Excavation Report

Land at Fairfield Road, Framlingham

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Land at Fairfield Road, Framlingham

Archaeological Excavation

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Summary

Between the 10th of July and the 11th of August 2017, Oxford Archaeology East (OAE) carried out an archaeological excavation on land to the east of Fairfield Road, Framlingham in advance of residential housing. This programme of work was a response to discoveries made during an archaeological trial trenching programme delivered by OAE in May 2017.

The excavation took place on land immediately east of Fairfield Road on a field which sloped at a moderately steep gradient from east to west. Three excavation areas totalling 0.32 hectares were opened in the northern half of the field along with three 50m long trenches. Archaeological remains ranging in date from the middle Anglo-Saxon period through to the 19th century were identified. The finds assemblage from the excavation was large, indicating the area was used extensively. It reinforced the findings from the previous archaeological trench evaluation, where widespread dumps of domestic rubbish dating from the medieval and the post medieval period were recorded.

The most significant feature identified was a long north to south aligned ditch which fed into a pond located in the north-west corner of Area 1. To the south, in Area 3, this ditch turned west and ran beyond the limits of excavation. The ditch seems likely to have originally been laid out at some point during the 12th to 14th centuries, and both the ditch and the pond produced medieval and post medieval pottery along with shell, bone and other domestic debris. A series of smaller gullies running downhill from the east fed into this main ditch.

The majority of the archaeological features revealed on the site dated to the medieval and early post medieval periods and lay immediately west of this major north to south aligned ditch. In Area 1, these consisted of large pits packed with discarded domestic refuse, several of which had previously been revealed during the evaluation. Other pits contained large quantities of animal bone, dominated by cattle, and formed a group of backfilled inter-cutting features. The inter-cutting features toward the middle of Area 1 were most distinctive since they were surrounded, and in some cases sealed, by dumped layers of densely packed flint and chalk which appear to have been laid to consolidate the surface of certain areas of the site. There were very few smaller features to suggest structures or direct occupation of the site, rather, the dense pitting activities suggested activity related to animal husbandry and domestic refuse tipping, perhaps associated with a nearby area of settlement. Although documentary evidence suggests that a late/post medieval fair was held at Framlingham somewhere in the immediate vicinity, along Fairfield Road, there was no positive evidence for this from the excavated areas.

1 Introduction

1.1 Location and scope of work

1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology East (OAE) was commissioned by CGMS Consulting on behalf of Taylor Wimpey East Anglia to undertake an archaeological excavation with accompanying evaluation trial trenches on the northern half of land located to the east of Fairfield Road, Framlingham, Suffolk (Fig. 1).

1.1.2 Archaeological excavation was conducted ahead of the construction of residential houses along with public roads and associated drainage infrastructure. The site is located within an archaeological landscape that has previously been investigated by archaeological trial trenching, geophysical survey and field walking (see OAE report no.2081, Tsybaeva 2017) and the excavation programme undertaken was a direct response to the findings carried out in the previous archaeological trial trenching investigations.

1.1.3 This archaeological excavation was undertaken in accordance with a Brief issued by Rachael Abraham of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Services DC/14/2747/FUL, supplemented by a Specification prepared by Oxford Archaeology East (Bush 2017).

1.1.4 The work was designed to assist in defining the character and extent of archaeological remains within the proposed redevelopment area, in accordance with the guidelines set out in *National Planning Policy Framework* (Department for Communities and Local Government March 2012).

1.1.5 The site archive is currently held by OA East and will be deposited with the County Archaeological Archive Facility in due course.

1.2 Geology and topography

1.2.1 The site lies to the south-east of the historic town of Framlingham along Fairfield Road which runs parallel to the River Ore. The site rises from c. 24.7 OD on the west side to 38.2 OD on the east. The area of proposed development consists of two fields, measuring 6.5 hectares in total.

1.2.2 The geology of the area is mapped as Crag Group Sand, capped by Lowestoft Formation diamicton and by Holocene alluvial deposits of sand, clay, silt and gravel associated with the River Ore (British Geological Survey 2017).

1.3 Archaeological background

1.3.1 The following is drawn from the evaluation report (Tsybaeva 2017) and the desk-based assessment (Hawkins 2013) and provides a summary of the archaeological background for the area surrounding the site, drawing on information held by the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (SHER). The location of selected SHER findspots and monuments are plotted on Fig. 2.

Prehistoric

1.3.2 Very few prehistoric finds are recorded within a 1km radius of the study site despite numerous archaeological interventions within this search area. A residual Mesolithic microlith, possibly an arrowhead is recorded from an archaeological evaluation at New Road, Framlingham (SHER reference FML 025; TM 28136 63559). Unstratified Neolithic flintwork was recorded during an archaeological intervention at the Community Centre site, Framlingham (FML 039; TM 28571 63551). At the Mere, west

of Framlingham Castle, evidence for a natural lake dating to the Bronze Age or earlier was identified (FML 021; TM 284 638)

Roman

1.3.3 Very few Roman finds are recorded within a 1km radius of the site. An iron stylus, a 3rd century coin and clothes fittings are recorded as metal detecting finds from Framlingham Castle (FML 001; TM 287 638). A redeposited Roman sherd is recorded from an archaeological evaluation at New Road (FML 025; TM 28138 63557). Unstratified Roman finds are recorded from an archaeological intervention at the Community Centre site in Church Street (FML 039; TM 28571 63551). Roman metal finds are recorded from metal detecting at TM 291 636 (FML MISC, MSF 19192; TM 291 636). A third century coin is recorded as a metal detecting find at TM 288 639 (FML MISC, MSF 19189; TM 288 639) and two coins and a brooch are recorded from TM 292 636 (FML MISC, MSF 19191).

Anglo-Saxon

1.3.4 Relatively few finds of Anglo-Saxon or early medieval date are recorded within a 1km radius of the study site. Ipswich Ware pottery (with a date range of 650-850 AD) is recorded from the outer bailey of Framlingham Castle (FML 002; TM 2863 6362). A late Saxon Manorial boundary was recorded at 'The Maltings', Bridge Street, Framlingham (FML 027; TM 28372 63541).

Medieval and post-medieval

1.3.5 The town (FML 052) and castle (FML 001) at Framlingham are of early medieval origin being founded c.1100AD, although the village of Framlingham is mentioned in the Domesday book. After the Norman conquest, the settlement of Framlingham grew rapidly to hold over 600 inhabitants. William the Conqueror presented Roger Bigod 117 of the 629 manors of Suffolk, of which Framlingham was one. In the very beginning of the 12th century, Roger built the first castle on the present day site. Framlingham then became an important centre of notable people. The Bigots (1100-1306) took up residence in the castle, along with Thomas Plantagenet and his descendants (1312-1375), and thereafter the Mowbray Dukes of Norfolk (1375-1481) and the Howard Dukes of Norfolk (1481 until 1526). Nearly all were connected to the monarchy, being Earl Marshalls of England or Stewards of the Royal Household. The 3rd Duke of Norfolk (1472-1554) was extremely powerful, holding the positions of Lord Treasurer, Earl Marshal, Vice-Roy of Ireland, Lord High Admiral, Ambassador in Paris and one of the richest lay-men in England. Mary Tudor also took residence there in the castle in 1553 while she was being considered as prospective Queen of England.

1.3.6 In 1285, the town was granted a market to be held on Tuesdays, Fridays and Sundays, therefore increasing the towns appeal as a centre of local importance. Its subsequent importance as an economic hub for large estates belonging to rich and powerful individuals allowed it to flourish. It is stated that the Framlingham warehouses were managing an enormous sum of around £2000 worth of goods in the late 14th century including farming products and pottery from Hollesey and Staverton (see framlingham.co.uk).

1.3.7 Away from this historic core of the town itself, there is evidence for numerous small, dispersed areas of medieval settlement across the parish (see Alexander 2007, 33-36, fig 14). In the immediate environs of the site, to the south of the town, such sites include the area around Cole's Green, just 600m to the east of the site, where the

cropmark of a moated site have been recorded (FML 017), and finds of medieval date have been found through metal-detecting just a few hundred metres to the south of this (FML 067). Further medieval finds were collected from a findspot immediately adjacent to the site, just on the other side of Fairfield road (FML 019), including eleven coins and several jettons dating from the 13th to 16th centuries.

1.3.8 It appears that the commercial aspect of Framlingham also extended to the area south of the town, with the Michelmas and Whitsuntide fairs being held *"through which the community could supply their wants, for whose convenience the stores were brought at these particular periods to a field lying south of the town, containing 15 acres, called the Fair-Field, which name it retains to the present day"* (Green 1889). The Fairfield was used for these fairs up to the 17th century and may have been located there initially due to the presence of the plague that was rife in the town. According to Green, a tradition of visiting fairs of this type existed. Fairs at Aldeburgh and other settlements along the Suffolk coast were also popular. It is reported that naval officers were permitted shore leave on Whit-Monday where they visited Framlingham Fair before engaging the Dutch on 28th May 1672. This story is notable since they did not return to their posts in time after a sudden and unexpected emergence of the enemy and were forced to watch the battle from the shore (Campbell, *Lives of the Admirals,* cited in Green 1889). Moreover, it is significant in demonstrating Framlingham's continued affluence into the 17th century, a direct result of the towns previous economic standing.

1.4 Evaluation and geophysical survey

1.4.1 The evaluation (Tsybaeva 2017) identified a concentration of medieval activity in the north-west part of the of the northern field. This consisted of hinterland activity: ditches, waterholes and external surfaces that may relate to the Medieval Fair.

1.4.2 An isolated Saxon feature was also recorded in the north-east corner of the site.

1.5 Acknowledgements

1.5.1 The site was excavated by the author with the assistance of Ro Booth, Ryan Neal, Lexi Dawson and Lyndsey Kemp. Thanks are also extended to the various specialists, illustrator and editor in respect of the preparation of this report.

1.5.2 The site was managed by James Drummond Murray and monitored by Rachael Abraham of SCCAS.

2 Aims and Methodology

2.1 Aims

2.1.1 The original aims of the project were set out in the Specification (Bush 2017).

2.1.2 The main aims of this excavation were to

- Mitigate the impact of the development on the surviving archaeological remains. The development would have severely impacted upon these remains and as a result a full excavation was required, targeting the areas of archaeological interest highlighted by the previous phases of evaluation.
- Preserve the archaeological evidence contained within the excavation area by record and to attempt a reconstruction of the history and use of the site.

2.2 Research Aims and Objectives

2.2.1 The aims and objectives of the excavation were developed with reference to *'Research and Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the East of England'* (Medlycott 2011).

2.2.2 The research priorities were identified as needing to:

- Determine the extent of the medieval and post-medieval activity on site as indicated by the previous archaeological evaluation
- Establish whether there is any further evidence for Saxon activity on site
- Search for evidence that might suggest this was the site of Framlingham medieval fair
- Establish and discuss how this part of Framlingham's hinterland relates to the historic core of the town

2.3 Methodology

2.3.1 The methodology used followed that outlined in the Brief and Specification (Bush 2017).

2.3.2 Machine excavation was carried out by a 20 tonne, 360° type excavator using a 2m wide toothless ditching bucket and 35 tonne wheeled dumper, under constant supervision of a suitably qualified and experienced archaeologist.

2.3.3 Three areas of archaeological interest were excavated with an addition of three extra archaeological evaluation trenches (see Fig. 3).

2.3.4 Topsoil and the majority of subsoil was also removed over a part of the proposed development site between Areas 1 and 3 (see Figs 3 and 4). This was undertaken by contractors in preparation for subsequent construction and lay outside of the areas formally designated for archaeological work. Thus, whilst the stripped area was examined and archaeological features were planned and recorded, no excavation was carried out. Features exposed and planned in the stripped area included pond **27**, originally found in the evaluation, along with the southern portion of ditch **154** and its westward turn towards Area 3.

2.3.5 Spoil, exposed surfaces and features were scanned with a metal detector. All metal-detected and hand-collected finds were retained for inspection, other than those which were obviously modern.

2.3.6 All archaeological features and deposits were planned (pre-excavation) using a Leica 1200 GPS and a Leica GS08 GPS. Where topsoil strip and ground reduction had occurred outside of the excavation areas, and archaeological features were clearly evident in plan, these new features were recorded with GPS but not excavated. Excavated features were recorded using OA East's *pro-forma* sheets. Plans and sections were recorded by hand at appropriate scales and digital and monochrome photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits.

2.3.7 A total of 31 bulk environmental samples were taken during the archaeological works in order to investigate the possible survival of micro- and macro- botanical remains.

3 Results

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 The archaeological evaluation at Fairfield Road, Framlingham had revealed evidence of medieval and post medieval pitting and associated deposition of domestic-type waste, as represented by substantial assemblages of pottery and faunal remains (Tsybaeva 2017).

3.1.2 The development area (covering 6.5 hectares in total) was subject to three open-area excavations along with three 50m evaluation trenches. The excavation areas were located at the northern half of site, which was separated from the southern half of the land of Fairfield by a large modern ditch (see Fig 1). Land at Fairfield dropped at a steady gradient from the north-east of site down towards the western side of site. Area 1 was located on an east-west slope whereas Area 3 in the far south-western corner was the lowest area of site. Area 2 occupied the top of the slope in the north-east corner.

3.1.3 Site-wide topsoil deposit 111 consisted of a dark brown firm clay silt which varied in thickness, ranging from c. 0.3m thick in Area 2 to c. 0.1m at the northern end of Area 1. In the smaller Area 2, at the top north-eastern end of site, it measured 0.2m in depth and contained common fragments of small angular flint. Small finds (SF) discovered by metal detector included a George V half penny (dated to 1932; SF 13); a lead alloy strip (SF 16); a copper alloy strip (SF18); a modern copper alloy buckle (SF 22); a short cross cut half penny (dated to 1284; SF 27); a post-medieval complete copper alloy mount (SF 35); and a complete copper alloy buckle (see Appendix C.3 for full details below).

3.1.4 Subsoil 112 consisted of mid grey brown silty clay containing occasional small and medium sized angular and rounded flint fragments, along with small rounded chalk nodules. Subsoil varied in depth on site and was barely seen in section in Trenches 31-33. In Area 2, subsoil measured c. 0.15m in depth. It increased towards the western break of slope measuring between 0.1-0.2m in Areas 1 and 3.

3.1.5 The results of the archaeological works are presented below by phase (see Fig. 7) and also incorporates results from those evaluation trenches which are located close to the three excavation areas, and contained features closely related to those investigated during the excavation phase. These include Trenches 1-12, 27 and 30 (Fig. 9; see also Tsybaeva 2017)

3.1.6 The phases defined in this report are as follows:

Unphased: features with no secure dating evidence

Phase 1: Middle to Late Anglo-Saxon (AD 650-1066)

Phase 2: Medieval (AD 1066-1485)

Phase 3: Late Medieval and Post-Medieval (AD 1485-1750)

Phase 4: Modern (AD 1750 to present)

3.1.7 The results include full descriptions of the features and their fills and are organised by area and trench. Each feature, or individual intervention in a feature, is identified by its cut number (highlighted in **bold**), which is used on the figures and in the text. The large north-south running ditch located in Areas 1 and 3 (see Figs 4-5) was given a master number, **154**, and interventions are numbered where the ditch was investigated in more than one location.

3.1.8 A comprehensive list of context numbers and their associated phasing are available in Appendices A and B. Full finds and environmental reports are included as Appendices C-D.

3.2 Unphased

3.2.1 A number of features identified were not phased, due to a lack of finds and/or an association with any other features (see Fig. 7).

Area 1 (Fig 7)

3.2.2 A small number of unphased pit/post-holes were recorded in Area 1.

3.2.3 Two pits immediately due south of pond **202** were recorded. Westernmost posthole **227** measured 0.65m wide and only 0.1m deep. It was filled with a deposit 228 of mid brown firm silty clay.

3.2.4 Immediately due east was another pit **229**. This contained a fill (230) of dark brown red firm silty clay with abundant small pieces of charcoal. It measured 0.62m wide and 0.18m deep but contained no datable finds. It is possible that these two unphased features were associated with the other small pit features immediately to the south (see Phase 2) and to the west found initially in evaluation Trench 4. However, without datable evidence, this remains inconclusive.

3.2.5 To the east of main ditch **154** and immediately north of linear **185** was a small pit **164**. This circular pit had a diameter of 0.6m and measured 0.15m deep. It was filled with a deposit of mid grey brown firm silty clay containing small charcoal flecks and crushed CBM fragments. No datable finds were recovered.

3.2.6 To the north east of large watering hole **188** was a very shallow pit **269**, which measured 0.85 x 0.7m and 0.12m deep. It was filled with mid grey brown firm silty clay but contained no datable finds. It was situated within an area containing other features dating from the medieval period (see features **131, 141, 336** and **188** from Phase 2) possibly suggesting it belonged to the same phase. However, without datable evidence, this remains uncertain.

3.2.7 One last post hole, **224**, was located towards the middle of Area 1 to the east of ditch **154**. This measured 0.65m in diameter, was 0.1m deep and contained light brown grey silty clay.

Area 2 (Fig 7)

3.2.8 Two east-west running linear ditches were uncovered in the small excavation area 2 at the north-east corner of site. The northernmost linear was very shallow and two interventions, **135** and **137**, were excavated. These revealed that the gully was 0.08m deep and had gently sloping concave sides and a flat base. It was filled with light yellow brown firm silty clay but contained no datable finds.

3.2.9 The southernmost linear was again orientated east-west and ran parallel to the gully to the north. One investigative slot, **139**, was placed in the eastern part of this gully revealing a flat base and moderate steep concave sloping sides. It was filled with a deposit (140) consisting of mid orange brown medium compact clay, but contained no datable finds.

3.2.10 Similarities in the morphology and alignment of both these features with other gully/ditch features recorded both in the trenches and the other excavation areas suggests they probably belong to the same phase of activity (Phase 2, see Fig 7), although this cannot be demonstrated with any certainty.

Area 3

3.2.11 Excavation of Area 3 revealed two unphased features. The first was a small oval pit **287** which had gently sloping concave sides and a concave base. This measured 1.17 x 0.75m and was 0.11m deep. It was filled with a deposit (288) consisting of mid orange grey firm sandy clay containing rare small charcoal flecks. No datable archaeological evidence was recovered. It was located in an area of intense pitting and could be viewed as being part of the waste dumping activity that occurred in the lower southern end of Area 3.

3.2.12 The second unphased feature located in Area 3 was another small circular pit **246**. This had a concave base with gently sloping concave sides and was filled with a deposit (245) of compact grey brown clay. It was quite small measuring 0.49m in diameter and was only 0.15m deep. No datable finds were recovered. Its shallow depth and small form suggested a possible small pit base or post hole.

3.3 Phase 1: Middle to late Anglo-Saxon

3.3.1 Two features, a ditch and a pit, can be dated to the middle and late Anglo-Saxon period respectively. The ditch was represented by a feature traced across Trenches 10, 31 and 32 whilst the pit was exposed within Area 2.

Trench 10 (evaluation – see Figs 7 and 10)

3.3.2 Northernmost ditch feature **79** measured 1.1m wide, 0.28m deep and had gradually sloping sides and a concave base. It contained a fill 80 of a mid greyish brown sandy clay. A moderate amount of shell and two pottery sherds dating to the 7-9th centuries were retrieved. This ditch aligned perfectly with another ditch containing middle Anglo-Saxon pottery in Trench 31 (feature **121**; Figure 8, Section 28) and with a probable continuation of this feature in Trench 32 (feature **125**).

Trench 31

3.3.3 Ditch **121** measured 0.8m wide and 0.25m deep. It had a slightly concave base with moderately steep sloping sides which was filled with a deposit (122) of mid grey brown firm silty clay. This contained one fragment of jar rim dating to the 7-9th centuries. The alignment of ditch **121** was consistent with the orientation of features **79** in Trench 10, as well as feature **125** in the south of Trench 32.

Trench 32

3.3.4 Ditch feature **125** measured 0.74m wide and 0.16m deep. It was filled with a deposit (126) of mid grey brown firm silty clay which contained one fragment of jar rim dated to the 7-9th centuries. Ditch **125** shared the same orientation as ditch features **121** and **79** described above. Collectively, these features indicated a ditch aligned east-west running downhill and hint at the earliest attempts at creating a field system on the site. No signs of this field system were recovered in any of the other evaluation trenches.

Area 2

3.3.5 Pit **146** was located at the northeastern corner of Area 2 and contained a deposit (147) of mid grey brown firm silty clay containing small charcoal fragments and small bone fragments. Three fragments of fish fin rays were extracted from a sample taken from this fill. This pit was discovered during the earlier evaluation program at the northern end of Trench 3 (recorded as pit **58** during the evaluation). It contained a single pottery sherd dating to AD 850-1150 as well as environmental residues containing charred

grain. The pit measured 1.7 x 1.2m and was 0.3m deep. No other features containing Anglo-Saxon dating evidence were located nearby.

3.4 Phase 2: Medieval

3.4.1 Archaeological features attributed to Phase 2 include ponds and pits, together with ditches and gullies that appear to have served to drain and collect water running downhill from the east. A description of the main feature on site, north-south running ditch feature **154** will be discussed below, before turning to a description of the remaining features organized by area.

Main Ditch 154 (Fig 7)

3.4.2 The largest and arguably most significant feature on site was north/south running ditch feature **154.** This ran through, and then beyond, the south of Area 1 (see Fig 7) into the area stripped of its topsoil between Areas 1 and 2. Here, it turned to the west before running through Area 3 and beyond the western LOE. At its northern end, in Area 1, ditch **154** ran into pond **202**. Most of the archaeological features within Area 1 were located immediately west of this ditch and it seems to have played an important role in structuring activity at the site, both during this phase and subsequently during Phase 3. Ditch **154** had been previously uncovered in the archaeological evaluation programme (see feature **97** in Trench 5; see Tsybaeva 2017 and Fig 10) but had not been fully excavated to its maximum depth.

3.4.3 Feature **154** was examined by five interventions in Area 1 (**148**, **161**, **166**, **256** and **171**/**174** at the junction of pond **202**; see Sections 45 and 47, Fig. 8) and two in Area 3 (**283**, Section 88, Fig 8; and **285**). In Area 1, the ditch was shallowest at the southern end, measuring only 0.39m deep (intervention **148**). It was deepest at intervention **166** (located towards pond **202**) where it was 0.96m deep (Plate 1). It varied in width between 1.30m towards the south (intervention **148**) to 3.95m to the north (intervention **161**, see Section 45, Fig 8) and had steep concave sides and a concave base.

3.4.4 At the northern end of site, ditch **154** contained two distinct fills. The uppermost fill overlaid a post-medieval land drain which appeared to run the entire length of the ditch. These uppermost fills, 168 and 163, evident in the northernmost interventions, (**166** and **161**) were dark grey brown silty clays. Fill 168 contained a number of small finds including fragments of lead plate (SF44) and pieces of iron (SF49). Where the ditch was shallower in the south of Area 1, interventions **256** and **148** contained only one fill, with the land drain clearly exposed on the surface. Another intervention placed to determine the stratigraphic relationship between ditch **154** and pond **202** clearly demonstrated that land drain **176** ran directly into the pond itself and produced two small sherds of pottery dating to the 12th-14th centuries.

3.4.5 Intervention **171/174** also demonstrated that the pond and the ditch were contemporaneous. The basal fills of the ditch held pottery dating to the 12th-14th centuries, suggesting the ditch had been in use prior to the installation of the land drain. The land drain had been installed on top of the primary ditch fills and then backfilled, representing the re-use of an already existing feature. This also suggests that the original upper layers of the ditch had been truncated to make way for the drain installation.

3.4.6 Ditch **154** continued south beyond the southern LOE of Area 1 and turned west to run through Area 3. This section of the ditch had previously been investigated during the evaluation programme (see feature **83** in Trench 11, Fig 7). Ditch slot **83** was only

excavated down to the base of the cylindrical field drain. Earlier basal fills were not investigated and it is possible that these earlier deposits, like those found in the ditch in the northern end of Area 1, may have contained medieval dating evidence.

Trench 8 (evaluation, Fig 7)

3.4.7 Trench 8 was orientated north-east to south-west and contained a single gully **56** which measured 0.5m wide and 0.16m deep with steep sides and a concave base. Its single fill (57) consisted of a light greyish brown sandy clay but contained no datable finds. It was seen to run across the trench on an east-west alignment. This gully was probably represented in Trench 33 to the east by feature **127**.

Trench 32 (evaluation, Fig 7)

3.4.8 Linear feature **123** was aligned east-west and crossed the northern end of Trench 32. It measured 0.7m wide and only 0.13m deep. Its sole fill 124 consisted of mid grey brown firm silty clay which lay in a cut with a concave base and gently sloping concave sides. One fragment of degraded pot dating to the later medieval transitional period was recovered. Examination of this feature on plan (see Fig 7) showed that this feature aligned neatly with linear **225** and so represented part of the drainage system in this field.

Trench 33 (Figs 6 & 7)

3.4.9 Linear feature **127** was aligned east-west and was situated towards the southern end of Trench 33. This measured 0.9m wide and 0.28m long and had one fill. Deposit 128 consisted of a light grey brown very firm clay containing small fragments of charcoal and pottery dating to the 14th century. It was similar form to other drainage gullies recorded on site and ran on the same alignment as linear **56** in Trench 8. A further east to west aligned linear feature (**129**) was exposed in this trench, some 20m north of ditch **127**. This ditch was of similar dimensions, 0.9m wide and up to 0.18m deep, and was filled by a single mid greyish brown silty clay (130) which produced no finds.

Area 1 (Figs 5 and 7)

3.4.10 A description of features from Area 1, Phase 2, are described by type below.

Pond

3.4.11 As noted above, pond **202** (Figs 5 and 7, see Section 59, Fig. 8 and Plate 2) was contemporary with ditch **154** and was connected to the ditch's northern end. It had been previously investigated in the evaluation program, revealed at the northern end of Trench 4 (note this was recorded as pond **71** during the evaluation – see Tsybaeva 2017). A large 1.8m wide machine slot was excavated through this feature along its longest east-west axis.

3.4.12 Pond **202** had an irregular elongated shape, measured 18.5m long and was 1.15m deep (see Section 59, Fig. 8). It had concave gently sloping sides with an irregular base. It contained three fills. Basal fill 205 consisted of pale grey firm silty clay and measured 0.25m deep. Secondary fill 204 consisted of firm mid grey brown silty clay and measured 0.4m deep. Tertiary fill 203 was the deepest fill measuring 0.5m thick and consisted of firm dark grey brown silty clay which contained 3 small finds including a Cu alloy buckle plate (SF 24), a Cu alloy strap end (13th-14th century; see SF23) and a Cu alloy coin (SF26 – penny dated to 1909). The mixture of finds dating from the medieval period through to the post-medieval period is similar to those found in ditch 154. The assemblage is more evidence to suggest the two features were contemporary,

or had had at least been in use at the same time and then reused in the post-medieval period. Since the pond lay at the bottom of the slope, it acted as a large soak-away for water running down slope from the east. It may have also been the precursor for the other ponds in the area, notably pond **28** recorded in Trench 2 of the evaluation program, as well as the large pond **27** from Trench 27 (see Tsybaeva 2017). These ponds were not noted on the 1842 Tithe map (Fig. 11) or indeed the OS maps from 1883 onwards (see Hawkins 2013; Fig 9) so it is possible they were not formal features, more like shallow swampy areas where water naturally collected in wetter conditions throughout the year.

Pits

3.4.13 Area 1 was dominated by large interconnecting, inter-cutting pits. These were surrounded by large spreads of crushed flint and discarded domestic material, probably placed down to consolidate ground surface levels.

3.4.14 Pit **289** measured 3.1m wide and 1.04m deep (see Figs 5 and 7). It was located in the middle of Area 1 and to the west of ditch **154**. It contained two fills. Basal fill 290 was a mid blue grey firm silty clay with frequent inclusions of rounded chalk and flint nodules and contained pottery, and fragments of shell and bone. Secondary, and uppermost, fill 291 consisted of mid yellow brown firm silty clay with similar amounts of chalk and flint along with pot, CBM, bone, shell and tile. Two small finds were also located: a small Fe metal hook (SF 67) and a copper alloy foil fragment (SF40). This pit contained a large number of diagnostic sherds representing nine jars, five bowls, a cistern and 11 jugs dated to between the 14th-16th centuries.

3.4.15 Pit **289** was truncated by pit **293**, which lay immediately to the north and measured 2.68m wide and 1.32m deep (Section 92, Fig. 9). It contained three fills. Basal fill 294 consisted of mid blue brown firm silty clay containing occasional small rounded pieces of chalk and flint as well as flecks of charcoal. This also contained pottery dating to the medieval period. Secondary fill 295 consisted of mid grey firm silty clay containing abundant amounts of pot, bone, shell and fragments of chalk and flint. Tertiary fill 296 consisted of mid yellow brown firm silty clay containing pot, bone shell and Fe metal nails. A total of 206 pottery sherds were recovered from this pit with diagnostic sherds representing 10 jars, 4 jugs, and a cistern dating to the mid 14th-16th centuries. Additionally, an antler from a red deer, displaying traces of working in the form of one chopped tine, was recovered.

3.4.16 The surface of pit **293**, and the immediate surrounding area, had been consolidated by a layer of crushed flint and chalk (297; Section 92, Fig 9). This had already been recorded during the evaluation program in (features **69** and **70**, Trench 5, Fig 9 and Tsybaeva 2017). Layer 297 was a spread of crushed flint and chalk also containing fragments of tile, pot shell and fragments of iron nails. This measured 0.14m thick and in turn had been overlaid by a moderately thick layer (292) of light greyish brown silty clay containing yet more discarded pottery, shell and broken tile as well as a Pb alloy pot mend (SF17). Again, this layer had been discovered in the evaluation program in Trench 5 (see feature **67** in Fig 10 and Tsybaeva 2017).

3.4.17 It is likely that layer 297 was deposited on and around the area of backfilled pits to consolidate the ground surface. The stone spread also characterized the area immediately to the south and the north where more pitting activity was apparent (see Fig 5). As well as representing a deliberate attempt at stabilizing an area riddled with pits it also attests to large-scale dumping of domestic waste.

3.4.18 Further to the south west were two further pits, **257** and **259**. The stratigraphic relationship between these two were obscured by a field drain. Pit **257** measured 2m

wide and 0.58m deep. It contained one fill (258) of mid grey brown firm silty clay containing daub, shell and pottery dated to the 14th century. This pit was originally revealed in the evaluation program (see feature **105** in Fig 10; Tsybaeva 2017), it measured 5m in length and contained pottery dating to the 12-14th centuries.

3.4.19 Pit **259** lay immediately due west of **257** and measured 1.4m wide and 0.38m deep. It was filled with a mid grey brown firm silty clay (260), and contained pottery dating to the 14-16th centuries, broken tile fragments, bone shell and metal fragments. Small finds discovered included a Fe metal pipe (SF39), an Fe metal buckle (SF14), a fragment of an Fe metal buckle (SF15), an Fe metal fitting hinge (SF39), an incomplete Fe horseshoe (SF66) and a small fragment of an Fe metal blade (SF94), along with a number of Fe metal nails (SF93). This pit was originally discovered in the evaluation program (see feature **103** in Fig 10, and Tsybaeva 2017).

3.4.20 Another small complex of inter-cutting pits was located approximately 9m to the south of pond **202** and included pits **244**, **242** and **240** (Section 70, Fig. 8; Plate 3). Pit **244** measured 1.7 in diameter and 0.85m deep and contained a single fill (243) of light brown grey firm silty clay. This held fragments of pottery dating to the 13th-16th centuries and fragments of bone. This feature was truncated on its southern side by pit **242**. This oval shaped truncation measured 1.45m long and 1.2m wide and was 0.74m deep. Its single fill (241) consisted of a mid brown grey firm silty clay containing small rare charcoal fragments and fragments of bone and pottery dated to the 13th-14th century. In turn, this feature truncated later pit **240**, which was an oval shaped feature with steep near vertical sides and a concave base. It measured 2m long and 1.7m wide and was 0.58m deep. It had a basal fill (239) of light blue grey soft silty clay containing sherds of 14th-16th century pottery. Its uppermost fill (238) was a light grey compact firm silty clay containing fragments of bone and shell. Environmental sampling of this fill recovered herring vertebra. Although these pits were closely comparable in morphology and fills to the larger features further to the south, they were notably smaller in size.

3.4.21 There were many other discrete pits in Area 1. Pit **275** lay immediately due east of pits **293** and **289** and formed an elongated irregular shaped feature in plan. It measured 1.8m wide and 0.47m wide. Its single fill (276) consisted of mid yellow brown hard silty clay which contained sherds of pottery dated to the 14th century and bone fragments. This feature may represent an abandoned attempt to form a gully for drainage which ran down-slope to the southwest but is best seen as part of the pit complex including features **293** and **289,** as well as **257** and **259**.

3.4.22 Very large pit features in Area 1 included oval shaped watering hole **194** (=**188**) as well as pit **336**. Pit **194** (Section 60, Fig. 8) was sufficiently large to merit excavation by quadrants, measuring 6.68m long, 4.5m wide and 1.04m deep. It contained three fills. The primary fill (deposits 207=189) was a light grey blue firm silty clay containing shell, metal slag, bone fragments and pottery dating to the mid 11th-13th century, as well as abundant fragments of rounded chalk and occasional flint. This was overlaid by a secondary fill (deposits 206=190) of mid orange grey firm compact clay containing abundant small fragments of chalk, occasional fragments of charcoal and flint in addition to sherds of medieval pottery and bone fragments. The uppermost fill (deposits 195=191) consisted of mid grey brown firm silty clay with frequent charcoal fragments along with pottery and occasional chalk and flint fragments. The upper fill of this pit contained jug rims and pot sherds dating to the 16th century. This feature also contained residual sherds of Roman and late Anglo-Saxon pottery.

3.4.23 The sides of pit **188** were extremely steep and sloped down to a concave base. This feature was clearly deliberately formed and not just a natural hollow/pond-like feature. It is interesting to note that a gully **263**, connects this feature to main ditch **154**, up-slope

to the east. This might suggests the pit was formed to handle ditch overflow during wetter weather. Alternatively, this pit could have been a watering hole for livestock, in which case the gully may have been a feeder mechanism to allow the pit to fill with water.

3.4.24 Pit **336** (Section 99, Fig. 9) was located approximately 7m to the northeast of pit **188**. It was a large sub-rectangular pit which measured 6.05m in length and 4m wide. It measured 0.87m deep and was situated immediately adjacent to, and due west of, ditch **154**. It contained four fills. Basal fill 338 was a yellow orange hard silty clay and was interpreted as slumped redeposited natural geology. Secondary fill 337 consisted of dark orange brown firm silty clay. Tertiary fill 339 consisted of mid orange grey hard silty clay containing sherds of medieval pottery dating to the 13th-14th century. Uppermost fill 340 was comprised of mid grey brown hard silty clay containing shell. The proximity of pit **336** to main ditch **154** and its regular sub-rectangular shape and steep concave sides indicated that, like pit **188**, this may have been formed to contain water, either for livestock or to deal with overflow from the ditch.

