraded and likely residual sherd of Roman pottery was also recovered. At the base of the pit was a slump of stones (386) which were likely the remains of wall **382** and once likely the same as (326), when pit **323** was cut these stones probably collapsed in.

3.3.51 Sub-circular pit **366** was immediately south of ditch **103** and approximately 8.9m from the western edge of excavation. It measured 1.8m in diameter, with gradually sloping sides that became near vertical, gently breaking into an irregular base; 0.85m in depth.

The basal fill was a 0.48m in thick mid-grey brown clay sand, with small to large flint inclusions (367). Within this fill were eight sherds of pottery (0.038kg of which 0.018kg was gritty early medieval ware), animal bone (0.091kg), shell (0.024kg) and two pieces of fired clay (0.006kg). The uppermost fill was a 0.2m thick dark brown grey silty sand, with occasional small stones and charcoal flecks (369), within which twenty pieces of fired clay (0.124kg) were found.

3.3.52 Located approximately 6.5m south east of Building 1, and cutting over the top of ditch **273**, was sub-circular pit **353**. The pit had a diameter of 2.75m, with a U-shaped profile and a depth of 0.42m. It contained a dark grey clay silt fill (354). Within the fill was a significant artefactual assemblage comprising animal bone (0.918kg), shell (0.098kg), thirty-seven pieces of ceramic building material (2.422kg) and 201 sherds of pottery (5.268kg) the majority being late Colchester-type ware and Essex-type late medieval transitional wares.

Ditches

3.3.53 Gully **237** (**298**) was on an east-west alignment immediately to the north of, and cutting Building 1. It had gradual to moderate sides and a concave base, measuring between 0.48-0.55m wide, 0.09-0.14m in depth and had a length of approximately 9.5m. The feature had a mid-grey brown silty clay fill (238, 299) which contained two sherds of pottery (0.007kg) - one Essex-type early medieval ware and one medieval coarseware type one. This gully cut over the top of oven **231**.

3.3.54 Extending immediately parallel to the northern limit of excavation for a length of 43m was ditch **360.** The ditch had gradual sloping sides and a flat base. It measured 1.95m wide and 0.95m deep. The basal fill was a dark grey brown silty clay, with occasional small stones and rare charcoal flecks (361); 0.4m thick. It contained five sherds of pottery (0.018kg), animal bone 0.031kg and shell (0.022kg). The second of the three fills was a mid-grey brown silty clay, with rare small stones and charcoal flecks (362); 0.58m thick. It contained eight sherds of pottery (0.044kg) of which 0.019kg were medieval coarsewares, animal bone (0.033kg), shell (0.022kg) and one burnt flint (0.014kg). The upper fill was a mid-yellow brown silty clay, with rare stones and charcoal fleck inclusions (363); 0.33m thick.

Layers

3.3.55 Layer **320** directly overlay Building 1 as a spread of material from after the building fell into disuse. It was a dark brown grey clay silt, with occasional small sub-rounded stones and charcoal flecks, spread over a 5x5m area, with a thickness of 0.22m. The deposit contained a large amount of finds: seventy-eight sherds of pottery (1.322kg), two pieces of fired clay (0.006kg), thirty pieces of ceramic building material (1.684kg), shell (0.648kg) and animal bone (1.832kg) were recovered in addition to multiple small finds (SF107, SF112, SF119, SF120, SF121, SF122, SF123, SF124, SF125, SF126, SF129, SF130, SF149, SF150, SF151, SF152 and SF153). There was a great variety in the types of pottery recovered from this deposit including; medieval coarsewares, Hedingham wares and Colchester ware. The most abundant types of pottery recovered, however, were of Essex type late medieval transitional ware (0.244kg) as well as of glazed red earthenware (0.148kg) and late Colchester type ware (0.190kg).

3.3.56 Layer **192** was a midden deposit located to the east of ditch **175** and approximately 4.8m from the northern limit of excavation. It measured 0.27m thick, however, due to truncation the full extent of the midden could not be identified. The midden deposit was a dark brown grey clay silt, with occasional large flints and frequent gravels and charcoal flecks. A large assemblage of finds was recovered from this context; twenty-seven pieces of ceramic building material (1.182kg), animal bone (0.505kg), shell (0.527kg), two pieces of fired clay (0.022kg), 154 sherds of pottery (4.786kg) the majority being late Colchester-type wares and Essex-type late medieval transitional wares, also small finds (SF106, SF159, SF111, SF158 and SF157). During an earlier archaeological intervention, the midden was truncated by an evaluation trench. As a result, overlying layer **192** was a mixed deposit of midden and the evaluation trench backfill (193). This mixed deposit was a dark grey brown silty clay, with occasional small stones and flints. It contained three sherds of pottery (0.075kg), four pieces of ceramic building material (0.163kg), animal bone (0.125kg) and shell (0.109kg).

3.3.57 Layer **337** was a spread that overlay gully **281**, ditch **103** and pit **338** in the northern part of the site. Layer **337** measured *c*. 5x6.7m, with a thickness of 0.16m. The deposit was a dark grey brown silty clay, with occasional stones randomly distributed throughout of various sizes. Fifty-one sherds of pottery (0.435kg), animal bone (0.014kg), shell (0.020kg), a single piece of ceramic building material (0.455kg) and four pieces of fired clay (0.015kg) were recovered from this context. Most of the pottery are medieval coarsewares and Hedingham coarsewares, however a single sherd of Roman pottery was also recovered that is likely residual.

3.4 Period 3: Post-medieval (AD 1540-present)

Summary

3.4.1 The final period of activity on site dated to the post-medieval period and consisted largely of buried soils that overlay earlier features, as well as the defining/redefining of plot boundaries. A series of postholes were also present in the northeast section of site, where possible these have been grouped.

Postholes

3.4.2 Sub-circular posthole **164** lay approximately 9m north and west of cremation **152**. The feature had a diameter of 0.23m and was 0.09m deep with a U-shaped profile. The basal fill was a dark brown grey silty clay, with frequent pieces of charcoal throughout (165); 0.09m thick. This was overlain by a 0.05m thick dark grey deposit of charcoal (165). Initially this feature was treated as a cremation (albeit a heavily truncated one), however, no human bone was recovered. A sample of charcoal was sent for radiocarbon dating, the results of which indicate this feature dated to the 18th century. The charcoal came back with a date of 1725-1815cal AD (SUERC- 79345, 178±32) In light of these results, the interpretation of the feature was changed to be a posthole with fill (166) likely being the rotted remains of a timber post.

Posthole Group 1

3.4.3 Posthole group 1 lay in the eastern half of site, to the immediate south of cremation **152**. The postholes did not form any kind of recognisable structure, though it may be possible that some postholes did not survive at the level reached during stripping. The group consisted of six postholes (**118**, **120**, **138**, **140**, **142** and **144**) which measured between 0.2-0.5m in diameter and varied between 0.15 and 0.33m in depth. All the postholes were filled by a mid brown grey silty clay, with occasional small sub-rounded stone inclusions and rare charcoal flecks. Posthole **120** also had a basal fill of natural slumping which consisted of a mid yellow brown silty clay layer. Only a single sherd of pottery (0.004kg) was recovered from posthole **118**.

Other Features

3.4.4 Ditch **127** (**127**, **129**, **159**, **167**, **181**, **340**, **342**, **344**) extended east-west across the whole site. The ditch measured between 1.2-1.4m wide and 0.2-0.45m in depth, and had a U-shaped profile. Ditch **127** was filled by a mid-brown grey silt (128, 130, 160, 168, 182, 341. 345) that contained fifty sherds of (mostly) glazed red earthenware pottery (2.404kg), twenty-eight pieces of ceramic building material (3.597kg), two clay tobacco pipe pieces (0.004kg), animal bone (0.216kg), shell (0.016kg), three pieces of worked flint (0.012kg), one shard of glass (0.031kg) and two burnt stones (0.080kg). In addition, a number of metal finds were recovered: a silver Roman denarius (SF102) and single sherd of Roman pottery, a complete iron sickle in three fragments (SF105), also iron nails or copper alloy artefacts (SF100, SF101, SF103, SF104, SF108, SF116, SF117, SF139, SF140 and SF146).

3.4.5 Layer **357** was located 8.84m from the western edge of site and 4.65m from the northern edge. It was a mid-grey clay silt, with occasional flint nodules and charcoal flecks. The deposit measured 10.6m north-south and *c*.5.8m east-west with a thickness of 0.12m, no finds were recovered from this deposit. The layer overlies and obscures earlier features (part of ditch **103,** also quarry pit **356**) and is probably a post-medieval buried soil.

3.4.6 Sub-circular pit **397** was located against the western limit of site and could not be fully excavated. Where visible it measures 3.56m wide and at least 2.05m deep (it was not bottomed due to safety constraints. Fill (406) formed the lowest fill that was reached, a dark grey clay silt, with occasional charcoal flecks and flint, which measured 1.33m thick. The secondary fill was a mid-brown grey clay silt, with rare sub-rounded stone inclusions (407); 0.56m thick. The uppermost fill was a mid brown grey clay silt, with occasional small sub-rounded stone inclusions (408); 0.8m thick. This fill contained two sherds of pottery (0.012kg), animal bone (0.008kg), shell (0.010kg), fired clay (0.024kg), also two iron objects (SF161 and SF160).

3.5 Unphased features

Summary

3.5.1 A small number of pits, postholes and natural features were unable to be assigned to a specific period and are listed separately here.

Pits

3.5.2 Pit **106** was located on the eastern half of site 2.4m from the northern limit of excavation. It was sub-circular in plan with a 0.56m diameter, with a U-shaped profile and a depth of 0.18m. The pit was filled by a mid-yellow brown clay silt with rare angular stones (107).

3.5.3 Pit **232** was cut directly over ditch **103** (slot **223**) and was a sub circular in plan, with moderate sides and a concave base and measured 0.7m in diameter and 0.14m deep. The pit was filled by a single fill (253), a mid-brown grey silty clay with very frequent large flint nodules.

3.5.4 Located 2.5m south east of **146** was sub-circular pit **183**, with a diameter of 2.36m and a U-shaped profile; 0.5m deep. Its mid yellow brown silty clay basal fill (184) was 0.36m thick. The upper fill was a mid-brown grey silty clay (185) which was 0.42m deep and which contained four worked flints (0.019kg), also two sherds (0.007kg) of Hollesley-type coarseware pottery.

3.5.5 Sub-rectangular pit **198** was located 5.9m north-east of oven **226** on the northern edge of excavation. The pit had steep sides with a flat base and measured 0.78m wide and 0.12m deep (full length not exposed). The pit was filled by a mid-brown clay silt, with rare gravel inclusions (199).

3.5.6 Sub-circular pit **266** was located 2.1m north of oven **243.** It measured 0.7m in diameter and 0.18m in depth. The basal fill was a mid-grey brown silty clay, with rare charcoal flecks (267); 0.06m thick. The upper fill was a dark brown grey clay silt, with frequent charcoal flecks (268); 0.1m thick.

3.5.7 Approximately 2.2m north of ditch **304** and 12m east of the western edge of excavation was sub-circular pit **271.** It measured 1.9m in diameter with moderately sloping sides that gently broke into a concave base. The pit was filled by a dark brown grey clay silt (272); 0.07m deep.

3.5.8 Approximately 1m south of oven **243** was sub-circular pit **279**, which measured 0.6m in diameter and 0.05m in depth with a U-shaped profile. The feature was filled by a mid grey brown silty clay, with rare charcoal inclusions (280).

3.5.9 Pit **387** was cut into the top of ditch **103** (segment **389**) and was approximately 5.1m from the western limit of excavation. It was a sub-circular feature, with steep sides, that sharply broke into a concave base, it measured 0.4m in diameter and 0.16m in depth. The pit was filled by a mid-yellow brown silty clay, with occasional small stones and frequent chalk inclusions (388) which contained two sherds of pottery (0.001kg).

Postholes

3.5.10 Located 2.1m north of pit **266** and cutting ditch **103**, was a circular posthole **275**. The posthole had shallow sloping sides and a concave base, it measured 0.2m in diameter and 0.14m in depth. The posthole was filled by a mid-grey brown clay silt with occasional flint nodules (276).

3.5.11 Circular posthole **277** was 7.4m south of ditch **309**, with a U-shaped profile, measuring 0.2m in diameter and 0.1m in depth. This feature was filled by a mid grey brown clay silt, with occasional flint nodules (278).

Natural features

3.5.12 Sub-circular tree throw **248** was located 0.6m north of Building 1. It had a gentle U-shaped profile and measured 0.6m in diameter and 0.1m in depth. The tree throw was filled by a mid-grey brown silty sandy clay (249), that contained two sherds of pottery (0.008kg).

3.5.13 Tree throw **398** was located against the western limit of excavation, immediately to the north of pit **397.** It was irregular in plan, with moderate sloping sides and an irregular undulating base and measured 1.24m wide and 0.50m in depth. It was filled by a mid-grey brown clay silt, with rare sub-rounded small stone inclusions (399). Two sherds of pottery (0.007kg) were recovered from this feature.

3.6 Finds summary

3.6.1 Brief summaries of the finds recovered are given below and, where appropriate, full reports are given in Appendix B.

Metal-work (Appendix B.1)

3.6.2 A total of sixty-six metal artefacts was recovered from a range of archaeological features across the site. The assemblage includes copper alloy, silver, iron as well as lead finds. With the exclusion of Roman silver coin SF102, that is most likely residual and dates to 79 AD, the remaining finds predominantly date to the medieval period.

Flint (Appendix B.2)

3.6.3 A total of 353 worked flints and over 20kg of unworked burnt flint were recovered during the excavation. The vast majority of the unworked burnt flint was derived from the residues of bulk samples taken from the fills of pits **311** and **317**. Over two thirds of the worked flint, was recovered from pits **135** and **155**. The remaining worked flints were thinly distributed, deriving from 32 individual contexts, and likely residual.

Glass (Appendix B.3)

3.6.4 A single glass vessel sherd was recovered from topsoil, weighing 0.037kg. A similar fragment (0.031kg) was also recovered from context (182). Both sherds cannot be closely dated, however, they are likely date to between the late 17th and 18th centuries.

Worked Stone (Appendix B.4)

3.6.5 A total of 14.2 kg (x13 pieces) of worked stone were examined from this excavation, of which 7.36 kg consisted of fragmentary lava quern. One saddle quern fragment was recovered from a late medieval/early post-medieval context. A Neolithic polissoir was recovered from pit **135**; this highly polished dish-shaped grindstone had been used either for the finishing of or for the repair of polished stone axes (Fig. 7).

Prehistoric Pottery (Appendix B.5)

3.6.6 The evaluation yielded sixty-three sherds of prehistoric pottery (218g) with a low mean sherd weight (MSW) of 3.4g. The pottery was recovered from seven contexts (137, 151, 156, 162, 320, 330, 362). The pottery dates from the Middle and Late Neolithic.

Roman Pottery

3.6.7 In total twenty-one sherds of Roman pottery, weighing 0.097kg, was recovered from thirteen contexts with a low mean sherd weight (MSW) of 4.6g. All of the pottery recovered was highly abraded and clearly residual in medieval and late medieval features. Standing apart was a spindle whorl from context (172), notable for its poor manufacture, it appears to have been part of another pottery vessel before being repurposed as a spindle whorl.

Post-Roman Pottery (Appendix B.6)

3.6.8 A total of 1259 sherds of post-Roman pottery (19.326kg) were recovered from seventy-nine contexts. The vast majority of the pottery dated to the medieval and late medieval periods (Figs 8-9). Pottery dating to the post-medieval period and a small quantity dating to the early medieval was also recovered. The remainder of the pottery was identified as possibly being Anglo-Saxon, although a single sherd of modern pottery was also recovered.

Clay Tobacco Pipe (Appendix B.7)

3.6.9 During the excavation three fragments clay tobacco pipe, weighing 0.022kg, were recovered from ditches **127**, **175** and **181**. The pipe fragments indicate the consumption of tobacco on, or in the vicinity of, the site from the mid-late 17th century onwards.

Ceramic Building Material (Appendix B.8)

3.6.10 Two hundred and nineteen fragments of ceramic building material (CBM), weighing 13949g, were collected from thirty-one contexts during the excavation. There were also sixty-five fragments of fired clay (437g) from twenty-one contexts.

3.7 Environmental summary

3.7.1 A total of fifty-one bulk samples were taken from across the site from a variety of features from all phases of activity. The majority of these samples were taken from the ovens that were present on site. The cereals recovered were all fairly typical of those grown in the medieval period.

3.7.2 The samples from the ovens showed a distinct lack of charcoal, indicating an alternative fuel source to wood - possibly peat. The oven deposits contain mixed cereal varieties and this may be explained by grain being used to prevent loaves of bread sticking to oven shelves and/or the use of the ovens for drying fully processed grain to make it harder prior to milling for flour.

3.7.3 Cremation **152** was dated to the Early-Middle Bronze Age and contained two individuals; an older sub-adult or young adult and a possibly more immature individual.

3.7.4 Animal bone weighing a total of 15.24kg was recovered from features from all phases, of which 6.9kg could be identified to species. Cattle was the most represented species on site, though sheep/goat and pigs were also present. Horse, dog and other small mammal species were present but only minimally.

3.8 Publication and archiving

3.8.1 The Neolithic polissoir is an unusual find and a short note and illustration will be submitted to the Later Prehistoric Finds Group Newsletter. It is also intended to publish an expanded summary in *PSIAH*, focusing on the medieval development of the site. The site archive (under Site Code LMD248) comprises a maximum of 20 bulk finds / document boxes and six small find boxes.

4 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 Despite its early origins, relatively few archaeological investigations have been undertaken within Long Melford, and fewer still have revealed evidence of the medieval development of the village. The analysis of the stratigraphic, artefactual and ecofactual data from the small excavation to the south of Bull Lane has provided new insights into prehistoric land use above the floodplain of the Chad Brook to the north, while the background scatter of Roman finds attests to some low-level activity in the vicinity during this period. However, the main project research aims (see Section 2.2) were focused on investigating the development of the site during the high medieval period, within the wider archaeological and historical context of the village setting. On a more regional-level, the results have some potential to contribute to the understanding of the expansion and contraction of Suffolk's villages during the medieval and early post-medieval period and the development of rural medieval settlement development in general. Some reconstruction of the diet and economy has been possible through analysis of the animal bone and plant remains, which support the interpretation that this was a small, predominantly agricultural settlement, possibly associated with crop-processing.

4.2 Prehistoric (and Roman) land-use

4.2.1 A number of features dating to the prehistoric period were uncovered in the course of this excavation, specifically belonging to the Neolithic, also the Bronze and Iron Ages. All the prehistoric features on site were discrete features and not likely to be associated with any substantial prehistoric settlement in the area.

4.2.2 Of particular interest is Neolithic pit **135**, which contained an appreciable assemblage of worked flint and pottery (dating to the Late Neolithic) as well as a polissoir (SF138). The flint assemblage from this pit is ambiguous as to whether it derives exclusively from the working of levallois-like cores or whether some pieces attest to the working of bifacial core tools such as axe-heads (See Appendix B.2). The presence of the polissoir lends weight to the argument that there was a nearby axe production site, although the polissoir recovered from this site was likely used for re-polishing or repair work as opposed to primary production (See Appendix B.4).

4.2.3 Pit **155**, also contained a notable assemblage of flint that is characteristic of later Neolithic domestic activity. This feature contained pottery from the Middle and Late Neolithic, although it is believed that the feature dates to the Late Neolithic, with the earlier pottery being brought up from tree throw **157**, which **155** was cut into and contained a small assemblage of Middle Neolithic pottery.

4.2.4 Cremation **152** was radiocarbon dated to the Bronze Age (approximately 1500 BC). The cremation contained the remains of two individuals, a sub-adult or younger adult and a more immature individual. What was interesting, was the flot from the main fill comprised almost entirely of charcoal, indicating the cremation material was scooped directly from the pyre as opposed to selected bone elements being picked

out for deposition. Early Bronze Age cremation deposits have been identified in the wider area; at Moulton Paddocks (Bush 2011) and Ingham (Newton and Mustchin 2012). Most Bronze Age cremations in Suffolk are either urned or associated with a monument, making this cremation stand out as it was neither urned or associated with a monument.

4.2.5 Pits **311** and **317** were filled almost entirely with burnt unworked flint. Radiocarbon dating from **311** gave a date in the Early Iron Age (approximately 550 BC), given the similarity of the two features it is likely pit **317** also dates to this period. The flint exhibited signs of thermal shock typically associated with heating and then rapidly cooling in water (Appendix B.2).

4.2.6 This somewhat dispersed evidence adds to, and gives further context to, the background scatter of prehistoric flint and pottery recorded in the area (see Section 1.3). The presence of a small group of Roman finds (CBM, a possible spindle-whorl, coin and several pottery sherds) present in later features is not unexpected given the site's location on the outskirts of the known Roman small town. These finds perhaps represent re-use or redeposition of material imported to the site, perhaps via manuring in the Roman or later periods (see App. B.6). This evidence may equally be related to the rectangular cropmark enclosure and associated finds to the east of the site, while Roman pottery has also been found during fieldwalking to the northeast of the site (see Section 1.3) suggesting that activity of this date was fairly widespread.

4.3 Medieval roadside plots/expansion

4.3.1 The majority of the archaeology on site dated to the medieval period, and activity appears to have been present from the 11th century throughout the medieval period. This is the first time that evidence has been found for medieval settlement and activity outside of the modern village limits of Long Melford.

4.3.2 Ditch groups **260** and **269** and ditch **304** relate to medieval rural activity in the 12th century and represent the expansion of medieval activity away from the main village centre. Possibly these ditches are the remains of small enclosures for keeping livestock or growing crops, or of cultivation rows and the remains of gardens associated with nearby properties along Bull Lane. Ditch **103** (roadside ditch) and **175** (plot boundary) also date to this time and were probably dug to establish plot boundaries. The vast majority of activity was located in the plot west of **175**, however there was also activity present in the eastern plot (Pit/Posthole Group 1 and ditch **123**) though to a lesser extent than that observed in the western plot.

4.3.3 Similar roadside plot systems in the county can be observed from sites at Great Blakenham (Wallis and Meredith 2011) and Cedars Park, Stowmarket (Woolhouse, 2016). These sites also seem to flourish in the 12th century, certainly there is little evidence for significant activity that pre-dates this time.

4.3.4 Pit/Posthole Group 1, appears to be possibly structural in function given the L-shape it forms, however the absence of any further evidence makes interpretation beyond this very difficult.

4.3.5 The three intercutting pits that form Pit Group 2 are also equally hard to interpret. While pit **352** contains the remains of a horse at its base it is thought unlikely that this

was its primary purpose, and that originally all the pits in this group were dug for an agricultural or industrial purpose. This pit group lies immediately to the south of Pit/Posthole Group 1 and may be related to them in some way.

4.4 High medieval development

4.4.1 A continued and intensified use of this site was evident through the 12th to 14th centuries. At some point in this timeframe Building 1 was established within Enclosure **273** along with the four ovens (**226**, **231**, **243** and **246**).

Building 1 and associated ovens

4.4.2 Building 1 is too small to be a dwelling and is more likely an out-building of some kind which could have been associated with dwellings either adjacent to the site or on the opposite side of Bull Lane. According to the local inhabitants of Long Melford, the current houses on Bull Lane date to the 14th century, so it is entirely possible that Building 1 was associated with these buildings. The earlier north-to-south boundary marked by ditch **175**, was kept open during this time and continued to serve as a distinct boundary between land plots.

4.4.3 Pit **294** was truncated by later enclosure ditch **273** and was situated directly under the southwest corner of the enclosure. This was a substantial steep-sided circular pit which is thought to have served as a quarry pit to extract the chalky clay natural of the site. This same chalky clay was found capping oven **226** and it is possible that the clay was sought after as a building material.

4.4.4 Pit **366** has also been interpreted as a quarry pit, though is of a later phase than **294**, which would indicate that even after the decline of the 14th century, the site at Bull Lane was still being exploited for its natural resources. Curiously this pit contained the largest assemblage of charred remains on site, indicating a deliberate deposit of hearth or domestic material, potentially rake out from the ovens. Though this feature is phased to a later date than the ovens, it is possible the oven rake out was introduced through subsequent pit digging and the mixing of material.

4.4.5 Extensive environmental sampling was undertaken of the four ovens present on site, in the hopes of determining their use and function. Notably, very little charcoal was recovered suggesting a fuel source other than wood was being employed (possibly peat - see Appendix C.2). The oven deposits contained mixed cereal varieties and this may be explained by grain being used to prevent loaves of bread sticking to oven shelves and/or the use of the ovens for drying fully processed grain to make it harder prior to milling for flour.

4.4.6 A search of the SHER did not produce any records of comparable ovens being found within Long Melford, although similarly-dated medieval ovens have been identified at Prentice Street, Lavenham (Martin *et al*, 2005). While the ovens identified at Bull Lane, Long Melford were all discrete and spread out across the site, the examples identified at Prentice Street, Lavenham were adjoining and built within a unitary pad of clay. Not all these adjoining ovens were contemporary with additions being made over time, it is believed these ovens were for the purpose of dyeing clothes, though this is not confirmed

4.4.7 A potential theory for the purpose of Building 1, is that it was a small agricultural building linked to crop processing (and possibly baking). The nearby recovery of worn pieces of quern stone and the possibility that the ovens on site were used for either baking bread or drying wheat certainly point to the possibility of on-site milling, perhaps of specialist cereals that the main mill in the village couldn't process. There is also pit **321** to consider, it was located almost exactly in the centre of Building 1, and may possibly represent where once a tree stump, or other item stood to serve as a hard surface. However, this is just a theory, and there is little in the way of finds or environmental evidence to support this, and the possibility that the quern stone recovered was residual and/or repurposed as a building material cannot be ignored (see Appendix B.7).

4.4.8 A similar example of a small medieval building and external ovens that date to the 12th-13th centuries can be seen at 'The Old Thatches', Rookwood Lane in Preston St Mary (Gill and Muldowney, 2012). This site identified features indicative of a small medieval building, although unlike Building 1 the 12th-13th century building at 'The Old Thatches' left only enough evidence in the ground to identify the interior and exterior of the building and no wall foundations of any kind were observed, only a square construction cut and a series of postholes were visible, compared with the clear wall foundations present at Long Melford. However, the building at 'The Old Thatches' did have a spread of clay that may have been the remnants of a floor. The oven at this site was heavily truncated with only a burnt layer containing burnt grain testifying to its presence, making interpretation of its use difficult.

4.5 Later medieval decline

4.5.1 Activity on site dropped off significantly after the 14th century, which may have been due to wider developments such as worsening climate conditions and the resulting poor crop yields (Jordan 1997) which, coupled with the outbreak of plague from 1348 onwards, would have resulted in a declining population. It is suggested that properties and plots outside of the main village were abandoned and fell into disuse at this time. There is some evidence of activity continuing on site beyond the 14th century, however, these are just spreads of soil and midden material from the nearby houses along Bull Lane that stayed in use, opposite and adjacent to the site. Long Melford is not alone among rural medieval villages that appear to shrink or disappear from the 14th-century onwards in Suffolk and nearby Essex, with other examples recorded at Stowmarket (Woolhouse 2016), Stebbingford (Timby *et al* 2007) and Strethall (Ward 1996). Despite this contraction, Long Melford was at its most prosperous in the 15th century, when weaving cloth was as important as farming in contributing to the village's wealth. Many of the settlement's hall houses were constructed in this period, of which at least 12 survive and which clearly demonstrate how at the end of the Middle Ages Long Melford was already an industrial and commercial village, rather than just an agricultural one (http://www.longmelford.co.uk/History/ accessed November 2018).

4.6 Diet and economy

4.6.1 Finds and environmental evidence from the site provide an insight into the diet and economy of the people living in this part of Long Melford during the medieval period.

Data gathered through the analysis of faunal remains (Appendix C.3) shows that cattle was the most well represented species through all the phases of activity on site and therefore it is highly probable that beef was an important dietary component. The early medieval phases (2.1 and 2.2) showed sheep were predominantly used for secondary products such as dairying or for wool, rather than for their meat. This changed in the later medieval period (Phase 2.3) when the faunal evidence indicates sheep were being slaughtered at a younger age which suggests they were being exploited for meat.

4.6.2 It is interesting, though not surprising, that there is evidence for sheep being exploited for their secondary resources during the high medieval period. Long Melford is known to have made much of its wealth from the cloth industry, indeed Holy Trinity Church in the village was largely built from the wealth of the cloth industry, and is widely considered to the finest example of a so called 'wool church' in East Anglia (Cligman *et al* 1992). Horses were also a notable element at the site, witnessed through the burial of a complete skeleton and several fragments of horseshoes and nails. Oyster shells were clearly consumed, although not in great quantities.

4.6.3 The pottery recovered from the site is described as typical of a rural medieval site in Suffolk (Appendix B.6), consisting largely of domestic cooking vessels (mostly jars with a few bowls and jugs). The type and form of pottery is more similar to that of North Essex than other Suffolk sites, however, given Long Melford's proximity to the Essex border this is not surprising. In the late medieval period sherds of imported drinking vessels were recovered, which may indicate a rise in status of the inhabitants of Bull Lane at this time.

4.7 Post-medieval agricultural activity

4.7.1 A small amount of post-medieval activity was observed comprising Posthole Group 1 and ditch **127**. Ditch **127** appears to have been dug to establish a boundary that divided the site into a north plot and a south plot, likely representing a return of the site to agricultural use that has persisted through into the present day. Posthole Group 1 also dates to the post-medieval period, and although no clear alignment or structure can be seen, they are likely to be the remains of a fence line.

4.7.2 The upper fills of ditch **175** date to the post-medieval period, clearly showing that this ditch was partly maintained into the post-medieval period and serving as a boundary. This builds on the evidence from the evaluation which identified a series of north-south aligned post-medieval ditches that appear to relate to 19th-century agricultural enclosures, one of which corresponds to that shown on historic Ordnance Survey mapping from as early as AD1886 (King 2016). An earlier map (Hodskinson's map of 1783) shows a distinct gap between the properties fronting Bull Lane and the corner of Kings Lane where the current site was located. This reiterates the archaeological evidence and suggests that the site was no longer inhabited but returned to agricultural use in the post-medieval period and remained as such until the present day before being redeveloped once again.

4.8 Conclusions

4.8.1 The excavation at Bull Lane, Long Melford has revealed the first evidence of medieval activity in the area outside of the historic village core, and has provided an insight into the nature of the settlement and its development over a number of centuries. The evidence of expansion and contraction through the medieval and into the post-medieval period in many ways reflects the wider development of rural settlements in the county and beyond, as outlined in the project's research aims (based on the regional framework) outlined in Section 2. Although most of the features date to the medieval period, there is a small but significant trace of earlier (Neolithic, Bronze Age and Early Iron Age) settlement and funerary activity, which suggests that this was also a favourable location during the later prehistoric period.

4.8.2 In terms of the broader project aims, the site has clearly demonstrated that during the 12th century Long Melford expanded beyond the main village centre and along Bull Lane (presumably at least as far as its junction with King's Lane), with evidence of enclosures and cultivation rows and the establishment of plot boundaries laid out to the south of the road. This activity intensified through to the 14th century with the establishment of a small building and ovens, perhaps related to small-scale agricultural industry. At this time, in addition to bread and cereals, the inhabitants lived on a diet of beef, while sheep and goats were exploited for their dairy products and probably also their wool, which would presumably have contributed to the cloth trade that made Long Melford a wealthy settlement.

4.8.3 The 14th century saw the decline of activity on site which has also been recorded at other medieval villages in East Anglia. Whether through plague or unfavourable climate conditions or a combination of these and other factors, the site at Bull Lane became largely abandoned in the late medieval period. There is also evidence husbandry practices changed in this time too, as sheep and goats were butchered at a younger age for their meat and not maintained for their dairy and wool products. There was still some activity occurring on the site in the form of midden deposits possibly dumped from the properties along Bull Lane or from the main village. This plot appears to have remained uninhabited into the modern period, although adjacent properties and the farm on the north side of Bulls Lane may have continued in use (albeit their date of origin is not known), suggesting that the reasons for abandonment may have been complex.

4.8.4 The presence of a possible small building and associated ovens is a rare find in the Long Melford area, as while other examples of ovens and buildings that date to the high medieval period can be found in the Suffolk HER, there are few within the locale of Long Melford. The closest examples appear to be at Lavenham (Martin *et al*. 2005) and at 'The Old Thatches' in Preston St Mary (Gill and Muldowney 2012), although neither has any convincing similarity in form to the building and ovens observed here at Long Melford.

APPENDIX A CONTEXT INVENTORY

Ditch 103 contexts (Phase 2.1: AD 11th to 12th century)

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Function	Group	Length (m)	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in Plan	Break of Slope	Profile
102	103	fill	ditch	Disuse	103	0		0.2	Mid orange-grey	Silty clay	Occasional charcoal, rare medium to large sub-angular flint nodules			
103		cut	ditch	Boundary	103	0	1.76	0.2				linear	Moderate	U-shaped
104	105	fill	ditch	Disuse	103	0		0.3	Mid orange-brown	Silty clay	Moderate small and medium sub-rounded stones			
105	0	cut	ditch	Boundary	103	0	0.9	0.3				linear	sharp	U-shaped
146	0	cut	ditch	boundary	103	0	0.8	0.24				linear	moderate	U-shaped
147	146	fill	ditch	disuse	103	0		0.24	mid brown-grey	clayey-silt	rare sub-rounded stones smaller than 0.10m			

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Function	Group	Length (m)	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in Plan	Break of Slope	Profile
150	0	cut	ditch	boundary	103	0	0.9	0.17				linear	gentle	U-shaped
151	150	fill	ditch	disuse	103	0	0.9	0.17	mid brown-grey	clayey-silt	rare small stones and gravel			
233	0	cut	ditch	boundary	103	0	1.5	0.64				linear	sharp	v-shaped
239	242	fill	ditch	disuse	103	0		0.4	mid yellow-brown	clayey silt	occ. Charcoal and rare unworked burnt flint			
240	242	fill	ditch	disuse	103	0		0.52	light brown-yellow	clayey silt	rare charcoal and occ. Flint nodules			
241	242	fill	ditch	disuse	103	0		0.52	light yellow-brown	clayey-silt	occ. Irregular natural flint nodules			
242	0	cut	ditch	boundary	103	0	1.7	0.52				linear	sharp	flat-based wide u
254	233	fill	ditch	primary fill	103	0		0.38	mid yellow-brown	silty clay	occ. Sub-angular (smaller than 0.10m) stones			
255	233	fill	ditch	disuse	103	0		0.28	mid brown-grey	silty clay	rare small (smaller			

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Function	Group	Length (m)	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in Plan	Break of Slope	Profile
											than 0.05m) gravels			
332	0	cut	ditch	road/field boundary	103	1	1.6	0.76				linear	gradual	v-shaped
333	332	fill	ditch	road/field boundary	103	0		0.48	mid orange-brown	silty clay	few stones and charcoal flecks			
334	332	fill	ditch	field/road boundary	103	0		0.44	mid grey-brown	silty clay	few stones and charcoal flecks			
364	0	cut	ditch	boundary	103	0	2	0.74				linear	gradual	stepped V-shape
365	364	fill	ditch	boundary	103	0		0.52	mid brown-grey	clayey sand	occ. Small to large flints			
368	364	fill	ditch	natural slump	103	0		0.06	light yellow-brown	clayey sand	n/a			
389	0	cut	ditch	boundary	103	0	1.3	0.64				linear	sharp	v-shaped
390	389	fill	ditch	disuse	103	0		0.64	mid yellow brown	silty clay	common large stones and chalk			

Ditch 123 contexts (Phase 2.1: AD 11th to 12th century)

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Function	Group	Length (m)	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in Plan	Break of Slope	Profile
123		cut	ditch	boundary terminus	123	0	0.7	0.16				linear	gradual	U-shaped
124	123	fill	ditch	disuse	123	0		0.16	light brown	silty clay	occ. Flint pieces; less than 0.05m			
125	0	cut	ditch	boundary	123	0	0.7	0.15				linear	gradual	U-shaped
126	125	fill	ditch	Disuse	123	0		0.15	light brown	silty clay	occ. Flint pieces; smaller than 0.06m			
169	0	cut	ditch	boundary?	123	0	0.66	0.18				linear	gradual	U-shaped
170	169	fill	ditch	Boundary	123	0	0.66	0.18	mid grey-brown	silty clay	rare gravels			
171		cut	ditch	Boundary	123	0	0.58	0.16				linear	gradual	U-shaped
172	171	fill	ditch	boundary	123	0	0.58	0.16	mid grey-brown	silty clay	rare gravels			
173	0	cut	ditch	boundary	123	0	0.56	0.12				linear	gradual	U-shaped
174	173	fill	ditch	Boundary	123	0	0.56	0.12	mid grey-brown	silty clay	rare gravels			
186	0	cut	ditch	Boundary	123	0	1.06	0.26				linear	Moderate	U-shaped
187	186	fill	ditch	Boundary	123	0	1.06	0.26	Mid brown-grey	Silty clay	Rare small sub-rounded stones			

Ditch 127 contexts (Period 3: Post-medieval (AD 1540-present))

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Function	Group	Length (m)	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in Plan	Break of Slope	Profile
127		cut	ditch	boundary	127	0	1.2	0.39				linear	gradual	U-shaped
128	127	fill	ditch	disuse	127	0		0.39	dark brown	silty clay	occ. Gravel; smaller than 0.02m			
129	0	cut	ditch	Boundary	127	0	1.4	0.45				linear	sharp	rounded V-shape
130	129	fill	ditch	disuse	127	0		0.45	dark brown	silty clay	frequent flint pieces smaller than 0.05m			
159	0	cut	ditch	field boundary	127	1	1.16	0.34				linear	gradual	U-shaped
160	159	fill	ditch	field boundary	127	1	1.16	0.34	dark grey-brown	silty clay	occ. Small stones and charcoal flecks			
167	0	cut	ditch	Boundary	127	0	0.56	0.16				linear	n/a - relationship slot	U-shaped
168	167	fill	ditch	Boundary	127	0	0.56	0.16	mid grey-brown	silty clay	rare smaller than 0.1m sub-rounded stones			
181	0	cut	ditch	Field boundary	127	0		0.56				linear	gentle	U-shaped
182	181	fill	ditch	Field boundary	127	0		0.56	Mid grey-brown	Silty clay	Occ. Stones of various sizes; occ. Coal and charcoal flecks; a few chalk flecks			
340	0	cut	ditch	unknown	127	0	0.54	0.14				linear	imperceptible	U-shaped

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Function	Group	Length (m)	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in Plan	Break of Slope	Profile
341	340	fill	ditch	unknown	127	0	0.54	0.14	light yellow-brown	silty clay	occ. Chalk flecks			
342	0	cut	ditch	boundary	127	0	1.96	0.4				linear	moderate	U-shaped
343	342	fill	ditch	disuse	127	0	1.96	0.4	mid grey-brown	silty clay	occ. Small (sub-rectangular) stones, brick and chalk			
344	0	cut	ditch	unknown	127	0	1.4	0.2				linear	gentle	U-shaped
345	344	fill	ditch	unknown	127	0		0.2	mid grey-brown	silty clay	n/a			

Ditch 175 contexts (Phase 2.1: AD 11th to 12th century)

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Function	Group	Length (m)	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in Plan	Break of Slope	Profile
175	0	cut	ditch	Field boundary	175	1	2.47	0.9				linear	gentle	U-shaped
176	175	fill	ditch	Field Boundary	175	1	1.2	0.36	Dark grey-brown	Silty clay	Few stones of various sizes, occ. Chalk lumps, few coal and charcoal flecks			
177	175	fill	ditch	Field boundary	175	1	1	0.18	mid yellow-brown	silty clay and sandy silt bands	few coal/charcoal flecks, few small stones			
178	175	fill	ditch	Field boundary	175	1	2.47	0.6	Mid grey-brown	Silty clay	Occ. Stones of various sizes, occ. Chalk lumps, charcoal and coal			
179	0	cut	ditch	Field boundary	175	0		0.8				linear	imperceptible	imperceptible
180	179	fill	ditch	Field Boundary	175	0		0.8	Mid grey-brown	Silty clay	Occ. Stones of various sizes, occ. Chalk, coal and charcoal flecks			
188	0	cut	ditch	Field boundary	175	1	1.67	0.6				linear	gentle	U-shaped

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Function	Group	Length (m)	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in Plan	Break of Slope	Profile
189	188	fill	ditch	boundary	175	0		0.6	Mid orange-brown	silty clay	occ. Stones of various sizes; occ. Chalk and charcoal flecks			
190	0	cut	ditch	boundary	175	1.5	2.12	0.88				linear	gradual	U-shaped
191	190	fill	ditch	field boundary	175	0		0.36	Dark grey-brown	Silty clay	Occ. Stones of various sizes, frequent charcoal flecks and occ. Chalk flecks			
194	190	fill	ditch	Field boundary	175	0		0.88	Light grey-brown	Silty clay	Occ. Large stones; frequent smaller stones; occ. Charcoal flecks			
195	0	cut	pit	Unknown	175	1.5	0.88	0.64				sub-circular	sharp	flat-based, vertically sided u-shape
196	195	fill	pit	unknown	175	0		0.43	Mid grey-brown	Silty clay	occ. Stones of various sizes; few chalk flecks			
197	195	fill	pit	Unknown	175	0		0.26	Light orange-brown	Silty sandy clay	Occ. Small stones			

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Function	Group	Length (m)	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in Plan	Break of Slope	Profile
216	0	cut	ditch	Field boundary?	175	1.5	0.64	0.28				linear	gradual	U-shaped
217	216	fill	ditch	field boundary?	175	0		0.28	Mid grey-brown	silty clay	few charcoal flecks and stones			
218	0	cut	pit	unknown	175	0	0.87	0.13				sub-circular	gentle	w-shaped
219	218	fill	pit	unknown	175	0		0.13	Dark grey-brown	silty clay	occ. Chalk and charcoal flecks; few stones			
227	0	cut	ditch	field boundary	175	1	1.16	0.16				linear	gentle	
228	227	fill	ditch	field boundary	175	0		0.16	Mid grey-brown	silty clay	occ. Various sized stones; occ. Charcoal flecks			
229	0	cut	ditch	plot division?	175	1	0.39	0.06				linear	very gradual	very shallow u-shape
230	229	fill	ditch	plot division?	175	0		0.06	Light grey-brown	silty clay	few small stones and charcoal flecks			

Oven contexts (Phase 2.2: AD 12th to 14th century)

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Function	Group	Length (m)	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in Plan	Break of Slope	Profile
220	226	fill	hearth/ oven	disuse	226	0		0.1	light brown-yellow	silty clay	moderate chalk pieces			
221	226	fill	hearth/ oven	use	226	0		0.03	dark red-grey	silty clay	occ. Small rounded stones and chalk			
222	226	fill	hearth/ oven	use	226	0		0.03	mid brown-red	silty clay	occ. Small stones and burnt chalk			
224	226	fill	hearth/ oven	use	226	0		0.04	dark brown-red	clay-silt	rare charcoal			
225	226	fill	hearth/ oven	use	226	0		0.05	light brown-yellow	silty clay	moderate chalk pieces			
226	0	cut	hearth/ oven	use	226	1.4	1.4	0.15				circular	sharp	flat-based u-shape
231	0	cut	hearth/ oven	cooking?	231	0	1.8	0.2				sub-circular	gentle	irregular u-shape
234	231	fill	hearth/ oven	cooking?	231	0		0.1	mid orangey-brown	silty clay	few small stones, few charcoal flecks			
235	231	fill	hearth/ oven	cooking?	231	0		0.06	mid grey-brown	silty clay	frequent charcoal and fired clay, burnt blackish-purple ash layer			

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Function	Group	Length (m)	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in Plan	Break of Slope	Profile
236	231	fill	hearth/ oven	cooking?	231	0		0.13	mid grey-brown	silty clay	charcoal throughout; patches of orange fired clay, a few stones			
243	0	cut	hearth/ oven	cooking?	243	3.84	1.78	0.2				sub-rectangular	w - imperceptible, e - sharp	shallow irregular v
300	243	fill	hearth/ oven	cooking?	243	0		0.2	light yellow-brown	chalky clay	frequent chalk lumps and flecks, a few stones			
301	243	fill	hearth/ oven	cooking?	243	0		0.1	dark red-brown	ashy clay	frequent chalks flecks, occ. Charcoal			
302	243	fill	hearth/ oven	cooking?	243	0		0.1	mid grey-brown	silty clay	occ. Chalk and charcoal flecks, few stones			
303	243	fill	hearth/ oven	cooking?	243	0		0.16	mid grey-brown	silty clay	few stones and chalk			
346	243	fill	hearth/ oven	cooking	243	0		0.16	mid grey-brown	silty clay	few stones/chalk, occ. Charcoal			
246	0	cut	hearth/ oven	cooking?	246	0	0.89	0.11				sub-circular	gentle	u-shape
250	246	fill	oven	cooking?	246	0		0.04	mid orange y-brown	silty clay	large stones arranged in a sub-circular pattern			

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Function	Group	Length (m)	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in Plan	Break of Slope	Profile
251	246	fill	oven	cooking?	246	0		0.07	mid orange y-red	ashy clay	frequent charcoal and burnt material			
252	246	fill	hearth/ oven	cooking?	246	0		0.02	mid grey-brown	silty clay	frequent charcoal, few stones			

Ditch 260 contexts (Phase 2.1: AD 11th to 12th century)

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Function	Group	Length (m)	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in Plan	Break of Slope	Profile
256	260	fill	ditch	disuse	260	0		0.2	mid yellow-brown	clayey-silt	occ. Chalk lumps			
257	260	fill	ditch	disuse	260	0		0.3	mid grey-brown	clayey-silt	occ. Stones			
258	260	fill	ditch	disuse	260	0		0.2	mid brown-yellow	clayey-silt	moderate chalk lumps			
259	260	fill	ditch	disuse	260	0		0.26	mid yellowy-brown	clayey-silt	occ. Charcoal and frequent flint nodules			
260	0	cut	ditch	boundary	260	0	1.2	0.68				linear	sharp	V-shape
261	265	fill	ditch	disuse	260	0		0.12	mid brown	clayey-silt	rare chalk pieces			
262	265	fill	ditch	disuse	260	0		0.1	light brown-yellow	clayey silt	frequent chalk pieces			
263	265	fill	ditch	disuse	260	0		0.12	mid orange	silty clay	occ. Stones			

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Function	Group	Length (m)	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in Plan	Break of Slope	Profile
									y-brown					
264	256	fill	ditch	disuse	260	0		0.2	mid grey-brown	clayey-silt	occ. Chalk lumps			
265	0	cut	ditch	boundary/ enclosure	260	0	0.8	0.54				linear	sharp	V-shape
313	0	cut	ditch	boundary/ enclosure	260	0	2	0.78				linear	gradual	U-shaped
314	313	fill	ditch	disuse	260	0		0.38	mid grey-brown	clayey sand	occ. Small-medium fragments of flint and chalk, occ. Charcoal			
315	0	cut	ditch	enclosure	260	0	1.6	1				linear	sharp	v-shaped
316	315	fill	ditch	disuse	260	0		0.82	mid brown-grey	clayey sand	mod. Small-large flints and chalk fragments; occ. Charcoal fragments			
327	313	fill	ditch	natural silting up	260	0		0.14	light red-brown	sandy clay	mod. Small chalk fragments and flints			
328	313	fill	ditch	disuse	260	0		0.3	light red-brown	clayey sand	occ. Small-large flints and small chalk fragments; occ. Charcoal flecks			

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Function	Group	Length (m)	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in Plan	Break of Slope	Profile
329	313	fill	ditch	natural slumping	260	0		0.2	light brown-grey	sandy clay	occ. Charcoal flecks, frequent small-medium chalk fragments			
330	315	fill	ditch	natural silting	260	0		0.18	mid grey-brown	clayey sand	occ. Small to very large flints			
331	315	fill	ditch	natural slumping	260	0		0.1	light brown-red	clayey sand	frequent small chalk fragments and occ. Small flints			
355	0	cut	ditch	boundary	260	0	0.8	0.2				linear	moderate	U-shaped
356	355	fill	ditch	disuse	260	0	0.8	0.2	dark brown-grey	clayey silt	occ. Flint nodules			
395	0	cut	ditch	boundary	260	0	1.4	0.84				linear	moderate	U-shaped
396	0	cut	ditch	boundary	260	0	1.5	0.9				linear	sharp	U-shaped
400	395	fill	ditch	disuse	260	0		0.3	dark brown grey	clay silt				
401	395	fill	ditch	natural slump	260	0		0.24	pale pinkish grey	clay	frequent chalk			
402	395	fill	ditch	disuse	260	0		0.34	mid grey brown	clay silt	occasional small sub-rounded stones			

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Function	Group	Length (m)	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in Plan	Break of Slope	Profile
403	396	fill	ditch	disuse	260	0		0.4	dark brown grey	clay silt	rare small sub-rounded stones			
404	396	fill	ditch	slumping	260	0		0.14	pale pinkish grey	clay	frequent chalk			
405	396	fill	ditch	disuse	260	0		0.46	dark grey brown	clay silt	occ. Small sub-rounded stones			

Ditch 269 contexts (Phase 2.1: AD 11th to 12th century)

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Function	Group	Length (m)	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in Plan	Break of Slope	Profile
269	0	cut	ditch	enclosure	269	0	0.94	0.3				linear	moderate	wide u-shape
270	269	fill	ditch	disuse	269	0		0.3	mid yellowy-brown	clayey-silt	moderate flint nodules, rare charcoal			
281	0	cut	gully	unknown	269	0	0.4	0.04				linear	gentle	U-shaped
282	281	fill	gully		269	0		0.04	mid grey-brown	silty clay	occ. Stones			
296	0	cut	gully	unknown	269	0	0.55	0.14				linear	gentle	U-shaped
297	296	fill	gully	unknown	269	0		0.14	mid grey-brown	silty clay	rare charcoal flecks, moderate stone and flint			
335	0	cut	gully	drainage?	269	1	0.56	0.16				linear	gentle	U-shaped

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Function	Group	Length (m)	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in Plan	Break of Slope	Profile
336	335	fill	gully	drainage	269	0		0.16	mid grey-brown	silty clay	frequent flint nodules, occ. Charcoal flecks			
372	0	cut	ditch	plot boundary?	269	1	1	0.14				linear	gentle	U-shaped
373	372	fill	ditch	plot boundary	269	0		0.14	mid grey-brown	silty clay	few stones or charcoal			
374	0	cut	pit	rubbish?	269	0	1.36	0.15				sub-circular	gentle	imperceptible
375	374	fill	pit	rubbish?	269	0		0.15	dark grey-brown	silty clay	occ. Charcoal, few small stones			

Ditch 273 contexts (Phase 2.2: AD 12th to 14th century)

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Function	Group	Length (m)	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in Plan	Break of Slope	Profile
273	0	cut	ditch	enclosure	273	0	0.4	0.09				linear	moderate	wide u-shape
274	273	fill	ditch	enclosure	273	0		0.09	mid yellow-brown	clayey-silt	moderate flint nodules			
283	0	cut	ditch	enclosure	273	0	1.75	1.02				linear	moderate	U-shaped
284	283	fill	ditch	primary slumping	273	0		0.3	dark brown	silty clay	moderate flint, moderate chalk, rare charcoal flecks			
285	283	fill	ditch	disuse	273	0		0.48	mid yellow-brown	clayey-silt	frequent flint, rare chalk, moderate stones			
286	283	fill	ditch	disuse	273	0		0.26	mid grey-brown	clayey silt				
287	0	cut	ditch	plot boundary	273	2	1.25	0.52				linear	gradual	v-shaped
288	287	fill	ditch	plot boundary	273	0		0.36	mid grey-brown	silty clay	few stones, occ. Charcoal and chalk flecks			
289	287	fill	ditch	plot boundary	273	0		0.18	mid grey-brown	silty clay	few stones, few chalk and charcoal flecks			
290	0	cut	ditch	plot boundary	273	0	1.52	0.68				linear	gradual	v-shaped
291	290	fill	ditch	plot boundary	273	0		0.52	mid grey-brown	silty clay	few stones, occ. Chalk and charcoal flecks			

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Function	Group	Length (m)	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in Plan	Break of Slope	Profile
292	290	fill	ditch	plot boundary	273	0		0.26	mid grey-brown	silty clay	few stones, chalk, charcoal flecks			
293	290	fill	ditch	plot boundary	273	0		0.1	light yellow-brown	chalky clay	frequent chalk lumps			

Ditch 304 contexts (Phase 2.1: AD 11th to 12th century)

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Function	Group	Length (m)	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in Plan	Break of Slope	Profile
304	0	cut	ditch	boundary	304	0	1.41	0.36				linear	gradual	stepped
305	304	fill	ditch	disuse	304	0		0.2	dark brown	silty clay	occ. Sub-angular and sub-rounded stones, occ. Chalk			
306	304	fill	ditch	disuse	304	0		0.18	mid grey-brown	silty clay	occ. Sub-angular/sub-rounded stones, rare chalk			
358	0	cut	ditch	enclosure	304	0	0.95	0.44				linear	steep	U-shaped
359	358	fill	ditch	disuse	304	0		0.44	dark grey-brown	clayey silt	stones and flint			
370	0	cut	ditch	plot boundary	304	0.5	0.78	0.36				linear	gentle	U-shaped
371	370	fill	ditch	plot boundary	304	0		0.36	mid grey-brown	silty clay	occ. Small stones and charcoal flecks			

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Function	Group	Length (m)	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in Plan	Break of Slope	Profile
376	0	cut	ditch	terminus	304	0	1.4	0.3				linear	gentle	U-shaped
377	376	fill	ditch	disuse	304	0		0.3	dark grey-brown	clay silt	n/a			
384	0	cut	ditch	boundary	304	0	1.68	0.32				linear	gradual	U-shaped
385	384	fill	ditch	disuse	304	0		0.32	mid brown grey	clay silt	occ. Small sub-rounded stones and charcoal			

Ditch 307 contexts (Phase 2.1: AD 11th to 12th century)

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Function	Group	Length (m)	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in Plan	Break of Slope	Profile
307	0	cut	ditch	use	307	0	0.65	0.2				linear	gradual	U-shaped
308	307	fill	ditch	disuse	307	0		0.2	dark brown	silty clay	occ. Stones and chalk flecks			
309	0	cut	ditch	use	307	0	1.2	0.18				linear	gradual	U-shaped
310	309	fill	ditch	disuse	307	0		0.18	mid grey-brown	silty clay	occ. Stones and chalk flakes			
391	0	cut	ditch	boundary	307	0	1.2	0.38				linear	sharp	u shaped
392	391	fill	ditch	disuse	307	0		0.38	mid orangey brown	silty clay	rare small stones, common chalk			

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Function	Group	Length (m)	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in Plan	Break of Slope	Profile
393	0	cut	ditch	boundary	307	0	0.9	0.42				linear	sharp	U-shaped
394	393	fill	ditch	boundary	307	0		0.42	mid orangey brown	silty clay	rare chalk			

Ditch 360 contexts (Phase 2.3: 14th century onwards)

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Function	Group	Length (m)	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in Plan	Break of Slope	Profile
360	0	cut	ditch	road / field boundary	360	1	1.95	0.98				linear	gentle	U-shaped
361	360	fill	ditch	road / field boundary	360	0		0.4	dark grey-brown	silty clay	occ. Small stones, few charcoal flecks			
362	360	fill	ditch	road / field boundary	360	0		0.58	mid grey-brown	silty clay	few small stones and charcoal flecks			
363	360	fill	ditch	road / field boundary	360	0		0.33	mid orangey-brown	silty clay	few stones and charcoal flecks			

Building 1 contexts (Phase 2.2: AD 12th to 14th century)

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Function	Group	Length (m)	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in Plan	Break of Slope	Profile
319	0	cut	structure	wall cut	Building 1	3.57	0.78					linear	sharp	flat based u-shape
320	0	layer	buried soil	disuse	Building 1	6.3	4.9	0.22	dark brown grey	clay silt	occ. Small sub-rounded stones and charcoal flecks			
321	0	cut	pit	unknown	Building 1	0	1.5	0.34				Sub-circular	sharp	wide flat based u-shape
322	321	fill	pit	disuse	Building 1	0		0.34	mid grey brown	clay silt	occasional charcoal flecks and flint nodes and small sub-rounded stones			
325	319	masonry	wall		Building 1	3.57	0.78	0.22						
326	382	masonry	wall		Building 1	3.98	0.7							
382	0	cut	structure	wall cut	Building 1	4.98	0.7					linear	sharp	flat based u-shape
383	382	fill	structure	use	Building 1	0			mid brown grey	clay silt	n/a			
386	323	masonry	wall		Building 1	0								
409	319	fill	structure	use	Building 1				mid brown grey	clay silt	n/a			

Pit group 1 contexts (Phase 2.1: AD 11th to 12th century)

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Function	Group	Length (m)	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in Plan	Break of Slope	Profile
200	200	cut	pit	unknown	Pit Group 1	0	0.76	0.14				sub-circular	mode rate	U-shaped
201	200	fill	pit	unknown	Pit Group 1	0	0.76	0.14	dark brown-grey	clayey silt	occ. Charcoal flecks			
202	0	cut	posthole	structural	Pit Group 1	0	0.2	0.1				sub-circular	mode rate	U-shaped
203	202	fill	posthole	disuse	Pit Group 1	0	0.2	0.1	dark brown-grey	clayey silt	n/a			
204	0	cut	posthole	structural	Pit Group 1	0	0.32	0.1				sub-circular	mode rate	U-shaped
205	204	fill	posthole	structural	Pit Group 1	0	0.32	0.1	Dark brown-grey	Clayey silt	n/a			
206	0	cut	posthole	structural	Pit Group 1	0	0.48	0.2				sub-circular	mode rate	U-shaped
207	206	fill	posthole	disuse	Pit Group 1	0	0.48	0.2	dark brown-grey	clay silt	n/a			
208	0	cut	posthole	structural	Pit Group 1	0	0.33	0.08				sub-circular	mode rate	U-shaped
209	208	fill	posthole	disuse	Pit Group 1	0	0.33	0.08	dark brown-grey	clayey silt	n/a			
210	0	cut	posthole	structural	Pit Group 1	0	0.47	0.1				sub-circular	mode rate	U-shaped

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Function	Group	Length (m)	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in Plan	Break of Slope	Profile
211	210	fill	posthole	disuse	Pit Group 1	0	0.47	0.1	dark brown-grey	clayey silt	n/a			
212	0	cut	posthole	structural	Pit Group 1	0	0.67	0.09				sub-circular	mode rate	U-shaped
213	212	fill	posthole	disuse	Pit Group 1	0	0.67	0.09	dark brown-grey	clayey silt	n/a			
214	0	cut	posthole	structural	Pit Group 1	0	0.58	0.17				sub-circular	mode rate	U-shaped
215	214	fill	posthole	disuse	Pit Group 1	0	0.58	0.17	dark brown-grey	clay silt	n/a			

Posthole Group 1 contexts (Period 3: Post-medieval (AD 1540-present))

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Function	Group	Length (m)	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in Plan	Break of Slope	Profile
118	0	cut	posthole	structural	Posthole group 1	0	0.2	0.16				sub-circular	sharp	U-shaped
119	118	fill	posthole	disuse	Posthole Group 1	0	0.2	0.16	mid grey	clayey silt	rare gravel, smaller than 0.02m			
120	0	cut	posthole	structural	Posthole Group 1	0	0.5	0.33				sub-circular	sharp	U-shaped
121	120	fill	posthole	structural	Posthole Group 1	0		0.23	dark yellow-brown	silty clay	occ. Sub-angular stones;			

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Function	Group	Length (m)	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in Plan	Break of Slope	Profile
											smaller than 0.05m			
122	120	fill	posthole	disuse	Posthole Group 1	0		0.1	dark grey	clayey-silt	n/a			
138		cut	posthole	structural	Posthole Group 1	0	0.38	0.15				sub-circular	gradual	U-shaped
139	138	fill	posthole	disuse	Posthole Group 1	0	0.38	0.15	dark grey	clay silt	rare gravel smaller than 0.02m			
141	140	fill	posthole	disuse	Posthole Group 1	0	0.35	0.2	dark grey	clayey-silt	rare gravel smaller than 0.02m			
142		cut	posthole	structural	Posthole Group 1	0	0.3	0.14				sub-circular	gradual	U-shaped
143	142	fill	posthole	disuse	Posthole Group 1	0	0.3	0.14	dark grey	clayey-silt	rare gravel smaller than 0.02m			
144	0	cut	posthole	structural	Posthole Group 1	0	0.25	0.08				sub-circular	gradual	U-shaped
145	144	fill	posthole	disuse	Posthole Group 1	0	0.25	0.08	dark grey	clayey silt	rare gravel smaller than 0.05m			
140		cut	posthole	structural	Posthole Group1	0	0.35	0.2				sub-circular	gradual	U-shaped

Discrete ungrouped feature contexts

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Function	Length (m)	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in Plan	Break of Slope	Profile
183	0	cut	pit	Unknown	0	2.36	0.5				sub-circular	Moderate	flat-based U-shape
184	183	fill	pit	Primary fill	0		0.36	Mid yellow-brown	Silty clay	N/A			
185	183	fill	pit	Disuse	0		0.42	Mid brown-grey	Silty clay	N/A			
192	0	layer	midden	midden deposit	0		0.27	Dark brown-grey	Clayey silt	Occ. Large (smaller than 0.2m) flints; frequent gravel and charcoal flecks			
193	0	layer	midden	midden deposit	0		0.2	Dark grey-brown	silty clay	occ. Stones and flints (smaller than 0.1m)			
198	0	cut	pit	Unknown	0	0.78	0.12				sub-rectangular	sharp	flat-based U-shape
199	198	fill	pit	Unknown	0	0.78	0.12	Mid brown	Clayey silt	Rare gravel			
232	0	cut	pit	unknown	0	0.7	0.14				sub-circular	moderate	U-shaped
237	0	cut	gully	drainage?	2	0.48	0.14				linear	gentle	U-shaped

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Function	Length (m)	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in Plan	Break of Slope	Profile
238	237	fill	gully	drainage?	0		0.14	mid grey-brown	silty clay	n/a			
244	247	fill	pit	waste?	0		0.1	dark grey	clayey silt	occ. Small stones (smaller than 0.03m)			
247	0	cut	pit	waste	0	1.2	0.1				sub-circular	gentle	u-shape
248	248	cut	natural	tree throw	0	0.6	0.1				sub-circular	gentle	U-shaped
249	248	fill	natural	tree throw	0	0.6	0.1	mid grey-brown	silty sandy clay				
253	232	fill	pit	backfill	0		0.14	mid brown-grey	silty clay	v. frequent flint nodules smaller than 0.15m			
266	0	cut	pit	unknown	0	0.7	0.18				sub-circular	gentle	U-shaped
267	266	fill	pit	primary slumping	0		0.06	mid grey-brown	silty clay	rare charcoal flecks			
268	266	fill	pit	backfill	0		0.1	dark brown-grey	clayey-silt	frequent charcoal			
271	0	cut	pit	unknown	0	1.9	0.07				sub-circular	gentle	U-shaped?
272	271	fill	pit	backfill	0		0.06	dark brown-grey	clayey-silt	n/a			

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Function	Length (m)	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in Plan	Break of Slope	Profile
275	0	cut	posthole	structural	0	0.2	0.14				circular	mode rate	U-shaped
276	275	fill	posthole	disuse	0		0.14	mid grey-brown	clayey-silt	moderate flint nodules and charcoal			
277	0	cut	posthole	structural	0	0.2	0.1				circular	mode rate	v-shaped
278	277	fill	posthole	disuse	0		0.1	mid grey-brown	clayey-silt	occ. Flint nodules			
279	0	cut	pit	unknown	0	0.6	0.1				sub-circular	gentl e	
280	279	fill	pit	unknown	0		0.05	mid grey-brown	silty clay	fine charcoal			
294	0	cut	pit	Quarrying	0	2.02	1.23				sub-circular	gradu al	flat-bottomed u-shape
295	294	fill	pit	disuse	0			mid yellow-brown	silty clay	frequent chalk flecks, occ. Large flint nodules and charcoal flecks			
298	0	cut	gully	unknown	0	0.55	0.09				linear	gentl e	U-shaped
299	298	fill	gully	unknown	0		0.09	mid grey-brown	silty clay	moderate stone and flint, rare charcoal flecks			
311	0	cut	pit	unknown	0	0.9	0.2				circular	gentl e	U-shaped

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Function	Length (m)	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in Plan	Break of Slope	Profile
312	311	fill	pit	unknown	0		0.2	mid grey-brown	silty clay	frequent burnt flint, occ. Patches of charcoal			
317	0	cut	pit	unknown	0	1.05	0.09				circular	gentle	U-shaped
318	317	fill	pit	unknown	0		0.09	mid grey-brown	silty clay	frequent burnt flint, occ. Patches of charcoal			
323	0	cut	pit	unknown	0	2.12	0.46				sub circular	moderate	U-shaped
324	323	fill	pit	disuse	0		0.46	mid grey brown	clay silt	occ. Small sub-rounded stones and flint nodes			
337	0	layer	natural	garden soil / infill into natural hollow	1		0.16	dark grey-brown	silty clay	occ. Stones of various sizes and charcoal flecks			
338	0	cut	pit	unknown	0	0.44	0.2				sub-circular	gentle	U-shaped
339	338	fill	pit	unknown	0		0.2	mid grey-brown	silty clay	few small stones, occ. Charcoal flecks			
347	348	fill	pit	Unknown	0	2.16	0.62	dark brown	silty clay	flints smaller than 0.06m			
348	348	cut	pit	Unknown	0	2.16	0.62				circular	steep	U-shaped
349	350	fill	pit	Unknown	0	0.9	0.8	dark brown	silty clay	n/a			

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Function	Length (m)	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in Plan	Break of Slope	Profile
350	0	cut	pit	Unknown	0	0.9	0.8				circular	steep	U-shaped
351	352	fill	pit	Unknown	0	1.8	0.9	dark brown	silty clay	occ. Flint			
352		cut	pit	Unknown	0	1.8	0.9				rectangular	steep	
353	0	cut	pit	disuse	0	2.75	0.42				sub-circular	moderate	U-shaped
354	353	fill	pit	disuse	0		0.42	dark grey	clayey silt	n/a			
357	0	layer	natural		0		0.12	mid grey	clayey silt	occ. Flint nodules and charcoal flecks			
366	0	cut	pit	quarry	0	1.8	0.85				sub-circular	gradual and sharp	irregular-based U-shape
367	366	fill	pit	disuse	0		0.48	mid grey-brown	clayey sand	occ. Small to large flints with large flints and rounded stones near base			
369	366	fill	pit	rubbish	0		0.2	dark brown-grey	silty sand	occ. Small stones and moderate flecks of charcoal			
378	0	cut	pit	extraction ?	0	1	0.26				sub-circular	gradual	imperceptible

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Function	Length (m)	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in Plan	Break of Slope	Profile
379	378	fill	pit	extraction	0		0.26	mid orange y-brown	silty clay	few stones and chalk flecks			
380	0	cut	pit	extraction	0		0.24				sub-circular	outside limit of excavation.	imperceptible
381	380	fill	pit	extraction ?	0		0.24	mid orange y-brown	silty clay	few small stones and chalk flecks			
387	0	cut	pit	unknown	0.5	0.4	0.16				Sub-circular	sharp	U-shaped
388	387	fill	pit	disuse	0		0.16	mid yellow brown	silty clay	occ. Small stones and freq. chalk			
397	0	cut	pit	quarrying?	0	3.56	2.05				sub-circular	N/A not bottomed	N/A not bottomed
398	0	cut	natural	tree throw	0	1.24	0.5				irregular	sharp	U-shaped
399	398	fill	natural	tree throw	0		0.5	mid grey brown	clay silt	rare small sub-rounded stones			
406	397	fill	pit	disuse	0		1.33	dark grey	clay silt	occ. Charcoal and flint and			

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Function	Length (m)	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in Plan	Break of Slope	Profile
										small sub-rounded stones			
407	397	fill	pit	slumping	0		0.56	mid brown grey	clay silt	rare sub-rounded stones and flint			
408	397	fill	pit	disuse	0		0.8	dark brown grey	clay silt	occ. Small sub-rounded stones			
102	103	fill	ditch	DISUSE	0		0.2	MID ORANGEY-GREY	SILTY CLAY	Occ, charcoal, rare med-large sub-angular flint nodules			

APPENDIX B FINDS REPORTS

B.1 Metal-work

By Denis Sami

Introduction

B.1.1 A total of sixty-six metal artefacts was recovered from archaeological features namely fills of pits, ditches and layers. The assemblage includes copper alloy, silver, iron as well as lead finds that can be grouped into: dressing and portable objects, domestic, building construction, horse equipment, rural activity and economy.

Methods Statement

B.1.2 Geoff Egan (1998) monograph dedicated to medieval domestic finds as well as the catalogue of portable objects published by Egan and Pritchard (1991) are the main references used in this assessment. The study dedicated to horse equipment by Clark (1995) still remain the main collection for medieval pendants. The Portable Antiquity Scheme catalogue was also accessed.

B.1.3 The catalogue is organised by SF number and context number as well as type of feature are reported. Measurements such as length (L), width (W), thickness (Th), diameter (Diam.), height (H) and weight (Wg) are indicated together with a description of the objects followed by comparisons and a suggested chronology.

Assemblage

B.1.4 With the exclusion of Roman silver coin SF 102 that is most likely residual and dates to 79 AD, the remaining finds can be predominantly dated to the period spanning between AD 1150 and 1450 with some finds of post-medieval date.

B.1.5 The dress and portable objects group is formed of copper alloy belt equipment such as buckles (SF 108, 111, 114, 133 and 136), buckle plate SF 135, mounts SF 104 and SF 129. These finds are common dressing items of good quality and popular in the late 13th and 14th century (Egan and Pritchard 1991). The absence of a notch for pin, a sub-triangular cross-section as well as any wear that may suggest contact with leather lead to speculate ring SF 133 was possibility used in fastening ribbons. Folding strap clasp SF 114 is an articulate fastening mechanism formed by four components: a folding end with a mount, a frame and a plate. Given its size and the presence of only a central pin, mount SF 129 is most likely part of a folding clasp end rather than a belt mount. Distinctive of a buckle with oval frame with composite rigid plate is plate 135, these items were generally of good quality and finishing (Egan and Pritchard 1991: 78, 395). In contrast, of relatively poor quality production is iron buckle 111 that may have been used to fasten horse harnesses or a saddle. Connected to dresses is lace chape SF 109, its small diameter of 1.5 mm suggests fine fibres (Egan and Pritchard 1991: 281-90).

B.1.6 Connected to domestic activity are thimble SF 134, candle holder SF 152, a possible hinge from a chest or a casket SF 166 and ladle SF 173.

B.1.7 The most numerous group of finds is represented by building construction objects. A total of twenty-four hand forged nails of different sizes and forms were recovered on site. Iron hand forged nails are notoriously problematic to date and it is difficult to distinguish between medieval and post-medieval productions. Widely employed in the construction of wood buildings and fences the nails span from a maximum of 170 mm to a minimum of 36 mm.

B.1.8 The presence of horses on site is materially attested by six fragments of horse shoes dating to the late medieval or post-medieval periods (Clark 1995, 81-92) and at least three horse shoe nails (Clark 1995, 86-87). Horse harness components are also the large T-shaped buckle SF 110, ring SF 155 is possibly part of a snaffle bit – although iron rings were versatile and multifunctional object and other uses cannot be excluded.

B.1.9 Agricultural activity is documented through two fragments and a nearly complete sickle as well as three tools that given their poor preservation cannot be precisely identified.

B.1.10 The only artefacts related to trade and economic exchange are Roman coin SF 102, late medieval French jetton SF 132 and late seventeenth century cloth seal SF 127. Notably, the Roman coin is an uncommon issue by Emperor Domitian minted in Rome in 79 AD and it may be connected with the campaign of Agricula between 78 and 84 AD.

B.1.11 Although they show signs of oxidation the copper alloy finds are of general good production. The iron metalwork is in poor condition and finds present heavy encrustation and rust.

Overview

B.1.12 Despite the fact that metalwork recovered offers an interesting view of the everyday life on site during the late medieval period, the assemblage has limited archaeological potential. Iron nails, horse shoes fragments as well as shapeless metal artefacts may be deselected prior to archival deposition.

B.2 Flint

By Lawrence Billington

Introduction, quantification and methodology

B.2.1 A total of 353 worked flints and over 20kg of unworked burnt flint were recovered during the excavation (Table 1). The worked flint includes material hand collected during the excavation, (174 pieces) and pieces recovered from the residues of bulk environmental samples (179 pieces); most of the latter are small chips and flake fragments. The vast majority of the unworked burnt flint was derived from the residues of bulk samples taken from the fills of pits **311** and **317**.

B.2.2 Over two thirds of the worked flint, 160 pieces, was recovered from two cut features, pits **135** (117 pieces) and **155** (43 pieces). The remaining worked flints were thinly distributed, deriving from 32 individual contexts, none of which contained in excess of six pieces. Whilst the two main assemblages from **135** and **155** are technologically coherent assemblages of Neolithic date, which appear to be contemporary with the features from which they derive, the remaining flint work is dominated by residual material inadvertently caught up in the fills of later features.

B.2.3 The worked flint assemblage was recorded following standard technological and typological classifications based largely on Inzian et al (1999). Classification of retouched tools followed standard practice for post glacial British lithic assemblages (e.g. Healy 1988, Bamford 1985 and Butler 2005). Measurements were taken following the methodology of Saville (1980). The assemblage was recorded on an Excel spreadsheet, a digital copy of which is retained in the site archive.

Cut	**Context**	**Context type**	**Sample**	Chip	Irregular waste	Flake	Narrow flake	Blade	Blade-like flake	Flake from polished implement	End scraper	Serrate	Retouched flake	Sub-circular scraper	Opposed platform core	Single platform core	Core fragment	Keeled core	Minimally worked core	?Hammerstone	**Total worked flint**	Unworked burnt flint no.	Unworked burnt flint weight (g)
127	128	Ditch				1															**1**		
129	130	Ditch				1															**1**		
135	136	Pit	102	37		8	2	1		2											**50**		
135	137	Pit		1	3	68	1		1		1								2		**77**	1	11.5
135	137	Pit	103	93	3	19						1									**116**		
152	153	Cremation pit	104																			5	0.7
152	154	Cremation pit	105																			10	1.2
155	156	Pit			1	32	2	1	1			1	1	1		1		1		1	**43**	3	55.7
157	158	Tree throw				3			1												**4**		
157	158	Tree throw	108			1															**1**		
175	178	Ditch				2															**2**		
183	185	Pit				4															**4**		
188	189	Ditch				3															**3**		
190	194	Ditch													1						**1**		
195	196	Pit				1															**1**		
227	228	Ditch						1													**1**		
233	255	Ditch						1													**1**		
242	241	Ditch						2													**2**		
243	302	Hearth/oven							1												**1**		
243	302	Hearth/oven	131	1																	**1**		
243	303	Hearth/oven				1															**1**		
252	251	Oven	122	6																	**6**		
260	256	Ditch				1															**1**		
260	259	Ditch							1												**1**		
287	288	Ditch				1															**1**		
287	289	Ditch				2															**2**		
287	295	Pit	145	1																	**1**		
290	291	Ditch				3			1												**4**		

294	295	Pit				1															**1**		
302	301	Hearth/oven	142	1																	**1**		
304	305	Ditch				2											1				**3**		
304	306	Ditch				3	1				1										**5**		
307	308	Ditch				1															**1**		
307	308	Ditch	140	1																	**1**		
311	312	Pit	135 & 136																			nq	8999
317	318	Pit	134 & 137																			nq	11089
323	324	Pit				1															**1**		
342	343	Ditch				1															**1**		
348	347	Pit				1															**1**		
352	351	Pit				5			1												**6**		
360	362	Ditch																				1	14
(blank)	320	Buried soil	146			1															**1**		
?	162	Pit				1			1												**2**	2	51.2
?	326	?				1															**1**		
?	1162	?	106			1															**1**		
	Totals			**141**	**7**	**170**	**6**	**6**	**8**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**2**	**1**	**353**	**22**	**20222**

Table 1: Flint by context

Raw materials and condition

B.2.4 The entire assemblage is made up of flint, with considerable variability in the character of individual pieces. A large proportion of the assemblage is made up of semi-translucent fine grained dark flint, with smaller quantities of coloured/stained orangey/yellow and light grey flint. Also present is an opaque white/grey flint with coarse cherty inclusions and darker mottling – this material is especially common in the assemblage from pit 135 (see below). Surviving cortical surfaces suggest that all of the flint is derived from secondary sources – cortex is generally thin and abraded, typical of material derived from fluvial/glacial gravels. Particularly distinctive are pieces which derive from heavily rolled cobbles with extensive chatter marks which must have passed through very high energy environments, perhaps as part of glacial outwash gravels, or perhaps even having been reworked from tertiary littoral sediments. Although impossible to demonstrate unequivocally, much or all of the flint is likely to have been available relatively locally from the glacial tills and outwash gravels in the environs of the site.

B.2.5 The condition of the assemblage is varied and is discussed in more detail in regard to individual assemblages below. This said, minor edge is fairly ubiquitous throughout the assemblage and the residual flint assemblage, in particular, is marked by high rates of edge damage/rounding which, in some cases, may have obscured traces of use or light retouch and/or rendered identification of deliberate retouch difficult. A small proportion of the assemblage shows some recortication – generally a light blue sheen/clouding, this does not appear to have any direct chronological significance.

Pit 155

B.2.6 Forty-three worked flints were recovered from pit **155**, alongside 56g (three pieces) of unworked burnt flint. Although the assemblage is fairly homogenous in terms of its technological character, it is quite disparate in terms of raw material and condition. Thus, the assemblage appears to reflect small numbers of or individual pieces derived from a large number of reduction sequences – no refits were identified and few pieces seem likely to derive from the same unit (nodule) of raw material. The degree of edge damage also varies considerably with some pieces in very fresh condition contrasting with others with moderate to severe edge damage/rounding. All of this suggest that the assemblage has a complex taphonomic history and represented a very small sample of a much larger body of material, perhaps being drawn from a surface scatter or midden-like deposits which incorporated a wide range of material.

B.2.7 The assemblage includes pieces from all stages of reduction and includes decortication flakes (although no fully cortical removals are present), waste flakes and finer useable removals, alongside discarded cores and retouched/utilised pieces. There is, however, a notable dearth of chips and small flakes, which suggest that the assemblage has been subject to a degree of selection prior to deposition. In technological terms the assemblage is dominated by flake-based material with little evidence for systematic blade-based production of the kind that characterises Mesolithic and earlier Neolithic flintworking. The removals include simple flakes removed via direct hard hammer percussion from simple single or multiple platform cores. These flakes show little concern with any care over the form/morphology of removals and are often fairly broad and thick, with unprepared striking platforms. A smaller, but significant, proportion of the assemblage appears to derive from more sophisticated and systematically worked cores of levallois-like form, these include a number of well struck flakes, generally thin relative to their breadth with complex, multidirectional or centripetal dorsal scar patterns and carefully faceted striking platforms.

B.2.8 Alongside the flakes are several cores, one of these is a simple flake core, with a single surviving striking platform but bearing traces of previous platforms removed as the core was rejuvenated. The second is a keeled/discoidal core, with one main debitage surface from which a series of relatively broad flakes have been removed. Three retouched pieces were recovered; a fine sub-circular scraper bearing extensive low angle sub-parallel/scalar retouch, a fine serrated blade and a flake with a straight distal truncation formed by direct abrupt retouch. Although edge-damage has rendered the identification of use-wear difficult, two pieces appear to display macroscopically visible traces of use, both flakes exhibiting damage along one or both lateral edges consistent with being used as a cutting or scraping tool. Also present is a natural rounded flint cobble which bears traces of use as a percussor/hammerstone.

Pit 135

B.2.9 Pit **135** produced the largest assemblage of worked flint from the site, a total of 243 pieces, a large proportion of which (166 pieces) were derived from the residues of environmental samples, and includes a large number of small chips and flake fragments. In contrast to the assemblage from pit **155**, the assemblage was very coherent in terms of raw material and condition. The assemblage includes a high

proportion, 70% (excluding chips) of the opaque white/grey flint described above, a much higher proportion than seen elsewhere in the assemblage, where it is very rare. The 'opaque' flint work from this feature includes a high proportion of tertiary, non-cortical, removals but most of the pieces which do retain cortex share a very similar and distinctive abraded/chattered cortical surface which suggest that a large proportion of this material derives from a single large nodule of raw material. It was also possible to make a small number of refits among this opaque material; a break refit which reunited the distal and proximal portions of a flake and a co-join between two decortication flakes. The latter refit includes a very large decortication flake measuring 90mm, and the refitted pair of flakes suggest that the nodule of raw material exploited was a large rounded cobble, probably well in excess of 200mm in diameter/length. Two small flakes of this opaque flint, retain areas of ground and polished surfaces on their dorsal faces and derive from the reworking of ground and polished implements, almost certainly axe-heads.

B.2.10 The non-opaque flint (semi-translucent and generally dark in colour) does include pieces which clearly derive from a number of different nodules but there is a group of eight flakes which, on the basis of similarities in cortex and colour, appear to derive from a single nodule and a single refit between two flakes could be made on this material, again this refit included a large decortication some 110mm in length with a heavily abraded rounded cortex which suggests the exploitation of a large rounded cobble. Several of the flakes from this nodule bear traces of heavy battering on their dorsal surfaces and it seems that the core from which they derive was used as a hammerstone/percussor and a minimally worked core re-used as a percussor – not on the same unit of raw material - was also recovered from this feature.