3.4.25 A number of smaller pits were also found situated to the west of ditch **154**. To the immediate northwest of pit **188** lay circular pits **131** and **141**. Pit **131** (Plate 4) had a diameter of 1.7m and measured 0.76m deep. It had a concave base and steep, near vertical sides. Its sole fill (132) consisted of mid grey brown very firm silty clay containing frequent pieces of rounded chalk, charcoal fragments and angular to sub rounded flint. It also contained fragments of bone, shell, smashed tile and pottery dating to the 13th-14th centuries.

3.4.26 Neighbouring pit **141**, to the north, was a sub-circular feature with steep concave sides leading to a concave base. It had been truncated by a field drain and its single fill (142) consisted of a dark grey brown soft silty clay containing bone and shell fragments as well as pottery dating to the mid-late medieval period. Both pits **131** and **141** appeared to mimic the shape and form of large pit/watering hole **188**, but on a far smaller scale. Their contents did not contain a vast amount of dumped waste material suggesting they were formed for something other than refuse disposal. Speculatively, these could have been small watering holes, or features created during small-scale quarrying.

3.4.27 A number of small pits were also located close to the northern end of Area 1 near to pond **202**. Pit **231** was a sub-circular pit measuring 1m long and 0.85m wide with a depth of 0.35m. Its sole fill was a mid orangey brown firm silty clay containing small sherds of pottery dating to the 13th-14th centuries. This was located close to several small pits revealed in the evaluation programme in Trench 4 (see Figs 7 & 10, and Tsybaeva 2017). Pit **49** was sub-rectangular in plan with steep sides and a flat base, and measured 1.1m long, 0.65m wide and 0.16m deep. Its single fill (50) consisted of a dark brownish grey clay and contained several fragments of 12th-14th century pottery and a single, probably residual, sherd dating to the 7th-9th centuries. Pit **47** was sub-rectangular in plan with steep sides and a stepped flat base, measuring 0.85m long, 0.6m wide and 0.35m deep. Its single fill (48) was a dark brownish grey clay and contained sherds of 11th-14th century pottery. It was suggested in the evaluation report (Tsybaeva 2017) that the pits found in Trench 4 represented the foundations of a small building. Subsequent area excavation has demonstrated that this is very unlikely, with no convincing arrangements of possible structural features.

3.4.28 Only one discrete feature belonging to Phase 2 was recorded east of main ditch **154**. Pit **181** was circular in plan and measured 2.85m long, 2.75m wide and 0.87m deep (Section 52, Fig. 8; Plate 5). Its steep vertical sides led down to a flat base. It contained three fills. Basal fill 182 was a dark grey brown firm silty clay. Overlying this was secondary fill 183, a mid grey yellow firm slay containing common small chalk

fragments. Uppermost fill 184 was a mid brown grey firm silty clay containing occasional small round chalk and flint fragments and sherds of pottery dating to the 13th-14th centuries, fragments of bone and shell and three small finds; an Fe metal spoon (SF32), a fragment of horseshoe (SF33) and an Fe metal nail (SF69).

Linear Features

3.4.29 Apart from major ditch **154**, a large number of associated linear features have been attributed to Phase 2. Linear features **45/192**, **155/185, 170/238/265, 159, 196, 198, 200, 225, 263, 268, 274** and **319** were all orientated east-west and ran either from the east (up-slope) to main ditch **154** or west (down-slope) away from it. They were filled with mid brown grey firm silty clays and interventions into five of these features (**155, 159, 185**, **192** and **319**) produced sherds of pottery dating to the 13th-14th centuries whilst gully 225 produced a presumably residual sherd of 8-9th century pottery. Their form and orientation suggest they acted as drainage gullies, which probably allowed the transportation of water either downhill to ditch **154** and 192, in some cases, beyond, with several examples reaching the western limit of excavation (LOE) (**155/185** and **45/192**) and others, notably **263**, appearing to drain into large pit features. A further gully, very similar in morphology, **157**, was aligned N/S and connected to linear **159**; this also produced sherds of 13th-14th century pottery.

3.4.30 Ditch **278** was more substantial than many of the other linear features in this area, but shared a similar east/west alignment to the majority of these features and ran down-slope from major ditch **154**. Ditch **278** measured 2.4m wide and 0.55m deep and was filled with a mid brown grey compact silty clay containing 5 small body sherds dating to the 14th century. The same ditch was excavated in the evaluation programme (see feature **89**, Figs 5 and 7), where sherds of 14th century pot were also recovered.

3.4.31 At it western end, ditch 278 appeared to be cut by a north to south aligned ditch, **109**. This measured only 0.20 deep and had gentle concave sloping sides and a concave base. Its sole fill, 110, was a mid grey brown firm silty clay and contained fragments of bone and CBM, and 82 sherds of pottery representing 53 different vessels—dating to the 14th-16th centuries. This feature was also examined in intervention **114** (Fig. 8, Section 27; Plate 6) and was recorded in Trench 27 during the evaluation (see ditch **93** in Fig 10). Ditch **109** in Area 1 was truncated by later pits, **116** and **150** (Phase 3).

Area 3

Pits

3.4.32 Three Phase 2 pits were located in Area 3. Pit **299** measured 4.2m long and 2.5m wide. It had steep, near vertical sides which dropped 0.9m from the surface to a concave base. Basal fill 300 was a mid yellow brown soft silty clay and contained small sherds of 13th-14th century pottery. Its uppermost fill 301 consisted of mid grey brown soft silty clay and was 0.7m deep and this contained sherds of pottery dated to the 14th-16th century. The depth of this upper deposit suggested that the pit had been backfilled in a single event and was not left open to be filled gradually with separate tipping episodes. Its size and form was very similar to the pits seen in the middle of Area 1, particularly pit **336**.

3.4.33 Four metres to the southeast of pit **299** lay pit **251**. This oval shaped feature had a flat base and moderately steep sides and contained a single fill (252). This consisted of mid grey brown hard silty clay and contained small fragments of charcoal and pot sherds dating to the 13th-14th centuries.

3.4.34 Pits **332** and **333** were located in the eastern part of Area 3 (Section 98, Fig. 9; Plate 2). These were part of an inter-cutting pit complex that also included later pits from Phase 3 (see below). The stratigraphically earliest and deepest pit was feature **333**, which had been heavily truncated by later features. It measured 2.50m wide and 0.75m deep and was filled with a mid grey stiff clay (323). This contained rare small fragments of chalk, bone and sherds of pottery dating to the mid 14th-16th centuries.

3.4.35 Pit **333** was truncated by pit **332** to the north. Again, this feature was heavily truncated by later features and it was difficult to estimate its original size and morphology, but its remnants measured 1.9m wide and 0.9m deep and contained three fills. Primary fill (335) consisted of mid brown grey stiff clay with sherds of pottery dated to the mid to late medieval period. Secondary fill (331) was a slump of redeposited natural geology consisting of light yellow brown stiff clay containing fragments of bone and pottery dated to the 14th-16th centuries. The uppermost fill (334) was comprised of stiff mid grey brown clay with pottery dating to the 15th-16th centuries and fragments of bone. It is clear from these pits, as well as those to follow in Phase 3, that they were formed for waste disposal. Unlike the inter cutting pits seen in Area 1, these were not surrounded by spreads of tipped trash intermingled with crushed flint. However, they were as deep, if not deeper and contained similar domestic refuse.

Linear Features

3.4.36 It was noted above that ditch **154** ran from pond **202** (in the northern end of Area 1), south and then west through Area 3. Two interventions, **283** and **285**, were placed through the east-west continuation of this ditch in Area 3. These measured 0.4m and 0.35m deep respectively and were filled with mid brown hard silty clays which contained sherds of medieval pottery. Notably, these slots did not contain remnants of the post medieval field drain seen in the ditch to the north.

3.5 Phase 3: Late Medieval and Post Medieval

3.5.1 The most prominent feature of Phase 3 was the direct continuation of the pitting and deposition of domestic refuse which characterised Phase 2. The major difference between the two phases was that the phase 3 activity appears to have taken place in relation to the system of ditches established during Phase 2 – with little evidence for the creation of new linear features. A description of the archaeological remains organised by trench and area is given below.

Trench 27 (evaluation programme/topsoil strip, Figs 5 and 7)

3.5.2 Pond **27** was originally recorded during the evaluation trenching and was exposed more fully (but not excavated) during the topsoil strip of this area, between Areas 1 and 3. As revealed during the soil strip, the pond measured 15m long and 13.2m wide. Excavation during the evaluation revealed it had gradually sloping sides and a flat base. The basal fill (95) consisted of a 0.6m thick mid greyish brown silty clay. The upper fill (96) was a 0.2m thick dark greyish brown sandy clay. No finds were retrieved from these fills. It was noted that this feature was not present on the Tithe map, or any subsequent OS maps, and it is possible this was just a low area in the field that had simply formed a pool, much like pond **202**.

Area 1

Pits

3.5.3 There were a total of six pits belonging to this phase in Area 1. In general, the creation of pits in the area west of ditch **154** continued from Phase 2 into Phase 3, although the frequency in number decreased.

3.5.4 A complex of pits, surrounded by a crushed flint spread, lay directly to the north of intercutting pits **289** and **293** from Phase 2 (see Section 62, Fig 8). Pit **220** measured 2.3m wide and 1.02m deep and had steep concave sides and a concave base. Its sole fill (221) consisted of mid brown grey firm silty clay containing large quantities of pottery dating to the early post medieval period (16th century) and small fragments of bone. This pit was cut by a larger truncation, **216**, which again had very steep sloping sides and a concave base. It measured 1.96m wide and 1m deep and had three fills. Basal fill (217) was a dark brown silty hard clay complete with occasional small rounded chalk fragments and pottery dating to the 14th century. Secondary fill 218 was formed from dark yellow brown hard silty clay with occasional small round pieces of chalk but contained no datable finds. Uppermost fill, 235, was a dark greyish brown hard silty clay containing small rounded chalk fragments and small fragments of charcoal.

3.5.5 The depth and form of these features, particularly their steep sides indicated they were deliberately formed and not mere hollows in the landscape. As with the Phase 1 pits, these features may have originated as quarry pits, pits dug deliberately for supplying livestock with water or simply as rubbish pits. Whatever their original function, following their back-filling these two pits were sealed by a spread/layer of crushed flint (219; Section 62, Fig. 8).

3.5.6 Flint spread/layer 219 was a light grey yellow silty clay containing very large crushed flint nodules (see Plate 5). It physically overlaid the top fills of both **220** and **216** and ran beyond the pits to the northeast by three metres and to the north west by one metre. It was presumably placed to consolidate an area that was heavily pitted and unstable. Layer 219 contained a heavily worn 19/20th century half penny (SF25), obviously intrusive. As this layer slumped into the pits, it was in turn covered with another layer, 222, of light yellow grey hard silty clay containing large quantities of pottery dating to the 16th century, CBM, a complete copper alloy conical domed thimble (SF21) along with other incomplete metal artifacts (see SF100-103). This is interpreted as representing both tipped waste as well as colluvial wash, since the hollow created by the settled pit fills would have formed a natural hollow in which this material collected.

3.5.7 A further pit, **208** (Section 61, Fig. 8), was located 2.5m to the southwest of pits **220** and **216**. Like the aforementioned features, pit **208** had steep, almost vertical sides leading to a concave base. It measured 2.6m wide and 1m deep and contained seven fills. In total, 109 pottery sherds were recovered from this feature, of which over half were medieval and the rest were late medieval and early post-medieval. Basal fill 209 was a mid yellow brown very firm silty clay, containing pottery, and represented the initial silting episodes of the pit, suggesting it had been left open for a period of time. Secondary fill 210 was the thickest deposit within the pit, measuring 0.6m, and consisted of light brown grey firm silty clay containing pottery sherds along with bone, shell, chalk and charcoal fragments. It represented a definite dump layer of domestic waste. Tertiary fill 211 was another tip layer consisting of abundant charcoal in a dark brown grey firm silty clay matrix containing pot bone and shell. A fourth dump (212) of mid brown grey firm silty clay covered this charcoal layer. On top was a deposit (213) of light grey brown firm silty clay containing two small finds: a small unidentified fragment of Cu alloy metal (SF19) and a Cu alloy coin (SF20). Fills (215) and (216) consisted of

light yellow brown firm silty clay, representing redeposited natural geological deposits dumped in the top of the feature.

3.5.8 Pit **208** was surrounded by the same crushed flint layer (219) as pits **220** and **216**. There was no evidence in the pit section to show that it had been completely sealed by this deposit, suggesting the pit could have truncated the layer or that the layer merely consolidated the surrounding area, up to the edges of the pit.

3.5.9 Discrete pit features belonging to Phase 3 in Area 1 included pits **116** (Fig. 8, Section 27; Plate 6), **150, 179** (Fig. 8, Section 52; Plate 5)**, 224** and **282**. Pit **150** was similar in character to pits **208** and **216**. It extended beyond the western LOE of Area 1, where it seems likely to been part of a curvilinear complex of inter-cutting pits. This pit had a sub circular shape in plan with a concave base and gently sloping concave sides. Its basal fill (153) consisted of mid grey brown firm silty clay with frequent large angular stone. Lower fill 153 contained medieval wares including fragments of bowl and jug but the remaining pottery dated to the late medieval transitional period. A secondary fill 152 of mid grey brown firm silty clay with abundant angular medium sized stone overlaid this base layer. The flint component of this layer was highly reminiscent of the crushed flint layer 219. Overlaying this was a deposit (151) of dark grey brown friable silty clay containing fragments of bone and shell as well as a Roman melon bead (SF30) and an Fe metal tag (SF 31). This layer was very similar to layer (222) surrounding pits **216** and **220**. The character of this pit again suggests that this area had been levelled and consolidated through purposely dumped layers of stone, which in turn had been covered in yet more domestic rubbish.

3.5.10 One other discrete pit close to the flint spread deposits was pit **282**, which lay immediately adjacent to pit **208**. This feature measured 4.2m long and 3.6m wide and was 1m deep. Like its neighbours to the north, it had steep, near vertical sides which led down to a flat base. Its initial basal fill (298) consisted of a mid red grey firm silty clay containing rare charcoal flecks and occasional small rounded chalk fragments along with pottery. Secondary fill 281 was a mid grey firm clay containing fragments of bone and pottery. Overlying this was tertiary fill 280 which was made up of a dark grey firm silty clay which contained bone and pottery as well as shell and CBM fragments. The 31 sherds recovered from this pit dated to the 14th-16th centuries. Uppermost layer (279) was a similar dumped layer consisting of mid grey compact silty clay containing late medieval pottery. Clearly this large pit had been deliberately cut and then back filled gradually with domestic rubbish. This pit was not recorded in the evaluation program since it had been covered by the stone crushed deposit and the overlying silty clay layer 219 and 222 respectively. These were represented in the evaluation program as deposits **69** and **67** (see Fig 10 and Tsybaeva 2017).

3.5.11 Pit **116** was an irregular oval shaped pit which truncated the southern end of ditch **109** and was situated five metres to the southwest of watering hole **188**. It had steep sides leading to a concave base and measured 6m long, 1.64m wide and 0.3m deep. Its sole fill, 117, was comprised of mid brown firm silty clay and contained CBM, fragments of fish bone (whiting and herring), mammal bone, shell and sherds of pottery dating to the 14th-16th centuries. Small finds recovered included a complete iron knife (SF28) along with a small sheet of bent iron plate (SF29) and14 hand forged iron nails (SF 58). Its fill resembled colluvial wash very similar in colour and consistency to colluvial deposit **118** (Phase 4).

3.5.12 Posthole **224** and pit **179** were located on the eastern side of ditch **154**. Pit **179** was located immediately to the north of phase 2 pit **181**. This sub circular pit measured 1.75 x 1.45m x 0.54m and contained one fill (180). This consisted of firm dark grey brown silty clay containing common small rounded chalk fragments as well as bone and shell

fragments with sherds of pot. Two residual Roman sherds were recovered, alongside nine sherds of pottery dating to the mid 14th-16th centuries. Its oval shaped form and steep sides once again shared similarities to the other features west of ditch **154**. Its single backfill suggested one event of soil deposition as opposed to the gradual infilling seen in some of the bigger pits to the west. However, its purpose remains unresolved – it could have been cut for quarrying activities or for the use of livestock.

3.5.13 Small posthole **224** was a small shallow circular feature positioned to the east of the main ditch **154**. It had shallow concave sides leading down to a concave base and was filled by a singular deposit 223 of light brown firm clay containing sherds of unidentified greyware pottery.

Area 3

Pits

3.5.14 There were numerous pits located in the south-eastern corner of Area 3 and represented another example of an intense inter-cutting pit complex, similar to those from Area 1.

3.5.15 The first inter-cutting pit complex was made up of pits **304**, **309**, **311** and **317** (see Section 96, Fig 9). This was encountered originally in the evaluation program (recorded as feature **85**; Fig. 10; Tsybaeva 2017) but was interpreted as a ditch during this initial phase of fieldwork. The earliest of these features was pit **309**, which was a sub-rectangular shaped cut with a concave base and moderately steep concave sides. Its sole fill (310) consisted of dark brown firm clay containing fragments of shell and bone. This pit was truncated by pit **311** (equivalent to **302**), which was much larger in size, measuring 3m in length and 1.3m in width. It measured 0.55m deep and contained five fills. Basal fill 312 consisted of dark grey brown firm clay. Secondary fill 313 was comprised of light grey soft silty ash with small fragments of charred plant remains. Tertiary fill 314 was a firm mid greyish brown clay containing fragments of shell and pottery dated to the 14th-16th centuries. A slumped deposit (315) of dark grey brown firm clay followed by a dump of mid yellow brown firm clay (316) formed the uppermost fills of pit **311**.

3.5.16 Pit **311** was truncated by two pits, **304** and **317**. To the north, pit **317** was a small rectangular cut with steep concave sides leading down to a flat base. Its sole fill (318) was a firm mid yellowish brown clay but held no datable finds. Pit **304,** to the east, was a sub circular feature, measuring 4.1m long and 2.4m wide. It was 0.8m deep and contained four separate fills. Basal fill 305 was formed with mid grey orange hard silty clay containing a few fragments of CBM. Secondary fill 306 was a tipped dump of dark grey friable clay silt containing a large assemblage of finds including pottery dated to the 14th-16th centuries, fragments of fired clay, shell, animal bone and abundant fragments of charcoal. It also contained a segment of a rectangular copper alloy buckle plate (SF34), 8 hand forged nails (SF108), 2 fragments of iron wire (SF109), a complete iron buckle (SF115) and three fragmented iron artefacts (SF116). It was clear from the contents of this fill that this deposit was discarded domestic refuse. Fill 307 lay on the northern side of the pit and consisted of mid orange brown hard silty clay containing fragments of bone and shell. Uppermost fill 308 was comprised of dark yellow brown soft silty clay and again represented a dump of domestic waste, containing fragments of bone and shell, CBM and pottery dated to the 14-16th centuries.

3.5.17 Immediately to the east of this first interconnecting pit complex was another, comprised of pits **322** and **327** (see Section 98, Fig. 9; and Plate 7). Several pits belonging to this complex of features belonged to Phase 2 and have been discussed above (pits **333**

and **332**). Pit **327** was sub-circular in plan and had steep sides leading down to a flat base. It measured 1.2m wide and 0.44m deep and contained three fills. Basal fill (328) was a firm light brown yellow clay consisting of frequent chalk and flint fragments along with sherds of pottery, fragments of bone and Fe metal nails. Secondary layer 329 was the main fill of pit **327** and measured 0.4m deep. It represented a dump of domestic waste material, consisted of mid grey soft clay silt and contained large quantities of pot, CBM, fragments of bone and shell as well as Fe metal nails and frequent small fragments of charcoal. Uppermost fill 330 overlaid this to the south and was formed from mid brown yellow firm silty clay. Pottery recovered from all fills dated to the late medieval transitional period of the 16th century.

3.5.18 Pit **327** was truncated by a later, much larger pit, **322**, which measured 3.7m wide and 1.2m deep. It contained three fills. Primary fill 324 measured 0.62m in thickness and represented a dump of domestic waste. It was formed from dark grey soft clay silt and contained abundant fragments of small charcoal and frequent very small fragments of CBM as well as fragments of bone and shell. Small finds including a Fe metal blade (SF 41), an Fe furniture fitting from a chest (incomplete; see SF42) and a Cu alloy vessel (SF 43) along with various Fe metal nails, unidentified fragments (see SF105,110, 111 and 124) and 5 copper alloy pins (SF123). Thirty five sherds of late medieval and early post medieval pottery were recovered dating to the 15-16th centuries including fragments of mugs, jugs and dishes and a cauldron fragment. A large number of fish bone was also recovered and included remains from species such as pike, gadid, whiting, dab, lemon sole and plaice. Secondary layer 325 was a deposit of light brown beige very soft ash dumped at the eastern pit side. Overlaying this was tertiary fill 326, a mid grey brown firm silty clay with occasional small fragments of charcoal as well as pottery dated to the 16th century and fragments of bone, shell and Fe metal finds.

Linear features

3.5.19 Two linear features were located in Area 3. Two investigative slots, **253** and **261**, were excavated in an east-west ditch which ran parallel to the east-west portion of ditch **154**. In plan, this east-west ditch was seen heading towards the southern end of the north-south running ditch **154**. It was filled with mid grey firm silty clay containing fragments of bone and pot dating to the 16th century. Slot **261** measured 1.07m and slot **253** measured 0.56m indicating a decreasing width of this feature towards the west as it continued down-slope. This ditch had steep sides leading down to a flat base. The ditch represented more evidence of field system drainage and was revealed in the evaluation (see feature **81** on Fig. 10 and Tsybaeva 2017) where pottery dating to the 13th-16th centuries were recovered along with a Cu alloy buckle dated to the 13th-14th century (SF6).

3.5.20 In the south-western part of Area 3 was a short (4.7m long) north to south aligned linear with rounded terminations at both ends (interventions **247** and **249**). This was very shallow, measuring a maximum of 0.08m deep and 0.65m wide. It was filled with a deposit of mid grey brown firm silty clay which contained pottery dated to the 15th-16th centuries.

Spread 321

3.5.21 A 5.3m long spread of crushed flint was found in the far southeastern corner of Area 3. Spread **321** measured 1.8m wide but only 0.2m deep and was highly reminiscent of the crushed flint and domestic tipped waste spreads seen placed around the pits in the middle of Area 1. It contained sherds of medieval pottery dated to the 16th century and one pot-mend (SF37).

3.6 Phase 4: Modern

Trench 1 (Evaluation programme, Fig. 7)

3.6.1 Field drain **61** measured 0.6m wide and was not excavated. Its fill 62 consisted of a dark red grey silty clay and contained a cylindrical ceramic field drain pipe.

Trench 2 (Evaluation programme, Fig. 7)

3.6.2 A large pond, **28**, was revealed in Trench 2, which measured 11m in length. A machine excavated slot showed that the pond was deeper than 1.5m and had steep, concave sides. Its upper fill (108) was a dark grey brown sandy clay and contained tree roots. Although it may have earlier origins, this feature has is shown on the 1842 Tithe Map (see Fig 10) and continued to be shown on Ordnance Survey (OS) maps until 1978 (see Hawkins 2013) and has consequently been attributed to Phase 4.

Trench 10 (Evaluation programme, Fig. 7)

3.6.3 An east to west aligned field drain (**77**) was recorded int his trench, and measured 1.4m wide and 0.39m deep. It had gradually sloping sides and a slightly concave base. Its single fill (78) consisted of a light greyish brown sandy clay and contained a cylindrical ceramic field drain pipe. It aligned with the field drains revealed in Trench 31 (**119**) and Trench 12 (**11**).

Trench 12 (Evaluation programme, Fig 7)

3.6.4 A field drain, representing the continuation of **77** and **119** (Trenches 10 and 31), was recorded in Trench 12. It measured 1.4m wide and 0.38m deep, with steep sides and a flat base with a ceramic drain pipe contained within its light reddish brown silty clay fill (12). Pottery sherds dated to the 12th-14th centuries were recovered from this fill but there was no indication that the drain had cut a pre-existing medieval feature and these are thought to be residual.

Trench 31 (Fig. 7)

3.6.5 Field drain **119** (the continuation of **77** and **11**, Trenches 10 and 12) was recorded in this trench. It measured 0.86m wide and 0.16m deep and contained a cylindrical clay field drain pipe at its base. Fill 120 consisted of a mid brown firm silty clay which contained the complete bowl of a white clay tobacco pipe.

Area 1 (Figs 5 and 7)

3.6.6 A small elongated pit **271** was recorded in Area 1. Located west of ditch **154** and just south of Phase 2 pit **336**, it measured 2.4m long and 0.4m wide. It was not fully excavated since examination of its fill and form (mixed yellow clay, resembling redeposited natural, and very sharp, vertical sides) showed it to be a modern truncation. It closely resembled feature **133** from Area 2.

3.6.7 Colluvial deposit (118; Plate 6) was situated in the very far south-western corner of Area 1, and measured 3.3m wide and 0.3m deep. It consisted of dark brown grey firm silty clay and contained fragments of bone, CBM and pottery dated to the medieval, late medieval transitional and post medieval periods. This deposit seems likely to have formed as a result of cultivation during the early modern period.

Area 2 (Fig. 7)

3.6.8 A small elongated pit **133** was revealed in the middle of Area 2. This had sharp vertical sides, was 0.34m deep and contained a deposit of light grey firm clay which resembled redeposited natural geology. In plan, its straight rectangular-like shape indicated this was probably a modern feature although there were no finds to give a definite date. It closely resembled feature **271** in Area 1.

3.7 Finds Summary

Ceramics (see Appendix C.1)

Roman

3.7.1 Only a small amount of Roman pottery was recovered from nine contexts in Area 1. These represented a minimum of 11 vessels and were recovered as residual finds from features belonging to Phases 2 and 3. The majority of sherds were unprovenanced sandy greywares.

Anglo-Saxon

3.7.2 A total of 21 sherds of pottery weighing 206g were recovered from the site. Pottery dating to between the late 7th- 9th centuries were recovered from the fills of a Phase 1 ditch in Trenches 31 and 32 (**121** and **125**). This included jar rims from Ipswich ware vessels. Several residual sherds were also recovered from Phase 2 pit **188**, and a single residual sherd was recovered from gully **225**, both in Area 1. Late Anglo-Saxon pottery was recovered from Phase 1 pit **146/58** in Area 2**.**

Early medieval

3.7.3 A total of 15 sherds weighing 62g were recovered from site representing a minimum of 15 different vessels. These handmade wares date from the 11th-13th, bridging the late Anglo-Saxon and the early medieval periods. Pots were occasionally finished on a turntable where wheel made rims were joined onto handmade bodies. Several coarse wares were identified, two of which were identified as originating from jar forms.

Medieval

3.7.4 A total of 967 sherds, weighing 12.865kg, were recovered, dating to the general period of the 12th-14th centuries. Pottery of this date dominated the total pottery assemblage from the site and originated mainly from features and deposits belonging to Phase 2. Indeed, medieval wares from this period were recovered from the majority of features containing pottery on site (73 out of 101 contexts). The majority of sherds were wheel-made coarse wares from unprovenanced sources along with some glazed wares. The most frequently occurring fabric type of the medieval assemblage was the Hollesley-type ware which is commonly found on archaeological sites in east Suffolk. Additionally, Waveney Valley coarsewares were also recovered. The glazed wares were also dominated by the Hollesley and Waveney type products but small quantities originating from Essex, London, York and south west France were also located. A wide range of forms are represented including jars, bowls, jugs, a possible curfew and a lid. The majority of the coarseware vessels were jars where the majority of the glazed vessels originated from jugs. The pottery from this period suggested that the site itself was not used extensively before the 12th/13th centuries and much of the activity is likely to date to the 13th/14th centuries.

Late medieval

3.7.5 A total of 543 sherds weighing 7.463kg were recovered from this period. Many sherds had forms and fabrics contemporaneous with both the later medieval and early post-medieval periods and some have date ranges that span both periods. These relate to dates spanning the 14th-16th centuries and also the 15th-17th centuries. At least 30 vessels were identified based on an examination of the surviving rims and other distinguishing features including ten jars, three handled jars, a jar/pipkin, four pipkins, six jugs, two cisterns, six mugs, seven bowls, a chafing dish, a dish, and a skillet. Pottery from outside the country was represented by Dutch-type redwares dating to the 15th century and German stonewares. Later medieval pottery was again distributed across much of the site (67 out 0f 101 contexts) with concentrations noted in waterholes **187** and **208**, pits **150**, **194** and **293** in the north of the site, and pits **322** and **327** in the south.

Post medieval

3.7.6 A total of 44 sherds weighing 1.123kg were recovered from site and represented material dating from the late 16th to 19th centuries. Most of this material was dominated by local red earthenwares with only three vessels being identifiable: that of a bowl with a square beaded rim, a jar and a strap handle from a mug. Green glazed and iron-glazed blackware sherds were also recovered.

CBM and fired clay (see Appendix C.2)

3.7.7 A small assemblage of 218 fragments of fired clay and CBM weighing 13.5kg was recovered from the site. A small amount of this originated from the Roman period. A total of 7 fragments of Roman CBM were recovered, weighing 787g, and derived from Roman tiles (flanged *tegulae)* made from fine sandy fabrics. The majority of CBM dated to the medieval and later medieval periods. This consisted of fragments of roof tile and fragments of brick. Sixty-six fragments of fired clay were recovered from Phase 2 medieval contexts, the majority of which were late medieval/post-medieval. The largest group recovered originated from pit/waterhole **188**. Phase 3 features contained a total of 142 fragments of CBM and 8 pieces of fired clay. The proportion of brick increased greatly in Phase 3. All CBM and burnt clay originated from waterholes, ditches and pits along with layers and spreads and therefore was not found *in situ* in terms of its original use. It may have been dumped there along with other domestic refuse or placed there deliberately to stabilise large areas of ground already heavily pitted and filled with domestic refuse.

Metalwork (see Appendix C.3)

3.7.8 A total of 252 artefacts were recovered from site and varied in date from the 13th to the 20th centuries. The assemblage was heavily dominated by iron (Fe) objects, with copper alloy items also featuring prominently. The iron objects were difficult to date and were dominated by hand forged nails. Finds of note included a Roman glass melon bead (SF30 from the top fill 151 of pit **150**) and also a copper alloy strap end (SF23 from the top fill 203 of pond **202**) dated to the 13-14th centuries.

Faunal remains (see Appendix D.1)

3.7.9 The total assemblage of animal bone recovered from both environmental sample and hand collection from site numbered 310 recordable fragments, and weighed 22.2kg. Bone was mainly recovered from pits and ditches and included material from cattle, sheep, goat, horse, pig, dog, red deer, domestic fowl and pheasant alongside frog,

mouse and fish species. Both butchery marks and gnawing marks from carnivores and rodents were also evident.

3.7.10 The smallest assemblage originated from Late Anglo-Saxon (Phase 1) pit **146** and included a pig mandible and a pheasant tibia. Material from medieval Phase 2 deposits produced 102 recordable fragments, of which cattle was dominant, followed by pig and sheep/goat. Butchery marks were evident on cattle pelvis fragments from pit **293** in the form of dismemberment chop marks. Analysis of the skeletal remains of all pig, goat and cow suggest that all stages of carcass processing and consumption were represented. Other animals from this phase included red deer, represented by an antler fragment from pit **293**. This possibly attests to craft working, as one tine of the antler had been chopped and then snapped off. Cranial elements of a dog were also present, along with bones from domestic fowl.

3.7.11 The largest assemblage of animal originated from the late medieval/post-medieval Phase 3. Again, cattle dominated the assemblage, making up 44% of the total, followed by sheep/goat and pig.

3.7.12 Cattle bone dominated the assemblages from both Phases 2 and 3 and were the mainstay of the food economy, closely followed by pig and sheep. Heavy chop marks and the presence of meaty joints and waste bone suggests that butchery was occurring close to site, with the resulting waste dumped in pits. The presence of fowl, both wild and domestic, suggests that these would have played a role in food consumption in this area. Evidence of very young sheep, pig or cow was low suggesting that animals were not raised or bred on site. Indeed, the age of animal bone suggests a farming technique based on meat production with a secondary use for the production of wool and possibly leather. Analysis of the bone age showed that pigs were slaughtered around 15-19 months whereas cattle were slaughtered at 3-4 years. In the case of sheep, the material record showed that individual animals were either adults or around 2 years of age, suggesting a mixed economy of both the slaughter of younger animals and the preservation of older animals for wool.

Fish (see Appendix D.2)

3.7.13 Only a small assemblage of fish bone was recovered from site. Sea fish remnants were apparent within all periods from site, with flat-fish such as plaice and lemon sole dominating. The only evidence of freshwater fish originated from a tooth of a pike from the medieval period, found in the large pit **322** in Area 3.

Environmental (see Appendix D.3)

3.7.14 Thirty one bulk samples were taken from site, with the majority of sampled contexts dating to the medieval period. In general, the samples displayed evidence of the disposal of domestic waste since small quantities of charred cereal grains along with small animal and fish bone were recovered. Charred remains were present in most samples. Wheat barley and oat grain remains were located in pits **240**, **289** and **293**. Other charred food plants represented in the record included pea, apple, bramble and elderflower, again pointing to domestic waste cast away into refuse pits. Other seeds present represented plants growing in arable fields and pastures such as grasses, henbane and clover.

3.8 Publication and archiving

Publication

3.8.1 It is intended to publish an expanded summary of the project in the *Proceeding of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History.*

Archiving

3.8.2 The site archive (under Site Code FML078) comprises and maximum of 16 bulk finds boxes, four document boxes and nine small find boxes. The finds are appropriately packaged and no finds require conservation.

4 Discussion and Conclusions

Introduction

4.1.1 As well as providing an overview and synthesis of the results of the excavation, the discussion that follows explicitly addresses the research aims and objectives as set out in Section 2.2. Firstly the evidence for Anglo-Saxon activity on the site is reviewed, followed by a more substantial discussion of the medieval to early post-medieval phases of the site's use. This includes consideration of the key research aims of the excavation, notably in reviewing the evidence that this may have been the location of Framlingham Fair, and discussing (in the context of wider understandings of the morphology and development of medieval settlement in Suffolk) how this part of the Framlingham hinterland related to the historic core of the town.

Anglo-Saxon (Phase 1)

4.1.2 Although a small amount of residual Roman pottery was recovered from the site, no features could be attributed to this period, and the earliest identified features were of middle to late Saxon date. Only two features belonging to this period (both originally recorded during the evaluation) were identified; late Saxon pit **146** in Area 2 and an east to west aligned middle Saxon ditch recorded in Trenches 10 and 31-2 (**79**, **121** and **125**). Neither of these produced large assemblages of pottery, although the small faunal assemblage from pit **146** hints at occupation during this period somewhere in the vicinity of the site. On the basis of the evidence for Anglo-Saxon activity encountered during the evaluation, establishing the extent and character of this phase was highlighted as a specific research objective for the excavation (Section 2.2), but it has only been possible to confirm the presence of the two features recorded during the trenching with very little additional evidence, beyond 20 sherds of Middle Saxon Ipswich ware type pottery recovered as residual finds from later features in Area 1.

4.1.3 The sparse evidence for middle to late Saxon activity is difficult to interpret, but does suggest some settlement in the vicinity of the site. There is little direct evidence for Anglo-Saxon activity in Framlingham, the most notable finds being a 7th century copper alloy disc and an Ipswich ware pottery vessel recovered during investigations within the outer bailey of the castle in 1954 (Knocker 1956; FML002). These finds were recovered during the excavation of a inhumation cemetery, which was originally argued to be of middle Saxon date (*ibid*), but a more recent reassessment has suggested that the burials are very unlikely to have been associated with the Anglo-Saxon finds and probably date to the later 12th century (Alexander 2007, 19-20). Despite the paucity of archaeological evidence for this period in Framlingham, Magnus Alexander has made a convincing case (on the basis of topographic analysis, parish boundaries and place-name evidence) that the later site of Framlingham castle was the centre of an extensive middle to late Saxon estate which covered the modern parish as well as parts of Saxtead and Dennington (Alexander 2007, 6-7). According to Alexander's tentative reconstruction of this 'early' estate, the site discussed here would have lain within the arable core surrounding Framlingham and some dispersed settlement might be expected to have occurred in these areas during the middle and late Saxon period (ibid, 8-10, fig. 1)

Medieval to early post-medieval (Phases 2 and 3)

Introduction

4.1.4 Aside from the very few features of middle and late Saxon date discussed above, the vast majority of the finds and features from the site relate to medieval and early post-medieval activity and consisted essentially of a large number of pits set within a complex of drainage ditches. Although it has been possible to separate this activity into two broad phases covering the medieval (Phase 1) and late medieval to post-medieval periods (Phase 2), it is very clear that the remains encountered represent an unbroken sequence, which Anderson's analysis of the substantial pottery assemblage suggests dates largely to a period spanning the 13th to 15th centuries (Appendix C.1). The discussion provided here firstly sets out a summary and description of the site sequence before addressing the research objectives presented in Section 2.2.2.

Site Sequence

4.1.5 Arguably the most significant feature was the long ditch (**154**) which ran north south across the entire northern half of the development, enclosing a substantial area which presumably extended up to Fairfield Road to the west, beyond the limits of excavation (see Fig. 1). Although relatively few finds were recovered from this feature, the pottery derived from its fills is consistent with an origin sometime in the 12th to 14th centuries, whilst the way in which both Phase 1 and Phase 2 pits in Area 1 appear to be located in reference to (to the west of), and to respect, the ditch suggests it was laid out at an early stage of Phase 1 and remained as a visible, and perhaps actively maintained, feature for centuries - finally being re-cut to carry a ceramic field drain pipe in the early modern period. Although ditch **154** may have had an important function as a boundary feature, it seems clear that it also functioned to control drainage on the site, running into a large pond (**202**) at its northern end and with numerous east to west aligned 'feeder' gullies running down-slope into it from the east.

4.1.6 As noted above, the location of other features appear to have been strongly influenced/structured by the layout of ditch **154**. The vast majority of the Phase 2 pits were located immediately to the west of ditch **154**, especially in Area 1, whilst in no cases did any Phase 2 pits encroach onto the line of the ditch and its associated gullies. The inter-cutting groups of pits in Area 1, initially encountered in the evaluation programme, invariably contained large quantities of dumped domestic waste, indicating that widespread refuse tipping had occurred here. Episodes of backfilling of pits were followed by efforts to consolidate the ground surface by laying down layers of crushed stone. The original purpose of the pits themselves remains elusive. Certainly they had been backfilled with rubbish, but whether the actual function of these was primarily for waste disposal remains unknown. The presence of pits not filled with domestic waste, such as large watering hole **188**, pits **141**, **131**, **181** and pit cluster **240**-**244** suggested these features, at least, were originally cut for some other purpose, perhaps as quarry pits or watering holes for livestock.

4.1.7 It is important to emphasise that Phase 3 saw a direct continuation of the pitting activity and deposition of domestic-type waste witnessed in Phase 2, taking place in an area that remained defined by the series of linear features, especially ditch **154**, laid out in Phase 2. In particular, large pits (**220** and **208**) were recorded in Area 1, to the north of the large medieval pit complexes **289** and **257**, where again they were surrounded by spreads of dumped flint and refuse material. Pitting activity and the large scale deposition of domestic waste appears to have continued no later the early 16th century

and much of the (relatively small) assemblage of post medieval pottery is probably contemporary with the late medieval/transitional pottery of this date. Following this, there is little evidence for intensive activity on the site; archaeological features post-dating the 16th century are essentially restricted to field drains and by the time of the mid 19th century tithe map (Fig. 11) there was clearly no settlement in the immediate environs of the site. The area appears to have been given over entirely to agricultural use, and the colluvial deposit containing medieval to post medieval pottery identified in Area 1 (118) probably accumulated as a result of cultivation of the area in the later post medieval and early modern periods.

Evidence for the location of Framlingham Fair

4.1.8 Given the documentary evidence that the site of the medieval fair at Framlingham was located somewhere to the south of the town, in the Fairfield Road area (see Section 1.3), a key objective of the project was to establish whether there was any evidence for the fair's location on or close to the site, especially as the evaluation report had suggested that some of remains encountered during the trenching, notably the stone/surfaces spreads and ponds later investigated during the excavation, may have related to management of stock taken to the fair (Tsybaeva 2017, 14).

4.1.9 The earliest documentary evidence for the fair at Framlingham has been reviewed by John Ridgard (1985, 17), and indicates that a fair was first established in the late 13th century, held annually at Michaelmas (29th of September) and lasting for six days (longer than the more customary three days of most medieval fairs). By 1324-5 another fair had been added – held over three days in Whitsun week (May/June). Green's 1889 history of Framlingham and Saxtead suggests the fairs were held into the 17th century and, significantly, he describes them as being held in a “field to the south of the town, containing fifteen acres” (Green 1889, 186; See also Section 1.3); no doubt somewhere along the course of or very close to Fairfield Road.

4.1.10 As discussed in more detail below, perhaps the best interpretation of the medieval remains encountered on the site is that they represent an area adjacent to settlement along the frontage of Fairfield Road – essentially representing the rear part of tofts or plots where domestic waste was dumped in disused pits, and perhaps also used for horticulture and/or penning livestock.. If this argument is accepted, it seems unlikely that the excavated area lay within the location of the fair itself. Although it remains possible that the ponds and consolidated surfaces first encountered during the evaluation may have been associated in some way with the fair, it seems likely that any archaeological traces of the fair itself would be very ephemeral – and perhaps best represented by metalwork finds representing causal losses rather than substantial deposits of domestic waste and cut features. In this context it is notable that the metalwork assemblage, whilst including coins and several fine copper alloys finds (including a strap end and several buckles) is regarded as being fairly typical of an 'everyday' medieval rural assemblage (see Sami, Appendix C.). A potentially more significant assemblage of medieval metalwork, including eleven silver coins of 13th to 16th century date and two jettons, were recovered during metal detecting from an area directly to the west of the site, on the other side of Fairfield Road and the river Ore (FML019; see Section 1.3 and Fig. 1); this could arguably represent better evidence for the kind of intensive commercial activities associated with the fair.

The medieval and post-medieval activity in its local and regional context

4.1.11 Aside from the site specific objective concerning the location of the Framlingham Fair, the main research potential of the site lies in its potential to contribute to regional research objectives relating to the medieval period – most notably in terms of understanding the dynamics and chronology of medieval settlement patterns (Medlycott 2011, 70).

4.1.12 Despite the large quantities of domestic waste recovered from the site, most notably the large assemblage of medieval and post medieval pottery, (over 1500 sherds of medieval/late medieval pottery), alongside a fairly substantial faunal assemblage and charred plant remains typical of those from a domestic context, there was no unequivocal evidence for settlement in the form of structures. Instead, archaeologically recognisable activity within the excavation area appears to have been restricted to the digging and maintenance of drainage ditches, pitting and the consolidation of ground surfaces with dumps of flint cobbles.

4.1.13 The scale of the pottery assemblage and the absence of direct evidence for settlement activity on the site raises the possibility that at least some of the material deposited on the site could have been transported *en masse* from elsewhere, potentially from within the town itself. This possibility is discussed by Anderson in relation to the pottery (Appendix C.1), but she notes that the cross links between sherds from individual vessels found in intercutting pits suggests a degree of re-working incompatible with a single episode of deposition, and she prefers to do see the assemblage as domestic waste deriving from an adjacent area of settlement. Following Anderson, our preferred, if tentative, interpretation of the medieval and early post medieval remains is that they represent activity to the rear of tofts on the frontage of Fairfield Road, within the rear parts of associated crofts/paddocks in which various 'back-yard' activities were undertaken. The range of artefacts and environmental evidence recovered form the site are broadly typical of rural medieval assemblages from the region, and have been summarised above (Section 3.7). The pottery is dominated by local coarsewares with few finer table wares or imported pieces, whilst both the faunal assemblage and charred plant remains are typical reflections of the agricultural economy of the region.

4.1.14 If the site does indeed represent a discrete area of medieval settlement adjacent to this stretch of Fairfield Road, it would have lain some 400m south of the southern boundary of medieval town itself (see Fig. 2, FML 052; Alexander 2007, fig. 15). As such, it can probably be best interpreted as one element of a wider pattern of dispersed medieval settlement across the parish, away from the town, as attested by areas of probable green edge settlement at Cole's Green, Brablin Green and Apsey Green, as well as several moated sites (see above, Section 1.3, Fig. 2 and Alexander 2007; 33-36, fig 14). This kind of dispersed settlement pattern is entirely typical of much of 'High Suffolk' (see Martin 2012). It is notable that many of the dispersed green-edge settlements in Suffolk appear to originate in the 12th and 13th centuries, and Martin has suggested their appearance may partly reflect a growth of population during this period. This this broad chronology would accord well with the evidence from this site – where significant activity appears to have begun no earlier than the 12th century.

4.1.15 Unlike some other medieval settlements in the county there is no clear evidence of a substantial decline in activity associated with the economic and demographic problems of 14th century (e.g. Woolhouse 2016), this is especially notable given the well-documented effects of the Black Death on Framlingham (recorded as reaching the town in January 1349) which Ridgard's analysis of the historical records suggests may have

reduced the towns population by up to 40% (Ridgard, 5). Instead, activity on the site appears to have continued until he late 15th or early 16th century.

Conclusion

4.1.16 The results of the excavations are significant in terms of having produced a large assemblage of medieval material in an area of Suffolk where there have been few comparable discoveries in recent years. In particular the pottery assemblage is of some importance in contributing to the body of evidence relevant to understanding the production and distribution of medieval pottery in the county (see Appendix C.1). In the more local context, it remains unclear whether the site was located on or close to the site of the documented medieval fairs held in Framlingham, but the excavation has provided evidence for activity that seems very likely to relate to nearby settlement, dating from as early as the 12th/13th centuries through to the 16th century, away from the historic core of the town.

Appendix A. Context List Inventory

A.1

Context	Trench	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled By	Phase	Length	Breadth	Depth	Compaction	Colour	Fine component
109	Area 1	cut	ditch		110	3	1	1.3	0.2			
110	Area1	fill	ditch	109		3	1	1.3	0.2	firm	mid grey brown	silty clay
111	site wide	layer	topsoil							firm	dark brown	clay silt
112	site wide	layer	sub soil							firm	mid grey brown	silt clay
113	site wide	layer	natural geology							firm	mid grey yellow varying to mid grey blue when at significant depth	clay
114	Area1	cut	ditch terminus		115	3	1	0.9	0.36			
115	Area1	fill	ditch terminus fill			3	1	0.9	0.3	firm	mid grey brown	silt clay
116	Area1	cut	pit	116	117	3	1	1.04	0.3			
117	Area1	fill	pit fill	116		3	1	1.04	0.3	firm	mid brown	silty clay
118	Area1	layer	colluvial spread			4	1	3.3	0.3	firm	dark brown grey	silt clay
119	Trench 31	cut	ditch		120	4	0.5	0.86	0.16			
120	Trench 31	fill	ditch fill	119		3	0.5	0.86	0.16	firm	mid brown	silty clay
121	Trench 31	cut	ditch		122	1	1	0.8	0.25			
122	Trench 31	fill	ditch fill	121		1	1	0.8	0.25	firm	mid grey brown	silty clay
123	Trench 32	cut	ditch		124	3	1	0.7	0.13			
124	Trench 32	fill	ditch fill	123		3	1	0.7	0.13	firm	mid grey brown	silt clay
125	Trench 32	cut	ditch		126	1	1	0.74	0.16			
126	Trench 32	fill	ditch	125		1	1	0.74	0.16	Firm	Mid greyish brown	Silty clay

Context	Trench	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled By	Phase	Length	Breadth	Depth	Compaction	Colour	Fine component
127	Trench 33	cut	ditch		128	3	1	0.9	0.28			
128	Trench 33	fill	ditch	127		3	1	0.74	0.16	Very firm.	Light greyish brown	Clay
129	Trench 33	cut	ditch		130	2	1	0.9	0.18			
130	Trench 33	fill	ditch	129			1	0.9	0.18	Firm	Mid greyish brown	Silty clay
131	Area1	cut	pit		132	2	1.7	1.7	0.76			
132	Area1	fill	pit	131		2	1.7	1.7	0.76	Very firm.	Mid greyish brown	Silty clay
133	Area 2	cut	ditch		134	4	0.65	0.48	0.34			
134	Area 2	fill	ditch	133			0.65	0.48	0.34	Very firm	Light greyish brown - mottled with mid brownish brown	Clay with silty inclusions
135	Area 2	cut	ditch		136		1	1.15	0.09			
136	Area 2	fill	ditch	135			1	1.15	0.09	Firm	Mid greyish brown	Silty clay
137	Area 2	cut	ditch		138		4	0.5	0.08			
138	Area 2	fill	ditch	137			4	0.5	0.08	Medium but, due to rain, very sloppy.	Light yellowish brown	Clay
139	Area 2	cut	ditch		140		4	0.72	0.14			
140	Area 2	fill	ditch	139			4	0.72	0.14	Medium	Mid orangey brown	Clay
141	Area 1	cut	pit		142,143	2	1.65	1.2	0.9			
142	Area 1	fill	pit	141		2	1.65	0.8	0.42	Soft (wet)	Dark greyish brown	Silty clay
143	Area 1	fill	pit	141		2	1.65	1.2	0.46	Firm	Mid greyish brown	silty clay
144	Area 1	cut	Field drain		145		1	0.5	0.4			
145	Area 1	fill	Field drain	144			1	0.5	0.4	Very firm.	Light orangish brown	Clay
146	Area 2	cut	pit		147	1	1.7	1.2	0.2			
147	Area 2	fill	pit	146		1	1.7	1.2	0.2	Firm	Mid greyish brown with orange mottle	Silty clay

Context	Trench	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled By	Phase	Length	Breadth	Depth	Compaction	Colour	Fine component
148	Area 1	cut	ditch		149	2	1	1.3	0.39			
149	Area 1	fill	ditch	148		2	1	1.3	0.39	Firm	Dark brown	Silty clay
150	Area 1	cut	Pit?		151, 152, 153	3	1.5	2.1	0.4			
151	Area 1	fill	pit	150		3	1.5	0.7	0.2	Friable	Dark greyish brown	Silty clay
152	Area 1	fill	pit	150		3	1.5	2.1	0.1	Firm	Mid greyish brown	Silty clay
153	Area 1	fill	pit	150		3	1.5	1.6	0.2	Firm	Mid greyish brown	Silty clay
154	Area 1	cut	ditch			2						
155	Area 1	cut	ditch/gully		156	2	1	0.95	0.27			
156	Area 1	fill	Ditch/gully	155		2	1	0.95	0.27	Firm	Dark greyish brown	Silty clay
157	Area 1	cut	Ditch/gully		158	2	1	0.89	0.27			
158	Area 1	fill	Ditch/gully	157		2	1	0.89	0.27	Firm	Mid grey brown	Silty clay
159	Area 1	cut	Gully		160	2	1	0.8	0.21			
160	Area 1	fill	gully	159		2	1	0.8	0.21	Firm	Mid brown	Silty clay
161	Area 1	cut	ditch		162, 163	2	1	3.95	0.8			
162	Area 1	fill	ditch	161		2	1	0.9	0.3	Firm	Mottled bluey grey, orangish brown	Clay
163	Area 1	fill	ditch		161	2	1	3.95	0.5	Firm	Mid greyish brown	Silty clay
164	Area 1	cut	post hole		165		0.6	0.6	0.15			
165	Area 1	fill	post hole	164			0.6	0.6	0.15	Firm	Mid greyish brown	Silty clay
166	Area 1	cut	ditch		167, 168	2	1	2.3	0.96			
167	Area 1	fill	ditch	166		2	1	0.95	0.45	Hard	Mid greyish brown	Silty clay
168	Area 1	fill	ditch	166		2	1	2.3	0.51	Hard	Dark brown, orangey flecks	Silty clay
169	Area 1	fill	ditch	170		3	1	1.5	0.3	Compact	Mid brownish grey	Silty clay
170	Area 1	cut	ditch			3	1	1.5	0.3			
171	Area 1	cut	ditch		173,172	2	2.9	2.44	0.33			
172	Area 1	fill	ditch	171		2	2.9	2.44	0.08	Firm	Mid greyish brown with orange mottles	Silty clay
173	Area 1	fill	ditch	171		2	2.9	2.44	0.28	Firm	Mid greyish brown	Silty clay
174	Area 1	cut	pond		175	2	1.65	2.48	0.3			

Context	Trench	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled By	Phase	Length	Breadth	Depth	Compaction	Colour	Fine component
175	Area 1	fill	Pond	174		2	1.65	2.48	0.3	Firm	Mid greyish brown	Silty clay
176	Area 1	cut	field drain channel		177		3.33	0.21	0.07			
177	Area 1	fill	Field drain	176			3.33	0.11	0.06	Hard	Red	Terracotta
178	Area 1	fill	Field drain packing	176			3.33	0.21	0.07	Firm	Light greyish brown	Silty clay
179	Area 1	cut	pit		180	3	1.75	1.45	0.54			
180	Area 1	fill	pit	179		3	1.75	1.45	0.54	Hard	Dark greyish brown	Silty clay
181	Area 1	cut	Circular pit		184, 183, 182	2	2.85	2.75	0.87			
182	Area 1	fill	pit	181		2	2.85	1.72	0.45	Firm	Dark greyish brown	Clay silt
183	Area 1	fill	pit	181		2	2.85	0.45	0.25	Firm	Mid greyish yellow	Clay
184	Area 1	fill	pit	181		2	2.85	2.75	0.54	Firm	Mid brownish grey	Silty clay
185	Area 1	cut	gully		186		1.1	0.85	0.18			
186	Area 1	fill	gully	185			1.1	0.85	0.18	Firm	Mid brownish orange	Silty clay
187	Area 1	cut	pit	187	188, 194	2	6.68	4.5	1.06			
188	Area 1	cut	pit		189,190, 191	2	6.68	4.5	1.06			
189	Area 1	fill	pit	188		2	2.46	1.88	0.42	Very firm.	Light blue grey - mottled with orange brown	Sandy clay
190	Area 1	fill	pit	188		2	2.66	1.88	0.64	Very firm	Light orangey brown, mottled light bluey grey.	Clay
191	Area 1	fill	pit	188		2	2.72	2.28	0.2	Firm	Mid greyish brown	Silty clay
192	Area 1	cut	gully		193	2	3	0.5	0.24			
193	Area 1	fill	gully	192		2	3	0.5	0.24	Hard	Mid orange brown	Silty clay
194	Area 1	cut	pit		195, 206, 207	2	6.68	4.5	1.04			
195	Area 1	fill	pit	194		2	3.75	2.2	0.5	Friable	Mid brownish grey	Silty clay
196	Area 1	cut	gully		197	2	1.14	0.71	0.17			
197	Area 1	fill	gully	196		2	1.14	0.71	0.17	Firm	Mid greyish orange	Silty clay
198	Area 1	cut	gully		199	2	1	0.6	0.2			
199	Area 1	fill	gully	198		2	1	0.6	0.2	Medium	Light grey brown	Silty clay
200	Area 1	cut	gully		201	2	1	0.8	0.22			

Context	Trench	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled By	Phase	Length	Breadth	Depth	Compaction	Colour	Fine component
201	Area 1	fill	gully	200		2	1	0.8	0.22	Occ.flint and chalk.	Light yellowish brown	Clay
202	Area 1	cut	Pond		202, 204, 205	2	18.15	1.8	1			
203	Area 1	fill	Pond	202		2	16.7	1.8	0.5	Firm	Dark greyish brown	Silty clay
204	Area 1	fill	pond	202		2	18.15	1.8	0.4	Firm	Mid greyish brown	Silty clay
205	Area 1	fill	pond	202		2	10.75	1.8	0.25	Firm	Light brownish grey/Pale grey	Silty clay
206	Area 1	fill	pit	194		2	2.5	1.8	0.7	Compact	Mid reddish grey	Clay
207	Area 1	fill	pit	194		2	1.1	0.7	0.15	Firm	Light greyish brown with orange mottles	Silty clay
208	Area 1	cut	Watering hole		209,210, 211,212, 213,214, 215	3	1	2.6	1			
209	Area 1	fill	Watering hole	208		3	1	1.8	0.05	Very firm	Mid yellowish brown - mottled with mid blueish grey	Silty clay
210	Area 1	fill	Watering hole	208		3	1	2.2	0.6	Firm	Light brownish grey	Silty clay
211	Area 1	fill	Watering hole	208		3	1	0.95	0.13	Firm	Dark brownish grey	Silty clay
212	Area 1	fill	Watering hole	208		3	1	1.74	0.34	Firm.	Mid brownish grey	Silty clay
213	Area 1	fill	Watering hole	208		3	1	154	0.24	Firm	Light greyish brown	Silty clay
214	Area 1	fill	Watering hole	208		3	1	0.42	0.46	Firm	Light to mid yellowish brown	Silty clay
215	Area 1	fill	Watering hole	208		3	1	0.5	0.56	Firm	Mid to light yellowish brown	Silty clay
216	Area 1	cut	Watering hole		235, 218, 217	2	1	1.96	1			
217	Area 1	fill	pit	216		2	3	1.25	0.52	Hard	Dark brown	Silty clay
218	Area 1	fill	pit	216		2	3	0.8	0.2	Hard	Dark brownish yellow	Silty clay
219	Area 1	fill	pit	216			3	3.5	0.1	Hard	Light greyish yellow	Silty clay
220	Area 1	cut	Watering		221	3	1	2.3	1.2			

Context	Trench	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled By	Phase	Length	Breadth	Depth	Compaction	Colour	Fine component
			hole/pit									
221	Area 1	fill	Watering hole/pit	220		3	1	2.3	1.02	Firm	Mid brownish grey	Silty clay
222	Area 1	fill	pit	220		3	3	3.9	0.3	Hard	Light yellowish grey	Silty clay
223	Area 1	fill	post hole	224		3	0.65	0.6	0.1	Compact	Light brownish grey	Clay
224	Area 1	cut	post hole		223	3	0.65	0.6	0.1			
225	Area 1	cut	gully		226	1	1	0.68	0.22			
226	Area 1	fill	gully	225		1	1	0.68	0.22	Firm	Light orangey brown	Clay
227	Area 1	cut	post hole		228		0.65	0.55	0.1			
228	Area 1	fill	post hole	227			0.65	0.55	0.1	Firm	Mid brown grey	Silty clay
229	Area 1	cut	post hole		230		0.7	0.62	0.18			
230	Area 1	fill	Posthole	229			0.7	0.62	0.18	Firm	Dark browny red with black charcoal fragments	Silty clay
231	Area 1	cut	pit		232	2	0.85	1	0.35			
232	Area 1	fill	pit	231		2	0.85	1	0.35	Firm	Mid orangish brown	Silty clay
233	Area 1	cut	gully		234		4	0.8	0.38			
234	Area 1	fill	gully	233			4	0.8	0.38	Hard	Mid brown	Silty clay
235	Area 1	fill	pit	216		2	3	1.9	0.4	Hard	Dark grey brown	Silty clay
236	Area 1	cut	post hole		237		0.46	0.43	0.06			
237	Area 1	fill	post hole	236			0.46	0.43	0.06	Firm	Mid greyish brown	Silty clay
238	Area 1	fill	pit	240		2	2.3	1.62	0.4	Compact	Light grey	Firm sediment
239	Area 1	fill	pit	240		2	1.9	1.62	0.2	Soft but compact	Light blueish grey	Silty clay
240	Area 1	cut	pit		238, 239	2	2	1.7	0.58			
241	Area 1	fill	pit	242		2	1.2	1.45	0.74	Compact	Brownish grey	

Context	Trench	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled By	Phase	Length	Breadth	Depth	Compaction	Colour	Fine component
242	Area 1	cut	pit		241	2	1.2	1.45	0.74			
243	Area 1	fill	pit	244		2	1.7	1.5	0.85	Firm	Light brownish grey	
244	Area 1	cut	pit		243	2	1.7	1.5	0.85			
245	Area 3	cut	post hole		246		0.49	0.45	0.15			
246	Area 3	fill	post hole	245			0.49	0.45	0.15	Very firm	Greyish brown	Clay
247	Area 3	cut	gully		248	3	1	0.65	0.08			
248	Area 3	fill	gully	247		3	0.65	0.65	0.08	Firm	Mid greyish brown	Silty clay
249	Area 3	cut	gully		250	3	1	0.5	0.07			
250	Area 3	fill	gully	249		3	1	0.5	0.07	Firm	Mid greyish brown	Silty clay
251	Area 3	cut	pit		252	2	1.4	0.7	0.15			
252	Area 3	fill	pit	251		2	1.4	0.7	0.15	Hard	Mid greyish brown	Silty clay
253	Area 3	cut	ditch		254	3	1	0.56	0.23			
254	Area 3	fill	ditch	253		3	1	0.56	0.23	Firm	Mid greyish brown	Silty clay
255	Area 1	fill	ditch	254		2	0	1.7	0.05	Compact but loose	Mid reddish grey	Silty clay
256	Area 1	cut	ditch		255	2	0	1.7	0.05			
257	Area 1	cut	pit		258	2	2	2	0.58			
258	Area 1	fill	pit	257		2	2	2	0.58	Firm	Mid greyish brown	Silty clay
259	Area 1	cut	pit		258	2	1	1.27	0.38			
260	Area 1	fill	pit	259		2	1	1.27	0.38	Hard	Dark greyish brown	Silty clay
261	Area 3	cut	ditch		262	3	1	1.07	0.58			
262	Area 3	fill	ditch	261		3	1	1.07	0.58	Firm	Dark brown	Silty clay
263	Area 1	cut	ditch		264	2	1	0.52	0.18			
264	Area 1	fill	ditch	263		2	1	0.52	0.18	Firm	Mid orangish brown	Silty clay
265	Area 1	cut	gully		266	3	1	0.44	0.21			
266	Area 1	fill	gully	265		3	1	0.44	0.21	Very firm	Mid reddish brown	Clay
267	Area 1	fill	gully	268		2	1	0.8	0.23	Compact	Light brown	Sandy clay
268	Area 1	cut	gully		267	2	1	0.8	0.23			
269	Area 1	cut	pit		270		0.85	0.7	0.12			
270	Area 1	fill	pit	269			0.85	0.7	0.12	Firm	Mid greyish Brown	Silty clay
271	Area 1	cut	pit		272	4	2.4	0.4	0.5			
272	Area 1	fill	pit	271			2.4	0.4	0.5	Hard	Dark brown grey	Silty clay

Context	Trench	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled By	Phase	Length	Breadth	Depth	Compaction	Colour	Fine component
273	Area 1	fill	gully	274		2	1	0.6	0.15	Compact	Light brownish grey	Silty clay
274	Area 1	cut	gully		273	2	1	0.6	0.15			
275	Area 1	cut	pit		276	2	1	1.8	0.47			
276	Area 1	fill	pit	275		2	1	1.8	0.47	Hard	Mid yellowish brown	Silty clay
277	Area 1	fill	ditch	278		2	1	2.4	0.55	Compact	Mid brownish grey	Clay
278	Area 1	cut	ditch		277	2	1	2.4	0.55			
279	Area 1	fill	pit	282		3	1.8	2.1	0.25	Compact	Mid grey	Silty clay
280	Area 1	fill	pit	282		3	1	1.6	0.12	Mod.compact	Dark grey	Silty clay
281	Area 1	fill	pit	282		3	0.9	1.4	0.18	Moderately compact	Mid grey	Clay
282	Area 1	cut	pit		298, 281, 280, 279	3	1.8	2.1	1			
283	Area 3	cut	ditch		284	2	1	1.4	0.4			
284	Area 3	fill	ditch	283		2	1	1.4	0.4	Hard	Brownish yellow	Silty clay
285	Area 3	cut	ditch		286	2	1	2.1	0.35			
286	Area 3	fill	ditch	285		2	1	2.1	0.35	Hard	Mid brown	Silty clay
287	Area 3	cut	pit		288		1.17	0.75	0.11			
288	Area 3	fill	pit	287			1.17	0.75	0.11	Firm.	Mid orange grey	Sandy clay
289	Area 1	cut	pit		290, 291, 292	2	1.6	3.1	1.04			
290	Area1	fill	pit	289		2	1.6	1.3	0.2	very firm	mid blue grey and mid yellow brown	clay with sand lens'
291	Area1	fill	pit	289		2	1.6	2.3	0.61	firm	mid yellow brown	silt clay
292	Area1	fill	pit	293		2	1.6	5.4	0.2	firm	light grey brown	silty clay
293	Area1	cut	pit		294, 295 ,296 , 297 ,292	2	1.6	2.68	1.32			
294	Area1	fill	pit	293		2	1.6	0.7	0.33	firm	mid blue brown	silty clay

Context	Trench	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled By	Phase	Length	Breadth	Depth	Compaction	Colour	Fine component
295	Area1	fill	seconda ry pit fill	293		2	1.6	0.84	0.32	soft	mid grey	silt clay
296	Area1	fill	pit	293		2	1.6	2.68	0.58	firm	mid yellow brown	silty clay
297	Area1	fill	pit	293		2	1.6	0.36	0.14	loose	mid grey brown	silty clay
298	Area 1	fill	redeposi ted natural	282		3	0.8	1.3	0.4	moder ately compa ct	mid reddish grey	clay
299	Area 3	cut	pit		300 301	2	4.2	2.5	0.9			
300	Area 3	fill	pit fill	299		2	4.2	2.5	0.9	soft	mid yellow brown	silt clay
301	Area 3	fill	pit fill	299		2	4.2	2.5	0.7	soft	mid grey brown	silty clay
302	Area 3	cut	pit		303	3	0.5	1.5	0.69			
303	Area 3	fill	pit	302		3	0.5	1.5	0.69	hard	mid yellow brown	silt clay
304	Area 3	cut	pit		305 306 307 308	3	4.1	2.4	0.8			
305	Area 3	fill	primary fill of pit	304		3	4.1	2.4	0.2	hard	mid grey orange	silt clay
306	Area 3	fill	pit fill	304		3	4.1	2.4	0.72	friable	dark grey	clay silt
307	Area 3	fill	pit	304		3	3.6	2.4	0.39	hard	mid orange brown	silt clay
308	Area 3	fill	pit fill	304		3	2.6	2.4	0.32	soft	dark yellow brown	silt clay
309	Area 3	cut	pit		310	3	2.4	1.1	0.45			
310	Area 3	fill	pit	309		3	2.4	1.1	0.45	firm	dark brown grey	clay
311	Area 3	cut	pit		312, 313, 314, 315, 316	3	3	1.3	0.55			
312	Area 3	fill	pit	311		3	2.9	1.05	0.18	firm	dark grey brown	clay
313	Area 3	fill	pit	311		3	2.9	0.8	0.18	soft	light grey	ash silt
314	Area 3	fill	pit fill	311		3	2.9	0.88	0.2	firm	mid grey brown	clay
315	Area 3	fill	pit fill	311		3	2.9	0.95	0.25	firm	dark grey brown	clay
316	Area 3	fill	pit fill	311		3	2.9	0.7	0.25	firm	mid yellow brown	clay
317	Area 3	cut	pit		318	3	2	0.5	0.24			
318	Area 3	fill	pit fill	317		3	2.9	0.5	0.3	firm	mid yellow brown	clay
319	Area 1	cut	gully		320	2	1	0.7	0.19			
320	Area 1	fill	Gully Fill	319		2	1	0.7	0.19	firm	mid brown orange	silt clay
321	Area 3	layer	flint spread			2	5.3	1.8	0.2	hard	mid grey brown	silt clay
322	Area 3	cut	pit		324,	3	2	3.7	1.2			

Context	Trench	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled By	Phase	Length	Breadth	Depth	Compaction	Colour	Fine component
					325, 326							
323	Area 3	fill	pit	333		3	2	2.4	0.55	stiff	lenses of mid grey and yellow red, 0.1m	clay
324	Area 3	fill	pit	322		3	2	3.7	0.62	soft	dark grey	clay silt
325	Area 3	fill	pit	322		2	2	1	0.1	very soft	light brown beige	silty ash
326	Area3	fill	pit	322		2	2	2.78	0.6	firm	mid grey brown	silty clay
327	Area 3	cut	pit		328, 329, 330	3	2	1.2	0.44			
328	Area 3	fill	pit	327		3	2	1.2	0.04	firm	light brown yellow	clay
329	Area 3	fill	pit	327		3	2	1.2	0.4	soft	mid grey	clay silt
330	Area 3	fill	pit	327		3	2	0.38	0.06	firm	mid brown yellow	silt clay
331	Area 3	fill	pit	332		2	2	0.8	0.44	Stiff	Light yellow brown	Clay
332	Area 3	cut	pit		326, 325, 324	2	2	1.9	0.9			
333	Area 3	cut	pit		323	3	2	2.5	0.75			
334	Area 3	fill	pit	332		2	2	2	0.8	Stiff	Mid grey brown	Clay
335	Area 3	fill	pit	332		2	2	1.9	0.3	Stiff	Mid brown grey	Clay
336	Area 1	cut	pit		337, 338, 339,340	2	6.05	4	0.87			
337	Area 1	fill	pit	336		2	6.05	3.5	0.57	Firm	Dark orange brown	Silty clay
338	Area 1	fill	pit	336		2	6.05	0.45	0.86	Hard	Mid yellowish orange	Silty clay
339	Area 1	fill	pit	336		2	6.05	4	0.42	Hard	Mid orangey grey	Silty clay
340	Area 1	fill	pit	336		2	6.05	4	0.34	Hard	Mid-grey brown	Silty clay

Appendix B. Trench Descriptions

Trench 31						Orientation	NNE/SSW
General description						Length (m)	50
The trench contained one ditch in the northern end and a land drain in the south. Both were cut into natural geology and overlaid by topsoil. Subsoil was not observed.						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.4
Context No.	Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
111	Topsoil	50	2	0.38 max; 0.3 min	Dark brown firm clay silt with occasional small-medium chalk and flint fragments	-	-
113	Natural geology	50	2	-	mid grey yellow varying to mid grey blue (when at significant depth) firm clay	-	-
119	Cut	2	0.86	0.16	E/W running linear with steep concave sides and a flat base. Runs west and joins the southern end of ditch 154. Filled with 120.	-	-
120	Fill	2	0.86	0.16	Mid brown firm silty clay with occasional sml-med flint and chalk frags plus ceramic land drain. Fill of 119.	Ceramic tobacco pipe bowl; Fe metal blade fragment	Post-medieval
121	Cut	2	0.8	0.25	E/W running linear with moderately steep concave sides and a concave base. Filled with 122.	-	-
122	Fill	2	0.8	0.25	Mid grey brown firm silty clay with occasional natural flint and occasional small charcoal flecks. Fill of 122.	-	-

Trench 32						Orientation	NNE/SSW
General description						Length (m)	50
The trench contained two ditches located at both the northern and southern ends. Subsoil was not observed and both features cut the natural geology.						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.34
Context No.	Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
111	Topsoil	50	2		Dark brown firm clay silt with occasional small-medium chalk and flint fragments	-	-
113	Natural geology	50	2		mid grey yellow varying to mid grey blue (when at significant depth) firm clay	-	-
123	Cut	2	0.86	0.16	E/W running linear with gently sloping concave sides and a concave base.	-	-
124	Fill	2	0.86	0.16	Mid brown firm silty clay. Fill of 123.	Pottery	Mid 14-16th c.+
125	Cut	2	0.8	0.25	E/W running linear with steep concave sides and a flat base. Filled by 126.	-	-
126	Fill	2	0.8	0.25	Mid grey brown firm silty clay with occasional natural flint and occasional small charcoal flecks. Fill of 125.	Pottery	7-9th c.