B.2.11 In term of composition the assemblage is dominated by unretouched removals with only two retouched tools and two minimally worked cores (including the example reused as a percussor noted above). As with the assemblage from pit 155, smaller flakes and chips are poorly represented.

B.2.12 The non-opaque flint work is dominated by relatively simple flake-based material, with a high proportion of secondary, partly cortical flakes struck via direct hard hammer percussion, usually from plain, unprepared striking platforms. There are, however, a few pieces which hint at more structured/systematic reduction, including a few pieces with dorsal scar patterns suggestive of having been removed from carefully worked discoidal/levallois-like cores. Equally distinctive are three pieces which show signs of possible intentional breakage (including impact marks and wedge shaped fracture lines; Bergman et al 1987; Anderson-Whymark 2009), these include the medial section of a possible levallois-like flake, the proximal end of robust flake and the distal portion of a large, lamellar but somewhat irregular flake.

B.2.13 A single retouched tool was made of the non-opaque flint – a minimally but carefully retouched end-scraper made on a thin and relatively narrow secondary flake blank with a cortical surface and colour distinct from any other material in the assemblage.

B.2.14 The opaque flint, whilst similarly dominated by unretouched flakes, shows some significant differences in character to the non-opaque flint work. Thus, the opaque flint removals are dominated by tertiary removals whilst flakes deriving from the reduction

of simple platform cores seem to be rare. Instead, the assemblage includes a large number of relatively thin but often quite broad flakes, many with complex dorsal scar patterns and with a high proportion of carefully prepared, faceted, striking platforms (26% of intact platforms). Some of these removals very clearly derive from levallois-like cores, including lamellar, blade-like/narrow, pieces and broader flakes, whilst others have a curved longitudinal profile and scar patterns more typical of thinning flakes removed during the working of bifacially flaked tools, with one piece in particular appearing to retain part of the edge of such a core tool on its striking platform. Given that both levallois-like/discoidal technologies and the working of bifacial core are organised along similar principles it is often difficult to distinguish between the two technologies with a relatively small number of artefacts and limited refitting (cf. Bradley and Sampson 1986). It is possible that this material derives exclusively from levallois-like reduction or that both levallois-like and the working of bifacial core tools are represented (see below for further discussion).

B.2.15 At least two pieces of the opaque flint displayed traces of utilisation as cutting tools whilst a single piece was retouched; the medial segment of a thin flake with a serrated lateral edge.

Pits 311 and 317

B.2.16 Large quantities of unworked burnt flint were recovered from environmental samples taken from pits **311** and **317** (8999g and 11089g respectively). No attempt has been made to quantify this material by count but both features clearly contained thousands of fragments of burnt flint, including some larger pieces up to 80mm in maximum dimensions but dominated by small heavily spalled and shattered fragments, mostly under 10mm in size.

B.2.17 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.2.18 Accumulations of brunt 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; Caruth and Goffin 2012).

Other contexts

B.2.19 A total of 85 worked flints and a small quantity (67.1g) of unworked burnt flint was recovered from other contexts across the site. The vast majority of this is thought to represent residual material inadvertently incorporated into the fills of later (mostly

medieval) features and the condition of the majority of this flint work is certainly consistent with this, with frequent minor to severe edge damage/rounding attesting to complex taphonomic histories. This said, there are two exceptions to this where small assemblages of flint work were recovered in relatively good condition and appear quite coherent in terms technological traits. These two assemblages from tree throw **157** and pit **183** (containing four and five unretouched flakes respectively) are not strongly chronologically diagnostic but are consistent with a Neolithic or Early Bronze Age date and may be broadly contemporary with the features from which they derive.

B.2.20 Taken as a whole the residual flint work is clearly chronologically mixed. Blade-based material of Mesolithic and/or Early Mesolithic date is represented by occasional blades, bladelets, blade-like flakes and a fine opposed platform core from ditch **190**. However, the majority of the material is more consistent with a later – later Neolithic or Early Bronze Age - date, although strongly diagnostic forms are lacking.

Discussion

B.2.21 Although relatively small, the worked flint assemblage is significant in including two relatively substantial assemblages from pit deposits. Both of these assemblages, from pits **137** and **151**, can be suggested to date to the later Neolithic (c. 3300-2400 cal BC), having characteristic typical of assemblages associated with Peterborough Ware or Grooved Ware pottery (see below). Whilst it seems possible that these features and their associated flint assemblages are at least broadly contemporary-potentially even deriving from the same episode of occupation/activity-there are significant differences in the composition and character of the two assemblages.

B.2.22 The smaller assemblage from pit **155** is fairly heterogeneous in terms of raw material and the condition of individual pieces and seems likely to have been drawn from a much larger body of material, potentially a midden or similar surface accumulation, before being deposited in the feature. The assemblage is fairly typical of Neolithic pit deposits in containing a mixture of working waste alongside discarded tools and seems likely to represent a range of material broadly representative of domestic-type activity (cf. Garrow 2006). The technological traits of the assemblage, particularly the use of levallois-like technologies, are characteristic of later Neolithic flint assemblages (Ballin 2011 a and b) and the retouched tool forms, whilst not strongly diagnostic, are entirely consistent with this.

B.2.23 The assemblage from pit **135** is somewhat more unusual. It is far more coherent in terms of raw material, with many pieces appearing to derive from the same unit of raw material and including refitting pieces, demonstrating a greater immediacy in the deposition of the flint work – with little evidence for a protracted post-depositional history. Equally significant and distinctive is the character and composition of the assemblage, especially the large number of pieces made on an opaque mottled grey flint, the majority of which are likely to derive from a single large nodule of raw material.

B.2.24 As discussed above there is a degree of ambiguity to what extent some of these opaque flints derive exclusively from the working of levallois-like cores or whether

some pieces attest to the working of bifacial core tools such as axe-heads. In this context it is notable that this kind of mottled opaque flint appears to have been routinely sought out and preferentially used for the production of axe-heads during the Neolithic right across Southern Britain. This phenomenon is best documented for the Early Neolithic (Bayliss et al 2012, 783-94), although it is also a feature of later, Peterborough Ware and Grooved Ware assemblages in Eastern England (e.g. Billington 2017). Indeed, the use of opaque flint of this kind for axe-heads is clearly evidenced in the assemblage from pit **135** by two flakes removed from ground and polished implements. On balance, it is only possible to suggest that the opaque assemblage shows definite signs for the working of levallois-like cores and the reworking of at least one polished/ground axe-head.

B.2.25 The remainder of the assemblage from **135** is less distinctive, but includes a few possible levallois-like removals and convincing evidence of intentional breakage of flakes, probably to create/modify blanks for tool production, a technique increasingly recognised in Later Neolithic assemblages (see Anderson-Whymark 2009).

B.2.26 The Neolithic assemblages from Long Melford represent a useful addition to the regional evidence for Neolithic flint-working, especially the possible axe-head production represented in the assemblage from pit **135**.

B.2.27 The burnt flint assemblages from pits **311** and **317** clearly attest to the large-scale deliberate heating of flint and given a lack of dating evidence and the possibility such features could represent prehistoric or early medieval activity it would be useful if these features could be radiocarbon dated.

B.3 Glass

By Carole Fletcher

Introduction and Methodology

B.3.1 A small assemblage of glass was recovered from topsoil and Phase 3 field boundary ditch **181**. The glass was scanned and recorded by form, colour, count and weight, dated where possible, and recorded in the text.

Assemblage

B.3.2 A single glass vessel sherd was recovered from topsoil context (100), a fragment of natural black glass cylindrical bottle base, weighing 0.037kg. Part of the basal angle and kick survives and the glass is heavily iridised across all surfaces; there are no recent breaks. The vessel cannot be closely dated, however, it is likely to be 18th century.

B.3.3 A similar basal fragment (0.031kg) was also recovered from context (182) in field boundary ditch **181**. This shard is heavily iridised and patinated, the bottle shape cannot be established or the shard closely dated, however, the condition of the glass suggests it is likely to be 18th or possibly late 17th-18th century.

Discussion

B.3.4 Shards of glass from utility bottles are not an unusual find, even on a rural site, and may have been part of a labourer's lunch, in which case it may have contained beer. Neither vessel is closely datable and they were recovered from topsoil and a post-medieval field boundary ditch. Neither find is significant and they represent casual discard rather than deliberate deposition.

Retention, dispersal or display

B.3.5 The plain and fragmentary nature of the total assemblage means it is of little significance. The statement above acts as a full record and the glass may be deselected prior to archival deposition.

B.4 Worked stone

By Simon Timberlake

Introduction

B.4.1 A total of 14.2 kg (x13 pieces) of worked stone were examined from this excavation, of which 7.36 kg consisted of fragmentary lava quern.

B.4.2 The lava quern was all identified as being of 'Saxon' (Early Medieval) rotary type, and most probably from the lower stones of large hand mills up to 600 mm in diameter. The assemblage was very fragmentary, much of it burnt, and most of it probably re-used as either hearth stone, floor tile, or as rubble packing material.

B.4.3 A single piece of saddle quern (4.49 kg), which may be Iron Age in origin was recovered from a Late medieval or early post-medieval context. This had also been re-used, either as stone walling material or as a step or floor stone piece.

B.4.4 Another possible floor tile fragment or stone roof slate (149g) was recovered from a Medieval gully, whilst two small fragments of Collyweston Slate which might be Roman or Early Medieval in date were recovered from a post-medieval ditch.

B.4.5 Undoubtedly the most exceptional stone find was that of a finely-worked polissoir stone made from a glacial erratic quartzitic sandstone rock. This highly polished dish-shaped grindstone had been used either for the finishing of or for the repair of polished stone axes. It was recovered from a Neolithic pit **135** excavated within the northeast quarter of the site, the latter associated with some other finds of flint work and pottery.

Methodology

B.4.6 All the stone was identified visually using an illuminated x3 magnifying lens, and compared where necessary with an archaeological worked stone reference collection. This included a number of specimens of basalt collected from the lava flow beds quarried in the Roman-Medieval quern quarries at Mayen, Germany. Projected quern diameters were estimated using a chart, and in some cases this involved re-fitting rim

fragments. A dropper bottle containing dilute hydrochloric acid was used to confirm the presence or absence of calcite in the rock. The surface of the polissoir was further examined using a Vickers binocular microscope at a magnification of x10 – x30.

Catalogue and description of worked stone

Neolithic polissoir (Fig. 7; SF138)

Artefact description

B.4.7 Fabricated from a pear-shaped flat to concave dished slab of fine-grained quartzitic sandstone (220 mm (length) x 120-92-94 (width) x 32-35-51 (depth)), this object – which weighs 2.07kg has been worked on three faces. The most pronounced is the uppermost face with all-over traces of fine polished wear which has resulted from the light grinding and polishing of the round lateral faces of stone or flint axes. The depression within the middle of the polissoir suggests the removal of at least 5mm of the hard stone surface through very extensive grinding/ polishing activity, whilst the two side (vertical) faces likewise show a depth of wear from similarly-executed reciprocal lateral polishing to a depth of up to 1mm.

B.4.8 The LH (near side) face provides the only evidence on this polissoir of 'grooving' which takes the form of a 15mm wide and very shallow longitudinal depression (c.150mm long) which would seem to indicate wear formed from the polishing of a flat-round sided axe of c. 10-15mm thickness. The RH (far side) face is also well-polished with just the faintest traces of striations, the smoothest area of 'glassy' polish likewise being c.15mm wide. In a glancing light some of these 'striations' show the remains of accidental gouges, perhaps caused by the rubbing of a broken or uneven edge of an axe. The main (uppermost) polished surface has a central area of slightly higher polish which forms a slightly deeper depression. This area which is around 120-140mm long and 50-60mm wide may correspond to the approximate size of most of the stone/flint axes worked, whilst a depression in the lip and the presence of a narrow (3mm wide) band of 'rim' wear at the broad end of the polissoir on the LH side may indicate that the polishing direction was from the higher narrower to the broader end of the grindstone, with an eccentricity to the left. From this it has been possible to better guess the blade-width of the axe(s) as being between 40-50mm.

B.4.9 There are some very slight traces of hammering or bruising on the surface of the otherwise unworked broad (vertical) face of the polissoir which may suggest a very short-lived use of this object as a hammer or anvil prior to its use as a grindstone. However, there is no evidence at all of any working or bruising upon the other (narrow) end, or for that matter on the unworked underside. However, the latter does show signs of abrasion on its more bulbous surface at the narrowest end, almost certainly the unintentional traces of abrasion resulting from the movement of the polissoir against a hard underlying surface throughout the history of its use.

B.4.10 There appears to be one recent and three 'modern', or at least subsequent, areas of damage to this object, all of which are slight. The recent chip upon the uppermost surface at its broadest end may be the result of the machining of the site, or else the excavation of the feature by archaeologists. The three older chips to the top and bottom rims cut and therefore post-date the dull yellow-brown patina covering the

surface of the polissoir, and as such these may indicate an elapse in time before its burial in the feature, or else the result of subsequent disturbance or soil change post-burial.

Lithology and geological/geographical source

B.4.11 This has now been looked at in some detail on account of the importance of the object itself, and also the evidence for its careful selection and also its curation during use.

B.4.12 Sedimentology: The rock is composed of a hard fine-grained and slightly micaceous yellow orthoquartzitic sandstone which is quartz-cemented but to some extent slightly de-calcified during diagenesis. The degree of polish present on the stone has provided a good surface in which it has been possible to see the sedimentary micro-structures and trace fossils which are present. In particular, there is a very extensive network of invertebrate burrowing within the fine yellow-pink (including ferruginous grain) sandy sediment, the latter having been infilled with an altogether finer yellow silt. This network of burrowing can also be seen in x-section of the rock alongside the occasional mould of broken bivalve and brachiopod shells. The micro-structure of the sandstone suggests very extensive bioturbation, indicative of formation in shallow water, perhaps under intertidal or sub-tidal conditions.

B.4.13 Fossils: Fragments of these fossils (though very poorly preserved) are best seen upon the unworked underside of the rock. The shelly fauna includes the bivalves Pinna lanceolata (a thin-shelled burrowing form), Myophorella clavellata and the brachiopod genus Aulocothyris sp. (British Museum (NH) 2001; British Geological Survey 2017 (www.bgs.ac/lexicon..)). Meanwhile the very extensive 3-D network of finely reticulate burrows appears to be that of the decapod crustacean Thalassinoides sp. (in fact the dwelling burrows of the small decapod crab Domichia sp. (West 2013)). The geological horizon of this sandstone is thus the Corallian (Lower Oxfordian) of the Upper Jurassic.

B.4.14 Formation and geological provenance: The combination of sedimentology and biostratigraphy present suggests an origin in the Lower Calcareous Grit of South Yorkshire/ Lincolnshire, from a lithofacies such as that of the exceptionally hard de-calcified quartz sandstone units which outcrop along the coast at Filey Brigg near Scarborough. Whilst is possible to geo-locate the rock to this actual horizon, it is only possible to geographically provenance this to the broader (South Yorks/ Lincs.) area, given that the cobble is most likely a glacial erratic, and also that the landscape, area of rock exposure and coastline have changed considerably since the time of the Anglian glaciation.

B.4.15 Confirmation that this rock was probably collected locally from the glacial till or outwash/ river gravel sediments within Suffolk comes from the preservation of the earlier surface of this cobble boulder at the broad (vertical) end of the polissoir. Here an earlier and slightly darker red-brown (oxidised) natural patina can be seen alongside a sand-grain polish which has been caused by exposure of the erratic cobble above ground during permafrost conditions, most probably upon a gravel terrace.

Context	Dimensions (mm)	Weight (kg)	Geology	Estimated area grind surface	Artefact function	Date
137	220 (l) x 120-92-94 (w) x 32-35-51 (d)	2.07	fine-grained micaceous quartzitic sandstone: Lower Calcareous Grit (Corallian), E. Yorkshire erratic boulder?	336 sq. cm	stone axe polissoir	Neolithic
244	270 x 120 x 50	4.498	columnar-jointed and spheroidally-weathered dolerite erratic boulder?	115 sq. cm (est. 1/3 orig. size?)	saddle quern?	prehistoric ?

Table 2: Catalogue of grind stone from Long Melford, Suffolk

Saddle quern (4.5kg)

Artefact description

B.4.16 The broken end of a large crudely-shaped square or rectangular flat slab saddle quern (270mm (length) x 120mm (width) x 50mm (depth) which still possesses the traces of diagonal pick-cut ridges upon its upper (grinding) surface, the tops of which have been partially worn smooth through grinding wear. The probability (although not certainty) is that this represents the top of a hand-held quern surface, that in one place has become bruised by subsequent hammering, or else through its temporary use as an anvil stone. There are also traces of earlier wear upon one of the rounded corners.

B.4.17 It seems likely that this earlier prehistoric (Iron Age?) quern was found re-deposited at the site and was then re-used during the Late Medieval/ early post-medieval period as stone walling material, or else as floor stone or as a stone step within a doorway or upon the side of a wall.

B.4.18 The stone itself is a dense crystalline mafic igneous rock – a dolerite – which is spheroidally weathered and most probably a distantly-travelled glacial erratic boulder from the north of Britain, transported here by the Anglian ice sheet.

Stone roof slates (0.23kg)

Artefact description

B.4.19 One of these fragments which shows no obvious signs of working, yet it is unusual as a find conveniently split into these proportions. It would appear therefore to be part of a roof slate or floor tile. It is composed of a fissile volcanic tuff (most probably an andesitic ash), a stone which may have been used opportunistically as a slate, or slate replacement, within the Roman or Early Medieval period. It was found within a medieval gully.

B.4.20 The other two pieces of roof slate are of Collyweston Slate, a micaceous calcareous siltstone horizon present within the Lincolnshire Limestone (Middle Inferior Oolite,

Jurassic) which was quarried near Collyweston in Northamptonshire. The two small fragments are re-fitting, and represent the corner of a piece of small roof slate (100mm x 150mm?) which shows no other diagnostic features. The fragments are burnt, and are almost certainly re-deposited.

B.4.21 Collyweston Slate was extensively quarried from the Roman period onwards, and was used widely non-locally in Eastern England from the 1st-2nd century AD right up to the late Medieval period.

Context	Fragment count	Dimension (mm)	Weight (g)	Geology	Estimated original size (mm)	Artefact type	Date
336	1	85 x 70 x 15	149	slaty (andesitic?) volcanic tuff		roof or floor tile?	Roman or Medieval ?
160	2	55 x 45 x 10 + 55 x 35 x 10	79	Collyweston Slate	100x150?	roof slate	Roman or Medieval

Table 3: Catalogue of building stone and slate from Long Melford, Suffolk

Rotary hand-mill lava querns (7.36kg)

B.4.22 Some seven fragments of slightly weathered and sometimes burnt and worn lava quern were recovered from Late Medieval to early post-medieval features, in which contexts they had probably been re-deposited. All of the identifiable pieces were from thin and worn down (thus discarded) lower stones, the fragments for the most part being otherwise undiagnostic, although the original diameters of the querns (thus of the mills themselves) could in some cases be calculated. These ranged from 520 – 600+ mm, thus they are large for querns, and almost certainly late (i.e. Medieval) in date.

B.4.23 The absence of identifiable and diagnostic fragments of upper stone make it difficult to determine the generic type of lava quern. It is clear though that most of this is not typologically later pot quern, although the presence here of 'Saxon' collared quern could not be confirmed. However, rotary querns with large diameter thin flat lower stones mounted inside wooden board boxes continued in use throughout the Early Medieval period.

B.4.24 The lava stone is of vesicular basalt from the Rhineland, more specifically that extracted from the quarries of Mayen and Niedermendig near Andernach. Several different lithological types of these were noted here (SEE Table 3), confirming the variety of stone being extracted and exported from here to Britain up until the end of the Early Medieval period.

B.4.25 The broken-up quern at Long Melford may well have been re-used as decorative floor stone or else as hearth surround (i.e. the 'shaped' pieces from context **244**), and naturally enough this would also have been re-used as rubble in the construction of stone foundations

Context	SF No	No Frags	Dimensions (mm)	Wt. (g)	Basalt type	U/L Stone	Estim stone diam (mm)	Eye diam (mm)	Quern type	Grind Surface	Burnt?
101	137	1	275 x 202 x 32-46	2.848	A	L	>520	?	Saxon	2-3	?
244 *	113	3	80 x 330 x 30 (x2 joined) + 90 x 345 x 35	3.872	C	L	600	?	Saxon	3-4	B
289		4	50 x 30 x 30 + 70 x 60 x 25 + 70 x 50 x 40 + 90 x 50 x 40	0.645	A, B,C	L?	?	?	?	2	B

Table 4: Catalogue of lava quern

Discussion

Neolithic stone polissoir

B.4.26 The recovery of this portable stone polissoir from Long Melford is a rare and important find, given that it also comes from an archaeologically excavated context (other recent finds of similar polissoirs including that recovered from the Llanfaithlu Neolithic settlement in Anglesey (PAST 2015) and from the Carlisle Northern Development Route (SEE oxfordarchaeology.com/content/polissoir) – both of these being within the areas of former stone axe production). The significance of this object is further enhanced by its relatively small size, its portable nature, and the presence of three worked (polishing) faces. The absence of 'V-shaped' working grooves associated with the edge-sharpening of stone axes is a feature typical of these hand-held polissoirs, whilst the presence of these grooves as well as 'dish-shape' scoops for the face-polishing of axes are associated instead with megaliths, earth-fast boulders, or rock outcrops within landscapes rich in Neolithic settlement (for example the sarsen at Fyfield Down, Wiltshire (Fowler 2000) and West Kennet Long Barrow (Edmonds 1995), 'arrow stone' outcrops near to Graig Lwyd (the Penmaenmawr axe factory site in North Wales (Evans 1897; Lowe 1927), and polissoir groove stones at Fechan, Halling and Grand Pressigny in Northern France (Megalithic Portal: www.megalithic.co.uk/) amongst others. However, to the author's knowledge, Neolithic polissoir finds from East Anglia are very rare, and include just one from the primary flint axe production site at Grimes Graves (Varndell 1991) and another from the Etton causewayed enclosure (Pryor 1998, 257), although neither closely resemble the Long Melford example, and thus may have been for primary rather than secondary polishing work.

B.4.27 The question as to whether the Long Melford polissoir was used mainly for re-touch polishing or repair work is an interesting one. For a start, it is distinctly axe-shaped, and clearly made for the polishing of what must have been quite small axes (probably less than 140mm long and 15mm deep with a blade width unlikely to be in excess of 50mm), whilst the almost complete absence of groove traces suggests that the axes were either already fully formed, or that the edges of these axes had been fashioned using another (grinding or polissoir) tool. If the axe(s) were simply being re-polished or repaired, it may have been possible to do this using just the narrow edge(s) of the

polissoir rather than a 'V-shaped' groove stone. We should look therefore for other close parallels to the Long Melford tool.

B.4.28 Two sandstone polissoirs were found at Ehenside Tarn, Cumbria, close to the stone axe extraction sites in the Langdale Fells, one of which fairly closely resembles the size, shape and appearance of the Long Melford stone (Darbishire 1873), though perhaps a rather better match is to be found with the polissoir from Barcoot near Dorchester which was found in 1835 and illustrated in Evans 1897, p.265, fig.181. This was 230mm long and had been worked on 4 sides, likewise being heavily dished (concave) in the middle, with similarly wide and slightly indented 'furrows' along each of the two short vertical sides, the latter presumably for the polishing (or re-polishing) of the edges of the axes. Evans refers to a whole series of other stone polishers, some of which were found with prehistoric burials, and many of which were likely to have been Neolithic in date. This included a smaller polissoir (of about 140mm x 110mm) made of micaceous sandstone found at Burwell Fen in Cambridgeshire along with two small flint axes and some greenstone rough-out axes of approximately the same size – the implication being that all these objects were linked, and that the polissoir had been designed specifically for the grinding and polishing of this particular size and shape of axes (Evans *ibid*. 263).

Medieval lava quern

B.4.29 The small but still useful assemblage of fragmentary lava quern from Long Melford invites comparisons with the larger and better-preserved assemblage of 'Saxon' type Early Medieval quern and pot quern found recently by OAE at Bramford in Suffolk.

B.4.30 The change from Roman to Anglo-Saxon (and Early Medieval) forms of rotary hand quern made from Mayen and Niedermendig lavas is moderately well documented (Hörter *et al* 1951; Watts 2002, 33-42; Mangartz 2008); the earliest medieval querns being somewhat larger in diameter but often thinner, with larger eyes and collars in the centre of the upper stones, an absence of furrow dressing upon the grind surfaces, a distinctive pick dressing on top, and frequently also small L-shaped perforations for handles (such as for the rope attachment of the upper stone to a wooden pole suspended from the roof rafters – and used for the easy turning of the mill. All or most of these features were recognisable within the fragmentary assemblage of 'Saxon' type quern from Bramford, although only the large size and manufactured thinness of the lower stones within the Long Melford assemblage showed diagnostic similarities.

B.4.31 Although production of these started in the 7th-8th century AD, lava querns of the 'Saxon' type only become more commonplace in Europe during the 9th - 10th century AD, reflecting the re-activation of the Roman quarries at Mayen (Hörter *et al. ibid*., 73) and the subsequent revival in cross-channel trade. Nevertheless, it is clear that in England we witness the continuing import of these earlier models well beyond the introduction of the pot quern which began to be produced at Mayen (and later Niedermendig) around AD 1000. More important still was the continuing curation of old quern stone(s), their recycling, and sometimes even the refurbishment or complete re-fashioning of querns from broken material.

B.4.32 Beyond the useable life of the quern we witness its 're-use' as hearth surround stone, and possibly as stone for floors, walls or steps within stone or stone foundation buildings. We cannot confirm such use at Long Melford, yet the intentional chiselling-out and removal of the rims either signifies its re-shaping for decorative or functional re-use (such as the suggested hearth surround in the case of the quern (SF113) from context 244), or else its adaption to fit a smaller upper stone and handmill.

B.4.33 There are numerous examples of the discovery of quern used within the ovens and hearths of medieval houses, and sometimes also their deliberate concealment to avoid confiscation at a time of the rise of the manorial mill; the privilege of the use of which would have been an important source of income for the manor or church (Watts 2002, 40).

B.4.34 The first appearance in England of three different styles of pot quern manufactured at and imported from the Mayen-Niedermendig quarries can be dated the 12th century. However, this reflect the fashion within the urban centres of London and Winchester (Watts ibid., 42), thus a more realistic estimate for its commonplace use within the rural areas of England is likely to be the 13th century or later. This implication of this is that the active use of this quern at Long Melford probably pre-dates the contexts/ features in which it was found, and instead must be associated with the earliest Medieval features on site. Pottery dates suggest occupation here during the 11th-12th century AD.

B.4.35 Quern production at Mayen begins in the Late Neolithic, and was already considerably developed by the Late Iron Age (La Tène) period, although the height of production and trade with Britain and the Low Countries wasn't reached until Roman times (Hörter et al. 1951) Boats laden with quern and millstone as ballast left the port of Andernach on the Rhine for London and Colchester (Watts 2002).

B.4.36 Extraction re-commenced in the Anglo-Saxon period, but on a smaller scale at Mayen, exploiting the un-worked block areas left in between the Roman quarries. Once the industry and trade route(s) were revived in the Mid-Late Saxon times, both finished products (hand querns and millstones) and also blanks were shipped to England from a series of distribution centres, including that of Dorestad in the Netherlands (Parkhouse 1997). London, Southampton and Ipswich were amongst the receiving ports for this trade between the 9th-11th centuries AD, and as the trade declined before its brief revival spurred on by the development of the pot quern and locally produced (English) quern and millstones during the 12th century, we witness a period of re-cycling of a temporarily scarce resource. Production shifts from the now largely exhausted surface outcrops at Mayen to the Niedermendig quarries and underground mines during the 11th century AD (Hörter et al. ibid, 68-69), the latter site much more likely to have been the actual source of the later pot querns imported into medieval Britain.

B.4.37 The unexpected incidence of lava quern at Bramford and Long Melford during the Medieval Period might relate to the proximity of these sites to the port of Ipswich, but also to their distance from the other (contemporary) English production centres of quern such as the Southern Pennines and North Yorkshire.

Summary conclusions

B.4.38 The recovery of the Neolithic polissoir from Long Melford is a rare find for the East of England, all the more important in that it has come from an excavated and dated context. The polissoir appears to have been manufactured from a locally available glacial erratic, the original outcrop source for this having been determined as the Lower Calcareous Grit (Upper Jurassic, Corallian) of South Yorkshire. The choice of this fine-grained quartzitic sandstone and shape suggests a very high degree of selection. It seems plausible that this was used for the re-polishing or the repair of stone or flint axes rather than for their production, and that this was designed for the polishing of (smaller) axes of no more than 140mm long, with blade widths of no more than c.50mm. The polissoir surface is highly polished, and thus very little evidence of any micro-wear marks could be seen under the binocular microscope.

B.4.39 A small but interesting assemblage of fragmentary 'Saxon' type Early Medieval lava quern was recovered from later features, in which context it may have been re-cycled and used as stone building material or as hearth surround. It may be compared with the better-preserved assemblage of medieval quern from Bramford, the incidence of quern from here emphasizing the longevity of its use in rural East Anglia, and perhaps also its proximity to the port of Ipswich to which quern was exported from the Rhineland, at least up to the 11th-12th century AD.

B.4.40 Fragments of Collyweston Slate may relate to either the Roman or to the Medieval occupation of Long Melford, whilst other material such as the saddle quern which was re-used most likely as building stone attests to a broader prehistoric phase of activity on site.

Disposal

B.4.41 All of the assemblage should be retained, except for the smaller fragments of lava quern and the fragments of roof slate.

B.5 Prehistoric pottery

By Nick Gilmour

Introduction

B.5.1 The excavation yielded 63 sherds of prehistoric pottery (218g) with a low mean sherd weight (MSW) of 3.4g. The pottery was recovered from seven contexts relating to three ditches, three pits, a tree throw and a soil layer (Table 5).

B.5.2 The pottery dates from the Middle and Late Neolithic. It includes a small number of feature sherds characteristic of Peterborough ware and Grooved ware ceramics, together with fabrics typically associated with these ceramic traditions in the region.

B.5.3 The pottery is in moderate to poor condition. Most sherds are small and abraded, as reflected by the low MSW. The condition of the pottery prevented the definitive identification of some of the assemblage.

Cut	Context	Feature type	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	Pottery spot date
135	137	Pit	22	120	Late Neolithic
156	155	Pit	26	47	Late Neolithic
158	157	Tree Throw	5	6	Mid Neolithic
162	161	Pit	3	12	Late Neolithic
260	257	Ditch	1	4	Not closely datable
n/a	320	Layer	3	13	Late Neolithic
315	330	Ditch	2	5	Late Neolithic
360	362	Ditch	1	11	Mid Neolithic
Total			**63**	**218**	

Table 5. Quantification of prehistoric pottery

Methodology

B.5.4 All the pottery has been fully recorded following the recommendations laid out by the Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group (2011). After a full inspection of the assemblage, fabric groups were devised on the basis of dominant inclusion types, their density and modal size. Sherds from all contexts were counted, weighed (to the nearest whole gram) and assigned to a fabric group. Sherd type was recorded, along with evidence for surface treatment, decoration, and the presence of soot and/or residue. Rim and base forms were described using a codified system recorded in the catalogue, and were assigned vessel numbers. Where possible, rim and base diameters were measured, and surviving percentages noted. In cases where a sherd or groups of refitting sherds retained portions of the rim, shoulder and/or other diagnostic features, the vessel was categorised by ceramic tradition (Collared Urn, Deverel-Rimbury etc.)

B.5.5 All pottery was subject to sherd size analysis. Sherds less than 4cm in diameter were classified as 'small' (60 sherds); sherds measuring 4-8cm were classified as 'medium' (three sherds), and sherds over 8cm in diameter will be classified as 'large' (no sherds). The quantified data is presented on an Excel data sheet held with the site archive.

Prehistoric pottery fabrics

Fabric	Fabric group	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	% fabric (by wt.)
SF1: abundant sand and sparse medium flint	Sand	26	92	42.20
SF2: common sand and moderate medium flint	Sand	6	32	14.68
FS1: moderate medium to course flint (>8mm) and moderate sand	Flint	24	82	37.61
GS1: spare to moderate fine to medium grog (mainly <2mm in size) and sparse sand	Grog	7	12	5.50
Total	**-**	**63**	**218**	**100.00**

Table 6: Quantification of prehistoric pottery by fabric. MNV calculated as total number of different rims and bases (nine rims, five bases)

Middle Neolithic pottery

B.5.6 A total of just 7 sherds (18g) from the excavation were assigned a Middle Neolithic date. The pottery derived from three contexts relating to ditch **260**, Tree throw **157** and pit **155**.

B.5.7 The very small assemblage is characterised by sherds in hard sand and flint tempered fabrics SF1 and SF2. Diagnostic sherds include a small fragment of a flat rim, with cord impressed decoration, from context (158), tree throw **157**.

Ditch 260

B.5.8 An abraded rim sherd (11g) was found within this ditch. This rim is rounded and heavily expanded externally. The poor condition of the sherd suggests it has been subject to post-depositional disturbance and maybe residual.

Tree throw 157 and Pit 155

B.5.9 Tree throw **157** contained five sherds (6g) of pottery in the same hard, dark grey fabric (FS1), which are all likely to originate from the same vessel. One of these sherds was a fragment of a flat-toped rim, the flat surface of which is decorated with cord impressions. The shape of this rim and the decoration suggest these are fragments of Peterborough Ware pottery.

B.5.10 A single sherd (1g) from pit **155** appears to be part of the same rim as that recovered from tree throw **157** and is also decorated with cord impressions. It seems likely that this small sherd is residual within pit **155**.

Late Neolithic pottery

B.5.11 Pottery assigned to the Late Neolithic comprises 55 sherds weighing 196g. The pottery largely derived from two pits (**135** and **155**), with a few sherds from other features.

Table 7: Summary of Late Neolithic pottery by feature and fabric

Context	Feature	Feature Type	Fabric	Sherd no	Weight (g)
137	**135**	pit	SF1	10	62
137	**135**	pit	FS1	8	41
137	**135**	pit	SF2	4	17
156	**155**	pit	GS1	5	7
156	**155**	pit	FS1	13	28
156	**155**	pit	SF1	7	11
162	**161**	pit	SF1	1	9
162	**161**	pit	SF1	2	3
320		layer	FS1	3	13
330	**315**	ditch	GS1	2	5
Total				**55**	**196**

B.5.12 The sherds are small and many are very abraded, so it is not possible to attribute most of them to a particular style. However, there are five sherds (30g) from context 137 (pit **135**) which have been decorated with impressed dots. These sherds are likely to belong to the Grooved Ware tradition. In addition, a single sherd (2g) from context 156

(pit **157**) is very abraded but there appears to be an incised groove across the external surface. This sherd may also belong to the Grooved Ware tradition.

Discussion

B.5.13 The entire prehistoric pottery assemblage dates to the Neolithic, with a mix of small, highly fragmented Middle and Late Neolithic wares recovered. Diagnostic feature sherds are relatively rare but include fragments of Peterborough Ware and Grooved Ware and fabrics typical of the Neolithic ceramic traditions of the region.

B.5.14 It is highly unusual for Peterborough Ware and Grooved Ware to be recovered from the same context. Recent work suggests that there may be a gap of some 800 years between the use of these two pottery styles (Ard and Darvill 2015). The most likely explanation for the pottery recovered from this site is that there was a small amount of activity on the site during the Middle Neolithic, in which pottery was deposited on the surface. Some of this pottery then became incorporated within a tree throw. During the Late Neolithic pits **135** and **157** were excavated and material deposited within them. A small quantity of earlier pottery became incorporated with the backfill of these Late Neolithic pits.

B.6 Post-Roman pottery

By Sue Anderson

Introduction

B.6.1 Pottery totalling 1259 sherds (19,326g) was collected from 79 contexts. Table 8 provides a quantification by period group. A basic catalogue is included in Appendix D.

Description	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	Eve	Minimum Number of Vessels
Early Anglo-Saxon	9	40		6
Late Anglo-Saxon	7	42	0.05	7
Early medieval	138	942	0.22	129
Medieval	666	6215	5.33	385
Late medieval	387	8996	5.71	189
Post-medieval	50	3082	1.31	20
Modern	1	3		1
Unknown	1	6		1
Total	**1259**	**19326**	**12.62**	**738**

Table 8: Pottery quantification by period

Methodology

B.6.2 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 unpublished). 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

Early Anglo-Saxon

B.6.3 Nine sherds of grass-tempered ware (ESO1) were recovered from ditches **127** and **175** and pit **351**. All were heavily abraded and were residual in later contexts. There is a possibility that some or all may be of Iron Age date.

Late Anglo-Saxon

B.6.4 Seven sherds of Thetford-type ware (THET) were recovered from ditches **102**, **123**, **127**, **175** and **260**, pit **323** and context/wall 326, all residual with later finds. Most fragments were body sherds in a range of fine and medium sandy fabrics. One medium jar rim sherd was found in ditch fill (194). With the exception of this sherd, it is possible that some or all of the body sherds in this group could be Roman.

Early medieval

B.6.5 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 wheel made 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 wheel made traditions, and their use overlaps with both period groups. However, the small quantity of Thetford-type ware in this group may indicate a later start date.

Fabrics

B.6.6 Several coarsewares are identifiable, although it is clear that most contain a similar range of inclusions. The fabrics, listed below, were therefore 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 partially oxidised. 11th–12th century.
EMWE	Essex Fabric 13 – generic category for a range of fine/medium to coarse sandy wares, usually oxidised on one or both surfaces, soft to hard, generally thicker walled than EMW. 11th–13th century.
EMWG	Early medieval ware gritty. As EMWE with common coarse rounded quartz (>1mm).
EMWM	Early medieval ware micaceous. Handmade, medium sandy with common mica and burnt-out organics, hard, black/grey. 11th–13th century.

B.6.7 Table 9 shows the quantities of early medieval wares by fabric. This group is dominated by the handmade sandy early medieval wares typical of south Suffolk and Essex (EMWE). No shelly wares were present.

Description	Fabric	Date range	No	Wt/g	Eve	MNV
Early medieval ware	EMW	11th-12th century	14	77	0.07	12
Essex-type early medieval ware	EMWE	11th-13th century	64	343		63
EMW gritty	EMWG	11th-12th century	39	392	0.15	35
Early medieval ware micaceous	EMWM	11th-12th century	21	130		19
Total early medieval			**138**	**942**	**0.22**	**129**

Table 9: Early medieval wares

Forms

B.6.8 Of the early medieval coarsewares, two rims in two fabrics (EMW, EMWG) were identifiable as jars. The EMW jar rim was a typical simple everted form, and the EMWG rim was an upright everted-tip form, common in the 12th–13th centuries. Also recovered was the tapering rim of a bowl in EMWG (Fig. 8, No. 1).

Distribution

B.6.9 Apart from occasional occurrences of single sherds, all early medieval ware in this assemblage was found in association with later wares. The largest groups were recovered from wall fills (326, 386) (18 sherds), layer (337) (14 sherds), pit **351** (8 sherds) and ditch **283** (8 sherds).

Illustrated vessels (Fig. 8)

1. EMWG bowl, tapered everted rim, wheel-finished. Wall 326, Phase 2.2 Building 1.

Medieval wares

B.6.10 Medieval coarsewares are wheel made wares which are generally of 12th–14th-century date. This large group was dominated by coarsewares, the majority of which were unprovenanced.

Fabrics

B.6.11 The following fabric groups are of uncertain provenance or are unpublished:

MCW1 Fine sandy with moderate to common ferrous inclusions, sparse mica, and occasional red or grey/buff grog. Moderate to very hard, varying colours (most commonly buff or grey with red margins and/or core, or completely reduced). Fully reduced harder sherds may be later medieval. 12th-15th century?

MCW2 Fine sandy micaceous, sparse coarse rounded quartz and ferrous inclusions. Fairly soft to hard. Grey/buff, often with red margins and/or core. 12th–14th century.

MCW3 Abundant fine sand, sparse mica. Generally buff or grey.

MCW4 Fine sandy micaceous with fine to coarse burnt-out or carbonised organic matter. Similar range of colours to MCW1. 12th-15th century?

MCW5 Fine sandy, sparse mica. Similar range of colours to MCW1. 12th-15th century?

MCW6 Fine/medium sand (mostly pink/red), some ferrous and coarse quartz inclusions. Generally reduced, sometimes with oxidised core. 12th-14th century.

MCW7 Sparse white medium sand, sparse mica, burnt-out organics. Fully reduced (but only one small sherd identified).

MCW8 Medium sandy (white grains visible) micaceous, occasional coarse quartz and burnt-out organics. Generally brown core, red margins and black surfaces, sometimes grey with red internal surface. 12th-14th century.