Trench 33						Orientation	N/S
General description						Length (m)	50
The trench exposed two east to west aligned ditches. Subsoil was not observed and both features truncated the natural geology.						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.38
Context No.	Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
111	Topsoil	50	2		Dark brown firm clay silt with occasional small-medium chalk and flint fragments	-	-
113	Natural geology	50	2		mid grey yellow varying to mid grey blue (when at significant depth) firm clay	-	-
127	Cut	>2	0.9	0.28	E/W running linear with gently sloping concave sides and a concave base. Filled by 128	-	-
128	Fill	>2	0.9	0.28	Mid brown firm silty clay. Fill of 127.	Pottery	14th c.
129	Cut	>2	0.9	0.18	E/W running linear with gently sloping concave sides and a concave base. Filled by 130.	-	-
130	Fill	>2	0.9	0.18	Mid grey brown firm silty clay with occasional small charcoal flecks. Fill of 129.	-	-

Appendix C. Finds Reports

C.1 Pottery

By Sue Anderson

Introduction and methodology

C.1.1 Pottery totalling 1603 sherds (21,816g) was collected from 101 contexts, of which 22 formed part of the evaluation. Table 1 provides a quantification by period group. A summary catalogue is included at the end of this report.

Description	No	Wt/g	Eve	MNV
Roman	11	93	0.34	11
Middle Anglo-Saxon	20	203	0.40	19
Late Anglo-Saxon	1	3		1
Early medieval	15	62	0.07	15
Medieval	967	12865	7.24	713
Late medieval	543	7463	3.76	350
Post-medieval	44	1123	0.52	26
Unknown	2	4		2
Total	**1603**	**21816**	**12.33**	**1137**

Table 1. Pottery quantification by period.

C.1.2 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 unpub.). A x20 microscope was used for fabric identification and characterisation. Form terminology for medieval pottery is based on MPRG (1998). Recording uses a system of letters for fabric codes together with number codes for ease of sorting in database format. The results were input directly onto an Access database, which forms the archive catalogue.

Pottery by Period

Roman

C.1.3 Fragments of Roman greywares were recovered from nine contexts in Area 1, all residual in phases 2 and 3. Apart from one micaceous sherd which may be a Wattisfield product, all sherds were sandy greywares of unknown provenance (10 RBGW, 1 RBGM). The sherds included four jar rims of everted, flat-topped everted and cavetto forms, and one pedestal base was also found.

Middle Anglo-Saxon

C.1.4 Twenty sherds of Gritty Ipswich ware (GIPS) were recovered from ditch **154**, pit **187** and a few other features in Area 1, but one sherd was also found further south in Trench 14. Two sherds from ditch **121/125** provided a Phase 1 date for this feature. Six rim sherds were recovered, all from jars, the majority type E with one each of types C and K (West 1963).

Late Anglo-Saxon

C.1.5 A single small body sherd of St Neots-type ware was recovered from pit **58**/**146** in Trench 3.

Early Medieval

C.1.6 Early medieval wares are generally defined as handmade wares which first appeared in the 11th century and continued to be made into the 13th century in rural parts of East Anglia. Sometimes pots were finished on a turntable and many have wheelmade rims luted onto handmade bodies; rim forms suggest that this technique probably started in the 12th century in most areas. These handmade wares can be considered transitional between the Late Saxon and medieval wheelmade traditions, and their use overlaps with both period groups. However, the lack of Thetford-type ware in this group may indicate a later start date.

Fabrics

C.1.7 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 oxidised. 11th–12th c.
EMWG	Early medieval ware gritty. As EMW with common coarse sand.
EMWSS	Early medieval ware sparse shelly. Handmade, sparse shell up to 3mm (some leached), sparse medium sand (clear/brown), sparse clay pellets/soft ferrous inclusions, moderate to common mica. Hard. Brown/grey. 11th–13th c.

C.1.8 Table 2 shows the quantities of early medieval wares by fabric.

Description	Fabric	Date range	No	Wt/g	Eve	MNV
Early medieval ware	EMW	11th-12th c.	11	45		11
EMW gritty	EMWG	11th-12th c.	1	4		1
Early medieval sparse shelly ware	EMWSS	11th-13th c.	3	13	0.07	1
Total early medieval			*15*	*62*	*0.07*	*15*

Table 2. Early medieval wares by fabric

C.1.9 This group is dominated by the handmade sandy early medieval wares (EMW) typical of Norfolk and north Suffolk. Shelly wares form a minor component of the group – this fabric is more common at rural sites around Ipswich and Woodbridge.

Forms

C.1.10 Of the early medieval coarsewares, two rims in two fabrics (EMW, EMWSS) were identifiable as jars. The EMW jar rim was a typical simple everted forms, and the EMWSS rim was an everted-beaded form, common in the 12th–13th centuries. There were no decorated sherds in this period group.

Distribution

C.1.11 Sherds were recovered from features in Areas 1 and 3 and Trenches 14 and 18. There were no particular concentrations and all were found in association with later pottery, apart from one sherd in ditch fill 254, Area 3.

Medieval wares

C.1.12 Medieval coarsewares are wheelmade wares which are generally of 12th–14th-century date. This large group was dominated by coarsewares, the majority of which were unprovenanced.

Fabrics

C.1.13 The following fabric groups are of uncertain provenance or are unpublished:

MCW: generic fabric group for fine and medium sandy greywares with few other inclusions.

MCWM: generic fabric group for fine or very fine sandy greywares with common to abundant mica. In this assemblage a few sherds also contained ferrous material or red clay pellets.

MCWG: medium sandy greyware with common coarse sand inclusions. Similar to EMWG but wheelmade.

MCWC: medium sandy greyware with coarse chalk inclusions.

HOLL: Hollesley-type coarseware. Abundant fine sand visible in the surfaces, sparse to moderate mica, and occasional 'local' inclusions such as chalk and ferrous fragments. Usually pale grey

or almost white but may be oxidised to a buff or orange on one or both surfaces. 13th-14th c.

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

WVCW: Waveney Valley-type coarsewares. Fine sandy greywares, smooth surfaces without visible sand, few other inclusions. Forms similar to Hollesley-type wares.

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

HOLGcp: Hollesley-type glazed ware with clay pellets. Glazed version of HOLLcp.

WVGW: Glazed version of WVCW.

C.1.14 Grimston ware is defined by Little (1994), Ely coarseware by Spoerry (2008), Colchester-type wares (possibly from Great Horkesley or other Essex production sites) are defined by Cotter (2000), London-type wares by Pearce *et al*. (1985), and Yorkshire wares by Mainman and Jenner (2013).

Description	Fabric	Date range	No	Wt/g	Eve	MNV
Medieval coarseware	MCW	12th–14th c.	229	2713	0.75	186
Medieval coarseware micaceous	MCWM	12th–14th c.	152	1724	1.12	135
Hollesley-type coarseware	HOLL	13th–14th c.?	284	3490	1.97	236
HOLL with clay pellets	HOLLcp	L.13th-14th c.	67	1478	0.71	39
Waveney Valley coarsewares	WVCW	12th–14th c.	90	1032	1.08	49
Medieval coarseware gritty	MCWG	L.11th–13th c?	2	13		2
Ely coarseware[SA1]	ELCW	Med	1	3		1
Medieval chalk-tempered ware	MCWC	12th–14th c.	1	1		1
Hollesley glazed ware	HOLG	L.13th–E.14th c.	45	742	0.11	21
HOLG with clay pellets	HOLGcp	L.13th-14th c.	53	1003	1.36	13
Waveney Valley glazed wares	WVGW	13th–14th c.?	3	91		3
Grimston-type ware	GRIM	L.12th–14th c.	13	256		4
Colchester-type ware	COLC	L.13th–M.16th c.	1	2		1
London-type ware	LOND	L.12th–E.14th c.	1	7		1

Yorkshire glazed wares	YORK	Medieval	1	3		1
Normandy gritty ware	NORM	11th–13th c.	1	9	0.14	1
Saintonge	SAIN	12th–13th c.	1	1		1
Unprovenanced glazed	UPG	L.12th–14th c.	22	297		18
Total medieval			*967*	*12865*	*7.24*	*713*

Table 3. The quantifications of high medieval pottery.

C.1.15 The range of fabrics present during the medieval period was varied. A high proportion of the coarsewares in this assemblage are of unknown origin and have been recorded as MCW and MCWM in particular. However, within these groups there was a range of very fine, fine and medium sandy greywares, some with partial oxidisation of margins or surfaces, and a few with sparse inclusions typical of the area (mica, calcareous particles, flint, ferrous fragments and clay pellets). There were perhaps three or four main types, with many minor fabric groups. Basic inclusions are recorded in the catalogue.

C.1.16 Hollesley-type ware is the most frequently occurring fabric in this group, as is commonly found at sites in east Suffolk. These, and the 'Waveney Valley' coarsewares, may have been made more locally than these attributions suggest, as the forms and fabrics are very similar and represent a trend seen throughout eastern Suffolk. At present there are no known medieval kilns within the vicinity of Framlingham, but given the variety in fabrics and the importance of the town, it is likely that some existed.

C.1.17 The glazed wares are also dominated by Hollesley-type products, with a small group of Waveney Valley type, and some Grimston products. Small quantities of pottery from Essex, London, York and northern and south-western France were also present. The unprovenanced glazed wares had similar inclusions to some of the MCW and most were probably of local origin. A few sherds had glaze which appeared to be incompletely fused, perhaps indicative of kiln wasters – these were fine sandy greywares with oxidised exteriors and moderate burnt-out organics.

Forms

Coarsewares

C.1.18 The range of forms present in the high medieval group comprised jars, jugs, bowls, a possible curfew and a lid (Table 4), identified from rims or other distinguishing features.

Fabric	**jar**	**jar/jug**	**jug**	**jug?**	**bowl**	**bowl?**	**curfew?**	**lid**
HOLL	14	2	4	1	11	1		
HOLLCP	5				2			
MCW	7		2		4		1	

MCWM	6	1	4	1	4	1		1
WVCW	6				5			
Totals	*38*	*3*	*10*	*2*	*26*	*2*	*1*	*1*

Table 4. Forms by fabric in the medieval group (MNV)

C.1.19 In total there were 74 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, so Table 5 below shows the combined wheelmade forms and rim types.

Rim	**Code**	**jar**	**jar/jug**	**jug**	**jug?**	**bowl**	**bowl?**	**Suggested date**
Everted	EV	1						L.11th-12th c.
Flaring	FLAR				1			L.11th-13th c.
Tapered everted	TAP			1				L.11th-13th c.
Inturned	INT	1						L.11th13th c.?
Everted beaded	EVBD	3						12th-13th c.
Upright, everted tip	UPEV	3						12th-13th c.
Everted with everted tip	EVEV					1		12th-13th c.
Flat-topped beaded	FTBD			1		2		12th-13th c.?
Flat-topped everted	FTEV			1				13th c.?
Upright with FTEV tip	UPFTEV	1						13th c.?
Lid-seated everted	LSEV	1						12th-14th c.
Upright, tapered tip	UPTAP	1						12th-14th c.
Everted square beaded	EVSQ	10	1	1		15		13th-14th c.
Square beaded	SQBD	4	1		1	2	1	13th-14th c.
Thickened everted	THEV	5		1		1	1	13th-14th c.
Upright square beaded	UPSQ	4	1					13th-14th c.

Upright thickened	UPTH		2		13th-14th c.?
Collared	COLL	3	1		13th-15th c.
Complex everted	COMP			1	14th c.+

Table 5. Medieval coarseware rim types and forms (MNV)

C.1.20 The rim forms indicate that the assemblage may includes some early wares, but that the majority of pottery belongs to the second half of the period.

C.1.21 The majority of vessels were jars, varying in rim diameter between 130–300mm. The bowls varied between 260–520mm. The jug rims were 90–130mm in diameter. Bases were generally sagging types and the few handles were wide strap or rod types. Decoration was minimal and comprised a few body sherds with applied thumbed strips, combed or incised horizontal lines, one example of combed wavy lines, two of diagonal slashes, and several vessels (mainly bowls) with finger tip impressions at the shoulder. A few ?jug bases were thumbed, as was one rim which also had an incised wavy line on the inner edge.

Glazed wares

C.1.22 Glazed wares formed *c*.9% 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.

C.1.23 Whilst the majority of vessels in this category were probably jugs, only seven rims were present. These included a Grimston-type triangular-beaded jug rim, a Hollesley-type flat-topped beaded rim, three upright flat-topped rims in Hollesley 'cp' fabric, and one tapered and one triangular beaded type also in Hollesley 'cp'. Eight handles were wide strap forms, six were rods and one was a twisted rod. Bases were generally sagging, but one Hollesley 'cp' example was flat. Glaze was generally green with only a few 'orange' (clear or uncoloured) examples. A few vessels were decorated with applied strips or pellets, some with brown slip lines and some with incised or combed wavy lines. The single small sherd of York ware was decorated with applied 'feathers' and a copper green glaze, and the London-type ware sherd had curving white slip lines under green glaze. The glazed jugs had a rim diameter range of 80–130mm.

Imports

C.1.24 One tiny whiteware sherd with copper green glaze externally was probably from Saintonge in SW France. A tapering jug rim in a gritty whiteware fabric was probably from Normandy.

Distribution

C.1.25 Medieval wares were recovered from the majority of features containing pottery on this site (73 of 101 contexts), but was rarely found without some late medieval pottery in association. As noted above, a high proportion of the dateable forms belong to the second half of the period and were probably broadly contemporary with the earliest LMT. The only feature containing more than 10 sherds of medieval pottery and no later material was pit 49, and the sherds from this context were also of 13th/14th-century date.

Illustrated vessels – Fig. 12

Coarsewares

1. MCW jar, inturned rim. Abundant fine sandy, sparse mica, occasional calcareous inclusions. Pit fill 296, Phase 2. HOLLcp jar, collared rim. Secondary pit fill 295, Phase 2.
3. HOLL bowl, everted square beaded rim, finger-tip impressions. Pit fill 290, Phase 2.
4. MCW jug, tapered everted rim, wide strap handle, pairs of deep stabs on handle. Silty matrix, fine sandy, sparse coarse quartz/flint. Pit fill 260, Phase 2.
5. MCW spout - possible alembic? Fine sandy, sparse mica, buff with red core. Pit fill 296, Phase 2.
6. MCWM body sherd with short incised/slashed diagonal lines on shoulder. Layer 107, unphased.

Glazed wares

7. HOLGcp jug, upright flat-topped rim. Pit fill 290, Phase 2.
8. HOLGcp jug, upright flat-topped rim, wide strap handle. Pit fill 291, Phase 2.
9. HOLGcp jug, upright flat-topped rim, wide strap handle, incised horizontal lines at neck, white with orange exterior on lower half. Pit fill 290, Phase 2.
10. HOLGcp jug, incised horizontal lines. Pit fill 291, Phase 2.
11. UPG jug, rod handle. Fine sandy, orange with grey core, mortar deposits, but possibly also white slip? Glaze lost? Local? Pit fill 153, Phase 3.

Late medieval

C.1.26 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

C.1.27 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). Other late medieval wares from this site include non-local and imported earthenwares and stonewares, most of which are as described by Jennings (1981).

C.1.28 Table 6 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 c.	513	6879	3.11	334
East Anglian sgraffito redware	SGRA	14th–16th c.	4	21		1
Dutch-type redwares	DUTR	15th–17th c.	1	43	0.10	1
Siegburg stoneware	GSW1	E.14th–17th c.	4	46		4
Raeran/Aachen stoneware	GSW3	L.15th–16th c.	6	108		5
Unprovenanced late medieval	NLLM	15th–16th c.	13	303	0.55	4

Late Saintonge ware	SAIL	15th–17th c.	2	63		1
Total late medieval			*543*	*7463*	*3.76*	*350*

Table 6. Late medieval pottery

C.1.29 The majority of the late medieval assemblage comprised local LMT wares. Some of these were in fabrics which were very similar to the local medieval coarsewares, and it is possible that some represent locally-made high medieval glazed wares, but where forms could be identified, these were late medieval types. Nevertheless, it is possible that some sherds identified as LMT and some as MCW could have been wrongly assigned, as a number of the LMT sherds had no trace of glaze (possibly due to abrasion).

Forms

C.1.30 Thirty vessels in the LMT group were identifiable based on rims or other distinguishing features: ten jars, three handled jars, a jar/pipkin, four pipkins, six jugs, two cisterns, six mugs, seven bowls, a chafing dish, a ?dish, and a skillet. A base from a tripod pipkin had unusual decoration in the form of two curving lines incised on the foot. Otherwise, decoration was limited to incised or combed lines and occasional slip line decoration. Glazed vessels tended to be incompletely glazed with green, brownish or occasionally clear glaze.

C.1.31 Fragments of at least one and possibly two Sgraffito ware vessels were found in ditch fill 128 and pit fill 191. They were decorated with white slip, green/yellow glaze and incised lines.

C.1.32 Non-local wares included a fragment of a flaring ?jar rim from a small vessel with an angled shoulder in a fine sandy micaceous dark red fabric with sparse coarse quartz, fragments of a redware pipkin with flaring rim and dark brown glaze internally, and fragments of a jug in a hard red fabric similar to Bourne D ware but without any slip.

C.1.33 A single fragment of Dutch-type redware was a flaring rimsherd from a cauldron of probable 15th-century date. The German stonewares were represented by body and base fragments only, but were probably pieces of mugs or jugs. Two sherds of a late Saintonge ware base with spots of green glaze inside and out were also recovered.

Distribution

C.1.34 Late medieval pottery was distributed across much of the site (67 of 101 contexts), with particular concentrations noted in waterholes 187 and 208, pits 150, 194 and 293 in the north of the site, and pits 322 and 327 in the south.

Illustrated vessels – Fig. 12

1. LMT lug-handled jar, incised diagonal lines. Soft red fabric with clay pellets and leached calcareous inclusions. Pit fill 326, Phase 2.
2. LMT skillet, everted rim, straight ‘pan’ handle with strut, as used in pipkins, but less typical in an open form. Pit fill 308, Phase 3.
3. LMT chafing dish, collared rim, stabbed bands, broken edge at lower end possibly rubbed down. Pit fill 308, Phase 3.
4. NLLM pipkin, flaring rim, cordon at neck, incised horizontal lines. Possibly GRE, but not

typical; oxidised with darker surfaces. Gully fill 248, Phase 3.
5. LMT pipkin, tripod foot with curving incised lines. Ditch fills 86 and 87, Phase 3.
6. LMT tripod foot with incised lines. Pit 151, Phase 3.
7. LMT base, thumbed, deep cordons. Pit fill 296, Phase 2.

Post-medieval

C.1.35 Table 7 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
Local early post-medieval wares	LEPM	16th c.	6	120		3
Cistercian-type ware	CTW	16th c.	3	10		1
Glazed red earthenware	GRE	16th–18th c.	27	635	0.22	18
Iron-glazed blackwares	IGBW	16th–18th c.	3	163		1
Border wares	BORD	16th–18th c.	3	106	0.19	1
Cologne/Frechen Stoneware	GSW4	16th–17th c.	1	14		1
Post-medieval slipwares	PMSW	17th–19th c.	1	75	0.11	1
Total post-medieval			*44*	*1123*	*0.52*	*26*

Table 7. Post-medieval pottery

C.1.36 Most of this small group comprised local red earthenwares, dominated by GRE. Only three vessels were identifiable in this fabric – a bowl with a square beaded rim, a jar with a beaded rim, and a narrow strap handle from a mug. Four sherds were from a green-glazed frilly based ?mug in 'local early post-medieval' ware (Jennings 1981), probably a variant of LMT, and there were two other sherds of this fabric. There were three sherds of a footstand base in iron-glazed blackware. Three sherds were from a yellow-glazed Border ware dish with a flat-topped everted rim and flat base. There was a rim fragment of a slipware bowl with slip asterisk decoration. A body sherd of Frechen stoneware was also recovered.

C.1.37 Most of this group came from ditch 36 in Trench 13 of the evaluation, but a few pits and pond layers in Areas 1 and 3 also contained some post-medieval fragments, some of which may be intrusive as they were found in Phase 2 contexts.

Unidentified

C.1.38 Two small sherds (4g) were unidentified. An abraded fragment in ditch fill 46 was in an orange medium sandy fabric with occasional fine white inclusions; it may be a fragment of CBM. A small abraded body sherd of fine sandy grey ware with clay pellet inclusions from post-hole fill 223 could be a medieval coarseware, a Thetford-type ware or possibly Roman.

Pottery by site phase

C.1.39 A summary of the pottery by site phase is provided in Table 8. The largest group was from Phase 2, followed by Phase 3, with almost no pottery *in situ* in Phase 1. There is a high proportion of residual material in Phase 3. Unphased contexts are largely those from evaluation trenches outside of the main excavation areas; only unphased contexts within Area 1 will be considered further.

Pot period	Ph.1	Ph.2	Ph.3	Un
Roman		9	2	
Middle Anglo-Saxon	3	13		4
Late Anglo-Saxon				1
Early medieval		7	1	7
Medieval		696	172	99
Late medieval		208	302	36
Post-medieval		8	6	27
Unknown			1	1
Totals	*3*	*941*	*482*	*175*

Table 8. Pottery quantities by period and site phase.

C.1.40 The majority of sherds were recovered from ditch fills, pits and layers. The largest total groups of pottery were from associated features in Area 1: pit 289 (189 sherds, 4116g), pit 293 (238 sherds, 3507g) and fills 66, 67 and 69 (58 sherds, 544g). Nearby watering hole 208 produced 109 sherds (1365g), and layer 107 contained 82 sherds (803g).

Phase 1

C.1.41 Single sherds of Ipswich ware were recovered from ditch fills 122 and 126 in Trenches 31 and 32, and gully fill 226 in Area 1. There is potentially evidence for the waterhole 187 in Phase 2 to have been in use during Phase 1, as it contained several Ipswich Ware sherds.

Ditch 121:Fill 122 contained a GIPS jar rim (type K). L.7th-9th c.

Ditch 125:Fill 126 contained a GIPS jar rim (type E). L.7th-9th c.

Gully 225: A body sherd of GIPS was recovered from fill 226.

Phase 2

C.1.42 The Phase 2 assemblage totals 941 sherds recovered from 30 features, the majority from the group of intercutting pits at the centre of Area 1. Cross-links were noted between adjoining pits 289 and 293. Sherds of Roman and Middle Anglo-Saxon pottery are clearly residual. The material includes pottery of early to latest medieval date, although the majority is high medieval. A few post-medieval sherds are presumed intrusive in this phase, but it is noteworthy that some of the upper fills of the many pits in this phase included very late medieval or early post-medieval sherds, suggesting either that these features were in use until the 16th/17th centuries, or that the upper fills represent slumping of later layers.

Pits and layers

Area 1

Pit 131: One small sherd of MCW and two of HOLG were found in fill 132. L.13th-14th c.

Pit 141: Nine sherds were recovered from two fills (142, 143): 1 WVCW, 1 MCWM, 3 HOLL, 3 LMT including a jug handle. M.14th-16th c.

Pit 181: A residual sherd of RBGW, 2 MCW, 6 MCWM and 2 HOLL were recovered from fill 184. 13th-14th c.

Pit 216: A pedestal base fragment of RBGW was a residual find in fill 217. There were 2 sherds of MCW, 1 MCWM, 5 HOLL including a jar rim (UPFTEV), a rim/handle of a Grimston jug, 1 HOLG and 2 LMT. One sherd of LMT was from a vessel also found in fill 214 of adjacent Phase 3 pit 208. 14th c.

Pit 231: One small sherd of ELCW and a bowl rim of HOLL, with thumbed rim and incised wavy line decoration on the inner edge, were found in fill 232. 13th-14th c.

Pit 240: Basal fill 239 contained 5 sherds of an LMT vessel base. Fill 238 contained 50 sherds: 1 EMW jar rim, 8 MCW including a jar rim, 3 MCWM, 8 WVCW including a jar rim (SQBD), 22 HOLL including rims of a bowl and a jar, 1 HOLLcp, 2 HOLG, 3 UPG and 2 LMT. M.14th-16th c.

Pit 242: Only three sherds were recovered, 2 HOLL and 1 HOLLcp, under the cut number. 13th-14th c.

Pit 244: Fill 243 contained a residual fragment of an RBGW jar rim, 10 MCW, 2 WVCW and 6 HOLL including a jar/jug rim. Four sherds were recovered under the cut number: 1 MCWM, 1 HOLL and 2 LMT. 13th-14th or M.14th-16th c.

Pit 257: Thirty-seven sherds were recovered from fill 258: 8 MCW, 11 MCWM including a jar/jug rim, 2 WVCW including a bowl rim, 9 HOLL including a jar rim, 1 UPG, 5 sherds of a HOLL jug with a rod handle, and 1 LMT. 14th c.?

Pit 259: Fill 260 contained 11 MCW including a jug and a jar rim, 2 MCWM, 4 HOLL, 1 HOLLcp, 6 LMT including a jar rim, and 1 GSW1, possibly the same vessel as the GSW1 sherd from Phase 3 spread 118. M.14th-16th c.

Pit 275: Fill 276 contained 1 EMW, 4 MCW, 1 WVCW bowl rim, 6 HOLL, 1 HOLLcp, 2 HOLG including a jug rim, and 1 LMT. 14th c.?

Pit 289: A total of 189 sherds was recovered from two fills (290, 291) in this pit, the majority from the latter. Table 9 shows the quantities of each fabric in this and pit 293, with which it shared several cross-links. This pit contained a large number of diagnostic sherds representing nine jars, five bowls, a ?curfew, a cistern and 11 jugs. M.14th-16th c.

Pit 293: Basal fill 294 did not contain any pottery. Lower fill 295 contained 118 sherds, fill 296 contained 52 sherds, and 36 sherds were recovered from upper fill 292. There were cross links between all these layers and between 295/296 and fill 290/291 of pit 289 below. The latest layer contained GSW3, suggesting that the pit was finally sealed after the late 15th century. Pottery fabrics recovered are shown in Table 9, and there were diagnostic sherds of ten jars, five bowls, four jugs, a cistern, and a GSW1 mug. M.14th-16th c. with final fill later than L.15th c.

Fabric	pit 289	pit 293
RBGW	1	
GIPS		2
EMW		1
MCW	33	50
MCWM	1	45
WVCW	15	3
HOLL	44	56
HOLLcp	24	24
GRIM	8	3
HOLG	2	5
HOLGcp	51	
LOND		1
UPG	6	4
LMT	4	42
GSW3		2

Table 9. Fabrics in pits 289 and 293

Pit 336: Fills 339 and 340 contained 21 sherds: 1 RGBW, 1 EMWSS jar rim, 2 MCW, 1 MCWM jar rim, 4 WVCW, 1 HOLL jar rim, 2 HOLLcp, 2 HOLG handle, 2 HOLGcp and 4 LMT including a handle. Two sherds of GIPS were recovered during the evaluation in fill 102. Lower fill 13th-14th c., upper fill M.14th-16th c.

Layers 66-69: Three layers (66, 67, 69), uncovered during the evaluation, appear to be part of the pit complex west of ditch 154, presumably representing a slumped upper fill. They produced 16 sherds of medieval pottery (6 MCW, 4 MCWM, 5 HOLL, 1 HOLG) and 42 sherds of LMT including a jug, a jar/pipkin and two bowls. M.14th-16th c.

Area 3

Pit 251: One HOLL bowl rimsherd was recovered from fill 252. 13th-14th c.

Pit 299: The basal fill 300 contained two sherds of an MCWM bowl. The upper fill 301 contained 1 MCW, 5 MCWM, 11 HOLL, 1 HOLLcp, and 4 LMT. Lower fill 13th-14th c., upper M.14th-16th c.

Pit 322: Upper fill 326 contained a residual MCW sherd, 18 LMT including rims of three mugs and a handled jar, 1 GSW3, 2 GRE including a mug, 1 LEPM mug and 1 GSW4. 16th c.

Pit 332: Thirteen sherds were recovered from fills 331 and 334, comprising 1 EMWSS, 1 MCWM, 1 WVCW, 4 sherds of an MCW jug with wide strap handle, 1 UPG, 4 LMT and 1 GSW3. Lower fill M.14th-16th c., upper L.15th-16th c.

Spread 321: Six body sherds were recovered from this flint spread, comprising 1 WVCW, 1 HOLG, 3 LMT and 1 GRE. 16th c.+

Field ditches/boundaries

Ditch 154: Segments 161 and 166 of this ditch contained 2 GIPS, 1 WVCW, 1 MCWM, probably all residual, and 3 LMT of a single vessel. One sherd of MCWM was also recovered in evaluation Trench 5, fill 98, and there were five sherds of LMT from ?overlying layer 55, including a ?pipkin rim.

Gully 155: Fill 156 contained a jar rim of RBGM, a small sherd of EMW and 7 sherds of HOLL. 13th-14th c.

Gully 157: Two sherds of HOLL were found in fill 158. 13th-14th c.

Gully 159: Two sherds of MCWM came from fill 160. 13th-14th c.

Ditch 171: Two small sherds of MCW were found in fill 173. 12th-14th c.

Ditch 89 & 278: Five small body sherds were recovered under cut number 278: 1 RBGW, 1 EMWG, 1 MCWM, 1 HOLL and 1 HOLG. Fill 90 contained 5 MCW including a jar rim, 8 HOLL including a jar rim, 1 HOLLcp jar rim, 1 MCWC and 1 tiny sherd of LMT. One of the HOLL sherds was from the same vessel as a sherd found in colluvium 76. 14th c.?

Ponds and waterholes

Pond 174: Fill 175 contained 32 sherds of a WVCW jar with upright everted rim and applied strip decoration. Two sherds of a GRE bead-rimmed jar were also found. 16th c.?

Waterhole 187: Five fills of this feature contained 82 sherds. Seven of the 20 GIPS sherds (including 3 jar rims) from the site were recovered from this feature, perhaps suggesting that it was in use as early as the 8th/9th century. Two Roman sherds were also recovered, including a jar rim. In total there were 5 MCW, 7 MCWM, 2 WVCW, 4 HOLL including a jar/jug rim, 1 UPG, 1 WVGW, 1 SAIN, 1 NORM jug rim, 47 LMT including a jug rim, 3 SGRA and 1 GRE. The upper fills appear to be of late medieval date (16th c.?), and the primary fill, 189, contained pottery of M.11th-M.13th-century date.

Phase 3

C.1.43 Contexts assigned to this phase produced a total of 482 sherds. The largest groups were from waterhole 208 and adjacent pit 220, and a group of pits in Area 3. Several cross-links were noted between Phase 3 features, and sometimes between these features and a few Phase 2 contexts. In particular there were links between waterhole 208 and pits 220 and 216, between colluvium 118 and nearby pits and ditches 114, 116 and 150, and between pits in Area 3 (299, 302, 304, 322), probably due to contemporaneity or disturbance. The majority of pottery recovered from this phase was of late medieval and transitional date, but there was still a high proportion of medieval pottery in most features and it seems likely that this phase group went out of use only a very short time after some of those assigned to Phase 2.

Pits and layers

Area 1

Pit 116: Three sherds of HOLL and 19 of LMT were recovered. The LMT included fragments of two bowls, a jar and a jug. There were cross-links with colluvial spread 118 and pit fill 151.

Pit 150: Forty sherds were recovered from two fills. The lower fill contained some medieval wares (4 MCW including a bowl, 1 UPG jug), but the remainder of the assemblage from this group was of late medieval or early post-medieval date: 32 LMT, 2 SAIL and 1 LEPM. Cross-links were noted between the two fills and with pit fill 117 and colluvial layer 118. 16th c.

Pit 179: Two Roman sherds were residual. There was 1 WVCW and 8 sherds of LMT from a single vessel. M.14th-16th c.

Pit 220: Twenty-seven sherds were recovered from fill 222: 4 MCW, 2 HOLL, 1 HOLLcp, 1 YORK, 18 LMT including 3 jars, and 1 GRE. A possible cross-link was noted with fill 210 in adjacent waterhole 208. 16th c.+

Pit 282: Four fills of this pit contained 31 sherds: 1 MCW, 2 MCWM including a jar, 2 HOLL, and 26 LMT including a jar, a jug and a bowl. M.14th-16th c.

Post-hole 224: One small unidentified greyware sherd was recovered from fill 223.

Layer 118: Twenty-nine sherds were recovered from a section through the colluvial spread. Eight were of medieval date (2 MCW, 1 WVCW, 2 HOLL, 1 UPG, 1 HOLG, 1 WVGW), there were 19 sherds of LMT including two bowls, 1 GSW1 and 1 GRE. There were cross-links with LMT sherds in ditch fill 115, pit fills 117 and 151, and possibly Phase 2 pit fill 260. 16th c.+

Area 3

Pit 85=317?: Fills 86–88 contained 1 HOLL and 24 LMT including a bowl and a pipkin. M.14th-16th c.

Pit 302: Fill 303 contained 1 MCWM, 1 NLLM and 5 LMT. Cross-links were noted between one LMT sherd and another in Phase 2 pit fill 301, and between the NLLM sherd and Phase 3 pit fills 324 and 329. 15th-16th c.

Pit 304: Two fills (306, 308) contained 12 sherds: 1 MCW, 1 HOLL, 1 UPG handle, and 9 LMT including a chafing dish and a skillet. M.14th-16th c.

Pit 311: Fill 314 contained 1 MCWM, 1 HOLL and 14 LMT. M.14th-16th c.

Pit 322: Fill 324 contained 35 sherds of late medieval and early post-medieval pottery: 2 NLLM from a jug, 29 LMT including two mugs, a jug and a dish, 1 GSW1, 2 GSW3 and a DUTR cauldron. L.15th-16th c.

Pit 327: Two fills contained 29 sherds of LMT including two pipkins, 2 NLLM and 1 GRE. 16th c.+

Pit 333: Two sherds of LMT were recovered from fill 323. M.14th-16th c.

Ditches/gullies

Ditch 109: Two sherds of LMT were recovered from fill 110. M.14th-16th c.

Ditch 114: This ditch terminal contained 82 sherds of 53 vessels. These comprised 4 MCW, 10 WVCW including a jar rim, 35 HOLL including rims of a bowl, a jar and a jug, 6 HOLLcp, 3 UPG, 1 GRIM, 16 HOLG including a jug, and 7 LMT. Late medieval/post-medieval CBM was also found. M.14th-16th c.

Ditch 123: One small heavily abraded sherd of LMT was recovered from fill 124. M.14th-16th c.+

Ditch 127: One sherd of SGRA came from fill 128. Another sherd, possibly of the same vessel, was found in waterhole 187 more than 70m to the west. 14th c.?

Ditch 170: Three small sherds – 1 MCW and 2 LMT – were recovered from fill 169. M.14th-16th c.

Gully 247: Four sherds of a NLLM pipkin were found in fill 248. 15th-16th c.

Ditch 81/253/261: Segment fill 254 contained a small abraded sherd of EMWSS. A base fragment of LMT came from segment fill 262. One sherd each of HOLL, COLC and GRE were found in fill 82. 16th c.+

Waterhole

Waterhole 208: Six fills contained 109 sherds, of which just over half were medieval (4 MCW, 1 MCWG, 37 MCWM, 1 HOLLcp, 1 WVGW, including 4 jars, a bowl and a jug) and the rest were late medieval or

early post-medieval: 1 NLLM ?jar, 49 LMT including a jar, 1 GSW1, 1 GRE. There were cross-links between the fills and with Phase 2 pit fill 217 and possibly Phase 3 pit fill 222. 16th c.+

Unphased – Area 1

C.1.44 A few layers and features excavated during the evaluation, in Trenches 4 and 5, were within Area 1. The largest group came from layer 107, which produced a high proportion of medieval and some late medieval sherds.

Ditch 45: Three small sherds were recovered from fill 46: 1 EMW, 1 MCW and 1 UNID. 12th-14th c.+

Post-hole 47: One sherd each of EMW and MCW were recovered from fill 48. 12th-14th c.+

Pit 49: Fill 50 contained 1 GIPS, 8 MCW and 3 HOLL including a bowl. 13th-14th c.

Layer 107: This layer produced 82 sherds of 59 vessels: 32 MCW including a jar and two bowls, 1 MCWG, 13 MCWM including a jug, a jar and two bowls, 4 WVCW, 17 HOLL, 3 HOLG, 8 LMT and 4 LEPM from a mug. 16th c.?

Summary and discussion

C.1.45 Small quantities of Roman, Middle and Late Saxon and early medieval wares were recovered from the site. The early medieval pottery is likely to be contemporary with the high medieval wares which form the bulk of the assemblage, however, and it seems likely that the site was not intensively used before the 12th/13th centuries and 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.

C.1.46 It has been suggested that this site may represent holding pens for livestock prior to their transfer to Framlingham stock markets, or that it was the site of a fair (OAE 2017). However, the large quantity of medieval pottery recovered, particularly that found in sealed contexts below the stone spreads, appears to represent domestic material. No structures were identified on the site, but any housing might have been located closer to the road front with the pits and ditches representing the remains of back yards. The later medieval pottery could potentially have been brought to the site as rubbish following its abandonment, although it was often found in the same features as the 13th/14th-century wares. If the assemblage does represent nightsoil from the town, it is possible it was deliberately used to backfill open pits, but the presence of cross-links between several intercutting pits does not support this as the deposits within pits must have been reworked on several occasions for this to have occurred. Perhaps some of the very latest late medieval and post-medieval material found in the upper layers of features could be ascribed to this source, but the material in pits and other features seems less likely to have reached the site in this way.

C.1.47 No large medieval assemblages have been excavated in this part of Suffolk in recent years. A few sherds have been collected from Framlingham itself, with the largest group being only 26 early to late medieval sherds from the Community Centre on Church Street (FML 039; Anderson 2001). There are no large assemblages from the town centre or any of the surrounding towns and villages, with the closest of comparable size to the Fairfield Road group being from Leiston to the east, Stowmarket to the west and Ipswich to the south. This group is therefore important in providing evidence for the types of medieval pottery in use in north-east Suffolk. The Hollesley-type, Waveney Valley and other medieval coarsewares in this group all conform to a wider pattern of forms seen in east Suffolk in particular in the 13th/14th centuries. The fabrics are

variable and suggest that there were more production sites than have been identified to date. A town the size of medieval Framlingham is likely to have been supplied by potteries working closer to it than the ware names suggest. The east Suffolk forms seem to have evolved into those used in the late medieval and transitional 'industry'. Other sites in the region have hinted at an overlap in use of the latest high medieval wares in conjunction with the new fabrics and forms produced by this industry, and the same may be true at this site.

C.1.48 Overall the assemblage is typical of rural settlements in the county, comprising largely local coarseware cooking vessels of simple forms, dominated by jars and bowls with a few jugs. Glazed wares are present but only as a small proportion of the medieval wares; most were found in Phase 2 pits. Later wares show a greater variety of forms, but in this assemblage most are related to cooking and storage, with only one possible table ware, a chafing dish, identified. A few imported wares were present, more commonly in the later medieval assemblage where a few German stonewares were present, but also in the form of medieval French wares. The latter might be expected to occur in and around a town of Norman origin.

Summary catalogue

A full catalogue is available in archive in MS Access database format

Context	Fabric	No	Wt/g	MNV	Form	Rim	Notes	Spot date	Fabric date range
7	EMW	3	8	3			abundant white, grey & clear ms		11th–12th c.
7	MCW	1	9	1			abundant fs, occ mica		12th–14th c.
7	MCW	1	3	1			abundant white, grey & clear ms		12th–14th c.
7	MCW	2	5	1			abundant white, grey & clear ms		12th–14th c.
7	MCW	1	2	1			fs		12th–14th c.
12	HOLG	1	6	1					L.13th–E.14th c.
12	MCW	1	16	1			abundant fs, occ mica		12th–14th c.
12	MCW	2	2	2			fs		12th–14th c.
12	WVCW	1	23	1	bowl	EVSQ	edge lost	13-14	12th–14th c.
36	BORD	3	106	1	dish	FTEV			16th–18th c.
36	CTW	3	10	1					16th c.
36	GRE	1	33	1					16th–18th c.
36	GRE	7	41	4					16th–18th c.
36	GRE	1	27	1			burnt ext		16th–18th c.
36	GRE	6	409	1			reduced ext		16th–18th c.
36	GRE	1	33	1	bowl	SQBD			16th–18th c.
36	IGBW	3	163	1			globular?		16th–18th c.
36	LMT	2	37	2					15th–16th c.
36	LMT	2	6	1					15th–16th c.
36	LMT	1	8	1			micaceous, reduced ext		15th–16th c.

Context	Fabric	No	Wt/g	MNV	Form	Rim	Notes	Spot date	Fabric date range
36	LMT	1	8	1	jar?	COMP			15th–16th c.
36	LMT	1	4	1	mug?				15th–16th c.
36	MCWM	1	12	1			pale grey fsm, fine burnt-out org		12th–14th c.
36	MCWM	1	31	1	lid		edge or rim worn, poss LMT but no glaze		12th–14th c.
36	NLLM	3	23	1			hard, reduced surfaces		15th–16th c.
36	PMSW	1	75	1	bowl	EV			17th–19th c.
42	EMW	2	5	2					11th–12th c.
42	MCW	1	2	1			fs with sparse red cp & occ mica, buff		12th–14th c.
44	GIPS	1	16	1					650–850
46	EMW	1	1	1					11th–12th c.
46	MCW	1	5	1			whitish int, abundant ms, occ. flint, fine burnt-out org		12th–14th c.
46	UNID	1	2	1			orange, ms, occ fine calc, poss a flake of CBM		
48	EMW	1	8	1					11th–12th c.
48	MCW	1	8	1			abundant white, grey & clear ms		12th–14th c.
50	GIPS	1	11	1			or poss ESCQ		650–850
50	HOLL	2	6	2					13th–14th c.?
50	HOLL	1	12	1	bowl	EVSQ		13-14	13th–14th c.?
50	MCW	1	12	1			fsm		12th–14th c.
50	MCW	1	1	1			moderate white, grey & clear ms		12th–14th c.
50	MCW	1	8	1			sim to LMU		12th–14th c.

Context	Fabric	No	Wt/g	MNV	Form	Rim	Notes	Spot date	Fabric date range
50	MCW	5	22	1			whitish int, abundant ms, occ. flint, fine burnt-out org		12th–14th c.
55	LMT	4	30	4					15th–16th c.
55	LMT	1	5	1	pipkin?	COMP	burnt		15th–16th c.
59	STNE	1	3	1					850–1150
66	LMT	6	97	1			fsm		15th–16th c.
66	LMT	1	6	1			fsm, flake		15th–16th c.
66	LMT	2	15	1			red with dk grey core, fs		15th–16th c.
66	LMT	2	23	1	jug	COLL	fsm		15th–16th c.
67	HOLL	5	27	5					13th–14th c.?
67	LMT	1	15	1					15th–16th c.
67	LMT	4	67						15th–16th c.
67	LMT	1	7	1			hard, fsm		15th–16th c.
67	LMT	4	24	1			joining sherds, but one fully oxid, others fully reduced		15th–16th c.
67	LMT	2	5	2			or poss HOLG		15th–16th c.
67	LMT	3	16	3			oxid red ext, 2 int		15th–16th c.
67	LMT	3	44	1			pale orange ext, lt grey int		15th–16th c.
67	LMT	2	12	2			pale pink, could be HOLL/WVCW		15th–16th c.
67	LMT	1	3	1			poss earlier		15th–16th c.
67	LMT	1	6	1			red with grey int		15th–16th c.
67	LMT	1	2	1			reduced		15th–16th c.
67	LMT	1	7	1			reduced		15th–16th c.

Context	Fabric	No	Wt/g	MNV	Form	Rim	Notes	Spot date	Fabric date range
67	LMT	1	21	1			thick deposit int, unburnt food res?		15th–16th c.
67	LMT	1	4	1			thin glaze		15th–16th c.
67	LMT	1	30	1	bowl	COMP			15th–16th c.
67	LMT	1	9	1	bowl?	COMP			15th–16th c.
67	LMT	1	4	1	jar/pipkin	COMP			15th–16th c.
67	MCW	2	12	1			abundant fs, occ mica		12th–14th c.
67	MCW	3	10	3			moderate white, grey & clear ms		12th–14th c.
67	MCWM	4	12	4			fsm, v fine, sim to LMU but more micaceous		12th–14th c.
69	HOLG	1	14	1					L.13th–E.14th c.
69	LMT	1	10	1			fsm		15th–16th c.
69	LMT	1	32	1			red ext, grey int		15th–16th c.
69	MCW	1	10	1			lt grey fs, sim to LMU		12th–14th c.
76	HOLL	1	12	1			oxid ext, poss LMT		13th–14th c.?
76	LMT	2	23	1					15th–16th c.
76	MCW	1	5	1			abundant white, grey & clear ms, red & black cp		12th–14th c.
76	MCW	1	9	1			f/ms, burnt out org		12th–14th c.
80	GIPS	2	22	2					650–850
82	COLC	1	2	1					L.13th–M.16th c.
82	GRE	1	3	1					16th–18th c.
82	HOLL	1	4	1					13th–14th c.?
86	HOLL	1	3	1					13th–14th c.?
86	LMT	1	5				burnt		15th–16th c.

Context	Fabric	No	Wt/g	MNV	Form	Rim	Notes	Spot date	Fabric date range
87	LMT	1	7	1					15th–16th c.
87	LMT	1	4	1			inner surface lost		15th–16th c.
87	LMT	6	102	1	bowl	COMP	lipped		15th–16th c.
87	LMT	2	34	1	pipkin				15th–16th c.
88	LMT	1	7	1					15th–16th c.
88	LMT	3	39	1					15th–16th c.
88	LMT	1	9	1					15th–16th c.
88	LMT	1	3	1			dk grey		15th–16th c.
88	LMT	1	1	1			dk red		15th–16th c.
88	LMT	1	3	1			dk red, poss earlier		15th–16th c.
88	LMT	1	4	1			fsmcp		15th–16th c.
88	LMT	1	3				inner surface lost		15th–16th c.
88	LMT	1	56	1			reduced surface		15th–16th c.
88	LMT	1	10	1			thick pooled glaze		15th–16th c.
88	LMT	1	7	1			thick, inner surface lost		15th–16th c.
90	HOLL	2	10	2					13th–14th c.?
90	HOLL	3	25	1					13th–14th c.?
90	HOLL	1	7	1			dk grey with buff ext		13th–14th c.?
90	HOLL	1	6				oxid ext		13th–14th c.?
90	HOLL	1	6	1	jar	LSEV	oxid core	13-14	13th–14th c.?
90	HOLLCP	4	37	1	jar	EVSQ	cp type	13-14	L.13th-14th c.
90	LMT	1	1	1			fsm, oxid, could be RKN1		15th–16th c.

Context	Fabric	No	Wt/g	MNV	Form	Rim	Notes	Spot date	Fabric date range
90	MCW	1	11	1			fs		12th–14th c.
90	MCW	1	4	1			moderate white, grey & clear ms		12th–14th c.
90	MCW	1	2	1			ms, sparse calc		12th–14th c.
90	MCW	1	6	1			sim to HOLL but with sparse chalk		12th–14th c.
90	MCW	1	16	1	jar	EVSQ	fs	13-14	12th–14th c.
90	MCWC	1	1	1			ms, coarse chalk		12th–14th c.
98	MCWM	1	3	1			fsm, sparse Fe		12th–14th c.
102	GIPS	2	5	1					650–850
107	HOLG	3	55	1					L.13th–E.14th c.
107	HOLL	12	46	10					13th–14th c.?
107	HOLL	5	22	1			oxid ext, poss LMT		13th–14th c.?
107	LEPM	4	113	1	mug?			16	16th c.
107	LMT	1	36	1					15th–16th c.
107	LMT	1	4	1					15th–16th c.
107	LMT	1	9	1			fabric as RKN1		15th–16th c.
107	LMT	1	6	1			fs		15th–16th c.
107	LMT	1	2	1			fs, sparse mica		15th–16th c.
107	LMT	1	8	1			fs/ms with red sparse cp		15th–16th c.
107	LMT	1	3	1			orange/lt grey, sparse fe		15th–16th c.
107	LMT	1	4	1			poss glazed RKN?		15th–16th c.
107	MCW	4	26	1			abundant ms, buff surfaces, grey core		12th–14th c.
107	MCW	1	8	1			fs with sparse coarse calc		12th–14th c.

Context	Fabric	No	Wt/g	MNV	Form	Rim	Notes	Spot date	Fabric date range
107	MCW	2	11	2			fs with sparse cq		12th–14th c.
107	MCW	1	33	1			fs, sparse mica		12th–14th c.
107	MCW	4	14	1			fsmcp		12th–14th c.
107	MCW	1	4	1			moderate white, grey & clear ms, brown		12th–14th c.
107	MCW	9	42	9			ms, buff & grey		12th–14th c.
107	MCW	1	20	1			ms, buff with grey core		12th–14th c.
107	MCW	2	48	1			thick, abundant fs, sparse mica, some burnt-out org		12th–14th c.
107	MCW	4	20	1			thin, moderate white, grey & clear ms, sparse flint		12th–14th c.
107	MCW	1	41	1	bowl	EVSQ	moderate white, grey & clear ms, black	13-14	12th–14th c.
107	MCW	1	24	1	bowl	EVSQ	moderate white, grey & clear ms, brown surfaces	13-14	12th–14th c.
107	MCW	1	22	1	jar	EVBD	moderate white, grey & clear ms, brown surfaces	13	12th–14th c.
107	MCWG	1	5	1			ms with common cs		L.11th–13th c?
107	MCWM	1	13	1					12th–14th c.
107	MCWM	1	23	1					12th–14th c.
107	MCWM	3	27	3					12th–14th c.
107	MCWM	2	10	2			lt grey, sparse fe		12th–14th c.
107	MCWM	1	46	1	bowl	EVEV		13-14	12th–14th c.
107	MCWM	1	9	1	bowl?	THEV		13-14	12th–14th c.
107	MCWM	2	17	1	jar	COLL	lt grey, sparse fe	13-14+	12th–14th c.
107	MCWM	2	12	1	jug	UPTH	orange/lt grey, sparse fe, poss LMT	13-14	12th–14th c.

Context	Fabric	No	Wt/g	MNV	Form	Rim	Notes	Spot date	Fabric date range
107	WVCW	4	20	4			fs, sim to LMU		12th–14th c.
110	LMT	2	11	2					15th–16th c.
115	GRIM	1	4	1					L.12th–14th c.
115	HOLG	1	192	1					L.13th–E.14th c.
115	HOLG	15	137	1	jug				L.13th–E.14th c.
115	HOLL	7	102	6					13th–14th c.?
115	HOLL	4	17	1					13th–14th c.?
115	HOLL	19	138	18					13th–14th c.?
115	HOLL	2	31	1			thick, fairly coarse		13th–14th c.?
115	HOLL	1	22	1	bowl	EVSQ			13th–14th c.?
115	HOLL	1	8	1	jar	UPEV			13th–14th c.?
115	HOLL	1	3	1	jug?	SQBD			13th–14th c.?
115	HOLLCP	2	22	1					L.13th-14th c.
115	HOLLCP	4	42	1					L.13th-14th c.
115	LMT	2	35	1			occ coarse cp/Fe, slightly micaceous		15th–16th c.
115	LMT	1	5	1			oxid		15th–16th c.
115	LMT	1	2	1			soft, dark orange, fs, occ cq, occ cp		15th–16th c.
115	LMT	1	19	1			soft, oxid, abundant vfsm, occ coarse red cp, sim to HOLL		15th–16th c.
115	LMT	1	3	1			vfsm greyware (whitish streaks), occ cp/Fe inclusions - local?		15th–16th c.
115	LMT	1	2	1			vfsm, occ cp/Fe inclusions - local? Buff, grey int		15th–16th c.
115	MCW	4	74	1			sim to HOLL but with sparse		12th–14th c.

Context	Fabric	No	Wt/g	MNV	Form	Rim	Notes	Spot date	Fabric date range
							calc, oxid		
115	UPG	2	10	1			fs, whiteware, grey int, but int surface appears sim to other UPGs with sparse mica and cp/Fe		L.12th–14th c.
115	UPG	1	4	1			vfsm, occ cp/Fe inclusions - local? White ext, grey/orange core		L.12th–14th c.
115	WVCW	2	34	2					12th–14th c.
115	WVCW	4	26	4			black/dark grey		12th–14th c.
115	WVCW	2	19	2			brown		12th–14th c.
115	WVCW	1	25	1			fsm, ext surface lost		12th–14th c.
115	WVCW	1	6	1	jar	UPEV		12-13?	12th–14th c.
117	HOLL	1	11	1					13th–14th c.?
117	HOLL	2	9	2					13th–14th c.?
117	LMT	2	64	2					15th–16th c.
117	LMT	5	36	4					15th–16th c.
117	LMT	1	9	1					15th–16th c.
117	LMT	1	10	1			ext surface damaged - soft, f/ms, occ mica, occ cp, red with buff core		15th–16th c.
117	LMT	1	7	1			reduced		15th–16th c.
117	LMT	1	4	1			reduced int		15th–16th c.
117	LMT	1	11	1			unfused glaze?		15th–16th c.
117	LMT	1	39	1	bowl	COMP	fsmcp; lipped		15th–16th c.
117	LMT	2	15	1	bowl	FLAR			15th–16th c.
117	LMT	1	8	1	jar?	EVBD			15th–16th c.

Context	Fabric	No	Wt/g	MNV	Form	Rim	Notes	Spot date	Fabric date range
117	LMT	3	49	1	jug		baluster?		15th–16th c.
118	GRE	1	8	1					16th–18th c.
118	GSW1	1	5	1					E.14th–17th c.
118	HOLG	1	10	1					L.13th–E.14th c.
118	HOLL	2	11	2					13th–14th c.?
118	LMT	7	82	2					15th–16th c.
118	LMT	1	10				baluster?		15th–16th c.
118	LMT	1	6	1			burnt		15th–16th c.
118	LMT	1	6	1			local?		15th–16th c.
118	LMT	1	6				oxid, fsm, sim to HOLL		15th–16th c.
118	LMT	1	7	1			oxid, poss glazed, surfaces mostly lost		15th–16th c.
118	LMT	1	17	1			reduced		15th–16th c.
118	LMT	1	4	1			reduced surfaces		15th–16th c.
118	LMT	1	80	1			reduced surfaces & core		15th–16th c.
118	LMT	1	6				soft, dark orange, fs, occ cq, occ cp		15th–16th c.
118	LMT	2	49		bowl	COMP			15th–16th c.
118	LMT	1	42	1	bowl	COMP	fsmcp, reduced		15th–16th c.
118	MCW	1	8	1			f/ms, black, occ mica, occ calc & cq		12th–14th c.
118	MCW	1	6	1			vfs, occ mica, occ cp - fine HOLL type		12th–14th c.
118	UPG	1	5	1			local? Fsm, fabric sim to HOLL, buff		L.12th–14th c.
118	WVCW	1	7	1					12th–14th c.

Context	Fabric	No	Wt/g	MNV	Form	Rim	Notes	Spot date	Fabric date range
118	WVGW	1	9	1					13th–14th c.?
122	GIPS	1	11	1	jar	K			650–850
124	LMT	1	2	1					15th–16th c.
126	GIPS	1	8	1	jar	E			650–850
128	SGRA	1	12	1			EAR - not IPSG or COLC. f/ms, sparse coarse white and coloured quartz		14th–16th c.
132	HOLG	1	2	1					L.13th–E.14th c.
132	HOLG	1	8	1					L.13th–E.14th c.
132	MCW	1	4	1			fs, black, poss WVCW		12th–14th c.
142	HOLL	1	4	1					13th–14th c.?
142	LMT	1	4	1					15th–16th c.
142	LMT	1	26	1	jug				15th–16th c.
142	WVCW	1	9	1					12th–14th c.
143	HOLL	3	16	3					13th–14th c.?
143	LMT	1	1	1			flake		15th–16th c.
143	MCWM	1	5	1			grey		12th–14th c.
151	LMT	2	66	2					15th–16th c.
151	LMT	4	58	1					15th–16th c.
151	LMT	16	98	8					15th–16th c.
151	LMT	1	6	1					15th–16th c.
151	LMT	1	4	1			dk red		15th–16th c.
151	LMT	1	43	1			reduced		15th–16th c.
151	LMT	1	10	1			sim to HOLL-like sherds in 115 and 118		15th–16th c.

Context	Fabric	No	Wt/g	MNV	Form	Rim	Notes	Spot date	Fabric date range
151	LMT	2	8	1			soft, orange with grey core		15th–16th c.
151	LMT	1	6	1			soft, red		15th–16th c.
151	LMT	1	4	1			v pale grey/cream, poss earlier		15th–16th c.
151	SAIL	2	63	1			v sparse thin greenish glaze; 100% base c.60mm diam		15th–17th c.
153	LEPM	1	1	1					16th c.
153	LMT	1	15	1			sim to HOLL-like sherds in 115 and 118		15th–16th c.
153	LMT	1	19	1			v pale, fsmcp		15th–16th c.
153	MCW	1	22	1			fs, white ms, sparse mica, sparse org, occ cp		12th–14th c.
153	MCW	3	42	1	bowl	COMP	micaceous orange HOLL-type sandy ware in LMT form, unglazed	14?	12th–14th c.
153	UPG	1	28	1	jug		fs, orange with grey core, mortar deposits, but poss also white slip? Glaze lost? Local?		L.12th–14th c.
156	EMW	1	3	1			occ shell, ms		11th–12th c.
156	HOLL	7	43	7					13th–14th c.?
156	RBGM	1	4	1	jar	CAV			RB
158	HOLL	2	12	2					13th–14th c.?
160	MCWM	1	1	1			micaceous version of HOLL		12th–14th c.
160	MCWM	1	7	1			vfsm		12th–14th c.
163	GIPS	1	3	1					650–850
163	LMT	3	15	1					15th–16th c.
163	WVCW	1	3	1					12th–14th c.
168	GIPS	1	7	1					650–850

Context	Fabric	No	Wt/g	MNV	Form	Rim	Notes	Spot date	Fabric date range
168	MCWM	1	2	1					12th–14th c.
169	LMT	1	2	1			hard, fs, reduced surfaces		15th–16th c.
169	LMT	1	2	1			soft, fsmcp		15th–16th c.
169	MCW	1	2	1			fs, sparse cq, hard, grey (sim in BSE sometimes)		12th–14th c.
173	MCW	2	3	1			fsmcp		12th–14th c.
175	GRE	2	17	1	jar	BD			16th–18th c.
175	WVCW	32	311	1	jar	UPEV		12-13?	12th–14th c.
180	LMT	8	29	1			orange, lt grey core; abundant fs, sparse mica, sparse cp		15th–16th c.
180	RBGW	1	8	1			poss local THET, but soft		RB
180	RBGW	1	11	1	jar	FTEV			RB
180	WVCW	1	8	1					12th–14th c.
184	HOLL	2	16	2					13th–14th c.?
184	MCW	2	10	1			pale grey, vfs, moderate mica		12th–14th c.
184	MCWM	6	77	1			prob WVCW, vfs, abundant mica, occ coarser inclusions, brown		12th–14th c.
184	RBGW	1	5	1					RB
189	GIPS	1	13	1	jar	E			650–850
189	NORM	1	9	1	jug	TAP	v fine matrix, micaceous, moderate cq		11th–13th c.
190	GIPS	1	9	1	jar	C			650–850
190	LMT	1	34	1			glaze not properly fused?		15th–16th c.
191	GIPS	1	4	1					650–850
191	GIPS	1	19	1	jar	E			650–850

Context	Fabric	No	Wt/g	MNV	Form	Rim	Notes	Spot date	Fabric date range
191	HOLL	1	3	1					13th–14th c.?
191	HOLL	1	7	1	jar/jug	UPSQ			13th–14th c.?
191	LMT	1	4	1			cream		15th–16th c.
191	MCW	1	4	1			fs, sparse mica, black surfaces, grey		12th–14th c.
191	SGRA	3	9						14th–16th c.
195	GIPS	1	15	1					650–850
195	HOLL	1	11	1					13th–14th c.?
195	LMT	8	91	4					15th–16th c.
195	LMT	7	115	1					15th–16th c.
195	LMT	1	6	1					15th–16th c.
195	LMT	3	88	1			buff with red margins, fsmcp - this type poss from Metfield		15th–16th c.
195	LMT	1	6				cream		15th–16th c.
195	LMT	5	57	1			cream, orange core		15th–16th c.
195	LMT	1	7	1			dark orange, soft		15th–16th c.
195	LMT	2	43	1			oxid, sim to micaceous HOLL		15th–16th c.
195	LMT	4	31	4			oxid, sim to micaceous HOLL, could be earlier		15th–16th c.
195	LMT	3	22	1			soft, red, grey surfaces		15th–16th c.
195	LMT	2	32	1	jar	COLL	orange ext, grey core & int		15th–16th c.
195	MCW	2	9	1			f/ms, black with buff core		12th–14th c.
195	MCWM	1	19	1					12th–14th c.
195	MCWM	4	23	4			vfsm		12th–14th c.
195	UPG	1	5	1			vfscp, local?		L.12th–14th c.

Context	Fabric	No	Wt/g	MNV	Form	Rim	Notes	Spot date	Fabric date range
195	WVCW	2	22	2					12th–14th c.
195	WVGW	1	6	1					13th–14th c.?
206	GIPS	2	13	2					650–850
206	GRE	1	2	1					16th–18th c.
206	HOLL	1	10	1					13th–14th c.?
206	LMT	3	20	2					15th–16th c.
206	LMT	3	12	2			or HOLG		15th–16th c.
206	LMT	1	19	1			or HOLG		15th–16th c.
206	LMT	1	11	1			reduced, hard		15th–16th c.
206	MCW	1	2	1			ms, sparse cp		12th–14th c.
206	MCW	1	16	1			whitish with black ext, abundant fs		12th–14th c.
206	MCWM	1	8	1			brown, prob WVCW		12th–14th c.
206	MCWM	1	7	1			brown, prob WVCW		12th–14th c.
206	RBGW	1	4	1					RB
206	RBGW	1	11	1	jar	EV			RB
206	SAIN	1	1	1					12th–13th c.
209	HOLL	1	8	1			burnt		13th–14th c.?
209	MCWM	1	4	1					12th–14th c.
209	NLLM	1	2	1	jar?	FLAR	small vessel, angled shoulder, dark red, fs, sparse cq, mica		15th–16th c.
210	HOLL	7	56	7					13th–14th c.?
210	HOLL	1	10	1	jar	SQBD		14	13th–14th c.?
210	HOLLCP	1	10	1	bowl	EVSQ	oxid, cream ext, poss local LMT	14+	L.13th-14th c.

Context	Fabric	No	Wt/g	MNV	Form	Rim	Notes	Spot date	Fabric date range
210	LMT	2	8	1					15th–16th c.
210	LMT	1	5	1			cream		15th–16th c.
210	LMT	1	9	1			decayed glaze?		15th–16th c.
210	LMT	1	23	1			reduced, ext oxid margin		15th–16th c.
210	LMT	1	10	1			soft silty reduced		15th–16th c.
210	LMT	1	32	1	handled jar	?			15th–16th c.
210	LMT	2	33	2	jar	COLL			15th–16th c.
210	MCW	3	32	3			fs		12th–14th c.
210	MCW	1	12	1			moderate ms, fine silty micaceous matrix, grey with red core		12th–14th c.
210	MCWM	4	59	4					12th–14th c.
210	MCWM	20	209	20			vfsm		12th–14th c.
210	MCWM	1	7	1	jar	THEV		13-14	12th–14th c.
210	MCWM	1	10	1	jar	UPTAP		12-13?	12th–14th c.
210	WVGW	1	76	1					13th–14th c.?
211	HOLL	1	17	1	jar				13th–14th c.?
211	LMT	1	26	1					15th–16th c.
211	LMT	1	19	1					15th–16th c.
211	LMT	4	46	1					15th–16th c.
211	LMT	1	17	1			cream, reduced core & ext		15th–16th c.
211	LMT	1	9	1			orange, soft		15th–16th c.
213	GRE	1	8	1					16th–18th c.
213	HOLL	1	15	1					13th–14th c.?

Context	Fabric	No	Wt/g	MNV	Form	Rim	Notes	Spot date	Fabric date range
213	LMT	2	38	1					15th–16th c.
213	LMT	12	228	2					15th–16th c.
213	LMT	4	65	3					15th–16th c.
213	LMT	3	23	1			orange, thin-walled		15th–16th c.
213	LMT	1	6	1	jar	FTBD			15th–16th c.
214	GSW1	1	19	1				15-16	E.14th–17th c.
214	LMT	2	18	2					15th–16th c.
214	LMT	4	51	4					15th–16th c.
214	LMT	1	5						15th–16th c.
214	LMT	1	15	1			poss same as O/G glazed sherds in 211/213 but burnt		15th–16th c.
214	MCWG	1	8	1					L.11th–13th c?
215	HOLL	2	28	2					13th–14th c.?
215	LMT	1	5	1					15th–16th c.
215	LMT	1	4	1			soft red		15th–16th c.
215	MCWM	9	76	9					12th–14th c.
215	MCWM	1	4	1	jug	THEV	vfsmcp	13-14	12th–14th c.
217	GRIM	1	50	1	jug	TRBD			L.12th–14th c.
217	HOLG	1	9	1					L.13th–E.14th c.
217	HOLL	4	33	4					13th–14th c.?
217	HOLL	1	9	1	jar	UPFTEV			13th–14th c.?
217	LMT	1	8						15th–16th c.
217	LMT	1	3	1			vfsm, orange		15th–16th c.
217	MCW	1	4	1			f/ms brown		12th–14th c.