MCW9 Finer more micaceous version of MCW1. Buff/pale grey with red margins. Most vessels very thin-walled. 14th-15th century?

MCWG Medieval coarseware gritty. Moderate to common coarse rounded quartz in a medium sandy matrix with occasional calcareous, mica and/or ferrous inclusions. Generally uniform grey, but surfaces may be oxidised. 12th–13th century.

BCSW Bury coarse sandy ware. Same as SE Fenland medieval calcareous buff ware (SEFEN; Spoerry 2016).

BMCW Bury-type medieval coarseware. Fine to medium hard sandy mid to dark grey ware, sparse to moderate mica. Usually with red margins and/or core. Similar, but not identical, to wares found in south Cambridgeshire and north Essex, but may have been produced in or near Bury St Edmunds.

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

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

B.6.12 Headingham wares (HCW, HFW1) and Sandy Orange wares (ESOW) are defined by Cotter (2000) and Walker (2012), Colchester wares (COLC; possibly from Great Horkesley or other Essex production sites) by Cotter (2000), and Brill/Boarstall wares (BRIL) by Mellor (1994). Table 10 shows the quantifications of high medieval pottery by fabric.

Description	Fabric	Date range	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	Eve	M NV
Medieval coarseware gritty	MCWG	L.11th-13th century?	33	609	0.48	26
Medieval coarseware 1	MCW1	12th-15th century?	102	741	0.64	72
Medieval coarseware 2	MCW2	12th-14th century	64	585	0.46	56
Medieval coarseware 3	MCW3	12th-14th century	18	102	0.22	12
Medieval coarseware 4	MCW4	12th-14th century	37	262	0.06	24
Medieval coarseware 5	MCW5	12th-14th century	12	102	0.15	12
Medieval coarseware 6	MCW6	12th-14th century	99	1379	0.33	8
Medieval coarseware 7	MCW7	12th-14th century	1	3		1
Medieval coarseware 8	MCW8	12th-14th century	5	56	0.19	5
Medieval coarseware 9	MCW9	14th-15th century?	57	601	0.65	8
Bury coarse sandy ware	BCSW	12th-14th century	2	30		1
Bury medieval coarseware	BMCW	12th-14th century	1	27		1
Hollesley-type coarseware	HOLL	L.13th-14th century	10	54	0.05	8
Hedingham coarseware	HCW	L.12th-M.14th century	134	893	1.26	93
Hedingham coarseware (fine variant)	HCWF	L.12th-M.14th century	10	36	0.07	7
Colchester-type ware	COLC	L.13th-M.16th century	19	277	0.38	15
Hollesley glazed ware	HOLG	L.13th-E.14th century	1	2		1
Hedingham glazed ware	HFW1	M.12th-M.14th century	56	417	0.29	30
Essex sandy orange glazed wares	ESOW	L.12th-14th century	1	6		1
Brill/Boarstall glazed ware	BRIL	L.12th-E.14th century	1	4		1
Unprovenanced glazed	UPG	L.12th-14th century	3	29	0.10	3
Totals			**666**	**6215**	**5.33**	**385**

Table 10: Medieval pottery

B.6.13 The range of fabrics present during the medieval period was varied. A high proportion of the coarsewares in this assemblage are of unknown origin, although all contain a range of inclusions which are typical of the area.

B.6.14 Hedingham coarseware is the most frequently occurring fabric in this group, with MCW1 forming the second largest group and MCW2 the third. Gritty coarsewares and MCW4 were also relatively common. The coarser wares are reminiscent of Colchester-type ware, which also occurred relatively frequently. Only occasional examples of pottery types found further north in the county were present here: one sherd of Bury-type coarseware and two of 'Bury coarse sandy ware', probably from the Soham area of Cambridgeshire. Ten sherds were identified as Hollesley-type ware but it is possible that these were made closer to the site as the single rim in this fabric was more typical of Essex than east Suffolk.

B.6.15 The glazed wares were also dominated by Hedingham products, with one other Essex product and a fragment of Brill/Boarstall glazed ware also being present. Two of the unprovenanced glazed wares had similar inclusions to some of the MCW and were probably of local origin, but one was a white ware with medium sand and occasional chalk inclusions, with sparse yellow glaze, and may be an import.

Forms

Coarsewares

B.6.16 The range of forms present in the high medieval group comprised jars (*e.g*. Fig. 8, No. 2), jugs (*e.g*. Fig. 8, Nos 3-5) and bowls, identified from rims or other distinguishing features (Table 11). Unusually for a rural site, very few bowls were identified, but some of the larger jars may have functioned as bowls (their depth is unknown).

Fabric	jar	jar?	jug	bowl
MCW1	5		3	2
MCW2	4	1	2	
MCW3	2			
MCW4	2			
MCW5	3			
MCW6	1			3
MCW8	3			
MCW9	2			
MCWG	3		4	
HCW	14		6	
HCWF	1			
HOLL	1			
COLC	5			
Totals	**46**	**1**	**15**	**5**

Table 11: Forms by fabric in the medieval group (MNV)

B.6.17 The majority of vessels were jars, varying in rim diameter between 120–300mm with one? jar being 320mm in diameter. The bowls varied between 330–440mm. The jug rims were 100–160mm in diameter. Bases were generally sagging types and the few handles were strap or rod types (Fig. 8, Nos 3 and 5). Decoration was minimal and

comprised a few body sherds with combed or incised wavy lines (*e.g.* Fig. 8, No. 6), one example of an applied thumbed strip, and a handle with thumbing along the edge and an applied strip centrally. A few? jug bases were thumbed, as was one rim. One rod handle was knife-stabbed.

B.6.18 In total there were 47 rims (based on MNVs) in the medieval coarseware group. It was not possible to discern any differences in rim types between the fabrics owing to the small sizes of most of the groups, although ten of the thirteen HCW rims were flat-topped everted types (Essex types H1–H3). Table 12 shows the combined wheel made forms and rim types

Rim	Code	jar	jar?	jug	bowl	Suggested date
Everted	EV	2			1	L.11th-12th century
Flaring	FLAR			1		L.11th-13th century
Flaring squared end	FLARFT			1		12th-13th century?
Tapered everted	TAP	1			1	L.11th-13th century
Tapering bead	TAPBD	1		1		12th-14th century
Round bead	BD	1				12th-14th century
Upright beaded	UPBD	1				12th-13th century
Upright, everted tip	UPEV	4				12th-13th century
Everted bead	EVBD	1				12th-13th century
Everted with everted tip	EVEV	1				12th-13th century
Flat-topped beaded	FTBD	3		1		12th-13th century?
Flat-topped everted	FTEV	28			3	13th-14th century
Cavetto	CAV	1				13th century?
Everted square beaded	EVSQ	1				13th-14th century
Unknown	?			1		

Table 12: Medieval coarseware rim types and forms (MNV)

B.6.19 The rim forms indicate that the assemblage includes some early wares, but that the majority of rims were probably of 13th/14th-century date.

Glazed wares

B.6.20 Glazed wares (including one Colchester-type ware vessel) formed c.9.6% of the high medieval group (based on MNV). This proportion is fairly typical of rural sites in East Anglia, which is in keeping with the site's location outside the medieval urban core.

B.6.21 Whilst the majority of vessels in this category were probably jugs, only two rims were present. These comprised a flat-topped beaded type and a flat-topped everted form, both on Hedingham ware jugs. One handle was a strap form, two were rods and one was a twisted rod. Bases were generally sagging, but two Hedingham examples may have been flat. Glaze was generally green or 'orange' (clear or uncoloured). A few vessels were decorated with applied strips, one of which was facetted and another rouletted. A Colchester ware handle was decorated with white slip under a copper green glaze. The glazed jugs had a rim diameter range of 120–130mm.

Distribution

B.6.22 Medieval wares were recovered from the majority of features containing pottery on this site (68 of 79 contexts). The largest group was 137 sherds from Phase 2.1 ditch

269. Walls 323 and 386 contained 92 sherds between them, and other layers and features in the area of Building 1 contained 42 medieval sherds. Generally, features further away from this structure contained fewer sherds of this period.

Illustrated vessels (Fig. 8)

2. MCW9 jar, flat-topped everted rim (Essex H3). Wall 386, Phase 2.2 Building 1.

3. MCWG jug, flaring rim, rod handle. Layer 320 Q2(SW), Phase 2.3.

4. MCW1 jug, flat-topped beaded rim, narrow cordon at neck. Ditch fill 187 (**186**, Ditch **123**), Phase 2.1.

5. HFW1 jug, flat-topped everted rim, twisted rod handle, 'tab' extending from rim onto handle. Ditch fill 377 (**376**, Ditch **304**), Phase 2.1.

6. MCW2 sherd, shallow combed decoration. Ditch fill 359 (**358**, Ditch **304**), Phase 2.1.

Late medieval

B.6.23 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.6.24 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). Essex late medieval wares are less easily defined, although late Colchester ware is described by Cotter (2000). The earlier post-medieval Essex-type red wares (some of which may have been made in south Suffolk), with sparse glaze and occasional slip decoration, have been classified as 'LMTE' in Suffolk, but some may be post-medieval. Table 13 shows the quantities of late medieval wares in the assemblage.

Description	Fabric	Date range	No	Wt/g	Eve	MNV
Late medieval and transitional	LMT	L.14th–16th century	24	556	0.38	12
Essex-type LMT	LMTE	15th-16th century	294	6938	3.76	143
Late Colchester-type ware	COLL	15th-16th century	58	1158	1.37	30
East Anglian sgraffito red ware	SGRA	14th–16th century	2	23		1
Langerwehe stoneware	GSW2	L.14th–15th century	7	93		1
Raeran/Aachen stoneware	GSW3	L.15th–16th century	2	228	0.20	2
Total late medieval			**387**	**8996**	**5.71**	**189**

Table 13: Late medieval pottery

B.6.25 The majority of the late medieval assemblage comprised LMTE wares, with only a few LMT sherds typical of northern Suffolk. Colchester-type wares were also relatively common, but only three imported wares were present.

Forms

B.6.26 Thirty-three vessels in this group were identifiable based on rims or other distinguishing features: eight jars (*e.g.* Fig. 8, No. 7), a jar/pipkin, eleven jugs, one cistern, a cup, seven bowls, a chafing dish, a? dripping dish or skillet (Fig. 9, No. 9), two lids and a large double-handled storage vessel or cistern (Fig. 8, No. 8). Decoration was limited to occasional white slip or slip line decoration, with some thumbing or faceting of bases (*e.g.* Fig. 9, No. 10). Glazed vessels tended to be incompletely glazed with clear or occasionally coloured (green/brown) glaze.

B.6.27 Fragments of at least one and possibly two Sgraffito ware vessels were found in midden 192. They were decorated with white slip, yellow glaze and incised lines.

B.6.28 Body sherds of a Langerwehe stoneware vessel with dark brown wash externally, a rim/handle of a Raeren mug and a frilly base fragment of another Raeren vessel were the only imports.

Distribution

B.6.29 Late medieval wares were recovered from only 13 contexts across the site, with the largest groups being 176 sherds in pit **353** and 102 sherds in midden **192/193**.

Illustrated vessels (Figs 8-9)

7. LMTE jar, flat-topped everted rim, sparse clear glaze internally. Ditch fill 354 (**353**), Phase 2.3.

8. LMTE double-handled jar (cistern?), lid-seated everted rim, two wide strap handles. Surface heavily worn externally and spalled internally. Ditch fill 354 (**353**), Phase 2.3.

9. LMT dripping dish or skillet, upright rim, sagging base with splashes of glaze externally, burnt and worn surface. Ditch fill 354 (**353**), Phase 2.3.

10. LMTE pedestal base, facetted. Base pierced centrally after firing. Ditch fill 354 (**353**), Phase 2.3.

Post-medieval

B.6.30 Table 14 shows the quantities of post-medieval pottery recovered from the site. The fabrics are as described by Jennings (1981).

Description	Fabric	Date range	No	Wt/g	Eve	MNV
Glazed red earthenware	GRE	16th–18th century	36	2725	1.24	10
Iron-glazed black wares	IGBW	16th–18th century	1	7		1
Post-medieval unglazed red wares	PMRW	16th–17th century	11	297		8
Post-medieval slipware's	PMSW	17th–19th century	2	53	0.07	1
Total post-medieval			**50**	**3082**	**1.31**	**20**

Table 14: Post-medieval pottery

B.6.31 This small group comprised four types of local red earthenwares. Six vessels were identifiable – a slipware bowl (Fig. 9, No. 11), a jar with a thickened everted rim, a base fragment of a tall narrow jug or bottle, a dish and a pancheon with thickened everted rims, and a costrel with lug handles (Fig. 9, No. 12). A footstand base in IGBW was probably from a tankard/mug.

B.6.32 The largest groups of pottery of this period were found in ditch **127** (26 sherds) and Building 1 (15 sherds).

Illustrated vessels (Fig. 9)

11. PMSW bowl, thickened everted rim, thick white slip internally with yellowish orange partial glaze. Midden 192, Phase 2.3.

12. GRE costrel, slightly flaring rim, two pierced lug handles, orange glaze externally. Ditch fill 354 (**353**), Phase 2.3.

Modern

B.6.33 A small fragment (3g) of base in refined blue-bodied earthenware (REFB) was found in post-hole fill (119) (Phase 3).

Unidentified

B.6.34 A body sherd (6g) in a fine sandy fabric with ferrous and grog inclusions may be a piece of MCW1, but the external surface was damaged and the possibility that the fragment was of late medieval or Roman date could not be ruled out.

Pottery by site phase

B.6.35 A summary of the pottery by site phase is provided in Table 15. The largest group was from Phase 2.3, followed by Phase 2.1. There is a high proportion of intrusive material in Phase 2.1. Material from unphased contexts is largely from two walls, but also from topsoil and a pit.

B.6.36 The majority of sherds were recovered from ditch fills, pits and layers. The largest total groups of pottery from individual features were from pit 353 (198 sherds, 5230g), ditch 175 (173 sherds, 2348g), midden 192/193 (124 sherds, 2218g), ditch 269 (143 sherds, 1659g) and Building 1 (86 sherds, 1516g).

Pot period	Ph. 2.1	Ph. 2.2	Ph. 2.3	Ph. 3	Unphased
Early Anglo-Saxon	8			1	
Late Anglo-Saxon	4		1	1	1
Early medieval	55	26	34	4	19
Medieval	349	59	141	20	97
Late medieval	71	2	308		6
Post-medieval	1		23	26	
Modern				1	
Unknown	1				
Totals	**489**	**87**	**507**	**53**	**123**

Table 15: Pottery quantities (sherd count) by period and site phase

Phase 2.1- Medieval

B.6.37 The Phase 2.1 assemblage totals 489 sherds recovered from 13 features and groups, the majority from ditches **175** and **269**. Of the pits, the most pottery came from three intercutting features at the centre of the site: **348**, **350** and **352** (38 sherds in total). Sherds of Early Anglo-Saxon pottery are clearly residual, and those of Late Saxon date

are also likely to be. The material includes pottery of early to latest medieval date, although the majority is high medieval. One post-medieval sherd is presumed intrusive in this phase, but it is noteworthy that some of the ditch fills in this phase included very late medieval or early post-medieval sherds, suggesting either that these features were in use throughout the medieval period and were finally infilled in the 16th century, or that the upper fills represent slumping of later layers.

Pits and post-holes

Pit 110: One sherd each of EMWM and HCW were found in fill 111. M.12th-M.14th century.

Pit 131: A base fragment of MCW2 came from fill 132. 12th-14th century.

PH 133: A body sherd of MCW2 was found in post-hole fill 134. 12th-14th century.

Pit 348: Fill 347 contained 1 EMWE, 2 HCW including a jug, and 1 HCWF jar. 13th-14th century.

Pit 350: Seven sherds were found in fill 349: 1 EMWE, 2 EMWG, 2 MCW2, 1 HCW and 1 HFW1. L.12th-M.14th century.

Pit 352: Twenty-seven sherds were found in fill 351, comprising 1 ESO1, 3 EMWE, 4 EMWG, 1 EMWM, 6 MCW1, 1 MCW2, 1 MCW4, 1 MCW8 jar, 3 MCWG including 2 jugs, 4 MCW, 1 HCWF and 1 UPG. 13th century.

PG 1: Pits 202, 204 and 206 contained three sherds – 1 MCW2 and 2 HCW including a jar. 13th-14th century.

Ditches

Ditch 103: Five segment fills (102, 151, 241, 255, 265) contained 30 sherds, the majority of which were from segment 233, adjacent to the Phase 2.3 midden. Fabrics comprised 1 THET, 1 EMW, 10 MCW1 including a jar, 2 MCW2, 1 MCW4, 1 MCW5, 1 MCW6, 1 MCWG, 10 HCW, 2 COLC. 13th-14th century.

Ditch 123: Three segment fills (170, 172, 187) in the N-S-aligned ditches produced 38 sherds, the majority from segment 171 near the centre of the site. This group contained 1 THET, 1 EMWM, 13 MCW1 including a jar and a jug, 4 MCW2 from a jar, 4 MCW3 from a jar, 2 MCW4, 1 MCW5, 2 MCWG, 2 BCSW, 2 HCW including a jar, 2 HFW1 including a jug, 1 LMT, 1 LMTE and 1 UNID. L.14th-16th century (or 13th-14th century if late med is intrusive).

Ditch 175: Table 16 shows the pottery recovered from this ditch group. The 173 sherds were not evenly distributed, the majority being from segment 190, which contained a high proportion of late medieval pottery. Late medieval wares were also found in segment 188, just to the south, but only a few sherds were collected from pit 195, pit 218 and segment 216, all close to 190. The range of wares suggests that the ditch was open throughout the medieval period but was not completely infilled until around the 16th century.

Fabric	175	179	188	190	195	216	218	227	Forms
ESO1	1		6						
THET				1					AB jar
EMW								3	
EMWE	1			4	2			3	
EMWG				2	1		1		
EMWM	1		5	4					
MCW1			1	6				5	
MCW2	2		2	2	2			2	
MCW3				5		1			
MCW4				1	1		1	2	1 jar
MCW5				1			1		1 jar
MCW6			3						
MCW7								1	
MCWG	1		1		2				1 jar
HCW				1	2		1	3	3 jars

HCWF	1								
COLC								1	
HFW1			1	2			1	11	
ESOW								1	
LMTE			5	56					1 ?jug, 1 ?jar, 2 bowls
GRE		1							
GSW2			7						
GSW3				1					1 mug
Totals	**7**	**1**	**31**	**86**	**10**	**1**	**5**	**32**	

Table 16. Pottery from ditch group 175

Ditch 260: This group of three ditches produced 18 sherds from four segments (fills 256, 259, 314, 316, 330, 356). The fabrics represented were 1 THET, 2 EMWE, 2 EMWG, 1 EMWM, 1 MCW1, 1 MCW2, 2 MCW4, 1 MCW5 jar, 1 MCW6, 1 MCW8 jar, 2 MCWG, 2 HCW and 1 COLC jar. 13th-14th century.

Ditch 269: Four segments of this ditch group contained 143 sherds, the majority of which were found in north-south segment 269, only 17 sherds being found in the east-west branch. They comprised 5 EMWE, 1 EMWG, 8 MCW1, 1 MCW2, 4 MCW4, 91 MCW6 of one jar, 1 HOLL, 22 HCW including a jar, and 10 HFW1. 13th-14th century.

Ditch 304: Forty-two sherds were recovered from the five sherds excavated across this ditch (304, 358, 370, 376, 384) and were fairly even spread across the length. They comprised 1 EMW, 1 EMWG, 4 MCW1, 5 MCW2, 1 MCW3, 10 MCW4, 1 MCW8, 4 MCWG, 7 HCW, 3 HCWF, 1 UPG jug, 2 COLC from a jar, and 2 HFW1 including a jug. 13th century.

Phase 2.2- Medieval

B.6.38 Eighty-seven sherds were recovered from a ditch, a pit, three hearths/ovens and features associated with Building 1. Most contained a mixture of early and high medieval coarsewares. Two sherds of late medieval pottery were found in ditch **273**, which produced the majority of sherds from this phase.

Pit 294: Fill 295 contained 1 EMW, 1 MCW2 and 2 HCW. L.12th-M.14th century.

Hearth 226: A base fragment of MCW4 came from fill 220. 12th-14th century.

Hearth 231: Fills 234 and 236 contained 4 EMWE, 1 EMWG, 2 MCW1, 1 MCW6 bowl, 1 HCW and 1 HFW1. 13th century.

Oven 243: Fills 302, 303 and 346 contained 1 EMW, 1 EMWG, 2 EMWE, and 1 MCW3. 12th-13th century?

Ditch 273: Sixty-two sherds were recovered from the three excavated segments (283, 287, 290) and comprised 3 EMW, 8 EMWE, 4 EMWG, 8 MCW1 including a jar, 4 MCW2, 1 MCW4, 5 MCWG including a jug, 17 HCW including a jar, 4 HCWF, 4 COLC, 2 HFW1 and 2 LMTE. L.14th-16th century.

Building 1: Pit fill 322 contained one sherd each of MCW1, MCW4 and MCW5. 12th-14th century A sherd of EMWG was found in fill 383. 12th-14th century.

Phase 2.3- Late medieval

B.6.39 Features assigned to this phase produced 507 sherds. The majority were from midden **192/193**, with large groups also recovered from layer (337) and the buried soil in Building 1.

Pits

Pit 247: Fill 244 contained 1 LMT, 2 LMTE including a jug, and 2 COLL jars. 15th-16th century.

Pit 323: Fill 324 produced 30 sherds: 1 THET, 1 EMW, 2 EMWE, 2 EMWG, 3 MCW1, 2 MCW2 including a jar, 1 MCW3, 1 MCW5, 7 HCW, 9 HFW1 and 1 BRIL. 13th-14th century.

Pit 353: The single fill (354) of this large pit contained 198 sherds: 2 EMWE, 5 MCW1 including a bowl, 3 MCW2 including a jar, 1 MCW8, 3 MCW9, 1 HOLL jar, 2 COLC including a jar, 3 HFW1, 9 LMT including a dripping pan, 144 LMTE including 2 jugs, 2 jars and 2 lids, 22 COLL including 2 jugs, 1 GSW3, 1 PMRW jug/bottle, and 1 GRE costrel. 16th century?

Pit 366: Fill 367 contained 1 EMWE, 4 EMWG and 1 HCW, all residual in this phase. L.12th-M.14th century.

Linear features

Gully 237: One EMWE and one MCW1 were recovered from fill 238. 11th-13th century.

Ditch 360: Fills 361 and 362 contained ten sherds: 3 EMWE, 1 MCW1, 3 MCW2, 1 HOLL, 1 HFW1, and 1 GRE. 16th-18th century.

Layers

Midden 192-3: These layers contained 124 sherds, although only 3 were from 193. They comprised 1 EMWM, 4 MCW1 including a jar, 3 MCW2, 3 MCW3 including a jar, 4 MCW5 including a jar, 2 HCW including a jar and a jug, 9 LMT, 68 LMTE including 3 bowls, a jar, a jar/pipkin, 2 jugs and a cup, 23 COLL including a bowl, a jar, a jug, a cistern and a chafing dish, 2 SGRA, 1 IGBW, 2 GRE and 2 PMSW of a bowl. 16th-17th century.

Layer 337: Fifty sherds were recovered from this layer, comprising 8 EMWE, 2 EMWG, 4 EMWM, 6 MCW1 including a jar, 3 MCW2, 1 MCW8 jar, 3 MCWG, 2 HOLL, 13 HCW including 2 jars and a jug, 3 COLC including a jar, 4 HFW1 and 1 HOLG. L.13th-14th century.

Building 1: Buried soil 320 produced 82 sherds: 1 EMW, 2 EMWG, 8 MCW1 including 2 jugs and a bowl, 3 MCW2, 1 MCW4, 1 MCW5, 1 MCW6 bowl, 3 MCWG including a jar, 1 BMCW, 16 HCW including a jar, 1 UPG, 2 COLC including a jar, 2 HFW1, 14 LMTE including 2 jugs and a bowl, 11 COLL, 10 PMRW and 5 GRE. 16th century?

Phase 3- Post-medieval (16th-19th Centuries)

B.6.40 Fifty-two sherds were recovered from ditch **127**, most of which were residual, but including fragments of three GRE vessels in three segments. Post-hole **118** in Post-hole Group 1 contained a base fragment of a refined blue-bodied earthenware vessel.

Ditch 127: Six segments (127, 129, 159, 167, 181, 342) contained 52 sherds: 1 ESO1, 1 THET, 1 EMW jar, 1 EMWE, 1 EMWG, 1 EMWM, 1 MCW1, 7 MCW2 including a jar and a jug, 1 MCW4, 3 MCWG, 3 HOLL, 5 HCW and 26 GRE including a pancheon, a jar and a dish.

PHG1: Post-hole 118 contained a fragment of REFB. L.18th-20th century.

Unphased

B.6.41 Two walls relating to Building 1 were unphased but contained a variety of early to late medieval pottery. A single sherd of Hollesley-type ware was found in pit **183**. Topsoil 100 contained residual early to late medieval sherds.

Wall 323: Seventy-six sherds were collected from fill 386, comprising 4 EMWE, 3 EMWG, 3 MCW2, 54 MCW9 including 2 jars, 7 HCW including a jar, and 4 HFW1. M.13th-14th century.

Wall 382: Thirty-eight sherds from fill 326 comprised 1 THET, 1 EMW, 6 EMWE, 4 EMWG including a bowl and a jar, 5 MCW1, 5 MCW2 including a? jar and a jug, 1 MCW3, 6 MCW4 including a jar, 1 MCW6 bowl, 3 MCWG including a jar, 2 HCW and 3 LMT including a jar. L.14th-16th century

Pit 183: Two sherds of a HOLL vessel were found in fill 185. 13th-14th century.

Topsoil 100: Residual sherds from topsoil comprised 1 EMWM, 1 HCW, 2 COLC, 1 LMT and 2 LMTE.

Summary and discussion

B.6.42 Small quantities of Early and Late Saxon wares were recovered from the site, although some of these were not positively identified and may form part of a prehistoric and Roman background scatter.

B.6.43 The early medieval pottery was largely found in association with high medieval wares and is likely to be broadly contemporary with them. It seems likely that the site was not intensively used before the 12th century and its medieval floruit is more likely to be of 13th–14th-century date. A high proportion of the assemblage is of late medieval date, suggesting that activity continued until at least the later 15th or early 16th century.

B.6.44 The range and variety of pottery recovered in the early and high medieval periods is typical of south-central Suffolk, with much of the assemblage being in fabrics and forms similar to those found in north Essex. Very little pottery of these periods has been recovered from large sites in Long Melford in recent years, but large assemblages are available for comparison in nearby small towns such as Clare and Lavenham, most notably The Swan (LVM080; Anderson 2016a) and Stoke Road, Clare (CLA079; Anderson 2016b). At the Lavenham site, Hedingham coarseware was less frequent than in the Long Melford assemblage, perhaps reflecting the slightly greater distance from the Essex border. However, another micaceous greyware was the most abundant type there, and may be the equivalent of MCW2 at Bull Lane. Glazed wares were more frequent at The Swan, but this is typical of urban sites of the period. At Clare, MCW fabrics were not quantified in detail, but again Hedingham coarseware was relatively common, alongside other micaceous fabrics.

B.6.45 Much of the early and high medieval pottery was recovered from ditches, with only small quantities found in pits. Pottery of these periods was most common in those ditches surrounding Building 1, and was also relatively frequent within the footprint of the building itself. This seems to suggest that pits were not commonly used for the discarding of domestic waste at this site, and that open ditches may have been a convenient repository for rubbish. Much of the pottery from the ditches (55%) was unabraded, suggesting that it had not been exposed prior to deposition. Only small quantities of pottery of this period were found in the midden deposits, although that may be due to dispersal of earlier deposits, with only the very latest material remaining. Alternatively, it may represent a change in the management of rubbish disposal in the later period. Most of the late medieval pottery was recovered from the midden and from a single large pit, with 55% of the late medieval pottery from the midden being unabraded, but only 41.6% of that from pits being unaffected by abrasion. This may suggest that the material in the pits represents secondary deposition, but average sherd weights (ASW) imply the opposite, with late medieval material from the midden having an ASW of 19.2g whilst that from pits was 25.5g.

B.6.46 Overall the assemblage is typical of rural settlements in the county, comprising largely local coarseware cooking vessels of simple forms, in this case dominated by jars with a few bowls and jugs. Bowls tend to be present in higher proportions than was seen on this site however, but the reason for this is uncertain. Certainly elsewhere in the county bowls tend to be dominated by Hollesley types but this fabric was not common in this area, and it may be that larger ‘jars’ were being used for similar functions. Glazed wares are present but only as a small proportion of the medieval wares. Later

wares typically show a greater variety of forms, including both cooking and table wares and a few imported drinking vessels. This may indicate a slight rise in status in the later medieval phase, as imported wares are generally less frequent on rural than urban sites in the region.

B.7 Clay tobacco pipe

By Carole Fletcher

Introduction and Methodology

B.7.1 During the excavation, three fragments of white ball clay tobacco pipe, weighing 0.022kg, were recovered from ditches **127**, **175** and **181**. 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.7.2 A fragment of clay pipe stem was recovered from context (128) in field boundary ditch **127** (Period 3). The fragment (0.002kg) has split almost in half along its length (35mm), diameter is approximate at 9mm, the stem fragment shows a small amount of burnishing, most likely due to trimming of the mould seam. A second stem fragment (0.003kg), was recovered from fill (182) in field boundary ditch **181** (Period 3). The fragment is 37 mm long, diameter 7.6mm and well finished, with only slight traces of mould seams.

B.7.3 Context (178) in field boundary **175** (Period 2.1) produced a complete pipe bowl, with relatively small heel and a short length of stem (0.017kg). Faint mould-relief decoration survives on both sides of the bowl, comprising a design of slightly raised dots, which are fainter on one side of the bowl than the other. The decoration may be interpreted as a design, often called a mulberry tree, the pipes themselves are called mulberry pipes. The bowl form most closely matches one illustrated in Hind and Crummy dated *c*.1670 to 1700 (Hind and Crummy 49 fig 55 2635). The bowl is poorly rouletted, with the rouletting line at an angle for 27mm below the rim and only surviving on the front of the bowl, slightly off to one side. The bowl is well formed, with the mould seams neatly trimmed. The rim itself is near-complete and has been trimmed internally on the back of the bowl. The pipe shows no obvious signs of use and may indicate that although the ditch may be medieval the upper fills may be somewhat later.

Discussion

B.7.4 The fragments of clay tobacco pipe, recovered from field boundary ditches, represent what were 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-late 17th century onwards.

Retention, dispersal or display

B.7.5 The fragmentary nature of the total assemblage means it is of little significance. The previous statement acts as a full record and the clay tobacco pipe may be deselected prior to archival deposition.

B.8 Ceramic building material and fired clay

By Sue Anderson

Introduction

B.8.1 An assemblage of 219 fragments of Ceramic Building Material (CBM) weighing 13949g were collected from 31 contexts during the excavation. There were also 65 fragments of fired clay (437g) from 21 contexts.

B.8.2 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.

The Assemblage

B.8.3 Table 17 shows the quantification of CBM by type and form. The majority of fragments were pieces of brick and roof tile.

Type	Form	Code	Fragment number	Weight (g)
Roman	Flanged *tegula*	FLT	2	285
	Roman tile	RBT	16	1065
		RBT?	10	510
Roofing	Plain roof tile: medieval	RTM	82	3737
		RTM?	6	266
	Plain roof tile: post-med	RTP	64	2582
		RTP?	1	39
	Pantile	PAN	2	35
	Ridge tile	RID	4	340
Walling	Late brick	LB	15	3058
		LB?	6	708
Flooring	Flemish floor tile	FFT	3	306
	Quarry floor tile	QFT	2	663
		QFT?	1	323
Unknown	Unidentified	UN	5	32
Totals			**219**	**13949**

Table 17. CBM by type and form

Roman

B.8.4 Eighteen certain and ten possible fragments of Roman tile were collected. Most were abraded. Table 18 shows the quantities by fabric group.

Fabric	Code	FLT	RBT	RBT?
fine sandy	fs		3	1
fs with clay pellets	fscp	1	9	2
fscp with calcareous inclusions	fsccp			1
fscp with ferrous inclusions	fscpfe	1	1	1
fs with coarse quartz	fscq			1
fs micaceous with ferrous inclusions	fsmfe		1	
fs with voids (chalk?)	fsv		1	2
fsv with flint	fsvf		1	

Fabric	Code	FLT	RBT	RBT?
fs white/red clay	fsx			1
medium sandy micaceous with coarse quartz	msmcq			1

Table 18: Roman tiles by fabric and form (fragment count)

B.8.5 Fragments were generally in fine sandy fabrics with a variety of inclusions such as red clay pellets, coarse quartz/flint, ferrous particles, mica and/or fine calcareous fragments; one? tile was in a medium sandy fabric with coarse quartz inclusions.

B.8.6 Two fragments of flanged tegulae were recovered, one with a rectangular section flange (44mm high, 20mm wide, tile 20mm thick), and one with part of the below-flange cutaway.

B.8.7 Thicknesses of six fragments of undiagnostic tiles ranged between 19–40mm, three being within the normal range for roof tiles (flanged tegulae) and three in the lower range for wall/floor tiles. Two other tiles were more than 30mm thick. A few fragments had knife-trimmed edges but there were no examples with finger-mark 'signatures' or combed lines.

Roofing

B.8.8 Table 19 shows the quantities of roof tile by fabric and form.

Fabric	code	RTM	RTM?	RTP	RTP?	PAN	RID
fine sandy	fs	6	3	9		1	
medium sandy	ms	4		7			
coarse sandy	cs	47					
fs with fine chalk	fsc	1	1	1			
ms with fine chalk	msc	8					
fsc with ferrous inclusions	fscfe						2
msc with ferrous inclusions	mscfe						1
fs with clay pellets	fscp	1		1		1	
ms with clay pellets	mscp						1
fs with coarse quartz	fscq	1		15			
ms with coarse quartz	mscq	2		1			
fs with flint	fsf			3			
cs with flint	csf	2					
fs with ferrous inclusions	fsfe	10		4	1		
fsf with ferrous inclusions	fsffe			6			
ms with flint and ferrous inclusions	msffe			1			
fs with grof	fsg			3			
fsg with ferrous inclusions	fsgfe			1			
fsg micaceous	fsgm			11			
fs micaceous	fsm		1	1			
fsm with clay pellets	fsmcp		1				

Table 19: Roofing tiles by fabric and form (fragment count)

B.8.9 The majority of pieces were plain roof tiles. Those in fully oxidised fine and medium sandy fabrics are likely to be late or post-medieval in date (RTP). Six fragments had circular peg holes. There were thin patches of mortar on six tiles. Two small pieces of post-medieval pantile were also found.

B.8.10 Medieval roof tiles (RTM) generally had reduced cores and/or surfaces, were often brown in colour rather than the red or orange of the post-medieval examples, and a few were overfired or burnt. Most of the medieval tiles were in medium or coarse sandy fabrics. Six fragments had circular peg holes. One fragment had a spot of clear glaze on the surface.

B.8.11 Four fragments of ridge tile were recovered, measuring 11-16mm thick. These were probably of medieval or late medieval date, although it is possible that one piece was a fragment of Roman imbrex. Two fragments (from 320 and 354) in fine sandy fabrics with fine chalk and ferrous inclusions had rubbed surfaces and edges and may have been used as whetstones or some other kind of rubbing/smoothing implement.

Walling

B.8.12 Table 20 shows the quantities of brick fragments by fabric and form.

Fabric	Code	LB	LB?
fine sandy	fs	1	
fs with clay pellets	fscp		4
fscp with ferrous inclusions	fscpfe	1	
fs with flint and ferrous	fsffe	3	
fs with flint and organic inclusions	fsfo	4	1
fs micaceous with clay pellets	fsmcp	1	
fs with voids (chalk?) and ferrous inclusions	fsvfe	1	
medium sandy with flint and clay pellets	msfcp	1	
ms with flint and ferrous	msffe	1	
white firing fine sandy	wfs		1
wfs with ferrous inclusions	wfe	2	

Table 20: Bricks by fabric and form (fragment count)

B.8.13 Late or post-medieval bricks were found in this assemblage, and were in fine and medium sandy fabrics with a range of typical local inclusions. Many were abraded, some heavily, and it is possible that a few of the 'LB?' fragments could be Roman tiles. Only six pieces had full thicknesses and varied between 52–64mm thick. Potentially most of this group may be of 15th/16th-century date, with the exception of the white-firing tiles which are more likely to belong to the 18th/19th century. However, one of these was only 80mm wide and could perhaps be a 'Dutch' brick. Two bricks with grass voids/impressions from 130 could be of medieval date.

Flooring

B.8.14 Three fragments of 14th/15th-century Flemish floor tiles were recovered from midden **192** and pit **348**. Two from **192** were in medium sandy fabrics and had chamfered edges, and the third from **348** was in a fine sandy fabric with ferrous inclusions. One from each context had dark brown glaze. The fragment from **348** was 32mm thick, suggesting that it was part of a large tile of this type.

B.8.15 Fragments of post-medieval quarry floor tile were recovered from southern boundary ditch segments **129** and **344**. Two were in white-firing fabrics and one was fine sandy with flint and ferrous inclusions (this latter could be a brick fragment). The tiles were 29-35mm thick.

Unidentified

B.8.16 Five small, heavily abraded fine sandy fragments were recovered from pit **352** and ditch **353** and are unidentified.

Fired Clay

B.8.17 Table 21 shows the quantities of fired clay by fabric.

Fabric	Code	Fragment number	Weight (g)
Fine sandy	fs	1	1
Fine sandy with chalk	fsc	52	352
Fine sandy with chalk and ferrous inclusions	fscfe	2	42
Fine sandy with voids	fsv	10	42
Totals		**65**	**437**

Table 21: Fired clay by fabric

B.8.18 The fired clay fabrics are divided largely on texture, but most pieces were probably chalk-tempered (including those with only leached voids). Most fragments were small and abraded. A few had grass impressions and surfaces were generally flattish or slightly convex. Fired clay of this type was commonly used to create hearths and oven domes in the medieval period, but only two fragments were recovered from such a structure (fill 302 of oven **243**). A flat fragment with a rounded right-angled edge was recovered from ditch **353** along with four other pieces, and could be a piece of kiln bar or similar object. The largest group was collected from pit **366** (26 fragments, 133g), including two fragments which may be pieces of hearth lining.

Provenance

B.8.19 Table 22 shows the distribution of CBM by phase.

Form	Ph 1.1	Ph 2.1	Ph 2.2	Ph 2.3	Ph 3	Unphased
FLT		2				
RBT		1	7	7	1	
RBT?		2		5	3	
RTM		8	3	68	1	2
RTM?		2		3	1	
FFT		1		2		
LB				5	10	
LB?		5			1	
RTP		17		41	6	
RTP?		1				
PAN		1			1	
RID				4		
QFT					2	
QFT?					1	
UN		1		4		
Totals	*0*	*41*	*10*	*139*	*27*	*2*
Fired clay	6	13	3	42	0	1

Table 22: CBM and fired clay quantities by phase (fragment count)

Phase 1.1

B.8.20 Pit **135** and natural feature **157** contained six abraded fragments of fired clay of unknown function.

Phase 2.1

B.8.21 CBM was recovered from the fills of two pits and five ditches, and fired clay was found in two pits, three ditches and a gully.

B.8.22 Pit **348** contained a fragment of flanged tegula and a large Flemish floor tile fragment (14th–15th century), pit **350** contained two small pieces of fired clay, and pit **352** contained an unidentified CBM fragment and three small pieces of fired clay.

B.8.23 A small, abraded fragment of? later brick from segment **150** of ditch **103** is likely to be intrusive; this ditch also produced a large abraded piece of flanged tegula and two small fragments of fired clay. Three fragments of post-medieval roof tile from ditch **123** are also presumed intrusive in this phase.

B.8.24 The majority of CBM in this phase was recovered from ditch **175**, a total of 31 pieces, of which 27 came from central segment 190. Again there was some intrusive material of post-medieval date (roof tile, pantile, later brick), but medieval roof tiles were also recovered and there was one fragment of Roman tile. Three fragments of fired clay were also found.

B.8.25 A small piece of Roman tile and two fragments of fired clay were found in ditch **260**. Ditch **304** contained another fragment of Roman tile. One small fragment of fired clay came from gully **335**.

Phase 2.2

B.8.26 Only ten fragments of CBM and three pieces of fired clay were recovered from features in this phase. Pit **294** contained two abraded pieces of Roman tile. Ditch **273** contained a Roman tile, three medieval roof tiles and a fragment of fired clay. Hearth/oven **243** contained two small pieces of fired clay.

Phase 2.3

B.8.27 The largest quantity of CBM was collected from features of this phase. This material came from two midden layers, a natural layer, two pits, and buried soil within Building 1. All of these features and three other pits contained fired clay.