Context	Fabric	No	Wt/g	MNV	Form	Rim	Notes	Spot date	Fabric date range
217	MCW	1	6	1			fs, occ chalk		12th–14th c.
217	MCWM	1	6	1					12th–14th c.
217	RBGW	1	29	1					RB
222	GRE	1	4	1					16th–18th c.
222	HOLL	2	16	2					13th–14th c.?
222	HOLLCP	1	7	1					L.13th-14th c.
222	LMT	4	24	2					15th–16th c.
222	LMT	1	12	1			hard, red ext, grey int		15th–16th c.
222	LMT	1	7	1			pale grey/orange fscmp		15th–16th c.
222	LMT	4	23	1			soft, dark orange fs, copy of DUTR??		15th–16th c.
222	LMT	2	12	1			vfsmcp		15th–16th c.
222	LMT	1	10	1			vfsmcp		15th–16th c.
222	LMT	1	42	1	handled jar?	UPFT	hard, pale grey core, orange surfaces, fs, sparse ms, occ chalk, flint etc, but poss not local		15th–16th c.
222	LMT	1	36	1	jar	COLL			15th–16th c.
222	LMT	3	20	1	jar	SQBD	soft orange		15th–16th c.
222	MCW	2	13	1			f/ms, black		12th–14th c.
222	MCW	2	14	2			fs, occ mica		12th–14th c.
222	YORK	1	3	1			fine whiteware, could be French		Medieval
223	UNID	1	2	1			fscp, grey with red core - could be MCW, local THET or RBGW		
226	GIPS	1	30	1					650–850

Context	Fabric	No	Wt/g	MNV	Form	Rim	Notes	Spot date	Fabric date range
232	ELCW	1	3	1			did this get in by mistake?		Med
232	HOLL	1	37	1	bowl	EVSQ			13th–14th c.?
238	EMW	1	5	1	jar	SEV			11th–12th c.
238	HOLG	1	3	1					L.13th–E.14th c.
238	HOLG	1	3	1			or poss LMT		L.13th–E.14th c.
238	HOLL	11	71	9					13th–14th c.?
238	HOLL	1	7	1			buff ext		13th–14th c.?
238	HOLL	1	5	1			coarser type		13th–14th c.?
238	HOLL	1	6	1			orange ext, white int, poss LMT		13th–14th c.?
238	HOLL	5	63	1	bowl				13th–14th c.?
238	HOLL	1	17	1	bowl?	SQBD			13th–14th c.?
238	HOLL	1	7	1	jar	SQBD			13th–14th c.?
238	HOLL	1	6	1	jug	FTEV			13th–14th c.?
238	HOLLCP	1	4	1			oxid		L.13th-14th c.
238	LMT	2	11	2					15th–16th c.
238	MCW	7	37	7			fs, black		12th–14th c.
238	MCW	1	11	1	jar	EVBD		12-13	12th–14th c.
238	MCWM	3	16	3					12th–14th c.
238	UPG	1	8	1			fs, sparse ms, occ mica, occ calc, pale grey, hard		L.12th–14th c.
238	UPG	2	10	1			fs, sparse ms, occ mica, occ calc, pale grey, soft		L.12th–14th c.
238	WVCW	3	19	2					12th–14th c.

Context	Fabric	No	Wt/g	MNV	Form	Rim	Notes	Spot date	Fabric date range
238	WVCW	4	20	3					12th–14th c.
238	WVCW	1	8	1	jar	SQBD		13-14	12th–14th c.
239	LMT	5	86	1					15th–16th c.
242	HOLL	1	3	1					13th–14th c.?
242	HOLL	1	13	1					13th–14th c.?
242	HOLLCP	1	3	1					L.13th-14th c.
243	HOLL	5	20	5					13th–14th c.?
243	HOLL	1	7	1	jar/jug	SQBD			13th–14th c.?
243	MCW	7	53	7					12th–14th c.
243	MCW	2	18	1			fs		12th–14th c.
243	MCW	1	9	1			fs, black, poss EMW		12th–14th c.
243	RBGW	1	7	1	jar	EV			RB
243	WVCW	2	6	1					12th–14th c.
244	HOLL	1	6	1					13th–14th c.?
244	LMT	1	4	1					15th–16th c.
244	LMT	1	15	1			poss HOLG		15th–16th c.
244	MCWM	1	5	1					12th–14th c.
248	NLLM	4	103	1	pipkin	FLAR	poss GRE, but not typical; oxid with darker surfaces		15th–16th c.
252	HOLL	1	35	1	bowl	EVSQ			13th–14th c.?
254	EMWSS	1	2	1			or poss ESSS with rounded ms		11th–13th c.
258	HOLG	5	78	1	jug		or local LMT, but rod handle would be unusual		L.13th–E.14th c.
258	HOLL	1	19	1					13th–14th c.?

Context	Fabric	No	Wt/g	MNV	Form	Rim	Notes	Spot date	Fabric date range
258	HOLL	7	84	6					13th–14th c.?
258	HOLL	1	5	1	jar	THEV			13th–14th c.?
258	LMT	1	11	1					15th–16th c.
258	MCW	2	25	1					12th–14th c.
258	MCW	5	68	4					12th–14th c.
258	MCW	1	13	1			dk grey, red core, poss LMT		12th–14th c.
258	MCWM	1	15	1					12th–14th c.
258	MCWM	4	41	4					12th–14th c.
258	MCWM	2	97	1			or local LMT, buff/grey		12th–14th c.
258	MCWM	3	27	1			or local LMT, grey		12th–14th c.
258	MCWM	1	5	1	jar/jug	EVSQ		13-14	12th–14th c.
258	UPG	1	12	1			dark brown, fs, occ mica, prob EAR		L.12th–14th c.
258	WVCW	1	18	1					12th–14th c.
258	WVCW	1	17	1	bowl	EVSQ		13-14	12th–14th c.
260	GSW1	1	7	1					E.14th–17th c.
260	HOLL	2	25	2					13th–14th c.?
260	HOLL	2	43	2	bowl	SQBD			13th–14th c.?
260	HOLLCP	1	10	1					L.13th-14th c.
260	LMT	3	24	3					15th–16th c.
260	LMT	2	15	1			cream		15th–16th c.
260	LMT	1	2	1	jar	EVSQ	soft, orange		15th–16th c.
260	MCW	1	16	1					12th–14th c.
260	MCW	3	55	3			f/ms, occ mica		12th–14th c.

Context	Fabric	No	Wt/g	MNV	Form	Rim	Notes	Spot date	Fabric date range
260	MCW	2	26	1			fs, sparse org, sim to HOLG, oxid surfaces & margins, grey core		12th–14th c.
260	MCW	1	22	1			sim to HOLL, finer with sparse mica		12th–14th c.
260	MCW	1	30	1			thick-walled, part of curfew? Oxid ext, fs		12th–14th c.
260	MCW	1	8	1			vfs, occ mica, self-coloured cp, occ chalk		12th–14th c.
260	MCW	1	10	1	jar	EVBD	f/ms, black surfaces	12-13	12th–14th c.
260	MCW	1	74	1	jug	TAP	silty matrix, fs, sparse cq/flint		12th–14th c.
260	MCWM	2	53	2			vfsmcp		12th–14th c.
262	LMT	1	9	1					15th–16th c.
276	EMW	1	8	1					11th–12th c.
276	HOLG	2	19	1					L.13th–E.14th c.
276	HOLL	3	16	1					13th–14th c.?
276	HOLL	2	7	2					13th–14th c.?
276	HOLL	1	16	1	jug	EVSQ			13th–14th c.?
276	HOLLCP	1	13	1					L.13th-14th c.
276	LMT	1	7	1			or HOLL, cream with red core		15th–16th c.
276	MCW	3	52	1			f/ms, occ chalk, mica, black surfaces		12th–14th c.
276	MCW	1	6	1			fs, black		12th–14th c.
276	WVCW	1	16	1	bowl	FTBD		13+	12th–14th c.
278	EMWG	1	4	1					11th–12th c.
278	HOLG	1	4	1					L.13th–E.14th c.

Context	Fabric	No	Wt/g	MNV	Form	Rim	Notes	Spot date	Fabric date range
278	HOLL	1	3	1					13th–14th c.?
278	MCWM	1	3	1					12th–14th c.
278	RBGW	1	3	1			black-surfaced? Or poss THET, black with red core		RB
279	LMT	3	18	3			fsmcp		15th–16th c.
280	LMT	7	51	3					15th–16th c.
280	LMT	3	49	2					15th–16th c.
280	LMT	1	6	1			fsmcp, buff ext		15th–16th c.
280	LMT	2	36	1			soft red		15th–16th c.
280	LMT	3	35	1	bowl		fsmcp, pale orange, but sim to HOLL		15th–16th c.
280	LMT	4	34	1	jar	COLL	soft red, grey core		15th–16th c.
280	LMT	2	11	1	jug	COLL			15th–16th c.
280	MCW	1	14	1			abundant ms, brown with red margins		12th–14th c.
280	MCWM	1	8	1					12th–14th c.
280	MCWM	1	14	1	jar	EV	rounded thickened rim, black fsm		12th–14th c.
281	LMT	1	9	1					15th–16th c.
290	HOLG	1	56	1					L.13th–E.14th c.
290	HOLGCP	14	218	1	jug	UPFT	white with orange ext on lower half		L.13th-14th c.
290	HOLGCP	1	54	1	jug	UPFT			L.13th-14th c.
290	HOLL	1	47	1					13th–14th c.?
290	HOLL	5	80	4					13th–14th c.?

Context	Fabric	No	Wt/g	MNV	Form	Rim	Notes	Spot date	Fabric date range
290	HOLL	2	187	1	bowl				13th–14th c.?
290	HOLL	3	194	2	bowl	EVSQ			13th–14th c.?
290	HOLL	11	305	1	jar	EVSQ	oxid with black int surface		13th–14th c.?
290	HOLLCP	1	24	1					L.13th-14th c.
290	HOLLCP	2	31	2					L.13th-14th c.
290	HOLLCP	8	170	1	jar	EVSQ			L.13th-14th c.
290	HOLLCP	1	151	1	jar	EVSQ	dk grey int surface		L.13th-14th c.
290	LMT	1	7	1	cistern		bunghole		15th–16th c.
290	LMT	2	53	1	jug?	UPTH			15th–16th c.
290	MCW	1	13	1					12th–14th c.
290	MCW	3	29	1			f/ms, black		12th–14th c.
290	MCW	2	13	1			fs, black		12th–14th c.
290	MCW	1	68	1	curfew?		thick-walled, curfew chimney?		12th–14th c.
290	MCWM	1	9	1					12th–14th c.
290	RBGW	1	4	1					RB
290	UPG	1	5	1			glaze decayed or not fused, fsmcp		L.12th–14th c.
291	GRIM	8	175	1	jug		softer than typical, ext creamy white		L.12th–14th c.
291	HOLG	1	6	1	jug	FTBD			L.13th–E.14th c.
291	HOLGCP	2	41	2					L.13th-14th c.
291	HOLGCP	3	36	1			orange ext, pale grey int		L.13th-14th c.
291	HOLGCP	7	138	1			orange ext, white int		L.13th-14th c.
291	HOLGCP	13	126	1			poss 2-3 vessels; orange ext, white int		L.13th-14th c.

Context	Fabric	No	Wt/g	MNV	Form	Rim	Notes	Spot date	Fabric date range
291	HOLGCP	5	196	1	jug				L.13th-14th c.
291	HOLGCP	1	20	1	jug	TAP			L.13th-14th c.
291	HOLGCP	1	16	1	jug	TRBD			L.13th-14th c.
291	HOLGCP	4	150	1	jug	UPFT			L.13th-14th c.
291	HOLL	17	227	15					13th–14th c.?
291	HOLL	2	112				oxid with black int surface		13th–14th c.?
291	HOLL	1	16	1	jar	EVSQ	edge damaged		13th–14th c.?
291	HOLL	1	24	1	jar	SQBD			13th–14th c.?
291	HOLL	1	6	1	jug	COLL	cream		13th–14th c.?
291	HOLLCP	5	128	1					L.13th-14th c.
291	HOLLCP	4	142	2					L.13th-14th c.
291	HOLLCP	2	29	2			orange		L.13th-14th c.
291	HOLLCP	1	24	1			white		L.13th-14th c.
291	LMT	1	1	1					15th–16th c.
291	MCW	4	82	4			f/ms, black-brown		12th–14th c.
291	MCW	11	131	9			f/ms, black-brown		12th–14th c.
291	MCW	2	12	1			fs light grey, occ red cp, chalk & mica		12th–14th c.
291	MCW	1	2	1			fs, sparse mica		12th–14th c.
291	MCW	2	64	2			fsmcp, sim to HOLL but more micaceous		12th–14th c.
291	MCW	1	7	1			vfs light grey		12th–14th c.
291	MCW	1	14	1			vfs, occ mica, sparse calc, pale grey		12th–14th c.
291	MCW	1	12	1			vfs, occ mica, sparse calc, pale		12th–14th c.

Context	Fabric	No	Wt/g	MNV	Form	Rim	Notes	Spot date	Fabric date range
							grey		
291	MCW	1	8	1			vfs, occ mica, sparse calc, pale grey		12th–14th c.
291	MCW	1	14	1			vfs, sparse mica, occ Fe		12th–14th c.
291	MCW	1	24	1	jar	EVSQ	vfs, occ mica, sparse calc, pale grey	13-14	12th–14th c.
291	UPG	1	2	1			EAR, fs, moderate mica, brown with grey core		L.12th–14th c.
291	UPG	3	72	1			glaze partly decayed or not properly fused; fs grey with oxid ext, moderate org		L.12th–14th c.
291	UPG	1	39	1	jug		glaze partly decayed or not properly fused; fs grey with oxid ext, moderate org		L.12th–14th c.
291	WVCW	6	84	6					12th–14th c.
291	WVCW	1	10	1	bowl				12th–14th c.
291	WVCW	2	74	1	bowl	EVSQ		13-14	12th–14th c.
291	WVCW	1	25	1	jar	UPSQ		13-14	12th–14th c.
291	WVCW	5	109	2	jar	UPSQ		13-14	12th–14th c.
292	GSW3	2	59	1	mug				L.15th–16th c.
292	HOLG	1	18	1					L.13th–E.14th c.
292	HOLL	1	11	1					13th–14th c.?
292	HOLL	1	5	1					13th–14th c.?
292	HOLL	5	98	5					13th–14th c.?
292	HOLL	1	12	1	jar	THEV			13th–14th c.?
292	HOLL	1	10	1	jug	UPTH			13th–14th c.?
292	HOLLCP	2	20	2					L.13th-14th c.

Context	Fabric	No	Wt/g	MNV	Form	Rim	Notes	Spot date	Fabric date range
292	HOLLCP	1	11	1					L.13th-14th c.
292	LMT	3	26	3					15th–16th c.
292	LMT	4	43	3					15th–16th c.
292	LMT	2	41	1			poss same as other int glazed sherds in 211/213		15th–16th c.
292	LMT	1	16	1			vfs, red cp, occ mica, thick; could be THET??		15th–16th c.
292	MCW	2	51	2			abundant fs, sparse mica		12th–14th c.
292	MCW	1	24	1			f/ms, lt grey		12th–14th c.
292	MCW	2	15	2			vfs		12th–14th c.
292	MCWM	1	16	1					12th–14th c.
292	MCWM	1	5	1			poss EMWM		12th–14th c.
292	MCWM	1	11	1			vfsm, lt grey		12th–14th c.
292	MCWM	2	59	1	bowl				12th–14th c.
292	MCWM	1	56	1	jug				12th–14th c.
295	EMW	1	7	1					11th–12th c.
295	GRIM	2	17	1					L.12th–14th c.
295	HOLG	1	30						L.13th–E.14th c.
295	HOLL	6	104	6					13th–14th c.?
295	HOLL	1	3	1					13th–14th c.?
295	HOLL	13	105	13					13th–14th c.?
295	HOLL	3	27	1			buff, fine		13th–14th c.?
295	HOLL	2	12	1			oxid core, buff ext, grey int		13th–14th c.?
295	HOLL	1	31	1	jar	EVSQ	poss deliberately pierced below rim?		13th–14th c.?

Context	Fabric	No	Wt/g	MNV	Form	Rim	Notes	Spot date	Fabric date range
295	HOLLCP	2	109	1					L.13th-14th c.
295	HOLLCP	6	46	4					L.13th-14th c.
295	HOLLCP	2	15	1					L.13th-14th c.
295	HOLLCP	2	25	1			dark grey int		L.13th-14th c.
295	HOLLCP	1	9	1			oxid		L.13th-14th c.
295	HOLLCP	2	20	2			oxid ext		L.13th-14th c.
295	HOLLCP	1	6	1			oxid ext, poss slip traces or mortar deposits ext		L.13th-14th c.
295	HOLLCP	1	51	1	bowl	FTBD			L.13th-14th c.
295	HOLLCP	3	291	1	jar	COLL			L.13th-14th c.
295	LMT	1	4	1					15th–16th c.
295	LMT	3	24	3					15th–16th c.
295	LMT	1	6	1			fsm		15th–16th c.
295	LMT	1	7	1			fsmcp red, soft		15th–16th c.
295	LMT	1	6	1			glaze burnt, melted		15th–16th c.
295	LMT	1	6	1			poss earlier, sim to fsmcp but less mica		15th–16th c.
295	LOND	1	7	1					L.12th–E.14th c.
295	MCW	1	24	1			f/ms black		12th–14th c.
295	MCW	9	82	8			f/ms black		12th–14th c.
295	MCW	1	4	1			fscp, black ext		12th–14th c.
295	MCW	2	20	1			ms, black with red core, thick		12th–14th c.
295	MCW	2	50	2			v fine black, burnt depositsint, poss 1 vessel		12th–14th c.
295	MCW	8	61	7			vfs lt grey		12th–14th c.

Context	Fabric	No	Wt/g	MNV	Form	Rim	Notes	Spot date	Fabric date range
295	MCW	1	30	1			vfs, black with red int, thick lime/food res int		12th–14th c.
295	MCW	1	28	1			vfs, occ mica, sparse calc, oxid ext		12th–14th c.
295	MCW	2	28	2			vfs, occ mica, sparse calc, pale grey		12th–14th c.
295	MCW	1	29	1	bowl	THEV	vfs, occ mica, sparse calc, pale grey	13-14	12th–14th c.
295	MCWM	1	4	1					12th–14th c.
295	MCWM	2	18	2			fsm		12th–14th c.
295	MCWM	15	117	15			fsmcp		12th–14th c.
295	MCWM	2	6	2			fsmcp, oxid ext, reduced int		12th–14th c.
295	MCWM	3	17	3			vfsm		12th–14th c.
295	MCWM	1	24	1	bowl	EVSQ	fsmcp	13-14	12th–14th c.
295	MCWM	1	14	1	jar	THEV		13-14	12th–14th c.
295	MCWM	1	4	1	jug	FTBD		13+	12th–14th c.
295	MCWM	1	6	1	jug?	FLAR	fsmcp, oxid ext, reduced int	12-13?	12th–14th c.
295	UPG	2	13	2			glaze partly decayed or not properly fused; fs grey with oxid ext, moderate org		L.12th–14th c.
295	UPG	1	58	1			glaze partly decayed or not properly fused; ms oxid, moderate org		L.12th–14th c.
295	UPG	1	3	1			lt grey fs, occ chalk, thin-walled, glaze like GRIM		L.12th–14th c.
296	GIPS	1	7	1					650–850
296	GIPS	1	10	1	jar	E			650–850
296	GRIM	1	10						L.12th–14th c.
296	HOLG	1	17						L.13th–E.14th c.

Context	Fabric	No	Wt/g	MNV	Form	Rim	Notes	Spot date	Fabric date range
296	HOLG	1	28	1			poss LMT		L.13th–E.14th c.
296	HOLL	1	29	1					13th–14th c.?
296	HOLL	5	56	5					13th–14th c.?
296	HOLL	3	39				oxid ext		13th–14th c.?
296	HOLL	1	19				oxid ext, black int		13th–14th c.?
296	HOLL	1	6	1	jar	EVSQ			13th–14th c.?
296	HOLLCP	1	7	1	jar	THEV			L.13th-14th c.
296	LMT	1	45	1					15th–16th c.
296	LMT	4	42	4					15th–16th c.
296	LMT	2	17	2					15th–16th c.
296	LMT	2	12	2			soft		15th–16th c.
296	LMT	3	96				vfs, red cp, occ mica, thick; could be THET??		15th–16th c.
296	LMT	1	32	1	cistern		bung hole; fsmcp, oxid with black core		15th–16th c.
296	MCW	1	4	1			buff surfaces, poss THET?		12th–14th c.
296	MCW	8	69	8			f/ms, mostly black		12th–14th c.
296	MCW	1	51	1			spout - poss alembic?? Fs, sparse mica, buff with red core		12th–14th c.
296	MCW	1	36	1	jar	COLL	form as HOLLCP vessel in 295	13-14+	12th–14th c.
296	MCW	1	31	1	jar	INT	abundant fs, sparse mica, occ calc		12th–14th c.
296	MCWM	1	5	1					12th–14th c.
296	MCWM	2	27						12th–14th c.
296	MCWM	1	11	1			fsm		12th–14th c.

Context	Fabric	No	Wt/g	MNV	Form	Rim	Notes	Spot date	Fabric date range
296	MCWM	5	72	5			fsmcp		12th–14th c.
296	WVCW	1	38		jar	UPSQ		13-14	12th–14th c.
297	HOLG	1	17	1					L.13th–E.14th c.
297	HOLL	9	139	9					13th–14th c.?
297	HOLL	1	19	1	bowl	EVSQ			13th–14th c.?
297	LMT	6	123	5					15th–16th c.
297	LMT	1	10	1					15th–16th c.
297	LMT	1	8	1			buff with red core, soft		15th–16th c.
297	LMT	1	22	1			cream fsmcp		15th–16th c.
297	LMT	1	11	1			soft, red, ext surface mostly lost		15th–16th c.
297	LMT	1	22				vfs, red cp, occ mica, thick; could be THET??		15th–16th c.
297	MCW	3	27	3			fs, black		12th–14th c.
297	MCW	1	18	1			fs, sparse mica		12th–14th c.
297	MCW	1	6	1			vfs, sparse mica, lt grey		12th–14th c.
297	MCWM	3	28	2			vfsm		12th–14th c.
297	WVCW	2	26	2					12th–14th c.
298	HOLL	1	10	1					13th–14th c.?
298	HOLL	1	18	1					13th–14th c.?
300	MCWM	2	53	1	bowl	EVSQ	vfsmcp, some calc, v pale grey	13-14	12th–14th c.
301	HOLL	1	59	1					13th–14th c.?
301	HOLL	1	4	1					13th–14th c.?
301	HOLL	9	75	9					13th–14th c.?

Context	Fabric	No	Wt/g	MNV	Form	Rim	Notes	Spot date	Fabric date range
301	HOLLCP	1	6	1			glaze decayed or not fused, could be LMT		L.13th-14th c.
301	LMT	1	7	1					15th–16th c.
301	LMT	1	5	1			fsmcp		15th–16th c.
301	LMT	2	15	2			soft red		15th–16th c.
301	MCW	1	15	1			abundant fs, occ chalk & cp		12th–14th c.
301	MCWM	1	35	1			fsm, some org		12th–14th c.
301	MCWM	3	69	1			fsmcp		12th–14th c.
301	MCWM	1	4	1			fsmcp, white with grey int		12th–14th c.
303	LMT	2	58	1					15th–16th c.
303	LMT	2	10	1					15th–16th c.
303	LMT	1	4	1					15th–16th c.
303	MCWM	1	3	1			fsmcp		12th–14th c.
303	NLLM	1	7				sim to BOUD, but no slip		15th–16th c.
306	LMT	4	202	1			cream		15th–16th c.
306	LMT	1	15	1			poss non-local, fine, hard, fully oxid - poss DUTR		15th–16th c.
306	LMT	1	5	1			reduced surfaces		15th–16th c.
308	HOLL	1	5	1					13th–14th c.?
308	LMT	2	67	1	chafing dish	COLL	broken edge at lower end poss rubbed down		15th–16th c.
308	LMT	1	66	1	skillet	EV	handle with strut, as used in pipkins, but this is an open form		15th–16th c.
308	MCW	1	18	1			fs, sparse mica		12th–14th c.

Context	Fabric	No	Wt/g	MNV	Form	Rim	Notes	Spot date	Fabric date range
308	UPG	1	18	1			dark red, grey core, fs with sparse mica, decayed glaze		L.12th–14th c.
314	HOLL	1	10	1					13th–14th c.?
314	LMT	10	208	1			fsmcp, orange		15th–16th c.
314	LMT	4	139	1			fsmcp, orange, grey ext		15th–16th c.
314	MCWM	1	12	1			fsmcp		12th–14th c.
321	GRE	1	8	1					16th–18th c.
321	HOLG	1	7	1					L.13th–E.14th c.
321	LMT	2	5	2					15th–16th c.
321	LMT	1	8	1					15th–16th c.
321	WVCW	1	3	1					12th–14th c.
323	LMT	1	8	1					15th–16th c.
323	LMT	1	57	1			poss pierced after firing?		15th–16th c.
324	DUTR	1	43	1	cauldron	FLAR			15th–17th c.
324	GSW1	1	15	1					E.14th–17th c.
324	GSW3	1	10	1					L.15th–16th c.
324	GSW3	1	8	1					L.15th–16th c.
324	LMT	1	62	1					15th–16th c.
324	LMT	6	51	3					15th–16th c.
324	LMT	1	20	1					15th–16th c.
324	LMT	1	9	1			dk red		15th–16th c.
324	LMT	1	12	1			overfired/burnt, dk red		15th–16th c.
324	LMT	1	22	1			reduced		15th–16th c.
324	LMT	1	5	1			reduced ext		15th–16th c.

Context	Fabric	No	Wt/g	MNV	Form	Rim	Notes	Spot date	Fabric date range
324	LMT	3	60	1			reduced ext, dk red int		15th–16th c.
324	LMT	1	28	1			reduced, some glae unfused?		15th–16th c.
324	LMT	1	6	1			silver deposit int		15th–16th c.
324	LMT	1	16	1			thin white deposit int		15th–16th c.
324	LMT	1	9	1	dish?	PL			15th–16th c.
324	LMT	8	274	1	jug	COLL	reduced ext, dk red int, typical LMT jug form		15th–16th c.
324	LMT	1	29	1	mug?				15th–16th c.
324	LMT	1	39	1	mug?		reduced surfaces		15th–16th c.
324	NLLM	2	146	1	jug	UPTH	hard red, sim to BOUD, no slip		15th–16th c.
326	GRE	1	9	1					16th–18th c.
326	GRE	1	4	1	mug				16th–18th c.
326	GSW3	1	25	1					L.15th–16th c.
326	GSW4	1	14	1					16th–17th c.
326	LEPM	1	6	1	mug?				16th c.
326	LMT	1	18	1					15th–16th c.
326	LMT	5	35	5					15th–16th c.
326	LMT	1	21	1					15th–16th c.
326	LMT	5	49	5			2 reduced ext, 2 soft		15th–16th c.
326	LMT	1	8	1			hard, reduced int & ext, dk grey		15th–16th c.
326	LMT	1	4	1			soft fsmcp		15th–16th c.
326	LMT	1	40	1	handled jar		soft red, cp, leached calc		15th–16th c.
326	LMT	1	4	1	mug	UPPL			15th–16th c.

Context	Fabric	No	Wt/g	MNV	Form	Rim	Notes	Spot date	Fabric date range
326	LMT	1	4	1	mug?				15th–16th c.
326	LMT	1	13	1	mug?		small base		15th–16th c.
326	MCW	1	22	1			thick, poss HM, vfs, occ mica & org		12th–14th c.
328	LMT	1	10	1					15th–16th c.
328	LMT	4	38	3					15th–16th c.
328	LMT	1	8	1					15th–16th c.
328	LMT	1	6	1			reduced		15th–16th c.
328	LMT	3	17				sim to lug handle in 326, red, abundant red cp		15th–16th c.
329	GRE	1	29	1			break rubbed down to simple rim? Fairly coarse, thick, could be CBM		16th–18th c.
329	LMT	1	38	1					15th–16th c.
329	LMT	4	69	4					15th–16th c.
329	LMT	7	70	7					15th–16th c.
329	LMT	2	40	1			fscp, dk red, glaze unfused or melted??		15th–16th c.
329	LMT	1	18	1			fsmcp, glaze bubbled		15th–16th c.
329	LMT	1	14	1			poss DUTR		15th–16th c.
329	LMT	1	106	1	pipkin	EV	sim to lug handle in 326, red, abundant red cp, reduced surfaces; strut below handle		15th–16th c.
329	LMT	2	58	1	pipkin	LS	sim to lug handle in 326, red, abundant red cp		15th–16th c.
329	NLLM	2	22						15th–16th c.
331	GSW3	1	6	1					L.15th–16th c.

Context	Fabric	No	Wt/g	MNV	Form	Rim	Notes	Spot date	Fabric date range
331	LMT	1	6	1					15th–16th c.
331	LMT	2	6	2					15th–16th c.
331	MCW	4	135	1	jug		white deposit int and partially ext; pale grey fs, occ mica		12th–14th c.
331	UPG	1	5	1			abundant fs, moderate mica, soft orange with grey core, local?		L.12th–14th c.
334	EMWSS	1	5	1					11th–13th c.
334	LMT	1	6	1					15th–16th c.
334	MCWM	1	6	1			fsmcp, grey		12th–14th c.
334	WVCW	1	5	1					12th–14th c.
339	HOLG	2	23	1					L.13th–E.14th c.
339	HOLGCP	1	4	1			oxid ext		L.13th-14th c.
339	HOLLCP	2	15	1			coarse		L.13th-14th c.
340	EMWSS	1	6	1	jar	EVBD			11th–13th c.
340	HOLGCP	1	4	1					L.13th-14th c.
340	HOLL	1	13	1	jar	EVSQ			13th–14th c.?
340	LMT	1	3	1			fsmcp, orange		15th–16th c.
340	LMT	4	37	1			glaze melted		15th–16th c.
340	MCW	2	19	2			fs, occ mica, fine HOLL?		12th–14th c.
340	MCWM	1	10	1	jar	UPSQ	fsmcp, buff	13-14	12th–14th c.
340	RBGW	1	7	1					RB
340	WVCW	4	41	2					12th–14th c.

Rim forms: BD – beaded; C, E, K – Ipswich ware types (West 1963); CAV – cavetto; COLL – collared; COMP – complex everted LMT types; EV – everted; EVBD – everted beaded; EVEV – everted with everted tip; EVSQ – everted square beaded; FLAR – flaring; FTBD – flat-topped beaded; FTEV – flat-topped everted; INT – inturned; LS

– lid-seated; LSEV – lid-seated everted; PL – plain; SEV – simple everted; SQBD – square beaded; TAP – tapered everted; THEV – thickened everted; TRBD – triangular beaded; UPEV – upright with everted tip; UPFT – upright flat-topped; UPFTEV – upright flat-topped everted; UPPL – upright plain; UPSQ – upright square beaded; UPTAP – upright tapered everted; UPTH – thickened.

C.2 CBM and fired clay

By Sue Anderson

Introduction

C.2.1 Two-hundred and eighteen fragments of CBM weighing 13,500g were collected from 43 contexts during the evaluation and excavation (see CBM catalogue below). In addition, there were 45 fragments of fired clay (303g) from 20 contexts (see Fired Clay catalogue below).

C.2.2 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

C.2.3 Table 10 shows the quantification of CBM by type and form. The majority of fragments were pieces of brick and roof tile.

Type	Form	code	No	Wt (g)
Roman	Flanged *tegula*	FLT	1	35
	Roman tile	RBT	3	387
		RBT?	3	365
Roofing	Plain roof tile: medieval	RTM	17	444
		RTM?	6	288
	Plain roof tile: post-med	RTP	98	2849
		RTP?	2	89
	Plain roof tile?	RT?	1	3
	Ridge tile	RID	1	16
		RID?	1	25
Walling	Early brick	EB	4	335
		EB?	4	342
	Early/late brick	EB/LB	2	561
	Late brick	LB	26	3254
		LB?	44	3403
Flooring	Floor tile	FT	2	526
	Quarry floor tile	QFT	1	552
Miscellaneous	Field drain	FD	1	22
Unknown	Unidentified	UN	1	4
Totals			218	13500

Table 10. CBM by type and form.

Roman

C.2.4 Four certain and three possible fragments of Roman tile were collected from pits 150, 220, 293, 322 and 327. Most were abraded. They were generally in fine sandy fabrics with a variety of inclusions such as red clay pellets, mica and/or fine calcareous fragments; one ?tile was in a medium sandy fabric with flint tempering. One piece was a fragment of flange, but was heavily abraded. Thicknesses of four fragments ranged

between 17–35mm, two being within the upper range for roof tiles (flanged *tegulae*) and the lower range for wall/floor tiles, and two probably pieces of flanged *tegulae*.

Roofing

C.2.5 One hundred and twenty-six fragments of roofing tile were recovered, as shown in Table 11.

Fabric	code	RTM	RTM?	RTP	RTP?	RT?	RID	RID?
Fine sandy	fs	2		1		1		
Medium sandy	ms	9	2	5	1			
Fine sandy with fine chalk	fsc			3				
Fine sandy with clay pellets	fscp			1				
Medium sandy with clay pellets	mscp			1				
Fine sandy micaceous with clay pellets	fsmcp		1					
Medium sandy with flint	msf		2	78	1		1	
Medium sandy ferrous	msfe		1					1
Medium sandy with grog	msg	1						
Medium sandy with flint and ferrous	msffe			9				
Coarse sandy	cs	5						

Table 11. Roofing tiles by fabric and form (fragment count).

The majority of pieces were fully oxidised plain roof tiles in fine and medium sandy fabrics which are likely to be late or post-medieval in date (RTP). Six fragments had circular peg holes and one had a square hole. There were thin patches of mortar on three tiles.

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. Five medieval tiles were in coarse sandy fabrics. Only one fragment had a peg hole, a circular type. One fragment had traces of thin white mortar on the surface.

Only two fragments of ridge tile were recovered, both small and abraded. These were probably of post-medieval date. One fragment was 12mm thick.

Walling

Table 12 shows the quantities of brick fragments by fabric and form.

Fabric	Code	EB	EB?	EB/LB	LB	LB?
Estuarine clays	est	1				
Fine sandy	fs					1
Fine sandy with chalk	fsc				1	
Fine sandy with flint	fsf	3	4			4
Fine sandy with flint and ferrous	fsffe				1	
Medium sandy with flint	msf			2	11	38
Medium sandy with flint and ferrous	msffe				1	1
Medium sandy with grog	msg				4	
Medium sandy with grog and flint	msgf				5	
Medium sandy with grog and ferrous	msgfe				3	

Table 12. Bricks by fabric and form (fragment count).

C.2.6 One small fragment of a typical ‘early brick’ in estuarine clay was found in ditch 35. It had straw impressions on the base, suggesting a 14th–15th-century date. Other bricks suggested to be early types were all in fine silty sandy fabrics with flint, generally reddish or brown in colour, and had puddled clay bases. Two bricks measured 42mm thick. The EB/LB brick was 105mm wide and 45mm thick.

C.2.7 Later bricks were more frequent in this assemblage, and were more commonly in coarser sandy fabrics with a range of typical local inclusions. Many were heavily abraded, and it is possible that a few of the ‘LB?’ fragments could be Roman tiles. Only nine pieces had full thicknesses and varied between 34–55mm thick, the majority between 40–50mm. If the thinner fragments were not Roman, then all of this group may be of 15th/16th-century date.