B.8.28 Midden **192/193** produced 69 fragments of CBM and two pieces of fired clay. The CBM included three pieces of Roman tile, a fragment of ridge tile, two Flemish floor tile fragments, two large pieces of late medieval/early post-medieval brick and several fragments of medieval and later roof tile.

B.8.29 Natural layer 337 contained four fragments of fired clay and a heavily abraded fragment of Roman tile. Four fragments of roof tile of? medieval and later date were found in pit **247**. Small quantities of fired clay were collected from pits **323**, **338** and **366**, the later containing the most (26 pieces).

B.8.30 Forty fragments of CBM and five pieces of fired clay, including a possible kiln bar, were found in pit **353**. This group included several fragments of Roman tile, medieval and later roof tile, ridge tile and later brick.

B.8.31 Layer 320 in Building 1 contained 25 fragments of CBM and two pieces of fired clay. The CBM included Roman tile, ridge tile and plain roof tile, the majority of which was of medieval/late medieval date.

Phase 3

B.8.32 All CBM from this phase came from six segments of ditch **127**. Some residual Roman and medieval material was present, but the majority of pieces were post-medieval roof tiles, bricks and floor tiles, as shown in Table 22.

Discussion

B.8.33 The presence of a small group of Roman CBM on the outskirts of this Roman small town is not unexpected, but probably represents re-use or redeposition of material imported to the site, perhaps via manuring in the Roman or later periods. This group is dominated by soft fine sandy fabrics, most notably those with clay pellets. A larger group from Almacks (LMD137 and 157; Anderson 2004, 2005) contained harder, sandier fabrics than this group, with chalk inclusions being more common than clay pellets at LMD157.

B.8.34 The medieval period is represented by fragments of roof tile, a small quantity of Flemish floor tile and possibly two organic-tempered bricks. With less than 100 fragments in total, and with quite a diverse range of fabrics, it seems unlikely that these tiles were used within the confines of the site and, like the Roman material, could represent material imported with other rubbish intended for manuring, or for backfilling of ditches.

B.8.35 Late or post-medieval material also comprised largely fragments of roof tile, with a few bricks and floor tile fragments. Again this material suggests expedient use of discarded rubble from elsewhere in the town.

APPENDIX C ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

C.1 Human skeletal remains

By Zoe Ui Choileain

Introduction

C.1.1 A single deposit of cremated human bone was recorded during excavations at Long Melford. The bone was contained within pit 152 which was badly truncated. The burial is dated to the Early Bronze Age with bone from the deposit returning a carbon date of 1738-1698 cal BC (SUERC-79347; 3490±32 BP).

Methodology

C.1.2 Excavation, processing and analysis of the cremation was carried out in accordance with published guidelines (Brickley and McKinley 2004; Mays et al 2004). The residues were separated into three fractions; >10mm, 5-10mm and 2-5mm. As per the Oxford Archaeology burials guidelines only a fraction (one quarter) of the 2-5mm residue, was sorted. The total bone weight presented here for the 2-5mm fraction has been extrapolated from this representative sample.

Results

C.1.3 This is a small deposit of calcined bone weighing 255g in total. Fragments of skull and all limb bone shafts are represented with the largest fragment measuring 47.53mm. The material is uniformly oxidised white, suggesting that pyre temperatures were between 645-900 degrees celcius (Brickley and McKinley 2004, 11). Both transverse and curved transverse cracks are present implying that some shrinkage and distortion of the material had taken place (Symes *et al* 2008, 43).

Cut	Deposit	Sample	>10mm	Weight (g)	5-10mm	Weight (g)	2-5mm	Weight (g)	Total weight
152	153	104	Ulna, femur, humerus	52	Limb bones, skull, tooth roots and ribs	180	Limb bone	268	233
152	154	105	-	-	Limb bone	20	Unidentified	3	23

*Table 23. Weight and fragmentation of bone from cremation pit **152***

C.1.4 Two individuals are represented; an older sub-adult/adult and a possible immature individual based on the gracile nature of some bone fragments. The feature was 0.24m in depth and there was burnt bone visible on the surface which suggests an unknown degree of truncation. The level of truncation somewhat hinders the interpretation of the deposit; it is too badly truncated to determine whether this is a token deposit. The fill contained several large charcoal fragments, presumably from the pyre.

Discussion

C.1.5 Due to the small weight of the deposit little more can be determined in relation to the bone itself and no further analysis is recommended. The pit is fairly isolated with only pits **131** and **138** in the nearby vicinity. No other funerary activity was identified during this excavation. There is evidence of Early Bronze Age funerary activity in the wider area; an excavation at Moulton Paddocks uncovered three early Bronze age cremation deposits, one of which was unurned (Bush 2011). Similarly, an Early Bronze Age possible cremation was recovered from Ingham in 2012 (Newton and Mustchin 2012). Pit **152** fits within this pattern of isolated unurned cremation burials. The vast majority of Early Bronze Age cremation features in Suffolk appear to be either urned or associated with a barrow or monument. Therefore, while not especially significant in itself, the pit adds to the wider body of Early Bronze Age funerary activity in Suffolk and emphasises the importance of radiocarbon dating; much of our current dataset being biased in that many isolated cremations are undated and identified only as Bronze Age or prehistoric.

C.2 Environmental samples

By Rachel Fosberry

Introduction

C.2.1 A total of fifty-one bulk samples were taken from features within the excavated area. Samples were taken from layers and deposits that date from the Neolithic through to the post-medieval period.

Methodology

C.2.2 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. A magnet was dragged through each residue fraction for the recovery of magnetic residues prior to sorting for artefacts. Any artefacts present were noted and reintegrated with the hand-excavated finds.

C.2.3 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 Tables 23-28. 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.2.4 Items such as seeds and cereal grains have been scanned and recorded qualitatively according to the following categories:

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

C.2.5 Items that cannot be easily quantified such as charcoal and molluscs have been scored for abundance

+ = rare, ++ = moderate, +++ = frequent, ++++ = abundant, +++++ = super-abundant

Results

C.2.6 Preservation of plant remains is by carbonization caused through burning in a high temperature, reducing atmosphere such as in heaths and ovens.

Phase 1: Prehistoric

Phase 1.1: Neolithic (4000-25000 BC)

C.2.7 Preservation of plant remains in Neolithic deposits is mostly restricted to wood charcoal. Samples from pits **135**, **155** and **157** contain occasional charcoal fragments only. Fill 130 of ditch **129** contains four poorly preserved indeterminate charred cereal grains that may not be contemporary with the deposit.

Feature No.	Context No.	Sample No.	Feature Type	% context sampled	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Snails from flot	Charcoal	Pottery	Flint debitage
129	130	100	Ditch	<10	16	20	#	###/4	+++	0	0
135	136	102	Pit	50	4	1	0	0	+	0	##
135	137	103	Pit	50	4	1	0	0	0	#	##
135	137	149	Pit	50	14	2	0	0	+	#	0
155	156	107	Pit	<10	20	50	0	#/1	++	#	0
157	158	108	Pit	<10	18	10	0	#/2	+++	0	#?

Table 24. Samples from Neolithic deposits

Phase 1.2: Early-Middle Bronze Age (2500 BC- 1100BC)

C.2.8 Two samples were taken from cremation pit **152**. The main cremation deposit 153 produced a 900ml flot comprised almost entirely of charcoal indicating that the cremated bone had been scooped out of the pyre rather than selected bone elements being picked out. A moderate amount of calcined bone was retrieved from the sample residue.

Phase 1.3: Early Iron Age (850 BC- 300 BC)

C.2.9 Samples from possible Early Iron Age pits **311** and **317** contain small amounts of charcoal along with burnt flint and possible flint debitage. A likely use of these pits was for heating stones with wood charcoal used as fuel.

Feature No.	Context No.	Sample No.	Feature Type	% context sampled	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Charcoal	Human skeletal remains	Burnt flint	Flint debitage
152	153	104	Cremation	100	26	900	+++++	+++	##	0
152	154	105	Cremation	100	5	5	++++	+	#	0
311	312	135	Pit	50	14	10	++	0	###	##
311	312	136	Pit	50	10	5	0	0	###	0
317	318	137	Pit	50	18	1	0	0	###	###
317	318	134	Pit	50	1	1	+	0	###	#

Table 25. Samples from Bronze Age and Iron Age deposits

Phase 2: Medieval (AD 1066-1500)

Phase 2.1: 11th-12th Century

C.2.10 Samples were taken from seven features; posthole **133** produced a charcoal-rich flot and it is possible that the post may have burnt *in situ*. All of the other samples contain charred food remains in the form of occasional cereal grains, predominantly free-threshing wheat (*Triticum aestivum/turgidum*). In most of these samples the charred plant remains most likely represent discarded grain that has accumulated in open features.

C.2.11 Avian egg shell was recovered from fill 194 of boundary ditch **190**.

Feature No.	Context No.	Sample No.	Feature Type	Group	% context sampled	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Chaff	Legumes	Weed Seeds	Snails from flot	Charcoal
133	134	101	Posthole		50	14	150	0	0	0	0	0	++++
133	134	138	Posthole		50	15	25	0	0	0	0	0	+++
188	189	111	Ditch	175	<10	19	50	#	0	0	0	#/1	++
190	191	113	Ditch	175	<10	20	50	#	0	0	0	##/3	+++
200	201	114	Pit/posthole	pit group 1	50	18	15	##	#	0	#	#/1	++
260	259	127	Ditch	260	5	9	2	#	0	0	0	##/3	+
352	349	147	Pit				10	##	0	#	#	#/2	++

Table 26. Samples from 11th-12th Century deposits

Phase 2.2: 12th-14th Century

C.2.12 Samples taken from deposits associated with five ovens located in the north west of the site. All of the ovens contain charred cereal grains with varying density and diversity. Evidence of cereal straw in the form of chaff is absent suggesting that the grains were fully processed. Seeds of weeds that would have been associated with the cereal crops are rare with only occasional seeds of stinking mayweed, goosefoots, corn gromwell (*Lithospermum arvense*), cleavers (*Galium aparine*), grasses and single seeds of rush (*Juncus* sp.) and spike-rush (*Eleocharis pallustris*). What is most unusual about the oven deposits is the scarcity of charcoal.

C.2.13 Six samples taken from oven **231** indicate spatial variation; charred plant remains are most abundant in the samples taken from the flue area (236) and include wheat grains mixed with barley, oats, legumes and occasional charred seeds of elderberry (*Sambucus nigra*) and stinking mayweed. Oven **243** was also sampled spatially and has a more even spread of charred material throughout the oven and flue area. The charred plant remains include a similar assemblage of wheat grains with lesser amounts of barley and oats along with legumes with only occasional weeds seeds. Similar results were also obtained from oven **226**. Ovens **143** and **246** were almost devoid of preserved plant remains.

Feature No.	Context No.	Sample No.	Feature Type	% context sampled	Group	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Legumes	Weed Seeds	Snails from flot	Charcoal
226	222	115	Oven	50	226	9	5	##	0	0	#/1	0
231	236	116	Oven	50	231	18	2	###	#	#	##/2	0
231	236	117	Oven	50	231	16	10	####	#	##	#/1	0
231	235	118	Oven	50	231	17	1	#	0	0	#/1	0
231	235	119	Oven	50	231	18	2	#	0	0	0	0
231	236	120	Oven	<50	231	4	20	###	#	#	#/1	+
231	238	121	Oven	<10	231	2	<1	#	0	0	#/1	0
143	301	130	Oven	<50	243	18	10	###	#	#	0	+
243	302	131	Oven	<20	243	14	15	###	##	#	#/2	++
243	302	132	Oven	<20	243	17	2	0	0	#	##/2	0
243	303	140	Oven	<50	243	18	10	###	#	#	0	+
243	303	141	Oven	<50	243	18	30	###	##	#	0	++
243	301	142	Oven	<50	243	18	5	##	#	0	0	+
243	302	143	Oven	<20	243	20	15	###	#	#	#/2	+
243	302	144	Oven	<20	243	15	30	###	##	0	#/1	+
246	251	122	Oven	50	246	9	1	#	#F	#	#/1	0

Feature No.	Context No.	Sample No.	Feature Type	% context sampled	Group	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Legumes	Weed Seeds	Snails from flot	Charcoal
246	252	123	Oven	50	246	10	3	#	0	#	0	0
246	251	125	Oven	50	246	9	1	0	0	0	#/1	0
246	252	126	Oven	50	246	8	1	#	0	#	0	0
287	289	128	Ditch	<5	273	20	5	0	0	0	##/5	+
321	322	133	Pit	<20	Building 1	18	15	##	#F	0	0	+
294	295	129	Well	<5		18	2	#	0	0	##/4	+
294	295	145	Well	<10		10	2	#	0	0	#/#/3	0

Table 27. Samples taken from 12th-14th Century deposits

Phase 2.3: 14th century onwards

C.2.14 Samples were taken from a spread of material that overlay Building 1. Charcoal and occasional burnt cereal grains are present but the provenance is unknown and the remains cannot be considered significant.

C.2.15 Pit **247** contains charcoal, occasional cereal grains and a charred hawthorn (Crategus sp.) stone. A jet bead was recovered from the sample residue.

C.2.16 Fill 369 of pit **366** contains the largest assemblage of charred plant remains of the site representing a deliberate deposit of hearth or oven waste. It includes grains of wheat, barley (*Hordeum* vulgare), oats (*Avena* sp.), small legumes (*Vicia*/*Lathyrus*/*Pisum* sp.) and a plum stone (*Prunus* cf. *domestica*). Seeds of weeds that were probably growing amongst the cereals include stinking mayweed (*Anthemis cotula*), goosefoots (*Chenopodium* sp.), cleavers (*Galium aparine*), docks (*Rumex* sp.), grasses (Poaceae) and scentless mayweed (*Tripleurspermum inodorum*). The pit was situated close to oven **243** (Phase 2.2, see above) and it is possible that the pit contains rake out material from the oven, despite being dated as a later feature, through subsequent pit digging and mixing of material.

Feature No.	Context No.	Sample No.	Feature Type	% context sampled	Group	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Chaff	Legumes	Weed Seeds	Snails from flot	Charcoal
247	244	124	Pit	<20		16	20	##		0	#	0	+++
319, 245	320	139	Layer	<5	Building 1	18	10	#		0	0	0	++
314, 245	320	146	Layer	<5	Building 1	16	20	##		#F	0	#/2	+++
366	369	148	Pit	<5	103	18	20	###	#	#	##	0	0

Table 28. Samples from 14th Century onwards deposits

Phase 3: Post-medieval (AD 1500- Present)

C.2.17 Samples from posthole **164** contain charred twigs, several with tree/shrub buds attached. This feature was originally thought to be a cremation but calcined bone is absent. The charred buds are likely to have derived from the burning of spring wood.

C.2.18 Fill 406 of pit **407** produced a small flot containing occasional charred cereal grains.

Feature No.	Context No.	Sample No.	Feature Type	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Weed Seeds	Charcoal
164	165	109	posthole	4	20	0	0	++
164	166	110	posthole	2	20	0	0	++
407	406	150	Pit	13	<1	##	#	+

Table 29. Samples from post-medieval deposits

Unphased

C.2.19 A sample taken from fill 162 of unphased pit **161** contains a single charred wheat grain and a moderate amount of charcoal. A fragment of pottery recovered from the sample residue may be helpful for dating his deposit.

Discussion

C.2.20 The environmental samples taken from prehistoric deposits at this site have produced charcoal as evidence of the burning of wood. Wood charcoal is also evident in the samples from the earliest phase of medieval activity but it is notably scarce in the Phase 2.2 ovens. This suggests that an alternative fuel type was used to fire the ovens and this was most probably peat. The use of peat is very difficult to detect in archaeobotanical assemblages; normally seeds and vegetative parts of wetland plants such as sedges would be expected but they do not always survive the peat-drying process.

C.2.21 The cereal varieties recovered were all commonly grown in the medieval period in this area. The presence of stinking mayweed indicates that at least some of the crops, probably the wheat, was grown on clay soils as this plant has a specific habitat. The legumes are relatively small in size and may represent the use of nitrogen-fixing plants for soil improvement.

C.2.22 The ovens would have involved regular cleaning and raking out of the ashes and charred remains and it is likely that the ovens were used successively with the waste from the current feature being dumped in the previous ovens. The oven deposits contain mixed cereal varieties and this may be explained by grain being used to prevent loaves of bread sticking to oven shelves and/or the use of the ovens for drying fully processed grain to make it harder prior to milling for flour.

Retention, Dispersal and Display

C.2.23 The sample residues have been fully sorted and discarded. The flots will be retained with the site archive.

C.3 Animal bone

By Hayley Foster

Introduction

C.3.1 This report details the analysis of the animal bone recovered from the land south of Bull road, Long Melford, Suffolk. The assemblage was of a medium size, 15.24kg of animal bone, 6.9kg of which was identifiable to species. Material was recovered via hand-collection and from environmental samples. The number of recordable fragments from hand collection totalled 146 and recordable fragments from environmental samples totalled 48. Animal bone was recovered mainly from medieval ditches and pits. The species represented includes cattle (*Bos taurus*), sheep/goat (*Ovis/Capra*), horse (*Equus caballus*), pig (*Sus scrofa*), dog (*Canis familiaris*), cat (*Felis catus*), red deer (*Cervus elaphus*), and two species of bird, chicken (*Gallus gallus*) and crow (*Corvidae*). The environmental samples also included mouse (*Mus musculus*), shrew (*Sortex sp*.), field vole (*Microtus agrestis*), hare (*Lepus sp*.), rabbit (*Oryctolagus cuniculus*), frog (*Anura sp.)* and fish remains from the Gadidae family. Animal bone was recovered from medieval phases (2.1, 2.2, 2.3) and a small amount from the Neolithic (1.1) and post-medieval (3) phases.

C.3.2 The method used to quantify this assemblage was based on that used for Knowth by McCormick and Murray (2007) which was modified from Albarella and Davis (1996). This involves analysing and recording bones from the assemblage but omitting those fragments that are considered 'low grade' and not worthy of being counted. In order for an element to be recorded 50% of the diagnostic zone on a bone must be present. This method narrows down the assemblage so that fragmented elements are not counted multiple times. MNI (minimum number of individuals) was calculated for all species present. MNI estimates the smallest number of animals that could be represented by the elements recovered. For the main domestic mammals only, the atlas and axis were counted for vertebrae.

C.3.3 Identification of the faunal remains was carried out at Oxford Archaeology East. References to Hillson (1992), Schmid (1972), von den Driesch (1976) and Cohen & Serjeantson (1996) were used where needed for identification purposes.

C.3.4 Two methods of ageing were implemented when analysing the mammalian bone remains. These methods include observing dental eruption and wear and epiphyseal fusion. When analysing tooth wear of sheep/goat, tooth wear stages by Payne (1973 and 1987) were implemented. Tooth wear stages by Grant (1982) were implemented when assessing wear for cattle and pig. Higham (1967) mandibular wear stages (MWS) were assigned to loose mandibular M3s and mandibles with the innermost tooth still present. The Higham wear stages are used to estimate a minimum age of

an individual animal. The state of epiphyseal fusion is determined by examining the metaphysis and diaphysis of a bone. Fusion was recorded according Silver (1970) and Schmid (1972) for cattle, sheep and pig.

C.3.5 For all identified bones, butchery marks were recorded. Butchery marks were described as chop, cut or saw marks. Burning and gnawing was not recorded in this case as it was not applicable to any fragments.

C.3.6 Measurements were taken according to the specifications of von den Driesch (1976), Payne and Bull (1988) and Davis (1992). Estimated shoulder heights were calculated following Kiesewalter (1888) for horse.

Results of analysis

C.3.7 The assemblage is mainly in good condition with moderate levels of fragmentation. The faunal material is entirely from stratified contexts.

C.3.8 Phase 1.1 contained only a single identifiable fragment of animal bone from feature **157**. The fragment was a heavily fragmentary horn core of a cattle.

C.3.9 Phase 2.1 consisted of 58 recordable hand-collected fragments and 24 from environmental samples, mainly from ditches **290**, **175**, **190** and pits **352** and **348**. The species with the most identifiable fragments belonged to horse, however the majority of horse remains were from an individual skeleton found within pit **352**. The skeleton belonged to a male animal as the mandible contained canine teeth. Estimated shoulder heights were calculated for the horse skeleton and a horse radius from pit **348**. Estimated shoulder heights were calculated according to Kiesewalter (1888) and ranged from 138.8 to 148.0cm. The horse radius from pit **348** calculated 109.1cm for the estimated shoulder height.

C.3.10 The pig mandible from pit **348** could be identified as a male specimen due to the size and morphology of the canines. The single bird femur from this phase belonged to a crow from ditch **190**. Aging data from this period suggests sheep/goat were slaughtered in adulthood according to the dental and epiphyseal fusion data. The cat remains recovered were from a kitten less than 8.5 months of age as there is an unfused proximal and distal femur and radius (Smith, 1969). There does not appear to be any significant bias in terms of skeletal element representation as cranial and foot elements were recovered alongside meaty bones.

Element	Cattle	Sheep/Goat	Pig	Horse	Dog	Bird	Cat	Total
Horn core	1							1
Cranium		1						1
Loose teeth	1			2				3
Loose lower incisor			1					1
Loose lower canine			1					1
Loose lower M1/2		1						1
Loose lower M3		1						1
Mandible	2	2	1	2	1		1	9
Axis	1			1				2
Scapula				1				1
Humerus	1			1				2

Element	Cattle	Sheep/Goat	Pig	Horse	Dog	Bird	Cat	Total
Radius	1			3			2	6
Ulna				1			1	2
Metacarpal				1				1
Pelvis	1			2	1			4
Femur		1		1		1	1	4
Tibia	1	1	1	1			1	5
Astragalus	2	1						3
Calcaneum				1				1
Metatarsal				2				2
Metapodial				1				1
Phalanx 1	1			1				2
Phalanx 2				1				1
Phalanx 3	1			2				3
NISP	13	8	4	24	2	1	6	58
%NISP	22.4	13.8	6.9	41.4	3.4	1.7	10.3	
MNI	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	9
%MNI	11.1	22.2	11.1	22.2	11.1	11.1	11.1	

Table 30. Number of identifiable fragments by specimens (NISP) by element and species for phase 2.1 from hand collection

Amphibian	Fish	Vole	Shrew	Mouse	Total
6	1	10	6	1	24

Table 31. Number of identifiable fragments by specimens (NISP) by species for phase 2.1 from environmental samples

C.3.11 Phase 2.2 contained only 16 identifiable fragments from hand-collection and 6 fragments from environmental samples, with bird remains representing the most fragments from hand-collection and sheep/goat from environmental samples. The bird remains from this phase comprised of domestic fowl, from pit **295** and oven/hearth **231**. This includes one male specimen, evident by a spur on a tarso-metatarsus. The domestic fowl remains were unfused, indicating a young specimen.

Element	Cattle	Sheep/Goat	Pig	Horse	Bird	Cat	Total
Cranium			1				1
Loose teeth				3			3
Loose lower M1/2				1			1
Loose lower M3		1					1
Mandible	1						1
Scapula		1					1
Radius	1						1
Ulna					2		2
Pelvis						1	1
Tibia	1				1		2
Metatarsal					2		2
NISP	3	2	1	4	5	1	16
%NISP	18.75	12.5	6.25	25	31.25	6.25	

Element	Cattle	Sheep/Goat	Pig	Horse	Bird	Cat	Total
MNI	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
%MNI	6.25	6.25	6.25	6.25	6.25	6.25	

Table 32. Number of identifiable fragments by specimens (NISP) by element and species for phase 2.2 from hand collection

Amphibian	Fish	Hare	Mouse	Total
1	2	2	1	6

Table 33. Number of identifiable fragments by specimens (NISP) by species for phase 2.2 from environmental samples.

C.3.12 Phase 2.3 contained the most identifiable animal remains in the assemblage. The vast majority of the remains were recovered from midden **192** and layer **320** from Building 1. Cattle dominated the assemblage followed by pig and sheep/goat. Bird remains from this phase were found solely in the midden and were identified as domestic fowl. Ageing data for sheep/goat indicates they were slaughtered at varying times from 12-21 months up until adulthood. The majority of the cattle remains from this phase contained fused epiphyses, however the fusion data indicates an animal less than 12-18 months of age at death. Pig remains varied in age. The dental data indicates a specimen of 4-10 months of age with evidence of animals 9-10 months and 21-23 months.

Element	Cattle	Sheep/Goat	Pig	Horse	Bird	Cat	Red deer	Total
Antler							1	1
Horn core	2							2
Loose lower incisor			1					1
Loose lower premolar			1					1
Mandible	3	6	5					14
Scapula	2	1	2					5
Coracoid					1		1	1
Humerus	1	1	2					4
Radius	4	1	1	1	2		2	11
Ulna	2		1					3
Metacarpal	3		2					5
Pelvis	2							2
Femur	3				1		1	5
Tibia		1	1			1	1	4
Astragalus				1				1
Calcaneum	3							3
Metatarsal	1		1					2
Phalanx 1	2			1				3
NISP	28	10	17	3	4	1	5	68
%NISP	41.2	14.7	25.0	4.4	5.9	1.5	7.4	

MNI	2	4	3	1	1	1	1	13
%MNI	15.4	30.8	23.1	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	

Table 34. Number of identifiable fragments by specimens (NISP) by element and species for phase 2.3

Amphibian	Fish	Vole	Shrew	Rabbit	Cattle	Sheep/Goat	Pig	Chicken	Total
1	1	2	2	1	1	7	1	2	18

Table 35. Number of identifiable fragments by specimens (NISP) by species for phase 2.3 from environmental samples.

C.3.13 Phase 3 contained only 6 identifiable fragments, consisting of 3 cattle mandibular teeth, 2 horse loose teeth and 1 sheep/goat metacarpal.

C.3.14 There was no evidence of burning noted on bone however there were several instances of butchery on cattle remains from phase 2.1. Butchery marks consist of heavy chops to the pelvis, indications of dismemberment and fine cut marks on the ascending ramus of the mandible, associated with skinning and/or removal of the tongue. Canine gnawing was also present on several remains from phase 2.1

C.3.15 The only case of pathology noted was on two bones from the horse burial in pit **352**. What appears to be an active infection on the radius and humerus of an unknown aetiology.

Discussion

C.3.16 At Long Melford, domestic mammals were the mainstay of the food economy, with cattle remains being the most well represented species. While the assemblage is of a medium size it did provide some interesting insights into the human-animal relationship during the medieval period. Cattle were numerically predominant over sheep/goat in most phase groups, beef would have contributed far more to the diet of the residents than lamb or mutton.

C.3.17 The ageing data suggests that during the early medieval period sheep were mainly exploited for their secondary products such as wool and dairying, whereas younger sheep and cattle were recovered from phase 2.3, indicating exploitation for meat. Pig were slaughtered around two years of age, which would be expected as they were exploited exclusively for meat and lard. However, the small sample size should be taken into account when making solid interpretations about husbandry practices.

C.3.18 Pig husbandry was an activity of some economic importance at the site, making up over 25% of the NISP in the later medieval phase, which would have been an additional source of food.

C.3.19 Horses were only minimally represented, aside from the horse skeleton recovered from pit **352**. The main roles of horses would have been for transportation and agricultural work.

C.3.20 The small presence of dog in both phases is not uncommon on sites in the region. Dogs are usually present in small number at most sites during the medieval period.

C.3.21 The environmental samples were rich with 9 different species recovered from phase 2.3. The presence of shrew, field vole, bank vole, rabbit, hare and amphibian is of particular interest and provides insight into a habitat in which these species would have roamed. However, these species are burrowing animals and therefore there is a possibility that they are intrusive.

C.3.22 From the zooarchaeological and butchery evidence as a whole it would be logical to propose that animals were reared, slaughtered and dismembered locally.

Retention, dispersal and display

C.3.23 As all of the animal remains from this assemblage are datable to consecutive phases and in good condition, it would be recommended that the assemblage be retained as it can add to the regional picture of diet and husbandry practices in Suffolk.

Context	Phase	Species	Element	GL	Bd	Bp	SD
291	2.1	Cattle	TI		55.6		
351	2.1	Cattle	AS		43.5	49.5	40.9
191	2.1	Cattle	PH1	56.6	25.9	26.2	
291	2.1	Cattle	AS		38.1		
336	2.1	**Cattle**	HU		78.8		
354	2.3	Cattle	MC1			55.1	
320	2.3	Cattle	MC1			52.51	
320	2.3	Cattle	PH1			28.8	
193	2.3	Cattle	MC1			41.5	26.5
361	2.3	Horse	PH1	77.5	42	52.9	
351	2.1	Horse	RA	327	68.8	78.5	34.3
351	2.1	Horse	HU		72.1	62.7	
351	2.1	Horse	FE		83.6		39.2
351	2.1	Horse	MT1	260.5	46.3	46.8	28.4
351	2.1	Horse	MC1	221	48	45.4	31.3
347	2.1	Horse	RA	321	66.7	69.66	32.5
351	2.1	Horse	MP1		45.3		
351	2.1	Horse	TI	339.5		86.7	35.6
178	2.1	Horse	MT1			47.76	
354	2.3	Horse	RA				33.2
361	2.3	Cattle	TI		13.3		
194	2.1	Crow	FE	53.6	11		
291	2.1	Sheep/Goat	TI		24.2		
191	2.1	Sheep/Goat	AS		18.7	19.1	
354	2.3	Sheep/Goat	TI		24.4		
160	3	Sheep/Goat	MC1			23.6	
320	2.3	Sheep	HU		27.6		

Table 36. Table of measurements (mm)

C.4 Mollusca

By Carole Fletcher

Introduction

C.4.1 A total of 4.626kg of shells were collected by hand during the excavation. The shells recovered are all edible species, mostly oyster *Ostrea edulis*, from estuarine and shallow coastal waters. Shells of mussel *Mytilus edulis* and cockle *Cerastoderma edule*, both from intertidal zones, are also present. The shell is moderately well-preserved and does not appear to have been deliberately broken or crushed, however, it has suffered some post-depositional damage.

C.4.2 The largest group of shells was recovered from midden deposit 192 in Period 2.3. In total, 288 shells or shell fragments (2.305kg) were recovered from this deposit, of which 223 shells or shell fragments (1.791kg) were recovered as a sample for weighing only. However, on closer inspection, this group of shells had a far higher proportion of shucking marks and they were subsequently more fully recorded than originally anticipated. When added to the shell that was to be retained from this context, they form a sufficiently large sample for inferences to be made about size selection and perhaps the cooking methods used by the depositors of the shells within the midden.

Methodology

C.4.3 The shells were weighed and recorded by species, with right and left valves noted, when identification could be made, using Winder (2011) as a guide. The minimum number of individuals (MNI) was not established, due to the small size of the assemblage from most features, however, it can be inferred from the count of left and right valves.

C.4.4 Throughout the assemblage, some oyster shells show evidence of damage, in the form of a small 'V' or 'U' shaped hole on the outer edge of the left or right valve. This damage is likely to have been caused by a knife during the opening, or 'shucking', of the oyster, prior to its consumption. This damage has been recorded in the catalogue.

Assemblage

C.4.5 The shells were recovered from a number of features across the site and are almost all oyster. A small number of mussels were recovered from midden 192 and a single cockle was recovered from ditch **287** (Period 2.2), alongside 56 oyster shells or fragments of shell (0.469kg).

C.4.6 A total of 33 oyster shells or fragments of shell (0.265kg) were recovered from Period 2.1 (11th-12th century) features, mostly from ditches. The ditch fills produced mainly single shells, only ditches **169**, **188** and **190** producing multiple shells. Pottery recovered from the contexts containing the shell indicate the shell was probably recovered from the upper fills, which may relate to later recuts. The shell recovered from pits **348** and **352** may have a similar later date.

C.4.7 With the shell from ditch **287**, which produced the bulk of the shell assemblage from Period 2.2 (12th-14th century), the features produced a total of 87 shells (0.731kg)

including the single cockle. Ditches **283**, **290** and masonry 326 also produced multiple shells, although in far smaller quantities; again, those from upper fills of the ditches may relate to later recuts or later infilling. Two shells were recovered from hearth/oven **231** and a single shell from hearth/oven **243**.

C.4.8 The bulk of the assemblage was recovered from Period 2.3 (14th century onwards) midden context 192, (297 shells) mostly oyster with some mussel shell, weighing in total 2.309kg. A further 13 oyster shells (0.108kg) were recovered from midden backfill layer 193. Further shells were recovered from pits **323** and **353**, ditch **360** and the buried soil 320, produced the second largest assemblage recovered from the excavation.

C.4.9 The oyster shells from 192 form the principal group of shells recovered, a large enough collection to allow for some further study. There are 116 identifiable left valves and 134 identifiable right valves, the average length of right valves is 43mm, the average height is 51mm; for left valves the figures are: length 47mm, height 50mm. Both measurements are relatively moderate to small, which fits with the period in which they were deposited. Oysters are a common find and food supply on medieval sites, however, medieval oysters are noticeably smaller, not Winder suggests, '[due] to a selection of immature specimens but slower growth rates' (Winder 217 244). The oysters show little evidence of infestations from worms or sponges and only moderate evidence of post-depositional damage. This suggests very little reworking of the midden after deposition.

C.4.10 Some of the oyster shells show evidence of shucking, 25 left valves and 18 right valves showing definitive shucking damage, although it is possible that some of the post-depositional damage destroyed less significant marks. Shucking is the use of a knife or similar object during the opening of a raw oyster, prior to its consumption. The low number of shucked shells relative to the total shell numbers suggests that the bulk of the oysters may have been cooked rather than eaten raw. Shells, when cooked in boiling liquid, will mostly open without the use of force; discussion regarding disposing of shellfish that do not open after cooking is not required here.

C.4.11 The midden contained enough oyster shells for a number of meals and, if the oysters were cooked, then they would likely have been served with other foods, so the number of meals represented may be relatively large, with the midden serving one or more households, over what might be a relatively short period. Later pottery recovered from the feature probably represents subsequent reworking.

C.4.12 Low numbers of oyster shells were recovered from three features in Period 3 (*c*.1500 to present), pit **397**, and ditches **181** and **342**.

Discussion

C.4.13 The shells vary from relatively small to medium sized oysters, while very few thick, or what might be considered older, specimens are present. The shells recovered represent general discarded food waste and, although not closely datable in themselves, may be dated by their association with pottery or other material also recovered from the features. The shell recovered from the midden 192 provides a more informative assemblage than is often recovered, suggesting that many of the

oysters consumed were cooked, rather than eaten raw. The shells recovered indicate transportation of a marine food source to the site, mostly oysters, and formed part of the medieval diet. The assemblage indicates the ability of the occupants of the settlement(s) to access foods sources outside their immediate area and surrounding hinterland.

Retention, dispersal and display

C.4.14 The mollusca may be of some use for educational/handling collections, otherwise it may be deselected prior to archive deposition.

APPENDIX D FINDS CATALOGUES

Post-Roman Pottery catalogue

Key: L=late, M=mid, MNV=minimum number of vessels

Context	Fabric (See B.6 for full names)	Form	Rim	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	MNV	Spot date	Fabric date range
100	COLC			2	37	2		L.13th-M.16th century
100	EMWM			1	15	1		11th-13th century
100	HCW			1	12	1		L.12th-M.14th century
100	LMT			1	28	1		15th-16th century
100	LMTE			2	20	1	Late medieval?	15th-16th century
102	EMW			1	5	1		11th-12th century
111	EMWM			1	3	1		11th-13th century
111	HCW			1	6	1		L.12th-M.14th century
119	REFB			1	3	1		19th-20th century
128	EMWG			1	2	1		11th-12th century
128	HCW			2	10	1		L.12th-M.14th century
128	HOLL			1	4	1		L.13th-14th century
128	MCW1			1	3	1		12th-14th century
130	EMW	Jar	SEV	1	2	1		11th-12th century
130	HCW			3	10	3		L.12th-M.14th century
130	HOLL			2	8	2		L.13th-14th century
130	MCW2			4	14	4		12th-14th century
130	MCW2	Jar	EV	1	9	1		12th-14th century
130	MCWG			1	5	1		L.11th-13th century?
130	THET			1	5	1		10th-11th century
132	MCW2			1	5	1		12th-14th century
134	MCW1			1	3	1	Late medieval?	12th-14th century
151	COLC			1	6	1		L.13th-M.16th century
160	GRE	Jar	THEV	1	8	1	16	16th-18th century
168	GRE	Dish	THEV	2	159	1		16th-18th century
170	HFW1			1	3	1		M.12th-M.14th century
170	THET			1	11	1		10th-11th century
172	BCSW			2	30	1		L.12th-14th century
172	EMWM			1	8	1		11th-13th century
172	HCW			1	28	1		L.12th-M.14th century

Context	Fabric (See B.6 for full names)	Form	Rim	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	MNV	Spot date	Fabric date range
172	HCW	Jar	FTEV	1	11	1	M-L13?	L.12th-M.14th century
172	HFW1	Jug	FTBD	1	40	1		M.12th-M.14th century
172	LMTE			1	4	1		15th-16th century
172	MCW1			5	23	4		12th-14th century
172	MCW1	Jar	UPEV	1	5	1	L.12-E.13	12th-14th century
172	MCW2	Jar	FTEV	4	53	1	M-L13?	12th-14th century
172	MCW3	Jar	FTBD	4	13	1	M-L13?	12th-14th century
172	MCW4			2	9	2		12th-14th century
172	MCW5			1	1	1		12th-14th century
172	MCWG			2	10	2		L.11th-13th century?
178	EMWE			1	5	1		11th-13th century
178	EMWM			1	5	1		11th-13th century
178	ESO1			1	10	1	IA/ESax	ESax
178	HCWF			1	3	1		L.12th-M.14th century
178	MCW2			2	10	2		12th-14th century
178	MCWG			1	7	1		L.11th-13th century?
180	GRE			1	10	1		16th-18th century
182	EMWM			1	6	1		11th-13th century
182	GRE	Pancheon	THEV	23	2122	1		16th-18th century
182	MCW2	Jug		1	14	1		12th-14th century
182	MCW4			1	6	1		12th-14th century
182	MCWG			2	2	1		L.11th-13th century
185	HOLL			2	7	1		L.13th-14th century
187	LMT			1	13	1		15th-16th century
187	MCW1			2	10	2		12th-14th century
187	MCW1	Jug	FTBD	6	65	1		12th-14th century
187	UNID			1	6	1		
189	EMWM			5	30	5		11th-13th century
189	ESO1			6	16	3	IA/ESax	ESax
189	GSW2			7	93	1		L.14th-15th century
189	HFW1			1	1	1		M.12th-M.14th century
189	LMTE			4	18	3		15th-16th century
189	LMTE	Jug?	BDINT	1	10	1		15th-16th century
189	MCW1			1	3	1		12th-14th century
189	MCW2			2	3	2		12th-14th century
189	MCW6			3	9	2		12th-14th century
189	MCWG	Jar	FTEV	1	15	1	13	L.11th-13th century?
191	EMWE			1	12	1		11th-13th century
191	EMWM			3	10	3		11th-13th century
191	GSW3	Mug	UPPL	1	43	1		L.15th-16th century
191	HFW1			1	8	1		M.12th-M.14th century

Context	Fabric (See B.6 for full names)	Form	Rim	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	MNV	Spot date	Fabric date range
191	LMTE			42	1251	21		15th-16th century
191	LMTE	Bowl	FTEV	9	211	2		15th-16th century
191	LMTE	Jar?	FTEV	2	15	1		15th-16th century
191	MCW1			3	7	3		12th-14th century
191	MCW2			1	4	1		12th-14th century
191	MCW3			4	17	4		12th-14th century
191	MCW4	Jar	UPEV	1	7	1	L.12-E.13	12th-14th century
191	MCW5	Jar	FTEV	1	10	1	L.13-M.14	12th-14th century
192	COLL			14	177	10		15th-16th century
192	COLL	Bowl	FTEV	3	192	1		15th-16th century
192	COLL	Chafing dish		1	35	1		15th-16th century
192	COLL	Cistern		2	44	1		15th-16th century
192	COLL	Jar	FLAR	2	92	1		15th-16th century
192	COLL	Jug	TRBD	1	9	1		15th-16th century
192	EMWM			1	6	1		11th-13th century
192	GRE			2	36	1		16th-18th century
192	HCW	Jar	FTEV	1	15	1	14	L.12th-M.14th century
192	IGBW			1	7	1		16th-18th century
192	LMT			9	206	4		15th-16th century
192	LMTE			55	747	43		15th-16th century
192	LMTE		FLAR	2	31	1		15th-16th century
192	LMTE	Bowl	FTEV	1	21	1		15th-16th century
192	LMTE	Bowl?		3	114	1		15th-16th century
192	LMTE	Bowl?	TAP	1	4	1		15th-16th century
192	LMTE	Cup		1	78	1		15th-16th century
192	LMTE	Jar	UPBD ?	1	30	1		15th-16th century
192	LMTE	Jug	FTBD	2	106	2		15th-16th century
192	MCW1			3	17	3		12th-14th century
192	MCW1	Jar	EVSQ	1	4	1		12th-14th century
192	MCW2			3	16	3		12th-14th century
192	MCW3	Jar	FTEV	3	33	1	14	12th-14th century
192	MCW5			3	27	3		12th-14th century
192	MCW5	Jar	FTEV	1	19	1	14	12th-14th century
192	PMSW	Bowl	THEV	2	53	1	16?	17th-19th century
192	SGRA			2	23	1		14th-16th century
193	HCW	Jug		1	24	1		L.12th-M.14th century
193	LMTE			2	52	2		15th-16th century
194	EMWE			3	13	3		11th-13th century
194	EMWG			2	30	2		11th-12th century
194	EMWM			1	4	1		11th-13th century
194	HCW	Jar	FTEV	1	26	1	14	L.12th-M.14th century
194	HFW1			1	6	1		M.12th-M.14th century
194	LMTE			3	47	1		15th-16th century