C.2.8 A number of bricks in this assemblage showed signs of burning, some reduced and others with vitrified surfaces. These were recovered from ditch 88, and pits 150, 304, 311, 322 and 327. It is possible that the bricks had been used in a chimney or possibly a brick kiln before their final deposition. Few showed any traces of mortar, but this may be due to the level of abrasion.

Flooring

C.2.9 Two fragments of floor tile, 31mm thick and in a fine sandy fabric with clay pellets, were found in colluvial spread 118. They had a reduced core and surfaces, a chamfered edge, and no trace of glaze, suggesting a late medieval or post-medieval date. Another fragment in the same fabric was recovered from ditch 35. It measured 36mm thick and was more than 102mm wide. It was worn and possibly had a sawn edge. This fragment is probably a post-medieval quarry/pamment tile.

Miscellaneous

C.2.10 A small, abraded fragment of post-medieval field drain in a white-firing fine sandy chalk-tempered fabric was recovered from watering hole 208.

Unidentified

C.2.11 A small, heavily abraded fine sandy fragment with no surfaces was found in pit 150. It may be a fragment of Roman *imbrex*.

Fired clay

C.2.12 Table 13 shows the quantities of fired clay by fabric.

Fabric	Code	No	Wt/g
Fine sandy with chalk	fsc	25	161
Fine sandy with flint and chalk	fsfc	1	31
Fine sandy with voids	fsv	1	1
Fine sandy poorly mixed with chalk	fsxc	12	71
Medium sandy with chalk	msc	6	39
Totals		*45*	*303*

Table 13. Fired clay by fabric.

C.2.13 The fired clay fabrics are divided largely on texture, but all pieces were chalk-tempered (including the small fragment with only leached voids). Most fragments were small and abraded. A few had straw impressions and surfaces were generally flattish or irregular. Fired clay of this type was commonly used to create hearths and oven domes in the medieval period, but none of this assemblage is diagnostic for function.

Provenance

C.2.14 Table 14 shows the distribution of CBM by phase. A table showing the distribution of CBM and fired clay by phase is given at the end of this appendix and shows the distribution by feature within each phase.

	Phase 2			*Phase 3*			*Unphased*	
form	***No***	***Wt (g)***	***AFW***	***No***	***Wt (g)***	***AFW***	***No***	***Wt (g)***
RBT	1	45	45.0	2	342	171.0		
RBT?	2	243	121.5	1	122	122.0		
FLT				1	35	35.0		
RTM	1	15	15.0	16	429	26.8		
RTM?	3	191	63.7	3	97	32.3		
EB	1	23	23.0	2	233	116.5	1	79
EB?	3	277	92.3	1	65	65.0		
EB/LB				2	561	280.5		
LB	4	387	96.8	21	2796	133.1	1	71
LB?	4	571	142.8	40	2832	70.8		
RTP	44	1432	32.5	48	1328	27.7	6	89
RTP?	2	89	44.5					
RID				1	16	16.0		
RID?							1	25
RT?	1	3	3.0					
QFT							1	552
FT				2	526	263.0		
FD				1	22	22.0		
UN				1	4	4.0		
Totals	66	3276	49.6	142	9408	66.3	10	816
Fired clay	21	105	5.0	8	101	12.6	18	97

Table 14. CBM quantities by phase (AFW = average fragment weight)

C.2.15 Sixty-six fragments of CBM were recovered from Phase 2 (medieval) contexts, of which the majority were late medieval/post-medieval (LB, RTP), eight were medieval (RTM, EB) and three were Roman. In addition there were 21 pieces of fired clay. The largest group, 21 pieces of CBM and 7 pieces of fired clay, was collected from waterhole 187, a feature which appears to have been open for a long period. All contexts in Phase 2 which contained late brick and/or later roof tile also contained late medieval pottery and it is possible that this material could be contemporary.

C.2.16 Phase 3 features contained a total of 142 fragments of CBM and eight pieces of fired clay. Later brick and post-medieval roof tile were still the most frequent finds, although the proportion of brick increased significantly. However, average fragment weights of both decreased overall (taking into account both certain and less certain fragments). Only a small quantity of early brick was recovered, and there were some pieces of medieval roof tile, both of which were residual by this phase. The largest quantities were recovered from pit 150 (30 fragments of CBM and 2 pieces of fired clay), pit 322 (25 fragments of CBM) and pit 327 (20 pieces of CBM).

C.2.17 Small quantities of CBM and a larger group of fired clay were recovered from unphased features, most of which were from the evaluation trenches.

Discussion

C.2.18 This is a small and heterogeneous assemblage which includes a few fragments of the Roman and medieval periods alongside a larger late and post-medieval group. All CBM was recovered from waterholes, pits, ditches, post-holes and layers/spreads, and was therefore not *in situ* in terms of its original use. In some cases it may have been deliberately incorporated into features as packing or hardcore. It is likely to represent demolition rubble from nearby structures which was later brought to the site, perhaps intentionally to stabilise boggy ground, or accidentally with other waste.

C.2.19 The fabrics and forms are common types found frequently across the region on sites of the relevant periods. The assemblage is fully recorded and most could be discarded if required (as noted in the catalogue).

CBM Catalogue

context	fabric	form	no	wt/g	abr	length	width	height	peg	mortar	comments	date	discard ?
5	fscp	RTP	1	11	+							pmed	y
5	mscp	RTP	1	3	+							pmed	y
9	ms	RTP	1	4	+							pmed	y
36	msffe	LB	1	71	++							pmed	y
36	ms	RTP	2	48	++							pmed	y
36	est	EB	1	79	+						strawed base	13-15	?
36	fscp	QFT	1	552	+		102+	36			worn, poss sawn edge?	pmed	y
44	msffe	RTP	1	23	+							pmed	y
55	fs	RT?	1	3	+						flake	?	
67	msffe	RTP	7	172	+							pmed	y
67	msf	RTP	4	238	+						joining frags	pmed	y
87	ms	RTM	1	39							reduced surfaces & core	med	
88	ms	RTM	3	75							joining frags, same type as (87) but not same tile	med	
88	msg	RTM	1	100	+					thin white		med	
88	msgfe	LB	3	64	+						joining frags, burnt/overfired	lmed?	
107	msfe	RID?	1	25	+			12			curving, orange, could be FD, but sanded underside	pmed??	
110	msgf	LB	1	42	+						surfaces lost, could be earlier?	lmed/pmed	y
117	ms	RTP	2	19	++							lmed/pmed	y
117	msf	RTP	2	42	+							lmed/pmed	y
118	msf	RTP	1	9	+							lmed/pmed	y
118	fscp	FT	2	526	+			31			reduced core & surfaces, no	lmed/pm	

context	fabric	form	no	wt/g	abr	length	width	height	peg	mortar	comments	date	discard ?
											trace of glaze, chamfered edges	ed	
118	msf	LB?	1	43	+							lmed/pmed	y
151	msf	RTP	10	164	+						dark red	pmed	y
151	msf	RID	1	16	+							pmed	y
151	msf	RTM?	1	22	++						brown	med/lmed	y
151	fscp	FLT	1	35	++						part of flange; cream cp in pinkish tile	Rom	y
151	fs	UN	1	4	++						poss IMB? Surfaces lost	?	y
151	msf	RTP	11	124	++				2 x R		orange	lmed/pmed	y
153	msf	LB	1	45	+							pmed	y
153	msf	LB	3	295	+			44			burnt surface	15-16?	
163	fsf	EB	1	23							base with puddled clay, red, as 211	lmed?	
168	ms	RTM?	1	32	+						brown surfaces	med/lmed	
190	msffe	RTP	1	46								pmed	y
191	ms	RTP?	1	8	+							lmed/pmed	
195	msf	RTP	2	31	+							lmed/pmed	y
206	msfe	RTM?	1	26	+						dark red	med/lmed	y
206	msf	RTP	2	73	+				1 x R		joining	lmed/pmed	y
206	msf	RTP	2	116					1 x R(2)		joining	lmed/pmed	y
206	msf	RTP	11	352	+				1 x R		3 joining; orange	lmed/pmed	y
206	msf	RTM	1	133	+						brown	med/lme	y

context	fabric	form	no	wt/g	abr	length	width	height	peg	mortar	comments	date	discard ?
		?										d	
210	fsf	EB	1	40	+						base with puddled clay, brown, as 211	med/lmed?	
211	fsf	EB	1	193	+			42			brown	med/lmed?	
211	msf	RTP	4	114	+						orange	lmed/pmed	y
213	wfc	FD	1	22	+							pmed	y
213	msf	RTP	1	36	+						red	lmed/pmed	y
214	msg	LB	1	332	++			47			surfaces lost	lmed/pmed	
214	msg	LB	1	418	++						surfaces lost	lmed/pmed	
214	msg	LB	1	26	+						flake, partly reduced	lmed/pmed	
222	ms	RTM	2	45	+						brown, red margins, grey core	med	
222	fsccp	RBT	1	73	++			17				Rom	
222	msf	LB?	4	33	++						no surfaces, may be fired clay	lmed/pmed	y
222	msg	LB	1	24	+						orange	lmed/pmed	y
222	msf	RTP	4	82	+						red	pmed	y
250	msf	LB?	1	25	+						unwashed	lmed/pmed	y
260	msf	RTP	1	16	++						orange	lmed/pmed	y
260	fsffe	LB	1	84	+						orange	lmed/pmed	y
260	msgf	LB	1	177	++						surfaces lost, reduced edge	lmed/pmed	y
279	ms	RTM ?	1	11	+						brown surfaces	med/lmed	y
280	fs	RTM	2	62							joining; reduced core	med/lme	

context	fabric	form	no	wt/g	abr	length	width	height	peg	mortar	comments	date	discard ?
												d	
280	msf	RTP	1	28	+							lmed/pmed	
280	msf	LB?	2	581	++		>110	>40			joining; brown surface; lower surface water-eroded?	lmed/pmed	
292	msf	RTP	1	18	+							lmed/pmed	y
292	fsc	RTP	3	93	+							pmed	y
296	msf	RBT ?	1	207	++			35			brown, reduced black core - poss later brick?	Rom/lmed	
296	msf	RTP	3	84	++							pmed	y
296	msf	LB	2	126	++						joining	lmed/pmed	y
296	fsf	EB?	2	48	+							med/lmed	y
297	msf	RTP ?	1	81	+				1 x R		orange	lmed/pmed	y
303	ms	RTM	1	14							brown	med	
305	msf	LB?	4	127	++						joining, brown, v friable	lmed/pmed	y
306	ms	RTM	1	57					1 x R		purple, overfired	med/lmed	
306	msf	LB?	2	75	++						brown	lmed?	
306	fsf	EB?	1	65	+							med/lmed	
306	cs	RTM	5	37	+						=1 tile, burnt	med/lmed	
306	msf	LB?	2	53	++						purple, overfired	lmed?	
308	msf	RTP	1	34	++							pmed	y
314	msf	LB	1	75	+						purple, overfired	lmed/pmed	y
314	msgf	LB	1	47	+						friable	lmed/pm	y

context	fabric	form	no	wt/g	abr	length	width	height	peg	mortar	comments	date	discard ?
												ed	
323	msf	EB/LB	2	561	+		105	45				med/lmed	
324	msf	LB	1	475	+		>114	47		grey patches	laminated	lmed/pmed	
324	fsm	RBT	1	269				34				Rom	
324	fsf	LB?	1	244				39			or RBT, dense, burnt patches	lmed/pmed?	
324	msf	LB	1	508	+			45			dark red, grey surfaces	lmed/pmed	
324	msf	LB	1	134	++							lmed/pmed	y
324	fsmcp	RTM?	1	64	+						brown with buff core, burnt	med/lmed	
324	msf	RTP	6	471	+				1 x S	2 thin		lmed/pmed	y
324	fsc	LB	1	69						thin white		pmed	y
324	msgf	LB	1	85				24+			worn - used as floor brick	pmed	
324	msf	LB?	3	193	+						dark red	lmed?	
324	msf	LB?	1	93	+						reduced	lmed?	
324	msf	LB?	2	89	++						=1 tile; burnt/reduced upper surface	lmed?	
324	fsf	LB?	3	267	+			34			=1 tile; dense, burnt/reduced upper surface - could be RBT?	lmed?	
324	fs	RTP	1	35	+							pmed	y
324	fs	LB?	1	443	+			43			heavily burnt, dense, could be RBT?	lmed/pmed?	
326	fsf	EB?	1	229	+			42			burnt surface	med/lmed?	
326	ms	RTM	1	15	+						reduced surfaces	med/lmed	
326	msf	RTP	6	159	+					thick		lmed/pm	y

context	fabric	form	no	wt/g	abr	length	width	height	peg	mortar	comments	date	discard ?
										patches on 2		ed	
326	fsm	RBT ?	1	36	++						no surfaces	Rom?	y
326	msffe	LB?	1	307	++			50			laminated	lmed/pmed	y
326	msf	LB?	1	194	++						dark red, surfaces lost, partly reduced	lmed/pmed	y
326	msf	LB?	2	70	++							lmed/pmed	y
326	fs	RBT	1	45				25			burnt	Rom	
328	msf	LB	1	25	++							lmed/pmed	y
329	msf	LB?	13	566	++						several with no surfaces, some burnt/reduced edges	lmed/pmed	y
329	msgf	LB	1	132	+			55		thin white	dark red	pmed	y
329	msf	RTP	4	170	+							pmed	y
329	fsfcp	RBT ?	1	122	+						dense, may be LB	Rom/lmed?	
331	msf	RTP	1	34	+						dark red, unwashed	lmed/pmed?	y

Fired clay catalogue

Context	Fabric	Type	No	Wt/g	Colour	Surface	Impressions	Abr	Notes
7	fsc		4	10	brown-dk grey	irreg	straw in surface	+	
9	fsc		8	29	orange-dk grey	irreg	straw	+	
18	fsv		1	1	red-dk grey	irreg		+	
50	fsc		1	13	red-dk grey	irreg		++	
67	fsc		3	8	buff-orange	irreg		+	
67	msc		1	8	buff-orange	irreg	straw	+	
67	msc		4	21	buff-dk grey	flattish		+	
88	fsc		2	25	red-dk grey	irreg, convex?		+	
90	fsc		1	3	dk grey			+	
102	fsc		1	4	buff-red	flattish	straw	+	
107	fsc		2	44	buff-red	flattish		+	18+mm thick
132	fsxc		2	14	orange/cream	1 flattish		+	flakes
151	fsxc		2	17	orange/cream			+	chunks
156	fsxc		1	9	orange/cream	flattish?		+	chunk
180	fsfc		1	31	grey-orange	flattish		++	rounded lump (labelled 980)
189	fsxc		4	12	orange/cream			+	amorphous
191	fsxc		2	9	buff-orange/cream	flattish		+	chunks
206	fsxc		1	10	buff-orange/cream	flattish		+	chunk
211	msc		1	10	dk red				chunk
213	fsc		1	7	buff	flattish	grass/straw	+	flake
222	fsc		1	11	grey-orange	flattish			
340	fsc		1	7	buff-red	flattish	grass/straw	+	flake (labelled 380)

Distribution of CBM and fired clay by site phase

Phase	Area	Feature	Context	Feature type	RBTFLT	RTM	EB	EB/LB	LB	RTP	RID	RT?	FT	QFT	FD	UN	FC
2	1, Tr.5	-	67	layer						11							8
2	1, Tr.5	89	90	ditch													1
2	1, Tr.30	101	102	ditch/hollow													1
2	1	131	132	pit													2
2	1	154	168	ditch		1											
2	1, Tr.5	154	55	layer								1					
2	1	155	156	ditch/gully													1
2	1	187	189	pit													4
2	1	187	190	pit						1							
2	1	187	191	pit						1							2
2	1	187	195	pit						2							
2	1	187	206	pit		2				15							1
2	1	259	260	pit					2	1							
2	1	293	292	pit						4							
2	1	293	296	pit	1		2		2	3							
2	1	293	297	pit						1							
2	1	154	163	ditch			1										
2	1	336	340	pit													1
2	3	322	326	pit	2	1	1		4	6							
2	3	332	331	pit						1							
Total Phase 2					*3*	*4*	*4*	*0*	*8*	*46*	*0*	*1*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*21*
3	1	-	118	spread					1	1			2				

Phase	Area	Feature	Context	Feature type	RBT	FLT	RTM	EB	EB/LB	LB	RTP	RID	RT?	FT	QFT	FD	UN	FC
3	1	109	110	ditch						1								
3	1	116	117	pit fill							4							
3	1	150	151	pit		1	1				21	1					1	2
3	1	150	153	pit						4								
3	1	179	180	pit														1
3	1	208	210	waterhole				1										
3	1	208	211	waterhole				1			4							1
3	1	208	213	waterhole							1					1		1
3	1	208	214	waterhole						3								
3	1	220	222	pit	1		2			5	4							1
3	1	282	279	pit			1											
3	1	282	280	pit			2			2	1							
3	3	249	250	gully						1								
3	3	302	303	pit			1											
3	3	304	305	pit						4								
3	3	304	306	pit			6	1		4								
3	3	304	308	pit							1							
3	3	311	314	pit						2								
3	3	322	324	pit	1		1			16	7							
3	3	327	328	pit						1								
3	3	327	329	pit	1					14	4							
3	3	333	323	pit					2									
3	3, 11	Tr.85	87	ditch			1											

Phase	Area	Feature	Context	Feature type	RBT	FLT	RTM	EB	EB/LB	LB	RTP	RID	RT?	FT	QFT	FD	UN	FC
3	3, 11	Tr.85	88	ditch			4			3								2
Total Phase 3					*3*	*1*	*19*	*3*	*2*	*61*	*48*	*1*	*0*	*2*	*0*	*1*	*1*	*8*
Un	1, Tr.4	49	50	pit														1
Un	1, Tr.5	-	107	layer								1						2
Un	Tr.13	35	36	ditch				1		1	2				1			
Un	Tr.14	43	44	ditch							1							
Un	Tr.18	4	5	posthole							2							
Un	Tr.18	6	7	pit														4
Un	Tr.18	8	9	pit							1							10
Un	Tr.18?		18															1

CBM forms by phase and context (fragment count)

Uncertain fragments have been included with more certainly identified pieces

C.3 Metalwork report

By Denis Sami

Factual Data

C.3.1 A total of 115 small find (SF) numbers was issued on site for 252 individual artefacts: 218 iron (Fe) objects, 29 copper-alloy (CuA), 3 lead (Pb), 1 silver (Ag) and 1 glass artefact. The assemblage was recovered from archaeological features, namely ditches, pits and layers, while 11 objects come from environmental samples.

C.3.2 Finds can be divided in six functional categories: building construction objects, dress accessories, domestic activity, economic exchange, transport and agricultural activity.

C.3.3 The whole assemblage can be dated to a period spanning from the 13th to the 20th centuries. The presence of modern (20th century) coins, as well as that of possible modern artefacts (SFs 13,16,22, 25,26,29,) may suggests a certain degree of residuality and post-deposition disturbance in the site stratigraphy.

C.3.4 Fe artefacts are in poor condition showing signs of encrustation, rust and fragmentation, while the CuA objects have traces of oxidation and in some cases metal disease. This said, the metal finds are in a stable condition and do not require any conservation.

Statement of potential

C.3.5 The assemblage is of limited regional importance. However, the metalwork is a good representation of everyday rural assembages.

C.3.6 The Fe assemblage is difficult to date. Hand forged nails had a long production spanning from Roman to modern times with minimal morphological variations (Manning 1989). This category of artefacts had a broad use spanning from building construction to furniture, fencing and other activities. The large assemblage of nails of different size and forms suggests intense building activity on site. The poor preservation and fragmentation of the horseshoes does not allow a more precise investigation of these artefacts, however the presence of a fullered groove may indicate a post-medieval or modern date for these finds (for medieval horseshoe see Rogerson 1984: 103-104).

C.3.7 Among the CuA artefacts, strap-end SF 23 is for its elaborate design of particular good quality. This find can be dated to the period spanning from c. AD 1300 to 1400 and is similar to strap-ends published in the online Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) database (PUBLIC-2290E1; ESS-FD3C38).

Methods statement

C.3.8 The assemblage has been sorted by small find (SF number), quantified, described and measured accordingly to length (L), width (W) thickness (T) and when necessary finds were weighted (Wt).

C.3.9 Although it is dedicated to Roman period metalwork, Manning (1989) has been used as reference for the Fe nails, Crummy (1983), Rogerson (1984) and the PAS data base have also been consulted.

Retention, dispersal and display

C.3.10 The Fe hand forget fragmented nails can be dispersed. Cua artefacts should be considered for drawing if publication is planned.

Catalogue

SF	Context	Sample	Description
13	111		CuA half penny of George V dating to 1932
14	260		Complete Fe buckle with oval loop with flat oval cross-section and straight circular in cross-section pin. L: 33 mm; W: 27 mm; T: 3 mm
15	260		Incomplete CuA rectangular buckle plate with six CuA rivets. L: 29 mm; W: 22 mm; T: 0.5 mm
16	111		Modern CuA bent rectangular plate with two holes at the short sides. L: 75 mm; W: 21 mm; T: 1.5 mm
17	292		A melted inform lump of lead. Wt: 74 g
18	111		Incomplete CuA folded sheet of metal. L: 124 mm; W: 87 mm; T: 0.8 mm
19	213		Incomplete rectangular CuA plate. 52 mm; W: 27 mm; T: 1 mm
20	213		Incomplete poorly preserved possible circular pendant or furniture decoration. The disc is heavily worn and corroded and does not show any decoration. A quadrangular hole is near the edge on the disc. Diam: 21 mm; T: 0.6 mm; W (hole): 2 mm
21	222		Complete CuA conical domed thimble with plain basal ring and horizontal rows of circular pits. Height: 21 mm; Diam.: 21 mm; T: 1.4 mm
22	111		Complete rectangular modern buckle with central bar. The two short sides of the frame are decorated with oblique lines. L: 22 mm; W: 27 mm; T: 3 mm
23	203		A complete bent medieval CuA strap-end dating to c. AD 1300-1400. The strap end is formed of two rectangular folded sheets of metal with a highly decorated projection terminating in a bifoil projection. A four lobes hole is at the centre of the decoration. Similar to (PAS: PUBLIC-2290E1; ESS-FD3C38). L: 60 mm; W: 15 mm; T: 3 mm
24	203		An incomplete CuA rectangular buckle plate with two small rivets on one of the short sides. L: 33 mm; W: 19 mm; T: 0.5 mm
25	219		Unidentified heavily worn CuA 19th or 20th century half penny. Diam: 28 mm; T: 2 mm
26	203		CuA penny of Edward VII dating to 1909
27	111		Unidentified folded silver penny cut in half possibly dating to the period AD 1284 to 1377. WT: 0.46 g
28	117		Complete Fe knife with truncated tapering tang (L: 37 mm; W: 8 mm; T: 4 mm) stepped into the cutting edge and splaying into the straight back of the

			blade. L: 131 mm; W: 15 mm; T: 4 mm
29	117		An unidentified Fe artifact consisting of a fragment of a bent plate forming half a circle. The object is possibly part of a modern date agricultural tool. L: 67 mm; W: 41 mm; T: 4 mm
30	151		Complete Roman glass melon bead. Height: 14 mm; W: 18 mm; Diam. hole: 7 mm
31	151		Possible hanging Fe hook from a furniture. The artifact consists of an oval plate from which a tapering hook merges from the longer side. At the opposite side is the remain of a truncated tang or stem with oval cross-section. L: 36 mm; W: 26 mm; T (plate): 2 mm
32	184		Incomplete, fragmented Fe ladle with sub-circular shallow bowl forged together with a long straight handle with rectangular cross-section (PAS LVPL-72D1B5). L: 253 mm; W (bowl): 101 mm; T: 3 mm; L (handle): 115 mm; W (handle): 13 mm; T (handle): 3 mm
33	184		A small fragment of a horseshoe
34	306		A possible incomplete rectangular CuA plate of a buckle. L: 37 mm; W: 31 mm; T: 1 mm
35	111		A complete postmediaeval possibly furniture mount. The main body if formed by a square with cut corners and a hole at the centre (diam.: 4 mm). On each side of the square is a short rectangular extension with cut corners and a very small hole for a rivet. L: 23 mm; W: 24 mm; T: 1 mm
36	111		A complete CuA casted buckle with oval straight bar, oval frame and oval cross-section. On the long side of the frame is casted a flat, sub-rectangular bar decorated with horizontal and diagonal lines. L: 19 mm; W: 22 mm; T: 1 mm
37	321		Lump of melted lead attached to a post-medieval fragment of pottery
39	260		A complete Fe fitting hinge consisting of a slightly tapering cylinder with flat bottom to which a tapering stem with square cross-section is attached. L: 103 mm; High (cylinder): 37 mm; Diam.(cylinder): 24 mm; T (cylinder): 3 mm; L (Stem): 82 mm; W (stem): 7 mm
40	291		Unidentified fragment of CuA foil. L: 13 mm; W: 12 mm; T: 0.5 mm
41	324		An incomplete Fe knife with tapering and rectangular cross-section tang (L: 26 mm; W: 11 mm; T: 4 mm) splaying into a blade with straight back and truncated tip. L: 116 mm; W: 20 mm; T: 4 mm
42	324		Incomplete Fe fitting from a furniture of a chest. The artifact has a central long straight body with rectangular cross-section (L: 69 mm; W: 11 mm; T: 3 mm) expanding at the extremities to form a sub circular terminal from which a short tapering tang develop. L; 140 mm; W: 29 mm; T: 4 mm

43	324		Large fragment of CuA possible vessel with two horizontal ridges on the external surface. L: 62 mm; W: 74 mm; T: 3.5 mm
44	168		An incomplete unidentified truncated rectangular lead plate. Remain of a possible small tang is set in the centre on the shorter side. On one face the plate presents an incomplete circular indentation. L: 41 mm; W: 29 mm; T: 4 mm
45	115		Incomplete CuA rectangular buckle plate. At one extreme are two little holes, while at the opposite end trace of a small hole can be seen along the fracture. L: 29 mm; W: 19 mm; T: 0.7 mm
46	206		An unidentified very thin irregular foil of CuA. L: 18 mm; W: 29 mm; T: 0.4 mm
47	206		3 Fragmented incomplete hand forged Fe nails
48	195		12 incomplete hand forged Fe nails.
49	168		Fe cylinder. Diam.: 31 mm; Height: 18 mm; T: 3 mm
50	191		Two incomplete hand forged Fe nails with tapering square cross-section stem
51	151		17 incomplete hand forged Fe nails
52	118		16 incomplete hand forged Fe nails
53	195		A fragmented Fe bar. L; 63; W: 17 mm; T: 6 mm
54	175		4 fragment of hand forged Fe nails
55	143		An incomplete hand forged Fe nail
56	110		Two complete Fe hand forged nails with tapering and square cross-section stems and flat circular heads
57	195		A small fragment of horseshoe
58	117		14 incomplete hand forged Fe nails
59	115		Fragment of a horseshoe. L: 74 mm; W: 22 mm; T: 4 mm
60	195		Incomplete unidentified Fe artifact. The object consists of a thick rectangular plate flat on one site where are signs of hammering and presenting a hollow on the other side. L: 59 mm; W:40 mm; T: 19 mm
61	118		Incomplete knife. Tapering tang with sub-rectangular cross-section. L: 61

			mm; 15 mm; T: 3 mm
62	117		Incomplete Fe knife. Truncated tapering tang (L: 9 mm; W: 8 mm; T: 3 mm) with rectangular cross-section slaying into a long truncated blade with straight back. L: 91 mm; W: 15 mm; T: 3 mm
63	120		Incomplete Fe knife with large rectangular tang (L: 49 mm; 16 mm; T: 6 mm) continuing into a straight back and stepping into the blade cutting edge. L: 131: W: 24 mm; T: 6 mm
64	210		22 incomplete hand forged Fe nails
65	173		Incomplete horseshoe with three remains of nails. L: 122 mm; W: 36 mm; T: 4 mm
66	260		Incomplete horseshoe with two square holes. L: 81 mm; W: 15 mm; T: 3 mm
67	291		Incomplete Fe U shaped nail with tapering stem wit rectangular cross-section.
68	292		Seven incomplete hand forged Fe nails.
69	184		Incomplete hand forged Fe nail stem
70	209		Incomplete fragment of hand forged Fe nail
71	213		5 incomplete fragmented hand forged Fe nails
72	297		Long incomplete nail. Slight bet tapering stem with square cross-section and sub-circular flat head. L: 85 mm; W: 4 mm; W (head): 15 mm
73	214		A hand forged Fe nail with tapering and square cross-section stem and sub-circular flat head
74	328		3 incomplete hand forged Fe nails
75	296		16 incomplete nails with tapering stem and square cross-section
76	222		8 incomplete hand forge nails
77	326		Four fragmented nails. Nail 1, bent tapering stem with rectangular cross-section. L 32 mm; W: 9 mm; T: 5 mm. Nail 2, truncated tapering stem with square cross-section. L: 49 mm; W: 5 mm. Nail 3, tapering stem with square cross-section and sub-circular flat head. L: 25 mm; W: 3 mm; W (head): 10 mm. Nail 4, Tapering stem with square cross-section and circular flat head. L: 30 mm; W (stem): 5 mm; W (head): 14 mm. Nail 5, tapering stem with square cross-section and sub-squarer flat head. L: 55 mm; W (stem): 5 mm; W: (head) 11 mm. Nail 6, tapering bent at the tip stem with square cross-section and sub-circular head. L: 60 mm; W (stem): 6 mm; W (head): 22mm. Nail 7, tapering bent at the tip stem with square cross-section and sub-

			circular flat head. L: 64 mm; W (stem): 6 mm; W (head): 15 mm.
78	210		Unidentified, incomplete object. L shaped plate. L: 23 mm; W: 25 mm; T: 1.5 mm
79	222		Four fragmented nails. Nail 1, tapering stem with square cross-section. L: 33 mm; W: 6 mm. Nail 2, Tapering stem with square cross-section. L: 50 mm; W: 7 mm. Nail 3, tapering stem with square cross-section. L: 29 mm; W: 5 mm. Nail 4, truncated tapering stem with rectangular cross-section and domed sub-circular head. L: 13 mm; W (stem): 8 mm; T(stem): 4 mm
80	328		Incomplete Fe fitting with tapering stem and rectangular cross-section. The truncated head is a downward flat triangular. L: 76 mm; W (stem): 11; T (stem): 10 mm
81	303		Possible small fragment of buckle frame with oval cross-section. L: 26 mm; T:7 mm
82	308		Two incomplete nails with tapering stem and square cross-section
83	118		Incomplete terminal part of tapering flat strap with two hole for rivets. L: 51 mm; W: 17 mm; T: 2 mm
84	280		5 incomplete hand forged Fe nails
85	280		Unidentified incomplete Fe artifacts formed by a slightly leaf shaped plate. L: 48 mm; W: 24 mm
86	329		Incomplete fragmented strap possibly from a chest or furniture. It consists of a narrow strip of metal fitted with a domed stud. L: 112 mm; W: 19 mm; T: 2 mm
87	221		An Fe buckle with rectangular frame and rectangular cross-section. A straight pin with rectangular cross-section is encrusted in the frame, L: 27 mm; W: 33 mm; T: 5 mm
88	329		13 incomplete nails with tapering stem and square cross-section
89	221		A fragmented large T shape nail with tapering and rectangular stem cross-section. L: 57 mm; W (stem): 13 mm; T (stem): 5 mm; W (head): 31 mm
90	221		Two incomplete nails with tapering stem, square cross-section and rectangular head
91	217		Four fragmented nails. Nail 1, T shape bent tapering stem with square cross-section. L: 26 mm; W: 4 mm; W (head): 9 mm. Nail 2, sub-circular flat head with tapering square cross-section stem. L: 16 mm; W (stem): 5 mm; W (head) 11 mm. Nail 3, truncated tapering stem. L: 26 mm; W: 5 mm. Nail 4, Tapering stem with square cross-section and possible sub-circular flat head. L: 19 mm; W (stem) 4 mm

92	329		An incomplete small horseshoe. L: 85 mm; W: 89 mm; T: 6 mm
93	260		Two hand forged incomplete nails
94	260		An incomplete Fe knife formed by a tapering tang with rectangular cross-section (L: 37 mm; W: 7 mm; T: 4 mm) slaying into a blade with straight back. L: 75 mm; W: 14 mm; T: 4 mm
95	296		Incomplete latch rest. L: 87 mm; W: 27 mm; T: 5 mm
96	326		Unidentified Fe artifact rectangular in plan. L: 30 mm; W: 9 mm; T: 4 mm
97	195		Incomplete knife formed by a tapering tang with oval cross-section (L: 29 mm; W: 11 mm; T: 3 mm) slaying into a blade with straight back. L: 69 mm; W: 12 mm; T: 3 mm
98	221		An incomplete Fe knife with narrow tapering and rectangular in cross-section tang. L: 38 mm; W: 7 mm; T: 3 mm The blade has a straight back and straight cutting edge. L: 132 mm; W:15 mm; T: 3 mm
99	180		An incomplete hand forged looped nail
100	222		Incomplete fragment of hand forged horseshoe. L: 93 mm; T: 4 mm
101	222		Incomplete chest or furniture fitting consisting of a rectangular truncated plate.
102	222		Unidentified incomplete hand forged artifact in the shape of a truncated sub-rectangular plate. L: 52 mm; W: 30 mm; T: 3 mm
103	222		Incomplete, fragmented unidentified artifact formed by an irregular in flan plate of metal
104	295		Two incomplete nails. Nail 1, tapering stem with square cross-section and sub-circular flat head. L: 50 mm; W: 5 mm. Neil 2, Tapering stem with square cross-section. L: 44 mm; W: 5 mm
105	324		An incomplete Fe nail with square cross-section and circular flat head
106	331		An incomplete tapering stem of a nail
107	238		An unidentified incomplete and fragmented in 5 pieces CuA and Fe artifact. A straight triangular in cross-section Fe stem is riveted into a very thin CuA foil.
108	306		8 hand forged nails
109	306		Two fragments of Fe wire with circular cross-section
110	324		14 incomplete hand forged Fe nail

111	324		An incomplete unidentified object formed by a sub-rectangular plate. L: 48 mm; W: 56 mm; T: 5 mm
112	326		Three incomplete nails. Nail 1, Tapering stem with square cross-section. L: 40 mm; W: 4 mm. Nail 2, tapering stem with square cross-section and flat sub-circular head. L: 40 mm; W: 6 mm; W (head): 7 mm. Nail 3, tapering stem with rectangular cross-section and rectangular head. L: 27 mm; W (stem) 6 mm; T (stem): 4 mm; W (head): 9 mm
113	324		An incomplete nail with square cross-section and tapering stem
114	153		5 hand forget nails with tapering stem and square cross-section.
115	306	85	Complete Fe buckle, Circular loop with circular cross-section and tapering encrusted pin. Diam: 15 mm; T: 4 mm. Pin, L; 16 mm; W: 2 mm
116	306	85	Three fragmented Fe artifacts. A truncated possibly square in cross-section stem of a nail. L: 21 mm; W: 3 mm. An incomplete buckle pin with truncated tip and loop. The pin has a circular cross-section and a tapering stem. L: 14 mm; W: 3 mm. An unidentified and incomplete L: 11 mm; W: 15 mm; T: 2 mm
117	117	12	Incomplete nail. Truncated tapering stem with square cross-section. L; 21 mm; W: 2 mm
118	195	21	Complete nail. Bent, tapering stem with square cross-section and flat T shaped head (Manning type 3). L: 20 mm; W (stem): 9; W (head): 9 mm
119	280	27	Incomplete Fe hinge plate. A truncated rectangular in plan bar with two nails with tapering stem and square cross-section still inserted in the bar. Bar, L: 52 mm; W: 19 mm; 3 mm. Nails L: 23 mm; 18 mm; W (stem) 5 mm; 4 mm
120	210	26	Fragmented nail. Truncated tapering stem with square cross-section. L: 26 mm; W: 6 mm
121	211	25	Two incomplete fragment of nails, Truncated stems with square cross-section. Nail 1, L: 17 mm; W: 4. Nail 2, L: 17 mm; W: 5 mm
122	280	37	Two incomplete nails. Nail 1. Long sub circular in cross-section tapering stem. L: 117 mm; W: 8 mm. Nail 2. Rectangular in cross-section stem with downward pyramidal head, possibly a horseshoe nail. L: 30 mm; W (stem) 6.4 mm; T (stem) 3 mm
123	324	86	Five incomplete CuA pins. Long tapering stem with circular cross-section and globular head. Pin 1, L: 27 mm; W: 0 8 mm; Pin 2, L: 15 mm; W: 1 mm; Pin 3, L: 21 mm; W: 1 mm. Pin 4, L: 10 mm; W: 1 mm. Pin 5, Pin 5, L: 19 mm; W: 1 mm
124	324	86	Four incomplete nails. Nail 1, T shaped head (Manning type 3) with tapering

			stem with rectangular cross-section. L: 30 mm; W (stem): 4 mm. Nail 2, Tapering stem with square section and circular flat head. L: 22 mm; W: 4 mm. Nail 3, tapering stem with square cross-section. L: 40 mm; W: 5 mm. Nail 4, bent tapering stem with square cross-section and circular flat head. L: 43 mm; W: 5 mm
125	306	85	Incomplete rivet. Tapering stem with circular cross-section and circular flat head. L: 16 mm; W: 1 mm
126	323	87	Incomplete unidentified foil. Irregular in shape thin foil of CuA, L: 33 mm; W: 26 mm; T: 1 mm

Appendix D. Environmental Remains

D.1 Faunal Remains

By Hayley Foster PhD

Introduction and Methodology

D.1.1 This report details the analysis of the animal bone recovered from Fairfield Road, Framlingham, Suffolk. The assemblage was of a medium size (22.2kg) and the number of recordable fragments totaled 286 from hand-collection and 24 fragments from environmental samples. Animal bone was recovered mainly from pits and ditches dating to the Saxon, medieval and late medieval to post-medieval periods. The species represented includes cattle (*Bos taurus*), sheep/goat (*Ovis/Capra*), sheep (*Ovis aries*) horse (*Equus caballus*), pig (*Sus scrofa*), dog (*Canis familiaris*), red deer (*Cervus elaphus*) domestic fowl (*Gallus gallus*) and pheasant (*Phasianus colchicus*). Environmental samples additionally include frog (*Rana temporaria)* and mouse (*Mus musculus*), fish remains were also recovered from environmental samples and will be discussed further in the fish remains report.