Context	Fabric (See B.6 for full names)	Form	Rim	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	MNV	Spot date	Fabric date range
194	MCW1			3	8	3		12th-14th century
194	MCW2			1	6	1		12th-14th century
194	MCW3			1	4	1		12th-14th century
194	THET	Medium AB jar	4	1	7	1		10th-11th century
196	EMWE			2	10	2		11th-13th century
196	EMWG			1	16	1		11th-12th century
196	HCW			1	6	1		L.12th-M.14th century
196	HCW	Jar	FTEV	1	4	1	M-L13?	L.12th-M.14th century
196	MCW2			2	9	2		12th-14th century
196	MCW4			1	3	1		12th-14th century
196	MCWG			2	12	2		L.11th-13th century?
203	MCW2			1	5	1		12th-14th century
205	HCW	Jar	FTEV	1	14	1	14	L.12th-M.14th century
207	HCW			1	1	1		L.12th-M.14th century
217	MCW3			1	3	1		12th-14th century
219	EMWG			1	1	1		11th-12th century
219	HCW			1	10	1		L.12th-M.14th century
219	HFW1			1	1	1		M.12th-M.14th century
219	MCW4			1	8	1		12th-14th century
219	MCW5			1	3	1		12th-14th century
220	MCW4			1	15	1		12th-14th century
228	COLC			1	97	1		L.13th-M.16th century
228	EMW			3	20	1		11th-12th century
228	EMWE			3	14	3		11th-13th century
228	ESOW			1	6	1		L.12th-14th century
228	HCW			2	6	2		L.12th-M.14th century
228	HCW	Jar	FTEV	1	12	1	13	L.12th-M.14th century
228	HFW1			11	52	2		M.12th-M.14th century
228	MCW1			5	35	3		12th-14th century
228	MCW2			2	10	1		12th-14th century
228	MCW4			2	13	1		12th-14th century
228	MCW7			1	3	1		12th-14th century
234	MCW6	Bowl	EV	1	16	1	13?	12th-14th century
236	EMWE			4	14	4		11th-13th century
236	EMWG			1	8	1		11th-12th century
236	HCW			1	2	1		L.12th-M.14th century

Context	Fabric (See B.6 for full names)	Form	Rim	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	MNV	Spot date	Fabric date range
236	HFW1			1	3	1		M.12th-M.14th century
236	MCW1			2	8	2		12th-14th century
238	EMWE			1	3	1		11th-13th century
238	MCW1			1	4	1		12th-14th century
241	MCWG	Jar	UPBD	1	19	1		L.11th-13th century?
244	COLL	Jar	EV	1	8	1		15th-16th century
244	COLL	Jar	FLAR	1	24	1		15th-16th century
244	LMT			1	18	1		15th-16th century
244	LMTE			1	3	1		15th-16th century
244	LMTE	Jug		1	38	1		15th-16th century
255	COLC			1	27	1		L.13th-M.16th century
255	HCW			4	29	2		L.12th-M.14th century
255	HCW	Jar	FTEV	1	20	1	14	L.12th-M.14th century
255	HCW	Jug		5	25	2		L.12th-M.14th century
255	MCW1			6	37	5		12th-14th century
255	MCW1	Jar	EV	4	13	1	14	12th-14th century
255	MCW2			1	4	1		12th-14th century
255	MCW4			1	13	1		12th-14th century
255	MCW5			1	5	1		12th-14th century
255	MCW6			1	7	1		12th-14th century
255	THET			1	1	1		10th-11th century
256	EMWE			1	2	1		11th-13th century
256	HCW			1	2	1		L.12th-M.14th century
256	MCW6			1	6	1		12th-14th century
259	MCWG			1	5	1		L.11th-13th century?
270	HCW	Jar	UPBD	20	101	1	M.12-13	L.12th-M.14th century
270	HFW1			10	85	1		M.12th-M.14th century
270	HOLL			1	7	1		L.13th-14th century
270	MCW1			2	5	1		12th-14th century
270	MCW2			1	7	1		12th-14th century
270	MCW4			1	33	1		12th-14th century
270	MCW6	Jar	FTEV	91	1316	1	M-L13?	12th-14th century
282	EMWE			2	6	2		11th-13th century
282	HCW			1	7	1		L.12th-M.14th century
282	MCW1			1	15	1		12th-14th century
285	COLC			2	5	1		L.13th-M.16th century
285	EMW			1	2	1		11th-12th century

Context	Fabric (See B.6 for full names)	Form	Rim	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	MNV	Spot date	Fabric date range
285	EMWE			5	11	5		11th-13th century
285	EMWG			2	7	2		11th-12th century
285	HCW			9	19	8		L.12th-M.14th century
285	HCWF			4	8	1		L.12th-M.14th century
285	HFW1			1	2	1		M.12th-M.14th century
285	MCW1			1	2	1		12th-14th century
285	MCW2			1	6	1		12th-14th century
285	MCWG	Jug	?	3	91	1		L.11th-13th century?
288	EMWE			1	11	1		11th-13th century
288	HCW			1	2	1		L.12th-M.14th century
288	HFW1			1	14	1		M.12th-M.14th century
288	MCW2			1	2	1		12th-14th century
288	MCW4			1	3	1		12th-14th century
288	MCWG			1	7	1		L.11th-13th century?
289	COLC			2	16	1		L.13th-M.16th century
289	EMW			1	7	1		11th-12th century
289	EMWE			2	3	2		11th-13th century
289	EMWG			2	6	2		11th-12th century
289	HCW			1	3	1		L.12th-M.14th century
289	HCW	Jar	FTEV	4	18	1	M-L13?	L.12th-M.14th century
289	LMTE			2	19	1		15th-16th century
289	MCW1	Jar	FTEV	3	21	1		12th-14th century
289	MCW2			2	21	2		12th-14th century
289	MCWG			1	4	1		L.11th-13th century?
291	EMW			1	8	1		11th-12th century
291	HCW			1	6	1		L.12th-M.14th century
291	MCW1			3	13	1		12th-14th century
292	HCW			1	11	1		L.12th-M.14th century
292	MCW1			1	8			12th-14th century
295	EMW			1	2	1		11th-12th century
295	HCW			2	23	1		L.12th-M.14th century
295	MCW1			1	3	1		12th-14th century
297	EMWE			2	34	2		11th-13th century
302	EMWE			2	3	1		11th-13th century
302	MCW3			2	9	1		12th-14th century

Context	Fabric (See B.6 for full names)	Form	Rim	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	MNV	Spot date	Fabric date range
303	EMWG			1	13	1		11th-12th century
306	EMWG			1	5	1		11th-12th century
306	MCW2			1	3	1		12th-14th century
314	EMWG			2	16	2		11th-12th century
314	THET			1	7	1		10th-11th century
316	MCW4			2	28	1		12th-14th century
316	MCWG			1	14	1		L.11th-13th century?
320	BMCW			1	27	1		L.12th-14th century
320	COLC			1	15	1		L.13th-M.16th century
320	COLC	Jar	UPEV	1	18	1	L.12-13	L.13th-M.16th century
320	COLL			8	190	5		15th-16th century
320	EMW			1	12	1		11th-12th century
320	EMWG			2	19	2		11th-12th century
320	GRE			5	148	3		16th-18th century
320	HCW			11	76	10		L.12th-M.14th century
320	HCW	Jar	CAV	1	12	1		L.12th-M.14th century
320	HFW1			2	9	1		M.12th-M.14th century
320	LMTE			9	244	9		15th-16th century
320	LMTE	Bowl		1	30	1		15th-16th century
320	LMTE	Jug		1	50	1		15th-16th century
320	LMTE	Jug	UPTH	1	5	1		15th-16th century
320	MCW1			5	56	5		12th-14th century
320	MCW1	Bowl	FTEV	1	19	1		12th-14th century
320	MCW1	Jug		2	48	2		12th-14th century
320	MCW2			3	30	3		12th-14th century
320	MCW4			1	5	1		12th-14th century
320	MCW5			1	4	1		12th-14th century
320	MCW6	Bowl	FTEV	1	10	1		12th-14th century
320	MCWG			2	14	2		L.11th-13th century?
320	PMRW			6	47	3		16th-18th century
320	UPG			1	6	1		L.12th-14th century
320 Q1(NE)	COLL			3	56	3		15th-16th century
320 Q1(NE)	HCW			4	32	4		L.12th-M.14th century
320 Q1(NE)	LMTE			2	32	2		15th-16th century
320 Q1(NE)	PMRW			4	15	4		16th-18th century
320 Q2(SW)	MCWG	Jug	FLAR	1	253	1	L.12-E.13	L.11th-13th century?
322	MCW1			1	12	1		12th-14th century

Context	Fabric (See B.6 for full names)	Form	Rim	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	MNV	Spot date	Fabric date range
322	MCW4			1	7	1		12th-14th century
322	MCW5			1	3	1		12th-14th century
324	BRIL			1	4	1		L.12th-E.14th century
324	EMW			1	5	1		11th-12th century
324	EMWE			2	8	2		11th-13th century
324	EMWG			2	13	2		11th-12th century
324	HCW			7	27	7		L.12th-M.14th century
324	HFW1			9	28	2		M.12th-M.14th century
324	MCW1			3	11	3		12th-14th century
324	MCW2			1	7	1		12th-14th century
324	MCW2	Jar	EVEV	1	9	1		12th-14th century
324	MCW3			1	5	1		12th-14th century
324	MCW5			1	13	1		12th-14th century
324	THET			1	8	1		10th-11th century
326	EMW			1	9	1		11th-12th century
326	EMWE			6	30	6		11th-13th century
326	EMWG			2	31	2		11th-12th century
326	EMWG	Bowl	TAP	1	62	1		11th-12th century
326	EMWG	Jar	UPEV	1	25	1	M.12-13	11th-12th century
326	HCW			2	6	2		L.12th-M.14th century
326	LMT			2	21	2		15th-16th century
326	LMT	Jar	TAP	1	21	1		15th-16th century
326	MCW1			5	18	3		12th-14th century
326	MCW2			3	83	1		12th-14th century
326	MCW2	Jar?	BD	1	26	1		12th-14th century
326	MCW2	Jug		1	4	1		12th-14th century
326	MCW3			1	9	1		12th-14th century
326	MCW4			5	20	5		12th-14th century
326	MCW4	Jar	FTBD	1	21	1		12th-14th century
326	MCW6	Bowl	TAP	1	15	1		12th-14th century
326	MCWG			2	12	2		L.11th-13th century?
326	MCWG	Jar	UPEV	1	37	1	13	L.11th-13th century?
326	THET			1	3	1		10th-11th century
330	COLC	Jar	FTEV	1	7	1	M-L13?	L.13th-M.16th century
330	MCW5	Jar	TAPBD	1	17	1		12th-14th century
336	EMWE			1	4	1		11th-13th century
336	EMWG			1	5	1		11th-12th century
336	HCW			1	7	1		L.12th-M.14th century
336	MCW1			5	13	2		12th-14th century
336	MCW4			3	14	1		12th-14th century

Context	Fabric (See B.6 for full names)	Form	Rim	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	MNV	Spot date	Fabric date range
337	COLC			1	4	1		L.13th-M.16th century
337	COLC	Jar	FTEV	2	19	1	M-L13?	L.13th-M.16th century
337	EMWE			8	32	8		11th-13th century
337	EMWG			2	35	2		11th-12th century
337	EMWM			4	28	2		11th-13th century
337	HCW			8	81	5		L.12th-M.14th century
337	HCW	Jar	FTBD	2	6	1		L.12th-M.14th century
337	HCW	Jar	FTEV	1	17	1	M-L13?	L.12th-M.14th century
337	HCW	Jug		2	28	2		L.12th-M.14th century
337	HFW1			4	14	4		M.12th-M.14th century
337	HOLG			1	2	1		L.13th-E.14th century
337	HOLL			2	13	1		L.13th-14th century
337	MCW1			5	32	5		12th-14th century
337	MCW1	Jar	FTEV	1	49	1	M-L13?	12th-14th century
337	MCW2			3	43	2		12th-14th century
337	MCW8	Jar	FTEV	1	11	1	M-L13?	12th-14th century
337	MCWG			3	10	1		L.11th-13th century?
343	EMWE			1	4	1		11th-13th century
343	ESO1			1	1	1	IA/ESax?	Early Saxon
343	MCW2			1	3	1		12th-14th century
346	EMW			1	3	1		11th-12th century
347	EMWE			1	9	1		11th-13th century
347	HCW			1	8	1		L.12th-M.14th century
347	HCW	Jug	TAPBD	1	11	1		L.12th-M.14th century
347	HCWF	Jar	BD	1	7	1	13-14?	L.12th-M.14th century
349	EMWE			1	8	1		11th-13th century
349	EMWG			2	7	2		11th-12th century
349	HCW			1	6	1		L.12th-M.14th century
349	HFW1			1	2	1		M.12th-M.14th century
349	MCW2			2	6	1		12th-14th century
351	EMWE			3	13	3		11th-13th century
351	EMWG			4	17	3		11th-12th century
351	EMWM			1	6	1		11th-13th century
351	ESO1			1	13	1		Early Saxon

Context	Fabric (See B.6 for full names)	Form	Rim	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	MNV	Spot date	Fabric date range
351	HCW			3	8	2		L.12th-M.14th century
351	HCW	Jar	TAP	1	8	1	L.12-13	L.12th-M.14th century
351	HCWF			1	4	1		L.12th-M.14th century
351	MCW1			6	28	3		12th-14th century
351	MCW2			1	2	1		12th-14th century
351	MCW4			1	8	1		12th-14th century
351	MCW8	Jar	FTEV	1	10	1	M-L13?	12th-14th century
351	MCWG			1	11	1		L.11th-13th century?
351	MCWG	Jug		1	11	1		L.11th-13th century?
351	MCWG	Jug	FLARFT	1	14	1		L.11th-13th century?
351	UPG			1	3	1		L.12th-14th century
354	COLC			1	4	1		L.13th-M.16th century
354	COLC	Jar	EVBD	1	10	1		L.13th-M.16th century
354	COLL			5	151	3		15th-16th century
354	COLL	Jug		15	125	1		15th-16th century
354	COLL	Jug	FTEV	2	55	1		15th-16th century
354	EMWE			2	27	2		11th-13th century
354	GRE	Costrel	FLAR	1	239	1		16th-18th century
354	GSW3			1	185	1		L.15th-16th century
354	HFW1			3	20	3		M.12th-M.14th century
354	HOLL	Jar	FTEV	1	11	1	M-L13?	L.13th-14th century
354	LMT			1	21	1		15th-16th century
354	LMT	Dripping dish?	UPPL	8	228	1		15th-16th century
354	LMTE			53	1516	36		15th-16th century
354	LMTE	Jar	FTEV	9	170	1		15th-16th century
354	LMTE	Jug	SQBD	3	70	1		15th-16th century
354	LMTE	Jug?	FTEV	1	8	1		15th-16th century
354	LMTE	Large storage vessel	LSEV	74	1905	1		15th-16th century
354	LMTE	Lid	PL	2	25	1		15th-16th century
354	LMTE	Lid	TH	2	64	1		15th-16th century
354	MCW1			1	2	1		12th-14th century
354	MCW1	Bowl	FTEV	4	89	1	13	12th-14th century
354	MCW2			2	9	2		12th-14th century
354	MCW2	Jar	FTEV	1	17	1	M-L13?	12th-14th century
354	MCW8			1	4	1		12th-14th century
354	MCW9			3	40	2		12th-14th century
354	PMRW			1	235	1		16th-18th century
356	EMWE			1	13	1		11th-13th century

Context	Fabric (See B.6 for full names)	Form	Rim	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	MNV	Spot date	Fabric date range
356	EMWM			1	9	1		11th-13th century
356	HCW			1	7	1		L.12th-M.14th century
356	MCW1			1	6	1		12th-14th century
356	MCW2			1	6	1		12th-14th century
356	MCW8	Jar	FTEV	1	27	1	M-L13?	12th-14th century
359	COLC	Jar	FTEV	2	12	1	M-L13?	L.13th-M.16th century
359	EMW			1	2	1		11th-12th century
359	HCW			7	26	2		L.12th-M.14th century
359	MCW1			3	31	2		12th-14th century
359	MCW2			3	51	3		12th-14th century
359	MCW3			1	9	1		12th-14th century
359	MCWG			3	52	1		L.11th-13th c?
361	EMWE			1	7	1		11th-13th century
361	GRE			1	3	1		16th-18th century
361	HFW1			1	2	1		M.12th-M.14th century
361	HOLL			1	4	1		L.13th-14th century
362	EMWE			2	8	2		11th-13th century
362	MCW1			1	3	1		12th-14th century
362	MCW2			3	16	3		12th-14th century
365	MCW2			1	30	1		12th-14th century
367	EMWE			1	14	1		11th-13th century
367	EMWG			4	18	1		11th-12th century
367	HCW			1	3	1		L.12th-M.14th century
371	MCW8			1	4	1		12th-14th century
371	UPG	Jug	FTBD	1	20	1		L.12th-14th century
377	HCWF			2	9	2		L.12th-M.14th century
377	HFW1			1	3	1		M.12th-M.14th century
377	HFW1	Jug	FTEV	1	95	1		M.12th-M.14th century
377	MCW1			1	12	1		12th-14th century
377	MCW2			1	15	1		12th-14th century
377	MCWG			1	4	1		L.11th-13th c?
383	EMWG			1	12	1		11th-12th century
385	HCWF			1	5	1		L.12th-M.14th century
385	MCW4			10	46	1		12th-14th century
386	EMWE			4	25	4		11th-13th century
386	EMWG			3	44	3		11th-12th century
386	HCW			6	52	6		L.12th-M.14th century
386	HCW	Jar	FTEV	1	9	1	M-L13?	L.12th-M.14th century

Context	Fabric (See B.6 for full names)	Form	Rim	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	MNV	Spot date	Fabric date range
386	HFW1			4	29	4		M.12th-M.14th century
386	MCW2			3	27	3		12th-14th century
386	MCW4			1	3	1		12th-14th century
386	MCW9			25	305	4		12th-14th century
386	MCW9	Jar	FTEV	29	256	2	14	12th-14th century

Prehistoric pottery catalogue

Cut	Context	Feature type	No. sherds	Weight (g)	Pottery spot date
135	137	Pit	22	120	Late Neolithic
156	155	Pit	26	47	Late Neolithic
158	157	Tree Throw	5	6	Mid Neolithic
162	161	Pit	3	12	Late Neolithic
???	257	Ditch	1	4	Not closely datable
n/a	320	Layer	3	13	Late Neolithic
315	330	Ditch	2	5	Late Neolithic
360	362	Ditch	1	11	Mid Neolithic
Total			**63**	**218**	

Roman pottery catalogue

Cut	Context	Feature type	Phase	Sherd Count	Weight/g	Fabric	Form
103	104	Ditch	2.1	1	7	Sandy red-ware	
171	172	Ditch	2.1	1	7	Sandy red-ware	
171	172	Ditch	2.1	1	9	Sandy Grey-ware	
171	172	Ditch	2.1	1	18	Fine grey grog tempered	spindle whorl
190	191	Ditch	2.1	2	14	Sandy grey-ware with mica	1 rim sherd
195	196	Pit	2.1	1	0.5	Sandy grey-ware with mica	
218	219	Pit	2.1	1	0.2	Samian	
283	285	Ditch	2.2	3	4	Orange sandy	
283	285	Ditch	2.2	1	0.5	Sandy grey-ware with mica	
287	289	Ditch	2.2	2	5	Sandy grey-ware	
309	310	Ditch	2.1	1	3	Orange grog tempered	
323	324	Pit	2.3	1	7	Orange sandy ware	
332	334	Ditch	2.1	1	0.2	Samian	
N/A	337	Layer	2.3	2	8	Sandy grey-ware	

Cut	Context	Feature type	Phase	Sherd Count	Weight/g	Fabric	Form
344	345	Ditch	3	1	7	Orange grog tempered	
N/A	386	Wall	2.3	1	4	Sandy grey-ware	
	Total			**21**	**97.9**		

Flint catalogue

Cut	Context	Context type	Sample	Chip	Irregular waste	Flake	Narrow flake	Blade	Blade-like flake	Flake from polished implement	End scraper	Serrate	Retouched flake	Sub-circular scraper	Opposed platform core	Single platform core	Core fragment	Keeled core	Minimally worked core	?Hammerstone	**Total worked flint**	Unworked burnt flint no.	Unworked burnt flint weight (g)
127	128	Ditch				1															**1**		
129	130	Ditch				1															**1**		
135	136	Pit	102	37		8	2	1		2											**50**		
135	137	Pit		1	3	68	1		1		1								2		**77**	1	11.5
135	137	Pit	103	93	3	19						1									**116**		
152	153	Cremation pit	104																			5	0.7
152	154	Cremation pit	105																			10	1.2
155	156	Pit			1	32	2	1	1			1	1	1		1		1		1	**43**	3	55.7
157	158	Tree throw				3			1												**4**		
157	158	Tree throw	108			1															**1**		
175	178	Ditch				2															**2**		
183	185	Pit				4															**4**		
188	189	Ditch				3															**3**		
190	194	Ditch													1						**1**		
195	196	Pit				1															**1**		
227	228	Ditch						1													**1**		
233	255	Ditch						1													**1**		
242	241	Ditch						2													**2**		
243	302	Hearth/oven							1												**1**		
243	302	Hearth/oven	131	1																	**1**		
243	303	Hearth/oven				1															**1**		
252	251	Oven	122	6																	**6**		
260	256	Ditch				1															**1**		
260	259	Ditch							1												**1**		
287	288	Ditch				1															**1**		
287	289	Ditch				2															**2**		
287	295	Pit	145	1																	**1**		
290	291	Ditch				3			1												**4**		
294	295	Pit				1															**1**		
302	301	Hearth/oven	142	1																	**1**		
304	305	Ditch				2											1				**3**		
304	306	Ditch				3	1				1										**5**		

307	308	Ditch				1															**1**		
307	308	Ditch	140	1																	**1**		
311	312	Pit	135 & 136																			nq	8999
317	318	Pit	134 & 137																			nq	11089
323	324	Pit				1															**1**		
342	343	Ditch				1															**1**		
348	347	Pit				1															**1**		
352	351	Pit				5			1												**6**		
360	362	Ditch																				1	14
(blank)	320	Buried soil	146			1															**1**		
?	162	Pit				1			1												**2**	2	51.2
?	326	?				1															**1**		
?	1162	?	106			1															**1**		
	Totals			**141**	**7**	**170**	**6**	**6**	**8**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**2**	**1**	**353**	**22**	**20222**

Worked stone catalogue

Context	Dimensions (mm)	Weight (kg)	Geology	Estimated area grind surface	Artefact function	Date	Comments
137 *	220 (l) x 120-92-94 (w) x 32-35-51 (d)	2.07	fine-grained micaceous **quartzitic sandstone**: Lower Calcareous Grit (Corallian), E. Yorkshire ERRATIC BOULDER?	336 sq. cm	stone axe polissoir	Neolithic	worked on 3 faces (concave grind/ polish wear): wear pattern suggests stone axe(s) of max. 40-50 mm wide, 20 mm thick + 120 mm long were finished
244 *	270 x 120 x 50	4.498	columnar-jointed and spheroidally-weathered **dolerite** ERRATIC BOULDER?	115 sq. cm (est. 1/3 orig. size?)	saddle quern?	prehistoric ?	possibly re-used as building stone/ stone step in Late Med/ early PM times

Context	Nos fragments	Dimensions (mm)	Weight (g)	Geology	Artefact type	Date	Comments
336	1	85 x 70 x 15	149	slaty (andesitic ?) volcanic tuff	roof or floor tile?	Roman or medieval?	re-deposited
160	2	55 x 45 x 10 + 55 x 35 x 10	79	Collyweston Slate	roof slate	Roman or medieval	burnt + re-deposited

Context	SF no	nos frags	dimensions (mm)	Wt (kg)	basalt type	U/ L stone	estimated stone diam (mm)	eye diam (mm)	quern type	grind surface	burnt?	Comment
101	137	1	275 x 202 x 32-46	2.848	A	L	>520	?	'Saxon'	2-3	?	traces of fine pick dressing in middle + increase wear towards rim
244 *	113	3	80 x 330 x 30 (x2 joined) + 90 x 345 x 35	3.872	C	L	600	?	'Saxon'	3-4	B	(1) trace of sickle-shape cross concentric grooves 20mm apart, (2) two rim fragments from opposite sides of same quern, (3) rims have been chiselled off and re-used – in floor or fireplace?
289		4	50 x 30 x 30 + 70 x 60 x 25 + 70 x 50 x 40 + 90 x 50 x 40	0.645	A + B + C	different stones L?	?	?	?	2	B	undiagnostic pieces of at least 3 broken-up querns

CBM Catalogue

*no complete examples so length could not be recorded

Context	Fabric	Form	Count	Weight (g)	Minimum Number	Abrasion	Width (mm)	Height (mm)	Peg-hole	Mortar	Glaze	Date
100	cs	RTM	1	34	1							Medieval/late medieval
124	fsg	RTP	1	31	1							Post-medieval
124	fsgm	RTP	1	28	1	+						Post-medieval
128	fsccp	RBT?	1	8	1	+						Roman?
128	fsgm	RTP	1	14	1	+						Post-medieval
130	fsfo	LB	1	176	1							Post-medieval?
130	wfe	QFT	1	366	1	+		35				Early modern
130	fsx	RBT?	1	3	1	+						Roman?
130	fsvfe	LB	1	17	1	+						Post-medieval
130	fsfo	LB	3	330	1	+	105			patches ms		Post-medieval?
130	fscpfe	LB	1	588	1	+		58+				Post-medieval
130	fsv	RBT	1	85	1	+		20				Roman
130	fsffe	QFT?	1	323	1	+		35+				Post-medieval
151	fsfo	LB?	1	10	1	+						Post-medieval?
168	fsgm	RTP	2	217	1							Post-medieval
168	fscp	RTP	1	66	1	+						Post-medieval?
170	fsfe	RTP?	1	39	1	+		15				Post-medieval?
178	fsm	RTP	1	17	1	+						Post-medieval
180	fs	PAN	1	30	1							Post-medieval
180	mscq	RTP	1	22	1							Post-medieval
182	fsffe	LB	1	57	1	++						Post-medieval
182	fs	RTM	1	65	1	+						Medieval/late medieval
182	fs	LB	1	77	1	++				ms patches		Post-medieval
182	fsgfe	RTP	1	48	1							Post-medieval
182	fscp	PAN	1	5	1	+						Post-medieval
182	fsgm	RTP	1	106	1	++			1 x R	thin fs buff		Post-medieval
189	fscp	RBT	1	18	1	+						Roman
191	fs	RTM	3	77	3	+						Medieval/late medieval
191	fsgm	RTP	4	179	4	+						Post-medieval
191	cs	RTM	3	165	3							Medieval/late medieval
191	fsffe	RTP	3	107	3				1 x R			Post-medieval
191	fscp	LB?	4	20	1	+						Post-medieval?
191	fsc	RTP	1	80	1					thin		Post-medieval
191	ms	RTP	5	39	1	+						Post-medieval
191	fs	RTM?	2	141	2				1 x R			Medieval/late medieval
192	fsfe	RTM	6	165	3				1 x R			Medieval/late medieval

Context	Fabric	Form	Count	Weight (g)	Minimum Number	Abrasion	Width (mm)	Height (mm)	Peg-hole	Mortar	Glaze	Date
192	fs	RBT	2	14	2	++						Roman
192	fsf	RTP	2	156	2				1 x R			Post-medieval
192	fsfe	RTP	4	126	1				1 x R(2)			Post-medieval
192	ms	RTP	2	103	1					thin		Medieval/late medieval
192	msfcp	LB	1	311	1	++		55				Medieval/late medieval
192	fsgm	RTP	2	57	2	+						Post-medieval
192	fsmcp	LB	1	516	1	+		52		patchy ms		Medieval/late medieval
192	ms	FFT	1	61	1						DB	Late medieval
192	ms	FFT	1	28	1	+						Late medieval
192	fsmfe	RBT	1	38	1							Roman
192	csf	RTM	2	116	2	+						Medieval/late medieval
192	ms	RTM	1	41	1	+						Medieval/late medieval
192	msc	RTM	6	693	6				1 x R(2)			Medieval/late medieval
192	mscq	RTM	2	70	1	+						Medieval/late medieval
192	fs	RTM	2	105	1							Medieval/late medieval
192	cs	RTM	14	718	14						1 SC	Medieval/late medieval
192	fs	RTP	1	31	1							Medieval/late medieval
192	fsg	RTP	2	80	2	+						Post-medieval
192	ms	RTM	2	39	1	+						Medieval/late medieval
192	cs	RTM	2	10	1							Medieval?
192	fscq	RTP	7	270	7	+				thin on 1		Post-medieval?
192	mscp	RID	1	91	1			16				Late medieval?
193	fsfe	RTM	1	26								Medieval/late medieval
193	msc	RTM	2	114	1							Medieval/late medieval
193	fs	RTP	1	23	1	+						Medieval/late medieval
194	cs	RTM	2	23	1	+						Medieval/late medieval
244	fsffe	RTP	3	62	1	+						Medieval/late medieval
244	fsmcp	RTM?	1	39	1	+			1 x R			Late medieval?
255	fscp	FLT	1	239	1	++		20				Roman
261	fscp	RBT?	1	10	1	++						Roman?
291	cs	RTM	2	18	1							Medieval
291	fscpfe	RBT	1	82	1	+		19				Roman
292	cs	RTM	1	60	1							Medieval/late medieval
295	fscp	RBT	5	57	1	+		>32				Roman
295	fscp	RBT	1	6	1	+						Roman

Context	Fabric	Form	Count	Weight (g)	Minimum Number	Abrasion	Width (mm)	Height (mm)	Peg-hole	Mortar	Glaze	Date
320	fsf	RTP	1	34	1				1 x R			Post-medieval
320	fscpfe	RBT?	1	228	1			20				Roman?
320	fscp	RBT	1	87	1			>30				Roman
320	fs	RTM?	1	14	1							Medieval/late medieval
320	fs	RTP	1	23	1							Post-medieval
320	msffe	RTP	1	199	1				1 x R			Medieval/late medieval
320	cs	RTM	3	47	1							Medieval/late medieval
320	cs	RTM	8	357	8							Medieval/late medieval
320	cs	RTM	3	168	1							Medieval/late medieval
320	cs	RTM	2	148	1							Medieval/late medieval
320 Q1(NE)	fsc	RTM?	1	55	1							Medieval/late medieval
320 Q1(NE)	fscfe	RID	1	132	1			11				Late medieval?
320 Q1(NE)	cs	RTM	1	48	1				1 x R			Medieval/late medieval
337	fsvf	RBT	1	456	1	++		40				Roman
343	fscp	RBT?	1	5	1	++						Roman?
343	wfe	LB	2	46	1							Early modern
343	fsm	RTM?	1	17	1	+						Medieval/late medieval?
345	wfs	QFT	1	297	1	+		29				Early modern
345	wfs	LB?	1	678	1	+	84	55				Early modern
347	fscpfe	FLT	1	46	1							Roman
347	fsfe	FFT	1	217	1			32			DB	Medieval
351	fsffe	UN	1	5	1	+						?
354	fs	RBT	1	6	1	+						Roman
354	fsv	RBT?	2	220	1	+		38				Roman?
354	fscp	RBT	1	216	1	+		40				Roman
354	fscp	UN	3	23	3	++						Not closely datable
354	fs	UN	1	4	1	++						Not closely datable
354	msffe	LB	1	284	1	+		64				Medieval/late medieval
354	fscq	RBT?	1	4	1	+						Roman?
354	mscfe	RID	1	40	1	+		14				Medieval/late medieval?
354	fs	RBT?	1	11	1	++						Roman?
354	fscq	RTM	1	8	1							Medieval/late medieval
354	fsffe	LB	1	170	1	+		56				Medieval/late medieval
354	fscfe	RID	1	77	1	+		12				Late medieval?
354	fs	RTP	1	39	1	+				thin		Medieval/late medieval
354	fscq	RTP	8	201	8	+						Medieval/late medieval

Context	Fabric	Form	Count	Weight (g)	Minimum Number	Abrasion	Width (mm)	Height (mm)	Peg-hole	Mortar	Glaze	Date
354	ms	RTM	1	49	1	+						Medieval/late medieval
354	fs	RTP	5	224	5	+						Post-medieval
354	fscp	RTM	1	30	1	+						Medieval/late medieval
354	fsfe	RTM	3	139	2							Medieval/late medieval
354	cs	RTM	5	187	5				1 x R			Medieval/late medieval
354	fsffe	LB	1	486	1	+		55				Late medieval/post-medieval
359	msmcq	RBT?	1	21	1	+						Roman?
386	fsc	RTM	1	17	1	++						Medieval/late medieval

Fired clay catalogue

Context	Fabric	Type	Fragment Count	Weight (g)	Colour	Surface	Abrasion	Notes
137	fsv		3	10	buff/orange	smoothed on 2 sides, slightly convex	+	9-11mm thick
158	fsv		3	23	orange	1 flat	+	fairly dense, sparse voids, poss CBM? Label in bag says (162)
192	fscfe		1	9	orange		++	
192	fsc		1	14	buff	rough, flattish	+	
194	fsc		2	5	orange		+	
230	fsc		1	10	cream-orange	flattish	+	
256	fs		1	1	brown		++	rounded lump, fairly dense
264	fsc		1	1	orange	flattish	+	
289	fsc		1	7	orange	convex?	+	
302	fsc		2	6	orange	flattish	+	
320	fsc		2	6	orange	flattish	+	
324	fsc		1	5	buff-orange	flattish	+	
336	fsc		1	3	orange	flattish	+	
337	fsc		4	15	orange	flattish or slightly convex	+	
339	fsc		2	2	cream-orange		+	
349	fsc		2	5	orange/ cream		+	
351	fsc		3	9	orange		+	amorphous
354	fsc		2	27	orange	convex	+	grass? impression

Context	Fabric	Type	Fragment Count	Weight (g)	Colour	Surface	Abrasion	Notes
354	fsc		1	39	buff-orange	flattish	+	
354	fsc		1	63	buff	flat with rounded right-angled corner	+	object? Kiln bar?
354	fscfe		1	33	grey-buff-orange	flattish, burnt	+	
365	fsc		2	9	buff-orange	flattish	+	
367	fsv		2	3	buff-orange	flattish	++	no surfaces, poss preh pot?
367	fsv		2	6	brown/red		++	fairly dense, sparse voids, amorphous lumps
369	fsc		20	101	buff-orange	some flattish	+	
369	fsc	HL?	2	23	buff-dk red	flattish	+	harder fired than other frags
386	fsc		1	2	orange		++	

Metal-work catalogues

Coin and Jetton

SF	Context	Feature	Object	Description	Date
102	343	Fill of ditch	Coin	Domitian as Caesar, AR Silver Denarius of Domitian as Caesar minted in Rome, RIC II, 246. Ob: CAESAR AVG F DOMITIANVS COS VI, Laureate head right Rev: PRINCEPS-IVVENTVTIS, Clasped hands holding legionary eagle set on prow Diam: 18 mm Wg: 3.04 g	79 AD
132	100	Top soil	Jetton	A possible French jetton Ob: unreadable Rev: three arched tressure, AVE MARIA: GRACIA: PLEN. Diam: 21 mm Th: 0.2 mm Wg: 0.5	c. 1320-1400

Copper Alloy Dress Fittings

SF	Context	Feature	Object	Description	Date
103	343	Fill of ditch	Strap end	Complete, plain, rectangular folded strip of metal riveted on one end. L: 23 mm; W: 5 mm; Th: 2 mm; Wg: 1 g	Medieval
104	343	Fill of ditch	Belt bar-mount	Complete rectangular belt mount with central ridge flanked by grooves. At the two end are rivets holes. One rivet is still preserved (Egan and Prichard 1991: 212, fig. 133 n 1137). L: 18 mm, W: 4.5 mm; Th: 2 mm; Wg: 1.1 g	1250-1300
106	192	Layer	Stud	Incomplete, stamped button of stud cover in the shape of an 8 petals rosette. L: 21 mm; W: 12 mm; Th: 0.3 mm; Wg: 0.5 g	Modern
107	320	Layer	artefact	Incomplete strip of metal heavily polished on one face. L: 43.5 mm; W: 14 mm; Th: 0.5 mm; Wg:3 g	
108	182	Fill of ditch	Buckle	Incomplete. Moulded frame decorated with a sequence of grooves (possibly Egan and Pritchard 1991: 83, fig. 50 n 342). L: 33.4 mm; Th: 2 mm; Wg: 2 g	Medieval
109	189	Fill of ditch	Lace chape	Incomplete metal sheet bent into a small tube with straight seam (Egan and Pritchard 1991: 281-90). L: 12 mm; Diam: 1.5 mm; Wg: 0.04 g	1300-1500
112	320	Layer	Large ring	Complete slightly oval ring with oval cross section. L: 50 mm; W: 44; Th: 2.5 mm; Wg: 13.7 g	Medieval
114	375	Fill of pit	Folding strap clasp	Incomplete. Composed of an incomplete folding end attached to a trapezoidal frame. A rectangular incomplete plate is attached to the short side of the frame (Egan and Pritcher 1991: 116, n 566). L: 29 mm; W: 14 mm; Wg: 2.2 g	1270-1420
116	343	Fill of ditch	Mount (?)	Incomplete. Possible sub-rectangular very small mount with pin on one end. L: 0.9 mm; W: 3 mm; Th: 0.2 mm, pin L:3 mm; Wg: 0.1 g	
119	320	Layer	Loop ring	Incomplete loop ring made of a metal wire. Very similar to SF130. L: 11 mm; W:0.9 mm; 0.3 mm; Wg: 0.07 g	Medieval?
129	320	Layer	Folding clasp mount	Complete small rectangular mount with a central pin. L: 12 mm; 3.5 mm; Th: 1 mm; Wg: 0.4 g	1250-1300
130	320	Layer	Loop	Incomplete very small loop ring with circular cross-section. L: 11 mm; W: 06 mm; Th: 0.3 mm; Wg: 0.07 g	
131	192	Layer	artefact	Incomplete, shapeless very thin strip of metal with 4 rivet holes on one edge. L: 60 mm; W: 40 mm; Th: 0.2 mm; Wg: 3.4 g	Medieval to post-medieval
133	100	Top soil	Buckle	Complete slightly oval ring with sub-triangular cross-section presenting heavy worn on one side. Possibly used as a buckle. L: 23 mm; W: 27 mm; Th: 2.8 mm; Wg: 4.5 g	Medieval
134	100	Top soil	Thimble	Complete conical with domed top thimble decorated with circles of circular pits (Egan 1998: 265-67, fig. 206 n 830). High: 21 mm	1300-1400

SF	Context	Feature	Object	Description	Date
135	100	Top soil	Buckle sheet plate	Incomplete rectangular plate formed by two riveted strips of metal. One short side is slightly concave with two tiny rivets one at each corner. Between the rivets is a 5 mm round grove aperture on the front. The opposite short side is truncated. Inside the plate is a tapering with rectangular cross section spacer (Egan and Pritcher 1991: 78, fig. 47 and 48 n 322). L: 34 mm; W: 23 mm; Th: 4 mm; Wg: 12.6 g	1350-1450
136	100	Top soil	Buckle	Complete, tinned frame with expanded opposing knobs with moulded traverse lines. On the long side are opposing oblique moulded lines and groves. L: 34 mm; W: 25 mm; Th: 3 mm; Wg: 7.8 g	1680-1730

Copper Alloy Objects

SF	Context	Feature	Object	Description	Date
127	100	Top soil	Cloth seal	Incomplete sub-circular cloth seal stamped on one side with a left facing guardant lion flanked by 1 at the bottom left (very similar to PAS: BH-53A4A2). L: 19 mm; Th: 1 mm; Wg: 1.2 g	18th century
128	100	Top soil	Horse harness decoration?	Incomplete possible horse harness decoration made with a disc stamped with floral motives. L: 30 mm; W: 21 mm; Th: 4 mm	Postmediaeval
174	354	Fill of pit	Weigh?	Incomplete folded rectangular strip of metal. L: 43 mm; W:32 mm; Wg: 35.3 g	?
175	320	Layer	Rings	Two complete small rings. One circular and the second oval. Diam.: 9 mm; Wg: 06 g; L: 12; W: 9 mm; Wh:0.8 g	?

Iron Objects

SF	Context	Feature	Object	Description	Date
100	160	Fill of ditch	Horse shoe nail	Incomplete bent stem with rectangular cross-section and flat rectangular head: L: 43 mm; sec.: 6 x 4 mm	
101	160	Fill of ditch	Tool?	Incomplete long straight tapering stem with circular cross-section (diam.: 7 mm) at one end it seems expanding into an oval shape head. L: 140 mm	
105	343	Fill of ditch	Sickle	Incomplete with tapering straight tang with rectangular cross-section. Curving upright blade extending beyond the line of the tang (Wallis 2004: 42, fig. 36). L 350 mm; W: 23 mm; Th: 4 mm; Tang L: 90 mm	
110	191	Fill of ditch	Buckle	Complete T-shaped horse harness buckle with oval cross-section (diam.: 8 mm x 6 mm) and straight pin with circular cross-section (diam.: 7 mm) (Clark : 59 and 60 fig. 45 n 40 and 47), L: 68 mm; W: 77 mm	Medieval to post-mediaeval
111	192	Layer	Buckle	Complete D-shaped frame with circular cross-section (diam.: 5 mm) and straight pin with circular cross-	Medieval to post-mediaeval

SF	Context	Feature	Object	Description	Date
				section (diam.: 3.5 mm) similar to Egan and Pritchard 1991: 90, n 397). L: 30 mm; W: 35 mm	
114	291	Fill of ditch	Nails	Three incomplete fragments	
117	343	Fill of ditch	Nail	Incomplete stem with square cross-section	
118	354	Fill of ditch	Horse shoe	Incomplete right-angled calkin and part of branch (Clark 1995: 81). L: 110 mm; W: 33; Th: 6 mm	Medieval to post-medieval
120	320	Layer	Hinge	Incomplete small rectangular strip of metal folded at one end. L:31 mm; W: 28 mm; Th: 1.5 mm	
121	320	Layer	Nail	Incomplete stem with square cross-section measuring 9 mm	
122	320	Layer	Nail	Fragment of tapering stem with square cross-section. L: 40 mm. W: 5 mm	
123	320	Layer	Nail	Complete slightly bent tapering stem with square cross-section and circular head. L: 63 mm	
124	320	Layer	Nail	Incomplete tapering stem with square cross-section. L: 55 mm; W: 9 mm	
125	320	Layer	Nail	Complete horse shoe nail with tapering stem with rectangular cross-section and flat rectangular head. L; 36 mm; Sec; 6 x 4 mm	
126	320	Layer	Nail	Complete bent stem tapering stem with square cross-section and circular head. L: 61 mm	
139	128	Fill of ditch	Hook or loop	Truncated bent short stem with circular cross-section forming a truncated hook or loop at one end. L: 22 mm; Sec.:2.5 mm	
140	130	Fill of ditch	Nail	Incomplete tapering stem with square cross-section and circular flat head. L: 39 mm; sec.: 4 mm; Head: 19 mm	
141	132	Fill of pit	Horse shoe	Fragment L: 52 mm; W: 26 mm	
142	191	Fill of ditch	Nails	Two fragment of tapering stem with square cross-section	
143	244	Fill of pit	Nail	Complete with tapering stem with cross-section and circular head. L: 62 mm	
144	289	Fill of ditch	Hook?	Incomplete stem with circular cross-section bent on one end to for a hook	Possibly for furniture?
145	324	Fill of pit	Horse shoe nail	Incomplete tapering stem with rectangular cross-section and rectangular flat head. L 43 mm; sec.: 5 x 8 mm	
146	343	Fill of ditch	Lump of metal	Shapeless lump of metal. L: 20 mm	

SF	Context	Feature	Object	Description	Date
147	347	Fill of pit	Tool?	Incomplete tapering stem with rectangular cross-section bent on one end to form a hook. L: 40 mm; sec.: 9 x4.5 mm	
148	354	Fill of ditch	Nails	Four fragments of nails with tapering stem and square cross-section.	
149	320	Layer	Knife	Incomplete and fragmented blade with straight tang with rectangular cross-section splaying into a straight back and stepping into the cutting edge. L: 132 mm (Tang L: 71 mm, sec.: 9 x 2.5 mm), Blade Th: 4 mm; W: 19 mm	Medieval to postmediaeval
150	320	Layer	Nail	Incomplete nail with tapering stem with square cross section and sub-circular head. L; 51 mm; sec.: 7 mm Head: 21 mm	
152	320	layer	Candleholder	Incomplete right angled tapering stem with circular broken cup (Egan 1998: 143 Fig. 109 n 402 and 406). L: 60 mm; cup diam.: c. 22mm	Medieval to postmediaeval
151	320	Layer	Horse shoe	Incomplete pretty thin and concave toe part with two holes. L: 95 mm; W: 38 mm; Th: 4 mm	
153	320	Layer	Hinge	Incomplete large rectangular strip of metal with central hole (diam: 5 mm). L: 56 mm; W: 33 mm; Th:2 mm	
155	354	Fill of ditch	Ring, snuffle bit?	Large ring with circular cross section (Clark 1995: 48-49). Diam.: 55 mm; sec.: 5.5 mm	
156	170	Fill of ditch	Sickle	Incomplete lower part of curved blade. A short portion of the tang with rectangular cross-section is still preserved. L: 176 mm; W: 30 mm; Th: 4 mm	
157	192	Layer	Sickle	Incomplete tip of a sickle with tapering point. L: 142 mm; W: 14 mm; Th: 5 mm	
158	192	Layer	Tool?	Incomplete long slightly tapering straight stem with circular cross-section truncated at the two ends. L: 67 mm; Diam.: 3.5 mm	
159	192	Layer	Nails	Two incomplete bent nails with tapering stem with square cross-section	
160	408	Fill of pit	Horse nail	Complete tapering stem with square cross-section and rectangular flat head. L: 45 mm; W: 8 mm section	
161	408	Fill of pit	Strip of metal	Incomplete strip of metal. L: 66 mm; W: 19 mm	
162	349	Fill of pit	Horse shoe nail	Incomplete. Tapering stem with square cross-section. L: 37 mm; W: 5 mm	
163	354	Fill of pit	Nails	Two incomplete nails with tapering stem with square cross-section and circular head. L: 39 mm; Th: 9 mm	
164	192	Layer	Horse shoe	Fragment, L: 72 mm; W: 23 mm	

SF	Context	Feature	Object	Description	Date
165	192	Layer	Hinge	Incomplete triangular in shape end of a possible hinge. A circular hole of 0.4 mm is at the base. L: 60 mm; W; 25 mml Th: 4 mm	
166	192	Layer	Artefact, possibly casket or chest component	Incomplete, strip of metal truncate on one terminal and rounded at the other end. L: 100 mm; W: 21 mm; Th: 3 mm	
167	192	Layer	Knife	Incomplete, bent long knife with tapering tang with rectangular cross-section splaying into a straight back blade. L: 180 mm; Tang L: 86 mm, W: 23 mm; Th: 4 mm	Postmediaeval?
168	192	Layer	Building structure fitting	Incomplete Three long metal rods with square cross-section (9 mm) and a bent strip of metal. Rod 1 L: 160 mm; Rod 2 L: 105 mm; Rod 3 L: 170 mm, Strip L: 75 mm; W: 2 mm; Th: 4 mm	
169	354	Fill of pit	Horse shoe	Incomplete fragment of horse shoe with two nails still attached. L: 70 mm; W: 24 mm	Modern
170	354	Fill of pit	Horse shoe	Incomplete only the calking remain (Clark 1995: 75-92) L: 83 mm; 40 mm; Th: 4 mm.	Post medieval
172	324	Fill of pit	Fitting	Incomplete, fragmented strip of metal with tapering terminals. There are two nails one on each end of the strip. L: 110 mm, W: 19 mm	
173	100	Top soil	Ladle	Incomplete, bowl and handle. The handle id rectangular in cross-section (similar to PAS: WAW-F6A133), L: 96 mm; 80 mm; Th: 3 mm	Medieval or post-medieval

Mollusca catalogue

Context	Cut	Phase	Species	Common Name	Habitat	Number of shells or frags	Number of shucked shells	Number of left valve	Number of shucked left valve	Number of right valve	Number of shucked right valve	Weight (kg)
170	**169**	2.1	*Ostrea edulis*	Oyster	Estuarine and shallow coastal water	2		1		1		0.009
182	**181**	3	*Ostrea edulis*	Oyster	Estuarine and shallow coastal water	1	1			1	1	0.010
187	**186**	2.1	*Ostrea edulis*	Oyster	Estuarine and shallow coastal water	1		1				0.012
189	**188**	2.1	*Ostrea edulis*	Oyster	Estuarine and shallow	7		2		5		0.035

Context	Cut	Phase	Species	Common Name	Habitat	Number of shells or frags	Number of shucked shells	Number of left valve	Number of shucked left valve	Number of right valve	Number of shucked right valve	Weight (kg)
					coastal water							
191	**190**	2.1	*Ostrea edulis*	Oyster	Estuarine and shallow coastal water	6		2		4		0.051
192		2.3	*Mytilus edulis*	Mussel	Intertidal zone	9						0.004
			Ostrea edulis	Oyster	Estuarine and shallow coastal water	65	5	33	3	32	2	0.514
			Ostrea edulis	Oyster	Estuarine and shallow coastal water	223	38	83	22	102	16	1.791
			Ostrea edulis	Oyster	Estuarine and shallow coastal water	13	1	7		6	1	0.108
194	**190**	2.1	*Ostrea edulis*	Oyster	Estuarine and shallow coastal water	6		6				0.026
201	**200**	2.1	*Ostrea edulis*	Oyster	Estuarine and shallow coastal water	1	1			1	1	0.007
228	**227**	2.1	*Ostrea edulis*	Oyster	Estuarine and shallow coastal water	1						0.001
234	**231**	2.2	*Ostrea edulis*	Oyster	Estuarine and shallow coastal water	1		1				0.003
236		2.2	*Ostrea edulis*	Oyster	Estuarine and shallow coastal water	1		1				0.001
244	**247**	2.3	*Ostrea edulis*	Oyster	Estuarine and shallow coastal water	7	1	4	1	3		0.046
255	**233**	2.1	*Ostrea edulis*	Oyster	Estuarine and shallow coastal water	7		4		3	1	0.070
270	**269**	2.1	*Ostrea edulis*	Oyster	Estuarine and shallow coastal water	1	1			1	1	0.012
282	**281**	2.1	*Ostrea edulis*	Oyster	Estuarine and shallow coastal water	1		1				0.022
285	**283**	2.2	*Ostrea edulis*	Oyster	Estuarine and shallow coastal water	9		4	1	5		0.028
288	**287**	2.2	*Ostrea edulis*	Oyster	Estuarine and shallow coastal water	5		3		2		0.053

Context	Cut	Phase	Species	Common Name	Habitat	Number of shells or frags	Number of shucked shells	Number of left valve	Number of shucked left valve	Number of right valve	Number of shucked right valve	Weight (kg)
289	**287**	2.2	*Cerastoderma edule*	Cockle	Intertidal zone	1		1				0.003
289	**287**	2.2	*Ostrea edulis*	Oyster	Estuarine and shallow coastal water	55	1	18		37	1	0.466
291	**290**	2.2	*Ostrea edulis*	Oyster	Estuarine and shallow coastal water	3		3		5		0.074
295	**294**	2.2	*Ostrea edulis*	Oyster	Estuarine and shallow coastal water	6		3		3		0.028
302	**243**	2.2	*Ostrea edulis*	Oyster	Estuarine and shallow coastal water	1		1				0.011
306	**304**	2.1	*Ostrea edulis*	Oyster	Estuarine and shallow coastal water	1		1				0.020
320		2.3	*Ostrea edulis*	Oyster	Estuarine and shallow coastal water	22	1	13		9	1	0.162
			Ostrea edulis	Oyster	Estuarine and shallow coastal water	25	2	10		15	2	0.146
			Ostrea edulis	Oyster	Estuarine and shallow coastal water	37	2	17	1	20	1	0.285
			Ostrea edulis	Oyster	Estuarine and shallow coastal water	5		2		3		0.055
324	**323**	2.3	*Ostrea edulis*	Oyster	Estuarine and shallow coastal water	4		1		3		0.030
326			*Ostrea edulis*	Oyster	Estuarine and shallow coastal water	5	2	2	1	3	1	0.064
337		2.3	*Ostrea edulis*	Oyster	Estuarine and shallow coastal water	3		2		1		0.020
343	**342**	3	*Ostrea edulis*	Oyster	Estuarine and shallow coastal water	1		1				0.006
347	**348**	2.1	*Ostrea edulis*	Oyster	Estuarine and shallow coastal water	3	1	2	1		1	0.059
351	**352**	2.1	*Ostrea edulis*	Oyster	Estuarine and shallow coastal water	1				1		0.007

Context	Cut	Phase	Species	Common Name	Habitat	Number of shells or frags	Number of shucked shells	Number of left valve	Number of shucked left valve	Number of right valve	Number of shucked right valve	Weight (kg)
354	**353**	2.3	*Ostrea edulis*	Oyster	Estuarine and shallow coastal water	14		12		2		0.093
361	**360**	2.3	*Ostrea edulis*	Oyster	Estuarine and shallow coastal water	2		2				0.022
362		2.3	*Ostrea edulis*	Oyster	Estuarine and shallow coastal water	6				6		0.016
367	**366**	2.3	*Ostrea edulis*	Oyster	Estuarine and shallow coastal water	1				1		0.024
386			*Ostrea edulis*	Oyster	Estuarine and shallow coastal water	25	5	12	2	13	3	0.218
394	**393**	2.1	*Ostrea edulis*	Oyster	Estuarine and shallow coastal water	2				2		0.004
408	**319**	2.2	*Ostrea edulis*	Oyster	Estuarine and shallow coastal water	2				2		0.010
Total						**592**	**62**	**256**	**32**	**292**	**33**	**4.626**

APPENDIX E BIBLIOGRAPHY

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APPENDIX F RADIOCARBON CERTIFICATES

Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre
Rankine Avenue, Scottish Enterprise Technology Park, East Kilbride, Glasgow G75 0QF, Scotland, UK
Director: Professor F M Stuart Tel: +44 (0)1355 223332 Fax: +44 (0)1355 229898 www.glasgow.ac.uk/suerc

RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE

03 May 2018

Laboratory Code	SUERC-79345 (GU47444)
Submitter	Zoe Ui Choileain Oxford Archaeology East 15 Trafalgar Way Bar Hill Cambridgeshire CB23 8SQ
Site Reference	XSF LOM 17
Context Reference	166
Sample Reference	110
Material	Charcoal : Unidentified
$\delta^{13}C$ relative to VPDB	-24.7 ‰
Radiocarbon Age BP	178 ± 32

N.B. The above ^{14}C age is quoted in conventional years BP (before 1950 AD) and requires calibration to the calendar timescale. The error, expressed at the one sigma level of confidence, includes components from the counting statistics on the sample, modern reference standard and blank and the random machine error.

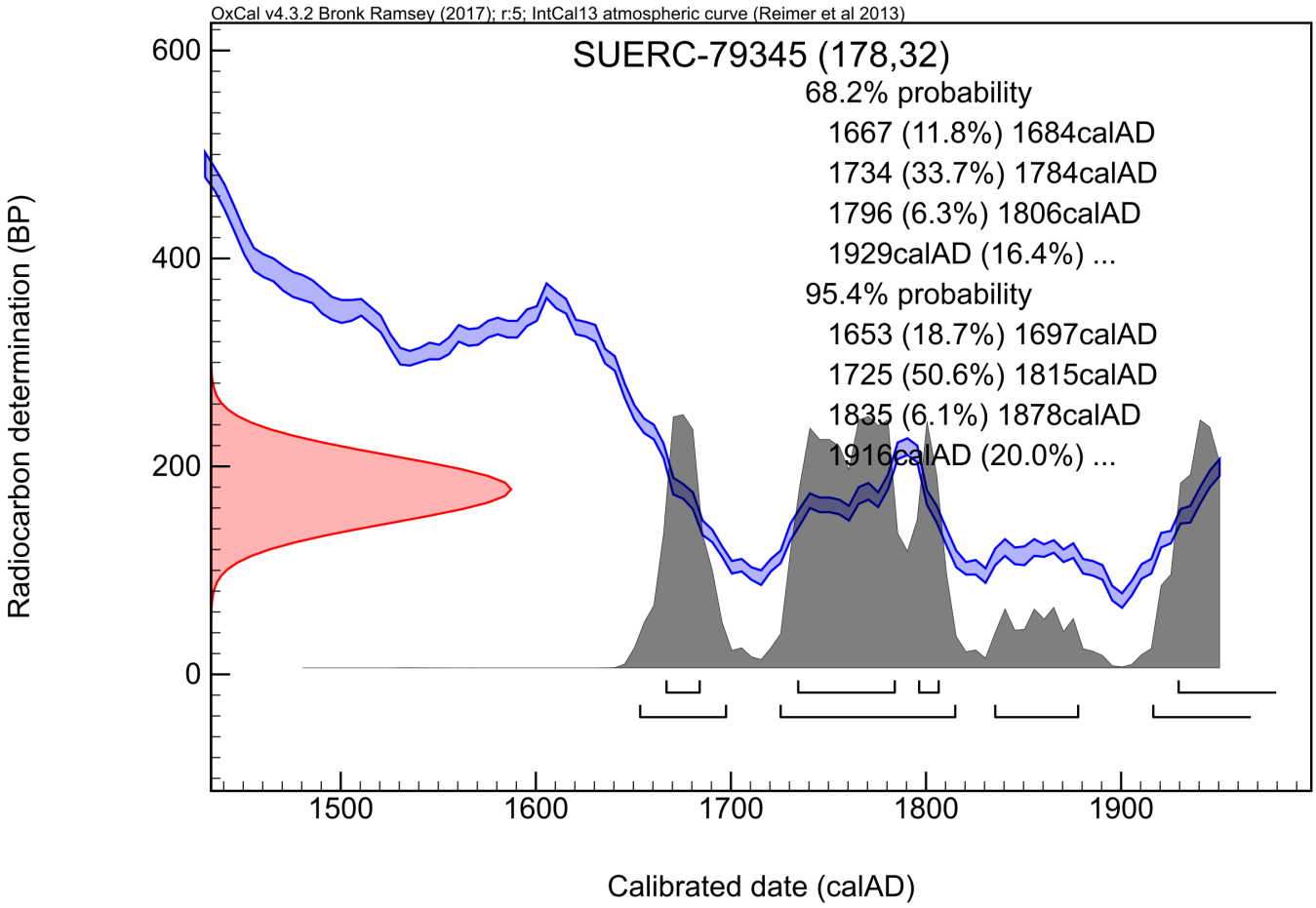
Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Facility and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. The laboratory GU coding should also be given in parentheses after the SUERC code.

Detailed descriptions of the methods employed by the SUERC Radiocarbon Laboratory can be found in Dunbar et al. (2016) *Radiocarbon 58(1) pp.9-23.*

For any queries relating to this certificate, the laboratory can be contacted at suerc-c14lab@glasgow.ac.uk.

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by : E. Dunbar

Checked and signed off by : P. Nayont



The radiocarbon age given overleaf is calibrated to the calendar timescale using the Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program OxCal 4.*

The above date ranges have been calibrated using the IntCal13 atmospheric calibration curve†

Please contact the laboratory if you wish to discuss this further.

* Bronk Ramsey (2009) *Radiocarbon 51(1) pp.337-60*

† Reimer et al. (2013) *Radiocarbon 55(4) pp.1869-87*

Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre
Rankine Avenue, Scottish Enterprise Technology Park, East Kilbride, Glasgow G75 0QF, Scotland, UK
Director: Professor F M Stuart Tel: +44 (0)1355 223332 Fax: +44 (0)1355 229898 www.glasgow.ac.uk/suerc

RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE

03 May 2018

Laboratory Code	SUERC-79346 (GU47445)
Submitter	Zoe Ui Choileain Oxford Archaeology East 15 Trafalgar Way Bar Hill Cambridgeshire CB23 8SQ
Site Reference	XSF LOM 17
Context Reference	312
Sample Reference	135
Material	Charcoal : Unidentified
$\delta^{13}C$ relative to VPDB	-25.0 ‰
Radiocarbon Age BP	2491 ± 32

N.B. The above ^{14}C age is quoted in conventional years BP (before 1950 AD) and requires calibration to the calendar timescale. The error, expressed at the one sigma level of confidence, includes components from the counting statistics on the sample, modern reference standard and blank and the random machine error.

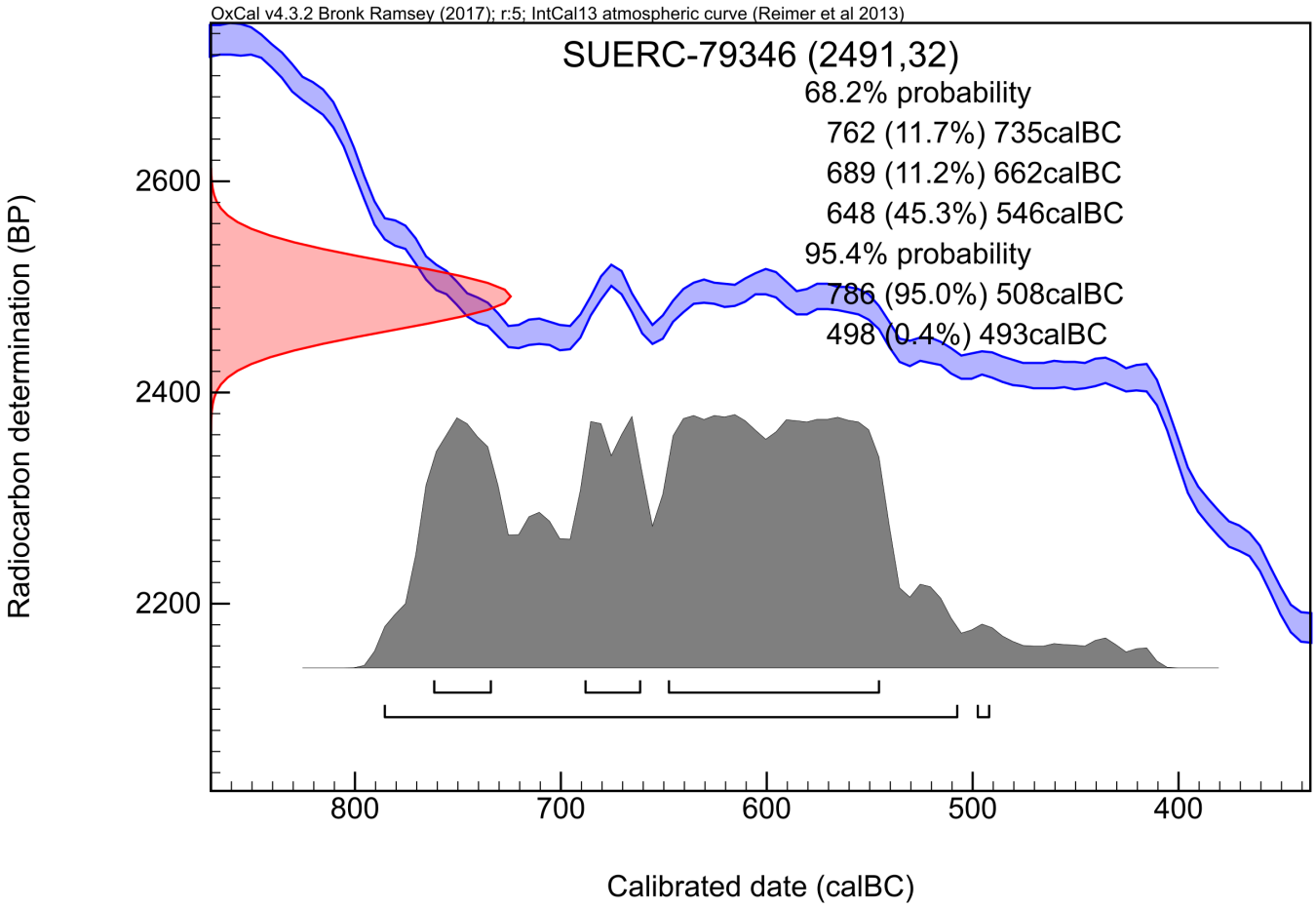
Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Facility and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. The laboratory GU coding should also be given in parentheses after the SUERC code.

Detailed descriptions of the methods employed by the SUERC Radiocarbon Laboratory can be found in Dunbar et al. (2016) *Radiocarbon 58(1) pp.9-23.*

For any queries relating to this certificate, the laboratory can be contacted at suerc-c14lab@glasgow.ac.uk.

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by : E. Dunbar

Checked and signed off by : P. Nayont



The radiocarbon age given overleaf is calibrated to the calendar timescale using the Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program OxCal 4.*

The above date ranges have been calibrated using the IntCal13 atmospheric calibration curve†

Please contact the laboratory if you wish to discuss this further.

* Bronk Ramsey (2009) *Radiocarbon 51(1) pp.337-60*

† Reimer et al. (2013) *Radiocarbon 55(4) pp.1869-87*

Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre
Rankine Avenue, Scottish Enterprise Technology Park, East Kilbride, Glasgow G75 0QF, Scotland, UK
Director: Professor F M Stuart Tel: +44 (0)1355 223332 Fax: +44 (0)1355 229898 www.glasgow.ac.uk/suerc

RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE

03 May 2018

Laboratory Code	SUERC-79347 (GU47446)
Submitter	Zoe Ui Choileain Oxford Archaeology East 15 Trafalgar Way Bar Hill Cambridgeshire CB23 8SQ
Site Reference	XSF LOM 17
Context Reference	153
Sample Reference	104
Material	Cremated Bone (long bone) : HSR
$\delta^{13}C$ relative to VPDB	-23.4 ‰
Radiocarbon Age BP	3490 ± 32

N.B. The above ^{14}C age is quoted in conventional years BP (before 1950 AD) and requires calibration to the calendar timescale. The error, expressed at the one sigma level of confidence, includes components from the counting statistics on the sample, modern reference standard and blank and the random machine error.

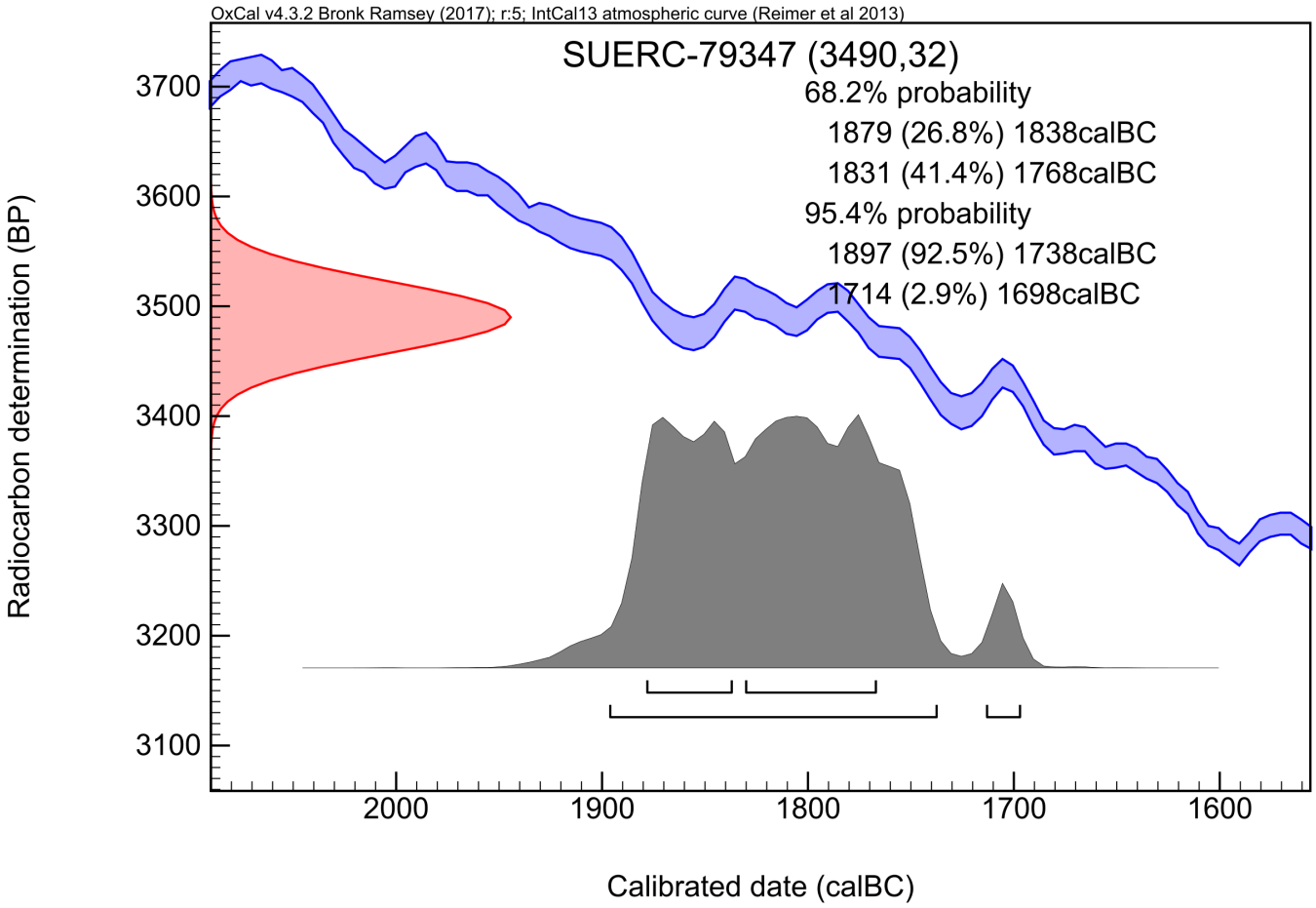
Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Facility and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. The laboratory GU coding should also be given in parentheses after the SUERC code.

Detailed descriptions of the methods employed by the SUERC Radiocarbon Laboratory can be found in Dunbar et al. (2016) *Radiocarbon 58(1) pp.9-23.*

For any queries relating to this certificate, the laboratory can be contacted at suerc-c14lab@glasgow.ac.uk.

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by : E. Dunbar

Checked and signed off by : P. Nayont



The radiocarbon age given overleaf is calibrated to the calendar timescale using the Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program OxCal 4.*

The above date ranges have been calibrated using the IntCal13 atmospheric calibration curve†

Please contact the laboratory if you wish to discuss this further.

* Bronk Ramsey (2009) *Radiocarbon 51(1) pp.337-60*

† Reimer et al. (2013) *Radiocarbon 55(4) pp.1869-87*

Appendix G THE WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

Oxford Archaeology East
15 Trafalgar Way, Bar Hill
Cambridgeshire CB23 8SQ
tel 01223 850 500
fax 01223 850 599
email oaeast@oxfordarch.co.uk
web www.oxfordarchaeology.com

Written Scheme of Investigation
Archaeological Evaluation and Excavation

Site name	**Land South of Bull Lane, Long Melford, Suffolk**
Site code	**XSFLOM17**
Location	**TL 87054581**
Project number	18832
Project type	Excavation
OASIS number	oxfordar3-296181
Event number	ESF applied for
Planning application no.	B/16/00777/FUL
Client	CgMs Consulting on behalf of Hopkins Homes
Date of issue	19 September 2017
Version	1
Author	Richard Mortimer

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.General background....3
1.1.Circumstances of the project....3
1.2.The proposed archaeological strategy....4
1.3.Stripping and spoil storage methodology....4

2.The geology, topography of the site....4

3.Archaeological background....5

4.Aims and objectives....5
4.1.Research frameworks....5
4.2.Aims of the excavation....6

5.Methods....6
5.1.Event number....6
5.2.Excavation method....6
5.2.1.Pre-commencement....6
5.2.2.Soil stripping....7
5.2.3.Hand excavation....7
5.3.Human remains....7
5.4.Metal detecting and the Treasure Act....8
5.5.Recording of archaeological deposits and features....8
5.5.1.Written records....8
5.5.2.Plans and sections....8
5.5.3.Photogrammetric recording....8
5.5.4.Photographs....9
5.6.Finds recovery....9
5.6.1.Standards for finds handling....9
5.6.2.Procedures for finds handling....9
5.7.Sampling of features and environmental remains....10
5.7.1.Standards for environmental sampling and processing....10
5.7.2.Procedures for environmental sampling and processing....10
5.8.Post-excavation processing....10

6.Post-excavation, publication and archive....11
6.1.Assessment Report....11
6.2.Contents of the assessment report....11
6.3.Draft and final reports....12
6.4.OASIS....12
6.5.Archiving....12

7.Timetable....13

8.Staffing and support....13
8.1.Fieldwork....13
8.2.Post-excavation processing....14

9.Other matters....14

9.1.Monitoring....14
9.2.Insurance....14
9.3.Chartered Institute for Archaeologists....15
9.4.Services, Public Rights of Way, Tree Preservation Orders etc....15
9.5.Site Security....15
9.6.Access....15
9.7.Site Preparation....15
9.8.Site offices and welfare....16
9.9.Monitoring....16
9.10.Health and Safety, Risk Assessments....16

10.References....16

APPENDIX: CONSULTANT SPECIALISTS....17

1. General background

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.*

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.

All work will be conducted in accordance with the Institute for Archaeologists':

- Code of Conduct
- Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs
- Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations
- *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation.*

This WSI also incorporates the requirements of the EAA *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003), and conforms to the Suffolk County Council's *Requirements for Archaeological Excavation* (2012).

1.1. Circumstances of the project

Hopkins Homes obtained planning approval for residential development of the site at Bull Lane, Long Melford, Suffolk (B/16/00777/FUL). The development will consist of 71 dwellings with associated car parking, open space, landscaping, new vehicular access and pedestrian links.

Previous archaeological work on the site has included a geophysical survey and evaluation by trial trenching. This revealed a low density of remains dating from the High Medieval to post-medieval periods. These included a number of postholes and pits in the north-east of the site, and ditches throughout the central and eastern areas.

The groundworks associated with the housing development will damage substantial parts of the archaeological remains. Therefore Babergh District Council have placed the following two conditions on the development:

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

"4. No building shall be occupied until the site investigation and post investigation has been completed, submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority, in accordance with the programme set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation approved under Part 1 and the provision made for the analysis, publication and dissemination of results and archive

deposition."

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, Senior Archaeological Officer, Suffolk County Council Conservation Team (dated 6/12/2016).

1.2. The proposed archaeological strategy

CgMs and Oxford Archaeology East proposes two stages of investigation:

1. Five x 30m trenches will be excavated within the current suggested excavation area to further define the final area of open excavation. This will be agreed upon by the client's consultants and the representative from SHER. The SCCAS Requirements for Evaluation 2011 will be adhered to although little or no excavation of features or deposits is expected to take place at this stage, their purpose simply being to record the presence/absence of archaeological features which will then inform a discussion on the final area for excavation. A plan of the extra evaluation trenches is appended to this document.

2. A controlled strip and excavation will then take place within the agreed area, to a maximum size of 1.14ha.

The area will be stripped under archaeological supervision. The site will then be planned, and excavated by hand. Details of the excavation method are detailed below. The SCCAS Requirements for Excavation 2012 will be adhered to.

1.3. Stripping and spoil storage methodology

Further trenching within the excavation area could make the spoil removal (dumper) routes difficult to use. If the results of the trenching allow for the contraction of the currently proposed excavation area with the western part being removed, then spoil from the (eastern) excavation area will be stored here. If no reduction of the excavation area is agreed then the site may have to be excavated in two halves, the western half being cleared first with the spoil from the eastern half subsequently stored there.

2. The geology, topography of the site

The area is on sloping ground falling from *c.*45m OD at the south to *c.*40m AOD along Bull Lane in the north. Chad Brook is located immediately north of Bull Lane, at the bottom of the slope, and flows west/southwest into the River Stour.

The solid geology of the site comprises of Lewes Nodular, Seaford, Newhaven, and Culver chalk formations (BGS 2016). These are overlain by superficial (Quaternary) deposits of glacial till (Lowestoft Formation Diamicton and Sand and Gravel).

Silty clay subsoil (medieval ploughsoil) and modern ploughsoil cover the

natural strata and the archaeological features across most of the site.

3. Archaeological background

A geophysical survey was undertaken (Phase Site Investigations 2015) and a search of the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (SHER) was provided by the client, CgMs Consulting Ltd (HER search invoice: 9174052, 19/11/2015). Trial trench Evaluation was undertaken by Archaeology South-East in October 2016 (ASE Report No: 2016072).

Aside from the recent Trench Evaluation, three archaeological investigations have taken place within 500m of the site, all either monitoring or watching briefs. The largest, and closest was a run of 900m of trenching along Bull Lane (SHER ESF22018), a similar site ran to the east of the A134 (SHER ESF18753) and foundation trenches were monitored on Bull Lane *c*.50m to the east of the site (SHER ESF22077). All three were completely negative.

There are a number of monuments and findspots in the Suffolk Historic Environment Record within c.500m of the site:

There is a background scatter of prehistoric artefacts, predominantly worked flint (e.g. SHER MSF20156, MSF29626, MSF29646, MSF33119).

There is a well known Roman settlement, and burials, at Long Melford to the west of the site (SHER LMD172) with a putative Roman road running eastw from Coddenham to a point northeast of Long Melford (SHER ACT012). There is evidence for Roman activity near Bull Lane, *c.*500m to the east of the site including a rectangular cropmark enclosure (SHE MSF16483) which contains the findspot for a carved marble head (SHER MSF745). Roman pottery has also been found by fieldwalking c.500m to the north-east (SHER MSF20163) of the site.

There is little or no evidence for any Anglo-Saxon or Medieval settlement within the immediate area of the site, though a Saxon brooch was found c.500m to the
south-west of the Site (MSF29631).

4. Aims and objectives

4.1. Research frameworks

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

- *Research and Archaeology Revisited: A Revised Framework for the East of England* (Medlycott 2011, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional

Papers 24)
- *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)

4.2. Aims of the excavation

The general aim of the investigation is to record the archaeological evidence contained within the excavation areas, prior to damage by development, and investigate the origins, date, development, phasing, spatial organisation, character, function, status, and significance of the remains revealed.

Based on the results of the evaluation, however, more specific aims and research questions can be formulated for each of the areas:

Site specific research objectives of this evaluation are:
- to understand the development of the site during the High Medieval period
- contribute to understanding of the expansion and contraction of Suffolk's villages during the Medieval and early post-Medieval periods.

5. Methods

5.1. Event number

Before work commences on site, an event number will be obtained from the Suffolk HER, and a unique site code assigned to the project.

5.2. Excavation method

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.

5.2.1. Pre-commencement

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

In order to minimise damage to the site and disruption to site users, Oxford Archaeology will agree the following with 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

Excavation areas will be set out by a Lecia survey-grade GPS fitted with "smartnet" technology with an accuracy of 5mm horizontal and 10mm vertical. Before excavation begins, the perimeter of each excavation area will be scanned to check for live services entering or leaving the area by a qualified and experienced operator using a CAT and Genny that has a valid calibration certificate.

5.2.2. Soil stripping

Excavation areas will be stripped by a 360 tracked excavator operating under close and continuous supervision by a suitably qualified and experienced archaeologist. Topsoil and subsoil will be removed in a controlled manner using a toothless ditching bucket (1.8-2.0m wide) to the top of the first geological horizon, or to the upper interface of archaeological features or deposits, whichever is encountered first. Overburden will be excavated in spits not greater than 100mm thick. This overburden will be removed by dumper truck to pre-agreed spoil areas beside each excavation area.

5.2.3. Hand excavation

All excavation areas will be cleaned as necessary to facilitate the identification of archaeological features and horizons. All features will be planned, either by hand (1:50 or 1:100) or using a GPS, as appropriate.

There will be sufficient excavation to give clear evidence for the period, depth, and nature of any archaeological deposit. The following levels for excavating features will be used, unless other are agreed during the project:

Feature Class	*Proportion*
Discrete features/horizontal stratigraphy relating to domestic/industrial activity (e.g. kilns, hearths, floor surfaces)	100% of each feature
Post-built structures of pre-modern date	100% of each feature
Pits and isolated post-holes associated with agricultural & other activities	50% of each feature
Linear features (ditches & gullies) associated with structural remains (minimum 1m slot size across width)	20% of each feature
Pre-modern linear features not associated with structural remains (minimum1m slot size across width)	10% of each feature
Human burials, cremation & other deposits relating to funerary activity	100% of each feature

Spoil will be scanned visually and with a metal detector to aid recovery of artefacts.

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

5.3. Human remains

If human remains are encountered during excavation, the Client, Suffolk County Coroner, and the SCC Archaeological Service will be informed immediately.

Human remains will be excavated in accordance with all appropriate Environmental Health regulations, and will only occur after a Ministry of Justice exhumation licence has been obtained.

5.4. Metal detecting and the Treasure Act

Metal detector searches will take place at all stages of the excavation by an experienced metal detector user. Both excavated areas and spoil heaps will be checked.

Metal detectors will not be set to discriminate against iron.

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 Suffolk County Coroner within 14 days, in accordance with the Act. The Suffolk Finds Liaison Officer from the Portable Antiquities Scheme will also be informed.

5.5. Recording of archaeological deposits and features

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

5.5.1. Written records

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

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.

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

5.5.2. Plans and sections

Site 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).

Long sections showing layers will be drawn at 1:50. Sections of features or short lengths of trenches will be drawn at 1:20. All sections will be tied in to Ordnance Datum.

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.

5.5.3. Photogrammetric recording

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.

5.5.4. Photographs

The photographic record will comprise high resolution digital photographs.

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.

5.6. Finds recovery

5.6.1. Standards for finds handling

Finds will be exposed, lifted, cleaned, conserved, 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.*

5.6.2. Procedures for finds handling

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

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.

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 SCC Archaeological Service.

Where artefacts are discarded on site, a sufficient number will be retained to characterise the date and function of the feature they were excavated from. A record will be kept of the quantity and nature of discarded artefacts.

5.7. Sampling of features and environmental remains

5.7.1. Standards for environmental sampling and processing

Environmental sampling will follow 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.*

5.7.2. Procedures for environmental sampling and processing

Features with good potential for retrieving palaeo-environmental and palaeo-economic remains will be targeted for sampling. Environmental samples will be taken from well-stratified, datable deposits.

Bulk samples of up to 40 litres per sample will be taken by the excavator. Samples will be labelled with the site code, context number, and sample number.

Samples will be tested for the presence and potential of micro- and macro-botanical environmental indicators. These include carbonised plant remains, insects, molluscs, and small animal bones. Testing will be done in consultation with Historic England's Regional Scientific Advisor (Mark Ruddy) and the project's environmental specialist.

Where consistent with the aims of the evaluation, samples will be taken from deposits, artefacts, and ecofacts for scientific (absolute) dating.

If appropriate, monolith samples of waterlogged deposits and buried soils will be taken for pollen analysis, soil micro-morphological, or sedimentological analysis.

5.8. Post-excavation processing

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.

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

Finds will be marked with context numbers, site code or accession number, as detailed in the requirements of *Archaeological Archives in Suffolk, Guidelines for preparation and deposition* (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service 2014)

6. Post-excavation, publication and archive

6.1. Assessment Report

A post-excavation Assessment Report and updated research design will be delivered within 6 months of the completion of fieldwork.

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

Following approval of the report by SCCAS/CT, a single copy of the report will be presented to the Suffolk HER as well as a digital copy of the approved report. If there are positive results a summary report will be prepared for the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History*.

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 need to be submitted to the Local Planning Authority for agreement.

6.2. Contents of the assessment report

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
- the aims of the evaluation
- a description of the geology and topography of the area
- a description of the methodologies used
- a description of the findings
- tables summarising features and artefacts
- site and trench location plans, and plans of each area excavated showing the archaeological features found
- sections of excavated features
- interpretation of the archaeological features found
- specialist reports on artefacts and environmental finds
- relevant colour photographs of features and the site
- a predictive model of surviving archaeological remains, where affected by development proposals, and assessment of their importance at local,

regional and nation level.
- a discussion of the relationship between findings on the site and other archaeological information held in the Suffolk Historic Environment Record
- a bibliography of all reference material
- the OASIS reference and summary form.

6.3. Draft and final reports

Following on from the updated project design a full archive report will be produced within 2 years of the completion of fieldwork. The archive report will incorporate the results of the archaeological evaluation.

A draft copy of the report will be supplied to the SCC Archaeological Service for comment.

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

A hard copy of the approved report will be produced for the HER and the SCC Archaeological service. In addition a digital copy of the report will also be made available.

If the SCC Archaeological Service requires no further excavation on the site, a summary report will be prepared for the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology & History*. If further archaeological work is required, the SCC Archaeological Service may require publication of the site in local journals or an academic monograph.

6.4. OASIS

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

6.5. Archiving

All artefactual material recovered will be held in storage by OA East and ownership of all such archaeological finds will be given over to the relevant authority to facilitate future study and ensure proper preservation of all artefacts. 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.

The site archive will conform to the requirements of Appendix 1 of the English Heritage (2008) *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE), and the *Archaeological Archives in Suffolk, Guidelines for preparation and deposition* (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service 2014) . The project archive will also 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*).*

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

- artefacts
- ecofacts
- project documentation – including plans, section drawings, context sheets and registers
- 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 the final report
- a printed copy of the OASIS form.

It is Oxford Archaeology Ltd's policy, in line with accepted practice, to keep site archives (paper and artefactual) together wherever possible. All archives will comply in format with PPN3 recommendations.

Where the landowner wishes to retain finds recovered during excavation, the remainder of the archive will be transferred to Suffolk County Council Stores.

A written transfer of ownership will be forwarded to the County Archive before the archive is deposited.

Costs associated with the deposition of the archive will be met by the client.

7. Timetable

Stripping and excavation is expected to take 25 working days to complete, based on a five-day week, working Monday to Friday. This does not allow for delays caused by bad weather, but it does include time for site set-up.

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.

Post-excavation processing and production of the assessment report will be completed within 6 months of completing fieldwork.

The post-excavation analysis and publication will be completed within 2 years of fieldwork, unless there are exceptional discoveries requiring more lengthy analysis.

The project archive will be deposited following delivering the final report, unless the County Archaeologist requires further excavation on the site.

8. Staffing and support

8.1. Fieldwork

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 (full-time)

1 x Supervisor (full-time)
3 x Site Assistants (as required)
1 x Archaeological Surveyor (as required)
1 x Finds Assistant (off-site, as required)
1 x Environmental Assistant (off-site, as required)

The Project Manager will be Richard Mortimer. Site work will be directed by one of OAE's Project Officers or Supervisors.

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.

8.2. Post-excavation processing

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

Pottery will be assessed by Matt Brudenell (prehistoric), Alice Lyons (Roman) and Sue Andreson (Saxon and medieval). Any flint work will be assessed by Lawrence Billington.

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 (Zoe Outram). 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).

Faunal remains will be examined by Hayley Foster (Oxford Archaeology East).

Conservation will be undertaken by Colchester Museums.

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 at Appendix 2 will be approached to carry out analysis.

9. Other matters

9.1. Monitoring

During the excavation, representatives of the client (Myk Flitcroft), Oxford Archaeology East (Richard Mortimer and the SCC Archaeological Service (Rachel Abraham) will meet on site to monitor the excavations, discuss progress and findings to date, and excavation strategies to be followed.

9.2. Insurance

OA East is covered by Public and Employer’s Liability Insurance. The underwriting company is Allianz Cornhill Insurance plc, policy number SZ/14939479/06. Details of the policy can be seen at the OA East office.

9.3. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists

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

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

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.

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.

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.

9.5. Site Security

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.

9.6. Access

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 OA 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.

9.7. Site Preparation

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.

9.8. Site offices and welfare

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).

9.9. Monitoring

The SCC Archaeological Service will be informed appropriately of dates and arrangements to allow for adequate monitoring of the works.

9.10. Health and Safety, Risk Assessments

A risk assessment covering all activities to be carried out during the lifetime of the project will be prepared before work commences, and sent to the SCC Archaeological Service.

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.

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 OA East's Health and Safety Policy can be supplied on request.

10. References

BGS http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html (accessed on 19th September 2017)

Brown, N. and Glazebrook, J. 2000 2015 *Research and Archaeology: a Framework for the Eastern Counties, 2. research agenda and strategy*, E. Anglian Archaeol. Occ. Paper 8

CIfA 2014a *Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation (revised).* Chartered Institute for Archaeologists

CIfA 2014b *Code of Conduct (revised).* Chartered Institute for Archaeologists

Medlycott, M. 2011 *Research and Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the East of England*, E. Anglian Archaeol. Occ. Paper 24

Phase Site Investigations Ltd. 2015 *Land south of Bull Lane, Long Melford, Suffolk. Archaeological geophysical survey,* unpublished client report

King S, 2016 Land South of Bull Lane. Long Melford. Suffolk. ASE Report No: 2016072

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
Billington, Lawrence	Lithics	Freelance
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
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
Faine, Chris	Animal bone	Oxford Archaeology
Fletcher, Carole	Medieval pot, glass, small finds	Oxford Archaeology
Fosberry, Rachel	Charred plant remains	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	
Howard-Davis, Chris	Small finds, Mesolithic flint, RB coarse pottery,	Oxford Archaeology

NAME	SPECIALISM	ORGANISATION
	leather, wooden objects and wood technology;	
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
Wadeson, Stephen	Samian, Roman glass	Oxford Archaeology
Walker, Helen	Medieval Pottery in the Essex area	
Way, Twigs	Medieval landscape and garden history	Freelance

NAME	SPECIALISM	ORGANISATION
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 Cranfield University, Geoquest, and Geophysical Surveys, Bradford.

APPENDIX H OASIS REPORT FORM

Project Details

OASIS Number	Oxfordar3- 296181
Project Name	Land South of Bull Lane, Long Melford

Start of Fieldwork	16/10/2017	End of Fieldwork	09/02/2018
Previous Work	Yes	Future Work	No

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	LMD248	Planning App. No.	B/16/00777/FUL
HER Number	LMD248	Related Numbers	

Prompt	NPPF
Development Type	Residential
Place in Planning Process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Techniques used (tick all that apply)

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

Monument	Period
Ditch	Medieval (1066 to 1540)
Ditch	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)
Gully	Medieval (1066 to 1540)
Pit	Early Iron Age (-800 to - 400)
Pit	Neolithic (- 4000 to – 2200)
Pit	Medieval (1066-1540)
Pit	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)
Cremation	Bronze Age (-2500 to – 700)
Posthole	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)

Object	Period
Pottery	Medieval (1066 to 1540)
Pottery	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)
Pottery	Roman (43 to 410)
Pottery	Neolithic (- 4000 to - 2200)
Clay Pipe	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)
Metalwork	Medieval (1066 to 1540)
Metalwork	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)
Worked Flint	Neolithic (- 4000 to – 2200)
Glass	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)

Posthole	Medieval (1066 to 1540)
Oven	Medieval (1066 to 1540)
Building	Medieval (1066 to 1540)
Layer	Medieval (1066 to 1540)
Layer	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)

CBM	Roman (43 to 410)
CBM	Medieval (1066 to 1540)
CBM	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)
Shell	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)
Stone	Neolithic (- 4000 to - 2200)
Stone	Medieval (1066 to 1540)
Stone	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)

Insert more lines as appropriate.

Project Location

County	Suffolk
District	Babergh
Parish	Long Melford
HER office	SCCAS
Size of Study Area	0.48ha
National Grid Ref	TL 8705 4581

Address (including Postcode)

Bull Lane
Long Melford
Suffolk
CO10 9EA

Project Originators

Organisation	SCCAS
Project Brief Originator	Rachael Abraham
Project Design Originator	Richard Mortimer
Project Manager	Richard Mortimer
Project Supervisor	Dan Firth

Project Archives

	Location	ID
Physical Archive (Finds)	SCCAS	LMD248
Digital Archive	OAE	XSFLOM17
Paper Archive	SCCAS	LMD248

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

Database	☒
GIS	☐
Geophysics	☐
Images (Digital photos)	☒
Illustrations (Figures/Plates)	☒
Moving Image	☐
Spreadsheets	☒
Survey	☐
Text	☒
Virtual Reality	☐

Paper Media

Aerial Photos	☐
Context Sheets	☒
Correspondence	☐
Diary	☐
Drawing	☐
Manuscript	☐
Map	☐
Matrices	☐
Microfiche	☐
Miscellaneous	☐
Research/Notes	☐
Photos (negatives/prints/slides)	☐
Plans	☒
Report	☒
Sections	☒
Survey	☐

Further Comments

Figure 1: Site location

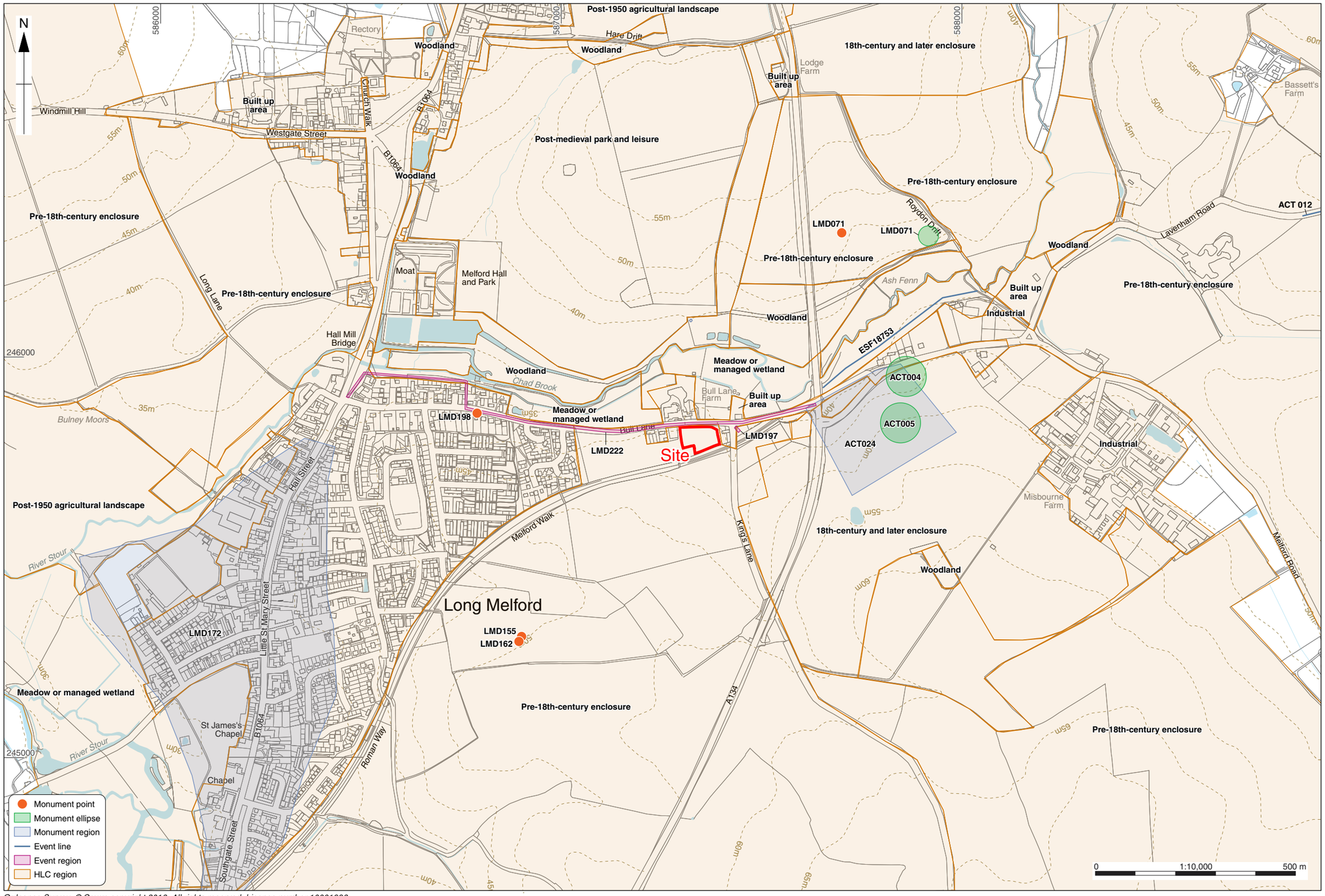


Figure 2: HER data map

Figure 3: All features plan including small find locations and environmental samples

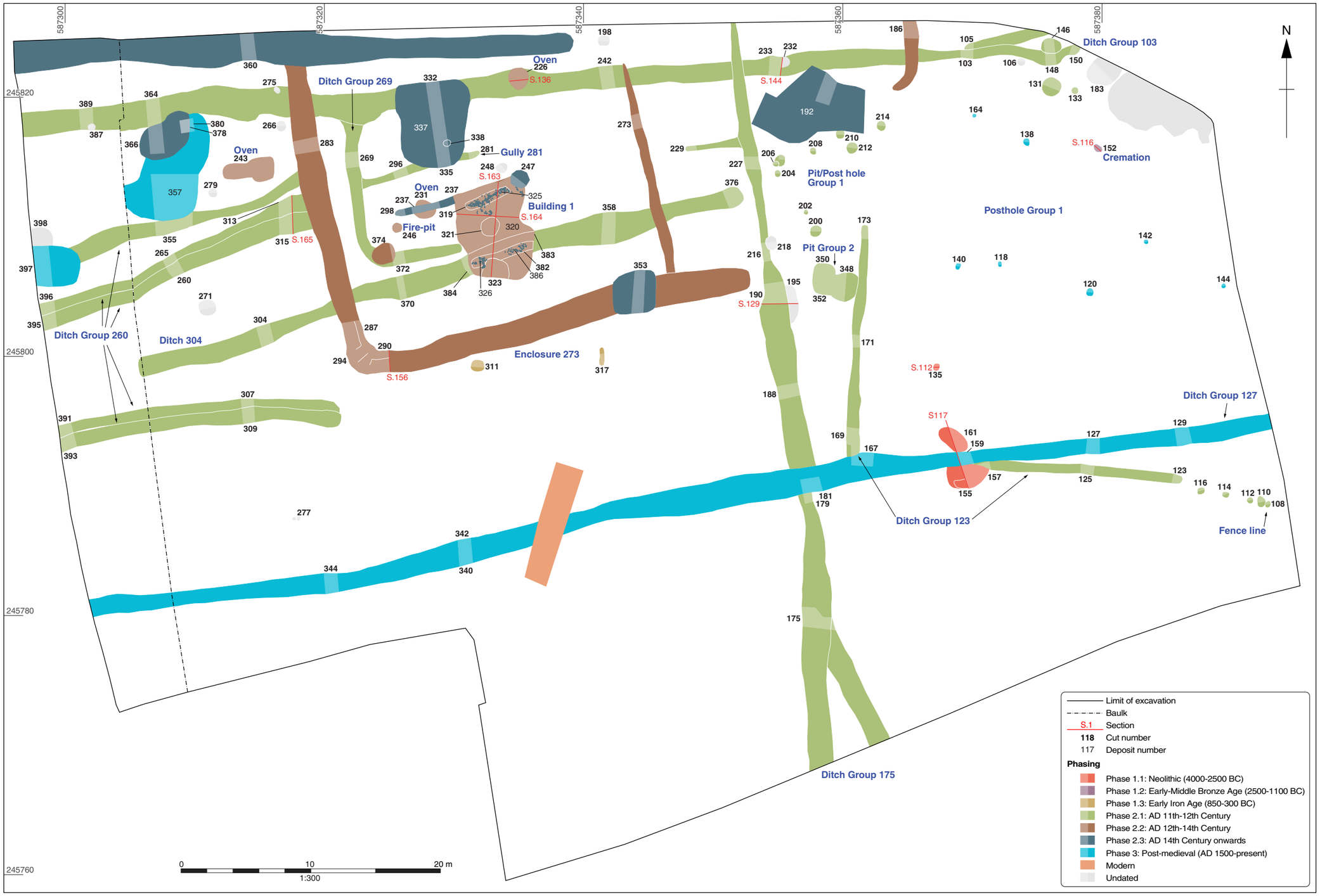


Figure 4: All phases plan

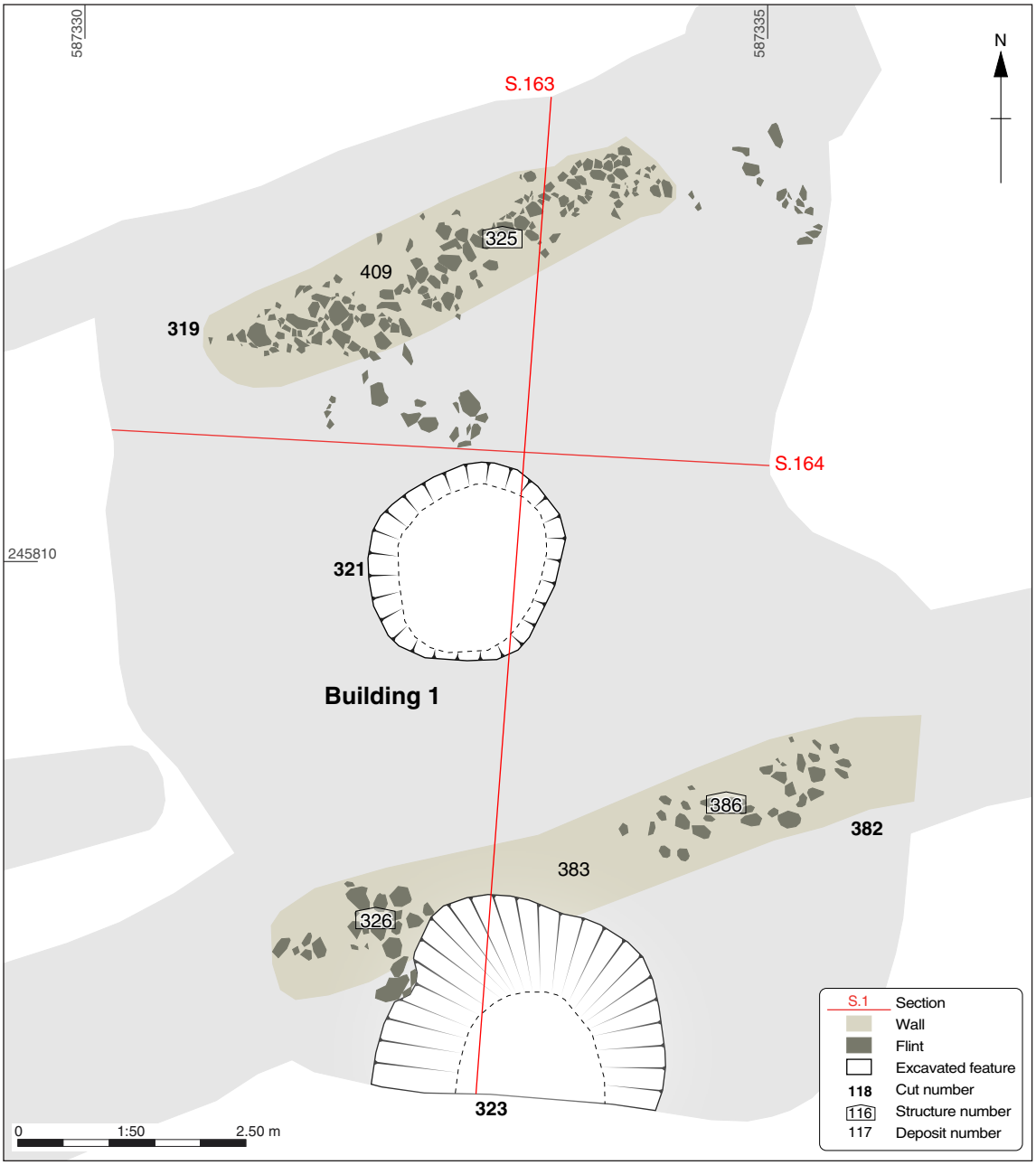


Figure 5: Plan of Building 1 (Phase 2.2)

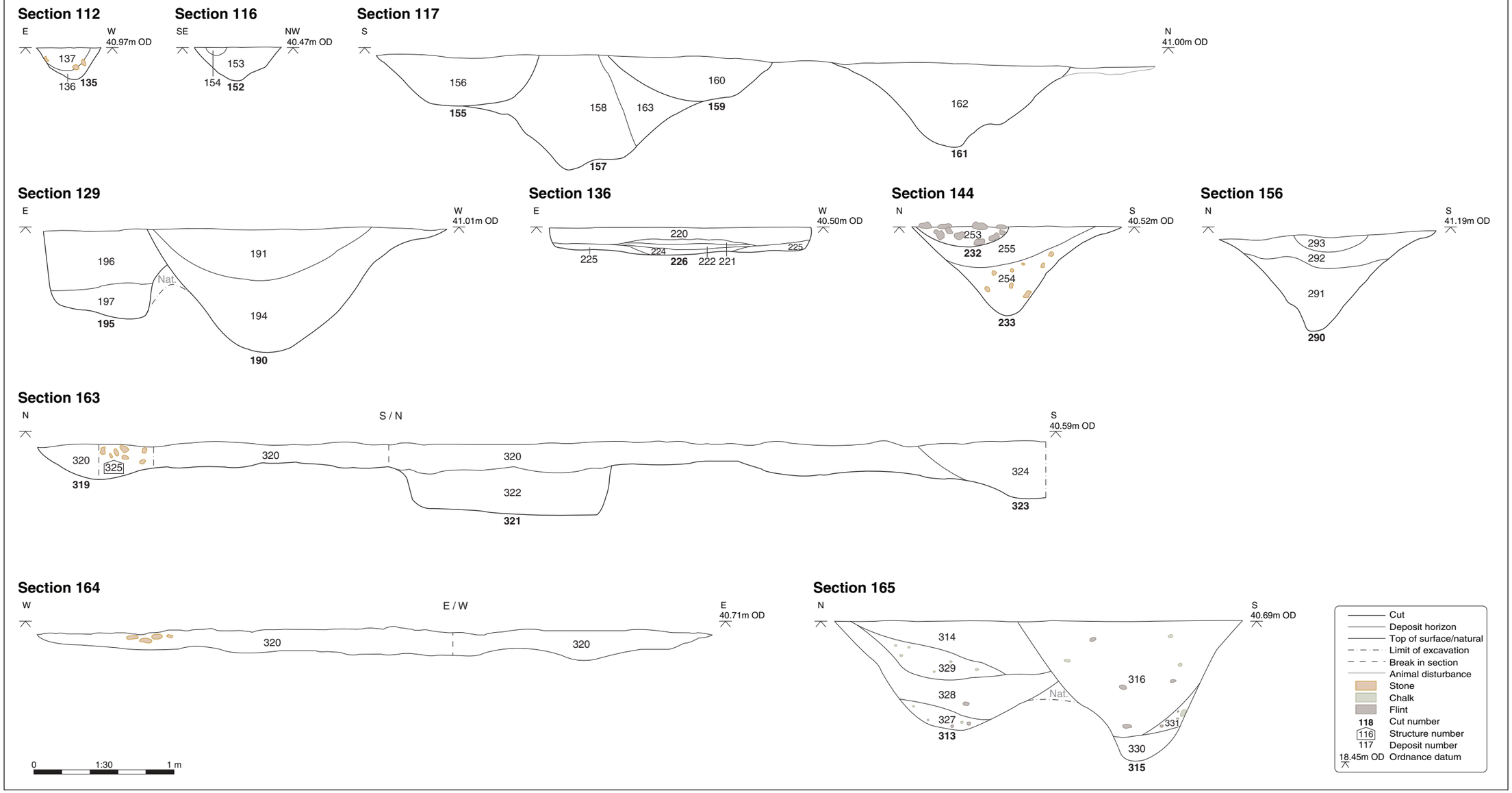


Figure 6: Selected sections

Figure 7: Neolithic polissoir (SF 138)

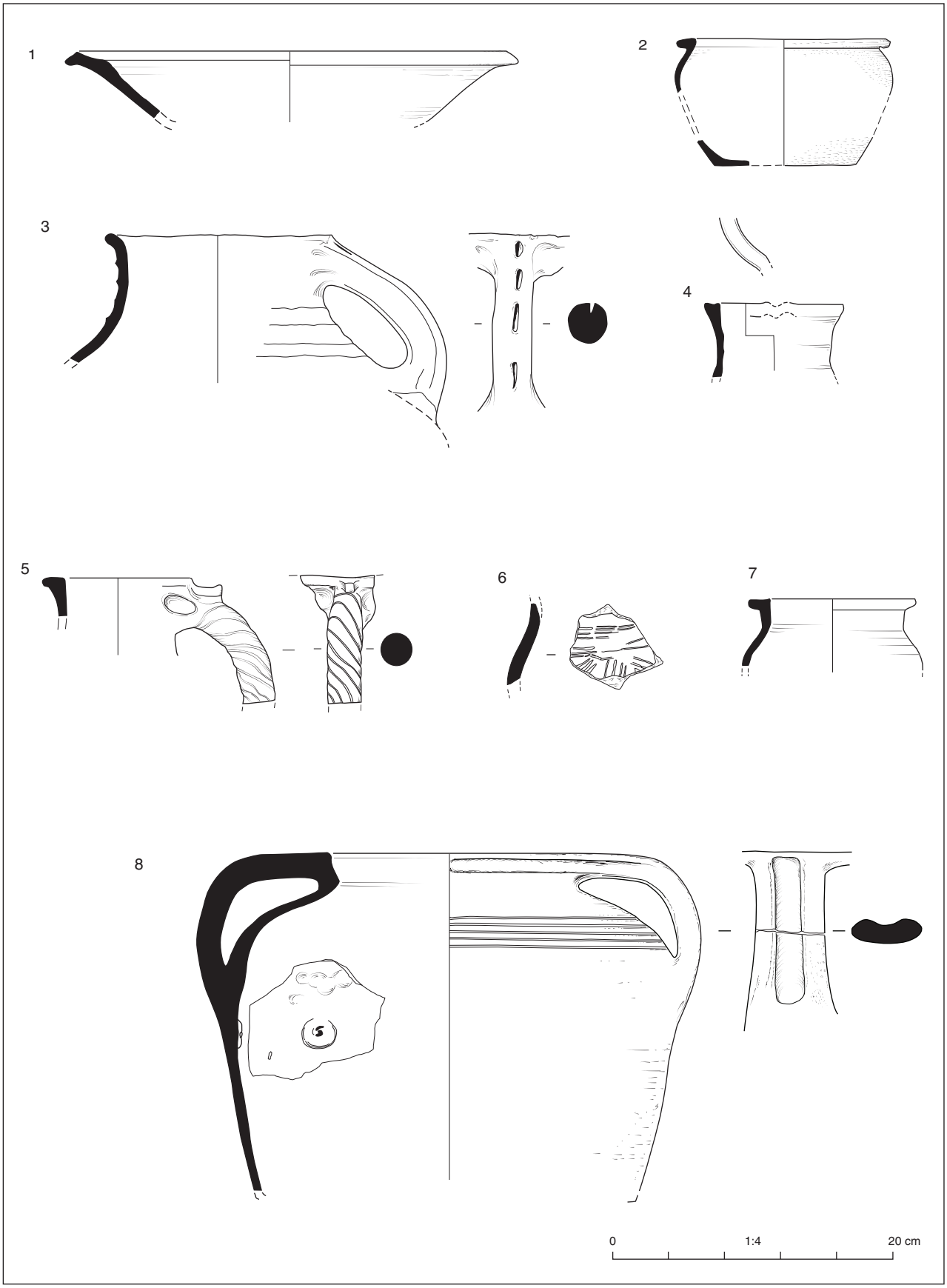


Figure 8: Illustrated pottery (Nos 1-8)

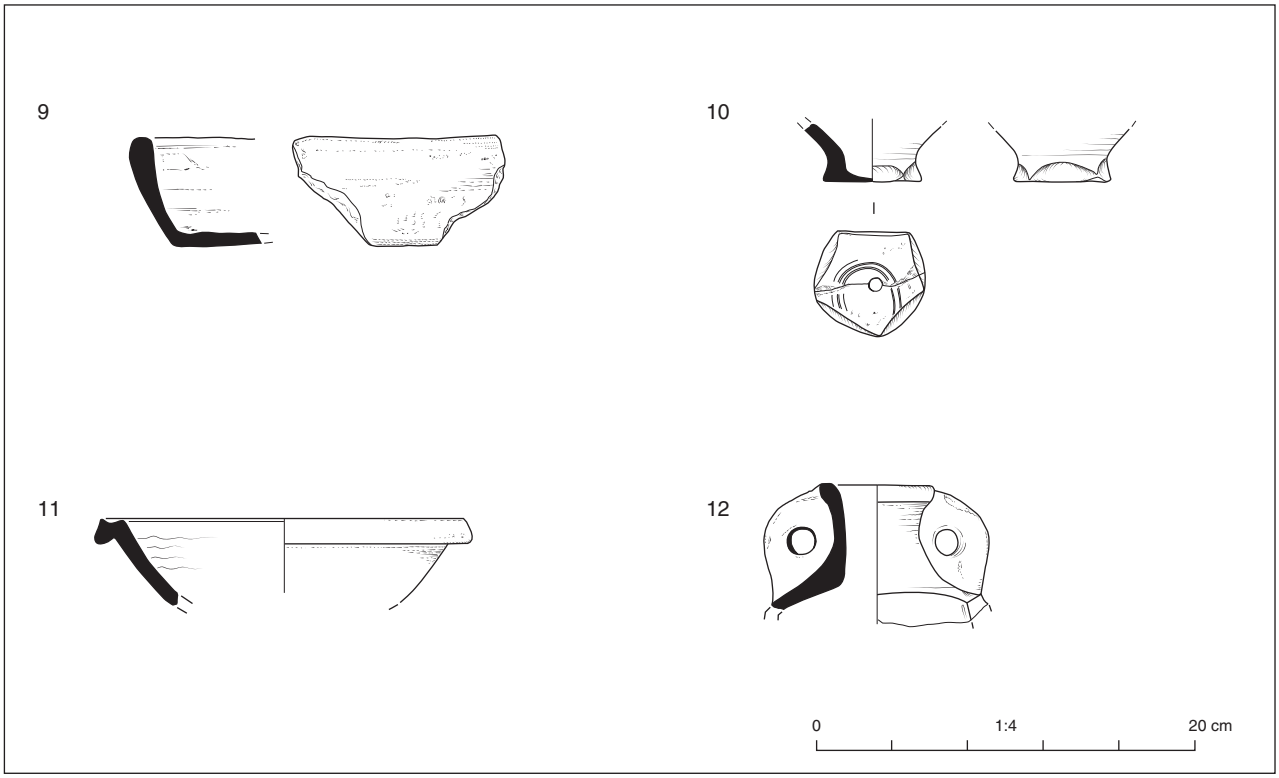


Figure 9: Illustrated pottery (Nos 9-12)

Plate 1: Neolithic pit **135**, looking south

Plate 2: Neolithic polissoir from pit **135**

Plate 3: Cremation **152**, looking southwest

Plate 4: Pit **311**, looking south

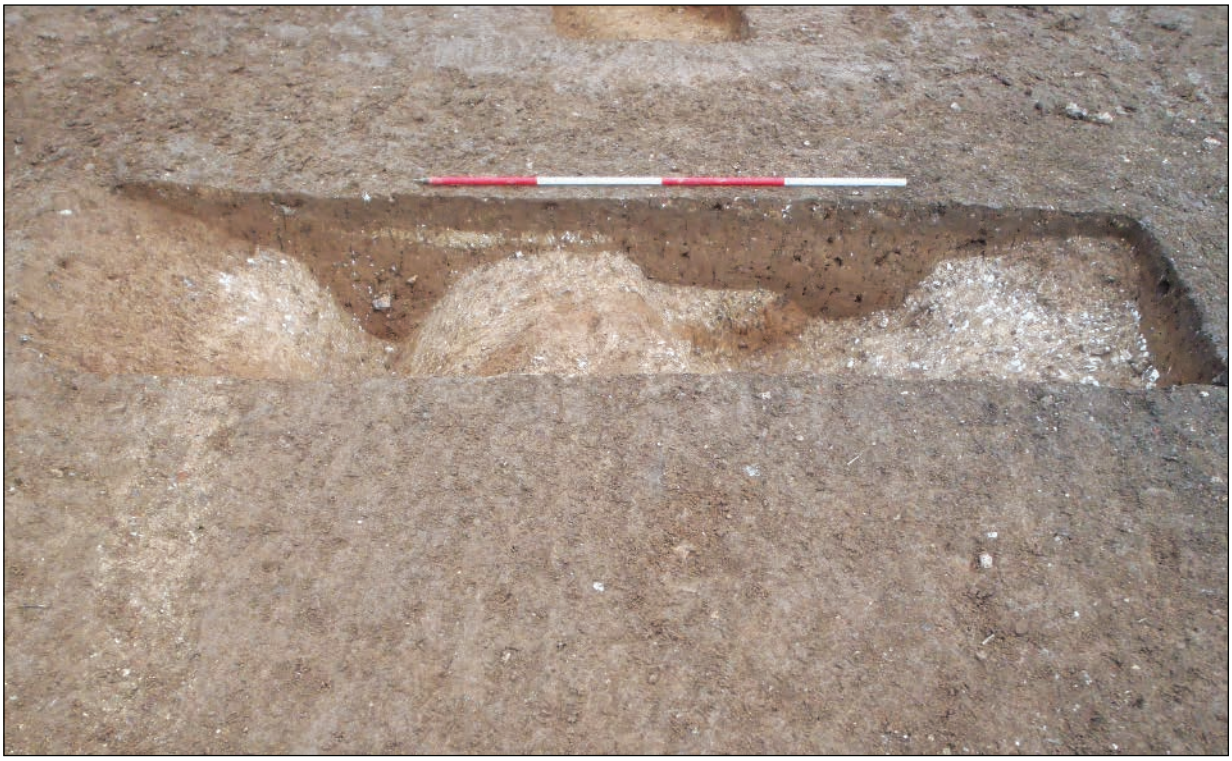


Plate 5: Ditch Group **103** (segment **364**) and Pit **366**, looking east

Plate 6: Ditche Group **260** (segments **313** and **315**), looking east

Plate 7: Ditch Group **175** (segment **190**) and Pit **195**, looking south

Plate 8: Pit **352**, looking south

Plate 9: Building 1 partially excavated, looking northeast

Plate 10: Building 1 fully excavated, overhead shot

Plate 11: Oven **226**, looking south

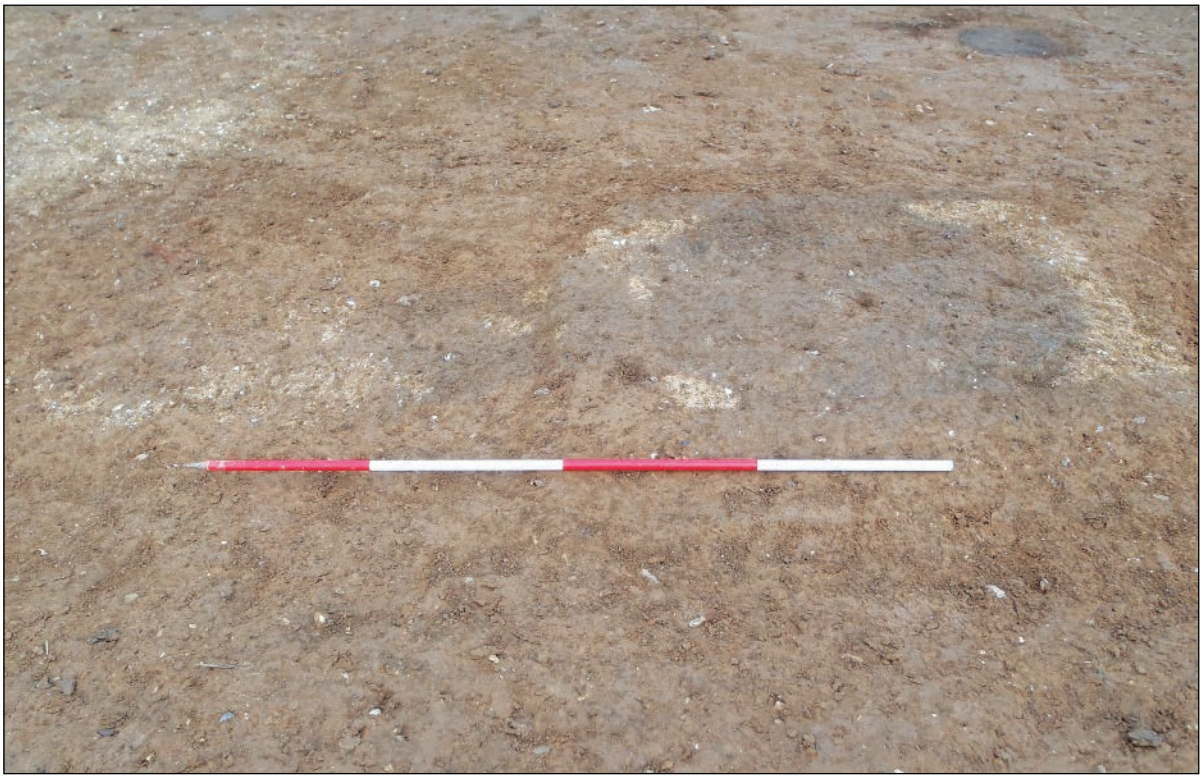


Plate 12: Oven **243** pre-excavation, looking south

Plate 13: Oven **243**, looking north

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