D.1.2 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.

D.1.3 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. Attempts to distinguish between sheep and goat were carried out based on morphological characteristics and metric data following Boessneck (1969, 339-341) and Prummel and Frisch (1986, 569-570).

D.1.4 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. Fusion was recorded according to Silver (1970) for horse and dog, and Schmid (1972) for cattle, sheep and pig.

D.1.5 Gnawing marks made by carnivores and rodents were noted where applicable. For all identified bones, butchery marks were recorded. Butchery marks were described as chop, cut or saw marks. Burning on bones was recorded as either blackened, calcined or singed.

D.1.6 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 Fock (1966) for cattle, Kiesewalter (1888) for horse, Teichert (1969) for sheep all as quoted in von den Driesch and Boessneck (1974).

Results of Analysis

D.1.7 Material from securely dated contexts were divided into three phases. The majority of the assemblage is derived from the medieval and late medieval to post-medieval phases.

D.1.8 The Saxon material (phase 1) came solely from pit 146 and consists of a pig mandible, a loose mandibular tooth and a pheasant tibia. The pig mandible ages to 27-29 months of age at death.

The Medieval Assemblage (phase 2)

D.1.9 The medieval animal remains consists of 102 fragments from hand collection. Cattle made up 56.9% of the assemblage, followed by sheep/goat and pig. The bone was in good condition and fragmentation was moderate. There was a small amount of evidence of taphonomic changes on fragments from the phase. Gnawing is present on four sheep/goat fragments with canine gnawing occurring on distal shaft fragments and a tooth puncture mark on a scapula from pits **289**, **293** and **332**. Two butchery marks appeared on a cattle pelvis (pit **293**) and cattle calcaneus (pit **195**) in the form of dismemberment chop marks. Burning only occurred on unidentifiable tiny calcined fragments.

D.1.10 The distribution of skeletal elements for cattle suggests that all stages of carcass processing and consumption are represented for the medieval phase, and the small amount of sheep/goat and pig bones present is also consistent with this interpretation (table 15).

Element	**Cattle**	**Sheep/Goat**	**Pig**	**Horse**	**Red Deer**	**Bird**	**Dog**	**Total**
Antler					1			**1**
Horncore	1							1
Cranium	1		1				1	3
Loose lower incisor	1		4					5
Loose lower canine			4					4
Loose lower premolar	3							3
Loose lower M1/2	4	3	1					8
Loose lower M3	2	1						3
Mandible	2	2	2					6
Scapula	3		1					4

Humerus	1	5						6
Radius	3	1	1	2		2		9
Ulna	1		2					3
Metacarpal	2	2						4
Pelvis	4	1					1	6
Femur	5	1						6
Tibia	3	1						4
Astragalus	2							2
Calcaneum	1	1						2
Metatarsal	4	1	1					6
Metapodial	2		1					3
Scafocuboid	1							1
Phalanx 1	6							6
Phalanx 2	3							3
Phalanx 3	3							3
NISP	58	19	18	2	1	2	2	102
%NISP	56.9	18.6	17.6	2.0	1.0	2.0	2.0	
MNI	3	3	2	1	1	2	1	13
%MNI	23.1	23.1	15.4	7.7	7.7	15.4	7.7	

Table 15: Number of identifiable specimens (NISP) by element and species for medieval phase.

D.1.11 The minimal amount of ageing data from the medieval phase indicates that cattle were in the range of 36-50 months of age at death. The sheep/goat ageing data was also minimal with two mandibles from adult animals and a third molar ageing to 26-28 months. An unfused distal radius was present, indicating an animal less than 36-42 months of age at death. The pig ageing data was even less abundant with one

mandible ageing to 15-16 months and one unfused distal radius, indicating an animal less than 42 months of age. There were no very young specimens recovered. Sexing of pig canine, showed that four were recovered and all identified as male.

D.1.12 Pathology occurred on cattle material from pit **194** with evidence of eburnation on two femoral heads and on a pelvis acetabulum. Eburnation is degenerative, it creates a shiny surface and is often due to excess wear of a joint (Baker & Brothwell, 1980).

D.1.13 Estimated shoulder heights could be calculated for a cattle metatarsal and tibia both from pit **194**. There heights were calculated as 121.5cm and 113.5cm.

D.1.14 Red deer were the only wild mammal represented and only by antler fragments. The presence of antler in pit **293** is likely evidence of craftworking as a tine was partially chopped through and then snapped off. Birds are represented by two radii that are identified as domestic fowl, and dog is solely represented by cranial elements.

D.1.15 Sex identification was possible from three pig canines, all of which are from male animals.

D.1.16 The material from environmental samples consists of only 5 fragments in total, most of which are made up of sheep/goat loose teeth.

Context	Phase	Species	Element	Sample
195	2	Mouse	Humerus	<21>
217	2	Horse	Loose Maxillary Tooth	<29>
235	2	Sheep/Goat	Loose Maxillary Tooth	<28>
235	2	Sheep/Goat	Loose Maxillary Tooth	<28>
239	2	Sheep/Goat	Tibia	<31>

Table 16: Number of identifiable specimens (NISP) by element and species from environmental samples for medieval phase.

The Late Medieval/Post-Medieval Assemblage (phase 3)

D.1.17 The late medieval/post-medieval assemblage is the largest of the three phases with 173 fragments (table 2). Cattle once again dominated this phase with 44.5% of the NISP, followed by pig and sheep/goat. The bone was in good condition and fragmentation was moderate. There is a small amount of evidence of taphonomic changes on fragments.Gnawing is present on fragments from pits **309** and **322** with both canine and rodent gnawing present. Butchery is mainly on fragments from pit **322** on cattle, pig and sheep/goat elements. Butchery marks consist of heavy chop marks to a cattle calcaneus and humerus, a pig scapula, and cut marks to a sheep pelvis. Burning is only present on small unidentifiable fragments all of which are calcined.

D.1.18 Much like the earlier phase, element distribution is similar suggesting all stages of carcass processing for cattle, sheep/goat and pig is taking place.

Element	Cattle	Sheep/Goat	Pig	Horse	Red	Bird	Dog	Total

					deer			
Horncore	5							5
Cranium	3	1	1		1			6
Loose teeth	1	5		1				7
Loose lower incisor			4					4
Loose lower canine			1				1	2
Loose lower premolar	1		1		1			3
Loose lower M1/2		4			1			5
Loose lower M3	1		1	1				3
Mandible	6	5	7	2	1		1	22
Atlas	3	1						4
Scapula	3	1	2	1				7
Humerus	2	1	4					7
Radius	3	4	5	1		1		14
Ulna	2		5					7
Metacarpal	8	1	4		2			15
Pelvis	5	3	4					12
Femur	3					1		4
Tibia	4		2			1		7
Astragalus		2	1					3
Calcaneum	1		2					3
Metatarsal	5	2	1					8
Metapodial	1		1					2

Scafocuboid	1							1
Phalanx 1	14		2					16
Phalanx 2	2		1					3
Phalanx 3	3							3
NISP	77	30	49	6	6	3	2	173
%NISP	44.5	17.3	28.3	3.5	3.5	1.7	1.2	
MNI	4	4	3	1	1	2	1	16
%MNI	25.0	25.0	18.8	6.3	6.3	12.5	6.3	

Table 17: Number of identifiable specimens (NISP) by element and species for late medieval/post-medieval phase.

D.1.19 Ageing data indicated that cattle were around 40-50 months of age at death according to the tooth wear data and for epiphyseal fusion ageing, some late fusing elements were unfused indicating the presence of animals less than 2-3 years of age. Sheep/goat aged to adult and 26-28 months according to dental wear and epiphyseal fusion indicated most long bones had fused epiphyses, with only one unfused distal radius indicating an animal was less than 36-42 months. For pig animals were identified as quite a bit young around 16-19 months from the dental wear data and the epiphyseal fusion data indicated animal less than 12 months of age and less than 27 months. Most long bones of pigs were unfused. Sexing of pig canines indicated the presence of a male and female animal. Cattle sexing according to the distal breadth (Bd) of the metacarpal indicated the presence of a male animal.

D.1.20 Two bones from a pig exhibit signs of pathological change from pit **309**. Extra bone growth was apparent around the articulation of a scapula and on a proximal articulation of a humerus, which had likely caused the bones to fuse together. The injury is likely a soft tissue injury or dislocation. A sheep mandible exhibited indications of periodontal recession as the gum line has a slight bulge and the mandible heavily receded (O'Connor, 2000). A cattle metacarpal had a minor lesion on the proximal articulation, which is a probable sign of osteochondrosis (O'Connor, 2000).

D.1.21 Estimated shoulder heights could be calculated for several elements. Cattle estimated shoulder heights were 127.5cm and 115.1cm, sheep/goat were 55.7cm and 54.9cm and pig was 75.3cm.

D.1.22 Other species included dog consisting of cranial fragments only, and horse and red deer made up of cranial and axial skeletal elements. Bird remains consist of domestic fowl and pheasant from context **118**, all belonging to adult birds.

D.1.23 Sex identification of pig canines indicate the presence of 1 female and 1 male. Cattle metacarpal distal breadth (Bd) indicates an even distribution of males and females with 3 elements for each sex.

D.1.24 The remains from environmental samples are more numerous than those from the previous phase, however again largely consists of sheep/goat teeth, cattle and pig teeth and a few mouse and frog remains.

Context	Phase	Species	Element	Sample
115	3	Cattle	Carpal	<11>
115	3	Frog	Tarsal	<11>
118	3	Mouse	Mandible	<13>
118	3	Mouse	Loose Mandibular Tooth	<13>
118	3	Mouse	Loose Mandibular Tooth	<13>
118	3	Mouse	Femur	<13>
210	3	Cattle	Loose Mandibular Tooth	<26>
211	3	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth	<25>
211	3	Sheep/Goat	Loose Tooth	<25>
211	3	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth	<25>
306	3	Mouse	Third Phalanx	<85>
306	3	Sheep/Goat	Mandible	<85>
323	3	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth	<87>
323	3	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth	<87>
324	3	Sheep/Goat	Scafocuboid	<86>
324	3	Pig	Loose Tooth	<86>
324	3	Cattle	Scapula	<86>

324	3	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth	<86>
324	3	Mouse	Femur	<86>

Table 18: Number of identifiable specimens (NISP) by element and species from environmental samples for late medieval/post-medieval phase.

Discussion

D.1.25 At Framlingham, domestic animals were the mainstay of the food economy with cattle, sheep/goat and pig dominating the assemblage. Cattle however were the prominent species in both the medieval and late medieval/post-medieval phases. There was no evidence of very young sheep, cattle or pig suggesting breeding was not taking place on-site. However, the absence of fragile and small bones belonging to young animals may be due to preservation or recovery techniques. No elements were distinguished to be definitively goat, and a small number were distinguished to be sheep, with the majority categorised as sheep/goat.

D.1.26 Most elements were present for the main food species including meaty joints and waste bone, indicating butchery was likely occurring onside and waste material dumped in pits. The butchery evidence confirms marks are evidence of exploitation with heavy chopping implements and rapid dismemberment.

D.1.27 Wild species play a minor role in both phases, with slightly more red deer fragments appearing in the latest phase. The presence of the mandible and metacarpals suggests that deer were hunted and would have played a small role in terms of diet. The antler from the medieval phase with butchery evidence is an indication that people were exploiting antler for craft activity.

D.1.28 The presence of domestic fowl and pheasant would have provided a source of meat but also eggs from the chickens. As in medieval times there was a mixed economy of eggs and meat, yet later there was more of a focus on breeding for meat (Albarella, 1997). It seems reasonable to suggest that birds would have only played a minor role in the diet at Framlingham.

D.1.29 The age at death data suggests a farming technique based on meat production but likely also for secondary products such as wool. As pig were used solely for meat and lard, they were slaughtered around 15-19 months, once reaching an optimum weight.
Sheep/goat were either adults or around two years of age, suggesting a mixed economy, where younger animals were slaughtered for meat and the adult animals were kept for secondary products. Wool production was very important in the English medieval economy and would have reached its peak in the 13th–14th century (Albarella, 1997). There was no evidence of old cattle in any of the phases, with the majority of animals slaughtered at 3-4 years of age, at the end of their immaturity. Cattle would have been used for traction during the medieval period, as seen from the pathology on the hip joints, but also exploited for meat.

D.1.30 There are only slight differences between the faunal material from phase 2 and phase 3. Pig make up a greater percentage in phase 3 and are the second most abundant

species after cattle. Pig sexing information was slim, but indicated a fairly even distribution between males and females. It is historically known that during the late medieval and post- medieval most species were more frequently exploited for meat and horses were more likely to be used for traction instead of cattle (Albarella, 1997). This change is not distinctively shown through the faunal remains at Framlingham, however the size of the assemblage must be taken in to consideration as it is difficult to make solid conclusions with the small amount of data recovered. Estimated shoulder heights suggested that in both phases there was a range in heights of cattle, however this was consistent between phase 2 and phase 3.

D.1.31 In terms of taphonomy there was minimal evidence of carnivore gnawing indicating some remains were not immediately buried, and a small amount of burning on small unidentifiable calcined fragments. Calcination occurs at much higher temperatures, 700 degrees Celsius or more (Lyman 1994).

D.1.32 The material is a good representation of a medieval and post-medieval domestic faunal assemblage. The data represents a modest quantity of identifiable animal bone. When viewed against data from contemporary sites in Suffolk, it can be stated that in terms of taxa representation this assemblage mostly conforms to regional patterns.

Retention, Dispersal and Display

D.1.33 The assemblage should be retained as it contains a moderate amount of animal remains for a faunal collection from Suffolk and will add to the overall picture of the animal economy in the region.

D.2 Fish bone

By Rebecca Nicholson

D.2.1 A very small assemblage of fish remains was recovered from the excavations at Framlingham, Suffolk (XSFFRA17), all from the dry residues of sieved soil samples. All the bones are in moderately good condition suggesting that this small assemblage is probably fairly indicative of the kinds of fish consumed although inevitably much will have been lost in the intervening years. The bones were identified with the aid of a modern comparative collection, and fish sizes estimated by visual comparison rather than by measurement.

Results

Phase 1

D.2.2 Only three indeterminate fragments of fish fin ray(s) were recovered from this phase, all from sample 15 taken from pit fill 147 in pit **146**.

Phase 2

D.2.3 A single herring caudal vertebra was the only fish bone recovered from fill 239 in pit **240** (sample 31) and a single indeterminate fin ray fragment came from pit fill 195 in pit **194** (sample 21).

D.2.4 The largest number of fish bones came from primary pit fill 324 within large pit **322** (sample 86) in Area 3. Notable in this sample is a single fish tooth, from pike (*Esox lucius* L.), the only freshwater fish identified in this assemblage. Small gadid bones included a fragment of whiting maxilla, a whiting post-temporal and two precaudal and one caudal vertebra, probably again whiting. All came from fish of about 0.3m long, which is a typical size for this species. Flatfish bones included an atlas vertebra from a dab (*Limanda limanda* (L.)), of about 0.3m and several caudal vertebrae of which one is most similar to dab, one to lemon sole (*Microstomus kitt* (Walbaum)) and the remaining three are probably plaice (*Pleuronectes platessa* L.), from fish of 0.25-0.30cm with a single larger specimen of 0.35-0.40cm. Among about 40 indeterminate small fragments of fish bone from this sample there is a fragment of cleithrum, likely to be small gadid.

Phase 3

D.2.5 Two small gadid vertebrae comprising a whiting (*Merlangius merlangus*) atlas and a precaudal vertebra probably also whiting came from sample 11 taken from ditch terminus fill 115 in Area 1. Both were from fish of around 0.35m long. Three indeterminate fin ray fragments came from the same sample. A whiting precaudal vertebra from a slightly larger fish was also found in sample 12 from nearby pit fill 117 (**116**), together with a single herring (*Clupea harengus*) caudal vertebra.

D.2.6 From Area 2, a single small and fragmented elasmobranch vertebra, probably ray (Rajiidae) came from fill 221 in waterhole **220.**

Discussion

D.2.7 With such a small assemblage it is not possible to speculate on the changing significance of fish through the history of the site beyond the fact that seafish were

evidently procured and consumed in all periods, and at least one freshwater fish, pike, was utilised in the medieval period. The absence of large fish perhaps indicates that the fish were caught locally, in coastal waters and bought in local markets, which would be consistent with the location of this rural site, fairly close to the sea. Whitefish including whiting and flatfish were often salted and dried, which was essential if they were not to be eaten shortly after purchase and many fish found at inland sites are likely to have been preserved in some way. However, the proximity of Framlingham to the coast means that the inhabitants may have had access to fresh fish, which would have been considered a luxury.

D.2.8 Given the relative proximity of the important medieval herring fishing ports of Lowestoft and Great Yarmouth it is perhaps surprising that herring bones were not more frequently recovered, as salted and pickled herrings would have been seasonally abundant and cheap.

Recommendations for Retention/Discard

D.2.9 This small assemblage of bones has been fully recorded and is of limited significance, so retention in the archive is not required.

D.3 Environmental Report

By Rachel Fosberry

Introduction

D.3.1 Thirty-one environmental bulk samples were taken from within the excavated areas from deposits that are thought to be early to high medieval in date. The purpose of this assessment is to determine whether plant remains are present, their mode of preservation and whether they are of interpretable value with regard to domestic, agricultural and industrial activities, diet, economy and rubbish disposal.

Methodology

D.3.2 The samples were soaked in a solution of sodium carbonate prior to being 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 artifacts. Any artifacts present were noted and reintegrated with the hand-excavated finds.

D.3.3 The waterlogged samples had a portion examined whilst still wet and were then allowed to dry for subsequent assessment and quantification. 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 19-22.

D.3.4 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

D.3.5 For the purpose of this assessment, 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

D.3.6 Items that cannot be easily quantified such as charcoal and molluscs have been scored for abundance

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

U=untransformed

Results

D.3.7 Preservation of plant remains is predominantly by carbonisation with occasional preservation by waterlogging in deeper deposits. Seeds are described as untransformed if their mode of preservation is not clear. Some seeds such as elderberry (*Sambucus*

nigra) have tough outer coats (testa) that are particularly resistant to decay and are likely to have preserved preferentially to more delicate seeds.

D.3.8 The results are discussed by phase:

Phase 1: Saxon

D.3.9 1.1.3 A single sample taken from fill 147 of Saxon pit **146** located at the northeastern corner of Area 2 contains charcoal only (as evidence of burning).

Sample No.	Context No.	Feature No.	Feature Type	% context sampled	Area/trench No.	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Preservation	Charcoal <2mm	Charcoal > 2mm	Small bones	Large mammal bones
15	147	146	Pit	<5%	2	18	5	Charred	+++	+	#	##

Table 19. Phase 1 samples

Phase 2: Medieval

D.3.10 Sixteen samples were taken from medieval deposits within eleven features in Area 1. Plant remains have been preserved by carbonisation and waterlogging and animal bone was present within most of the deposits. Waterlogged plant remains were preserved in the lower deposits of deeper features such as pond **202**, pits **194** and **240**, ditch **161** and probably within watering hole **216**. Preservation of waterlogged remains is poor with and only the durable seeds of elderberry, bramble (*Rubus* sp.), duckweed (*Lemna* sp) and occasional sedges (*Carex* sp.) have survived.

D.3.11 Charred remains are present in most of the samples, most commonly in the form of charcoal and charred grains which have probably blown across the site and accumulated in open features. Cereals within pits are most likely to reflect deliberate deposition of burnt material; pits **240**, **289** and **293** all contain mixed grains of free-threshing wheat (*Triticum aestivum sl*), barley (*Hordeum vulgare/distichon*) and oats (*Avena* sp.) along with charred seeds of stinking mayweed (*Anthemis cotula*) and cleavers (*Galium aparine*). Fill 239 of pit **240** contains the largest assemblage of charred remains in which wheat grains are most abundant with oat grains representing either a secondary crop (if the cultivated variety) or as a weed (wild variety). Other possible food plants are represented by occasional charred peas (*Pisum* sp.) and a charred fragment of a fruit, possibly apple (*Malus* sp.). Stinking mayweed seeds are frequent and may represent whole seedheads that have been harvested with the wheat. Other seeds present represent plants that may have been growing in a variety of habitats including arable fields and also pasture such as grasses (Poaceae), docks (*Rumex* sp.), henbane (*Hyoscyamus niger*) and clover/medick (*Trifolium/Medicago* sp.). Brambles and elderberry seeds are also present as charred specimens. The charcoal content appears to include heather (cf. *Calluna* sp.) stems and a single flower. As heather grows on acid soils this contrasts with the clay soil of the site and also of the cultivated clay fields (as stinking mayweed is a plant that favours clay soils). This deposit also includes a mineralised fly pupa which may indicate a ‘cess’ deposit that included calcium phosphate from faecal waste.

Sample No.	Context No.	Feature No.	Feature Type	% context sampled	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Legumes	Charred Seeds	Waterlogged Seeds	Molluscs	Charcoal <2mm	Charcoal >2mm
16	142	141	Pit	<5%	10	10	##	0	0	0	+	+++	++
19	149	148	Ditch	<5%	16	1	0	0	0	0	++	0	0
17	162	161	Ditch	<5%	12	5	0	0	0	###	+++	++	0
20	167	166	Ditch	<5%	14	1	#	0	0	0	++	+	+
18	182	181	Pit	<5%	14	<1	0	0	0	0	+	+	0
21	195	194	Pit	<5%	12	10	#	#	0	0	++	+++	+++
22	206	194	Pit	<5%	14	2	#	0	#	#	++	+	+++
23	207	194	Pit	<5%	12	1	0	0	0	##	0	+++	0
32	203	202	Pond	<1%	12	10	0	0	#	#	+++	0	0
33	204	202	Pond	<1%	12	2	0	0	0	0	+++	+	+
34	205	202	Pond	<1%	12	20	0	0	0	#	++	+	0
28	235	216	Pit/Water-hole?	5%	16	1	0	0	#	0	+	+++	+
29	217	216	Pit/Water-hole?	5%	15	5	#f	0	#U	0	+	+++	0
31	239	240	Pit	?	12	25	####	#	##	#	+	++	+
35	290	289	Pit	<10%	14	10	##	0	#	0	+	+++	++
36	295	293	Pit	<10%	12	10	##	0	#	0	+++	+++	+++

Table 20. Phase 2 samples

Phase 3: Late Medieval and Post-Medieval

D.3.12 Samples were taken from medieval and post-medieval features within Areas 1 and 3. Preservation of plant remains is poor with occasional waterlogged duckweed, elderberry, bramble and sedge seeds and occasional charred cereal grains that cannot be considered as significant.

Sample No.	Context No.	Feature No.	Feature Type	% context sampled	Area	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Chaff	Legumes	Weed Seeds	Waterlogged Seeds	Molluscs	Charcoal <2mm	Charcoal > 2mm
11	115	114	Ditch	<5%	1	17	5	##	0	0	#	0	++	+++	++
12	117	116	Pit	<5%	1	16	20	#f	0	0	0	0	++	++	++
13	118	N/A	Hill Wash	<5%	1	16	5	#	0	0	#U	0	++	+++	++
24	213	208	Water-hole	<5%	1	16	10	0	0	0	0	0	+++	++	++
25	211	208	Water-hole	<5%	1	14	10	##	#	0	##	#	++	+++	+

Table 21. Phase 3 samples

Unphased

D.3.13 Two samples were taken from undated deposits. Ditch **129** contains sparse charcoal only but pit **229** contains a moderate assemblage of rye (*Secale cereale*) grains along with occasional barley and oats, a charred pea and a clover seed. Rye is a cereal that was commonly cultivated in Suffolk from the Saxon period onwards. The grains would be suitable for radiocarbon dating if required. Pit **229** also contains spheroidal hammerscale as evidence of blacksmithing activities occurring nearby.

Sample No.	Context No.	Feature No.	Feature Type	% context sampled	Area/trench No.	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Preservation	Cereals	Legumes	Charred seeds	Molluscs	Charcoal <2mm	Charcoal > 2mm
14	130	129	Ditch	<5%	Tr.33	14	1	None	0	0	0	+	+	0
27	230	229	Pit	50%	1	9	1	Charred	###	#	#	+	+	++

Table 22. Samples from unphased deposits

Discussion

D.3.14 The environmental samples from Fairfield Road have produced small quantities of charred cereal grains as evidence of the sporadic disposal of culinary waste which also frequently included animal bone and occasionally fish bones and marine mollusc shells. There is evidence that many of the features originally contained water and it is thought that this was managed through drainage ditches and collecting areas. Waterlogging often results in good preservation of plant remains that can be identified to provide an indication of plants that would have been growing in the immediate locality of the features sampled. Unfortunately, this is not the case on this site which may indicate a fluctuating water table that has resulted in the differential preservation of more robust items which have proved largely uninformative.

Statement of potential

D.3.15 Phase 2 pit **240** and undated pit **229** have produced the most informative plant assemblages and indicate the cultivation of wheat, rye and barley and possibly oats, all of which are common cereals for the medieval period. The samples have shown limited archaeobotanical potential.

D.3.16 It is possible that pollen has been preserved from the waterlogged deposits and sub-samples have been retained for this purpose if required.

Retention, dispersal and display

D.3.17 The flots will be retained as part of the project archive. There are approximately 24 buckets of unprocessed soil and 46 sub-samples (for pollen) remaining. Discard of these samples is estimated at 0.5 day project time

Appendix E. Bibliography

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Appendix F. Written Scheme of Investigation

Fairfield Road, Framlingham, Suffolk

Written Scheme of Investigation

Client: CgMs Consulting

Prepared by	Louise Bush
Date prepared	22/06/2017
Version	1

Planning application no.	DC/14/2747/FUL
Site code	FML 087
Project number	21028
Project type	Excavation
NGR	TM 2887 6298
Event number	ESF 25609
OASIS no.	oxfordar3-288068

oxfordarchaeology easteasteast

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1 GENERAL BACKGROUND

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

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

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

1.2 Circumstances of the project

1.2.1 Oxford Archaeology East (OA East) have been commissioned by CgMs Consulting to undertake an archaeological excavation on land to the east of Fairfield Road, Framlingham, Suffolk.

1.2.2 The three main areas are centred over a variety of archaeological remains, as identified by the trial trench evaluation. These remains comprise a series of ditches, pits and cobbles surfaces which date from the Anglo-Saxon and medieval periods (Tsybaeva 2017). Three additional trial trenches will be dug to determine if further areas need to be opened.

1.2.3 The Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service Conservation Team (SCCAS) has requested further archaeological investigation on the site because the works associated with the proposed development will cause significant ground disturbance that will have a negative impact on the archaeological remains at the site.

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

1.2.5 The excavation is taking place in advance of development in the northern field. No development shall take place until the areas have been signed off by SCCAS. Areas cannot be considered to have been signed off unless confirmed by SCCAS. If development commences elsewhere on site measures will be taken to protect the excavation from potential damage from plant movements etc.

1.3 The proposed archaeological strategy

1.3.1 A series of targeted excavation areas will be stripped by mechanical excavator down to the archaeological horizon, whereupon investigation by hand will commence. The excavation areas are located across the northern portion of the proposed development area, where the archaeological remains were most concentrated.

1.4 Changes to this method statement

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

2 THE GEOLOGY, TOPOGRAPHY AND OTHER FEATURES OF THE SITE

2.1.1 The site lies to the south-east of the historic town of Framlingham along Fairfield Road which runs parallel to the River Ore; rising from c. 24.7 OD on the west side to 38.2 AOD on the east. The area of proposed development consists of two fields, measuring 6.5 hectares in total.

2.1.2 The geology of the area is mapped as Crag Group Sand capped by Lowestoft Formation Diamicton and Holocene alluvial deposits of sand, clay, silt and gravel associated with the River Ore (BGS, 2017).

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

3.1.1 The following taken from the evaluation report (Tsybaeva 2017), which in turn is drawn from the desk-based assessment (Hawkins 2013) and provides a summary of the archaeological background for the area surrounding the site, drawing on information held by the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (SHER).

3.2 Prehistoric

3.2.1 Very few Prehistoric finds are recorded within a 1km radius of the study site despite numerous archaeological interventions within this search area. A residual Mesolithic microlith, possibly an arrowhead is recorded from an archaeological evaluation at New Road, Framlingham (HER Ref: FML 025 – MSF 19108; TM 28136 63559). Unstratified Neolithic flintwork was recorded during an archaeological intervention at the Community Centre site, Framlingham (HER Ref: FML 039 – MSF 23330; TM 28571 63551). At the Mere, west of Framlingham Castle, evidence for a natural lake dating to the Bronze Age or earlier was identified (HER Ref: FML 021 – MSF 1556; TM 284 638).

3.3 Roman

3.3.1 Very few Roman finds are recorded within a 1km radius of the site. An iron stylus, 3rd century coin and cloths fitting are recorded as metal detecting finds from Framlingham Castle (HER Ref: FML 001 – MSF 16349; TM 287 638). A redeposited Roman sherd is recorded from an archaeological evaluation at New Road (HER Ref: FML 025 – MSF 19109; TM 28138 63557). Unstratified Roman finds are recorded from an archaeological intervention at the Community Centre site in Church Street (HER Ref: FML 039 – MSF 23330; TM 28571 63551). Roman metal finds are recorded from metal detecting at TM 291 636 (HER Ref: FML MISC MSF 19192; TM 291 636). A third century coin is recorded as a metal detecting find at TM 288 639 (HER Ref: FML – MISC – MSF 19189; TM 288 639) and two coins and a brooch are recorded from TM 292 636 (HER Ref: FML MISC MSF 19191).

3.4 Saxon and Early Medieval

3.4.1 Relatively few finds of Anglo-Saxon or early medieval date are recorded within a 1km radius of the study site. Ipswich ware pottery with a date range of 650-850 AD is recorded from the outer bailey of Framlingham Castle (HER Ref: FML 002 – MSF 3150; TM 2863 6362). A late Saxon Manorial boundary was recorded at 'The Maltings', Bridge Street, Framlingham (HER Ref: FML 027 – MSF 1917; TM 28372 63541).

3.5 Later medieval and post-medieval

3.5.1 The town and castle at Framlingham are of early medieval origin being founded c.1100AD (HER Ref: FML 001 – MSF 3149; TM 287 637 and HER Ref: FML 052 – MSF 23904, TM 2847 6361) though the village of Framlingham is mentioned in the Domesday book. The historic core of the town is located to the north of the site. During the late medieval, post medieval and modern periods the study site lay in an area of agricultural land.

3.6 Archaeological evaluation

3.6.1 The evaluation (Tsybaeva 2017) indentified a concentration of medieval activity in the north-west part of the of the northern field. This consisted of hinterland activity: ditches, waterholes and external surfaces that may relate to the Medieval Fair.

3.6.2 An isolated Saxon feature was also recorded in the north-east corner of the site.

4 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

4.1 Aims of the excavation

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

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

4.1.3 Specific aims for the excavation include:

- Try to establish if there is any Saxon activity on site
- Look for evidence that this was the site of Framlingham medieval fair
- Try to establish how this part of Framlingham's hinterland relates to the historic core of the town

4.2 Research frameworks

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

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

5 METHODS

5.1 Background research

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

5.1.2 Prior to the trial trench evaluation, a geophysical survey (Masters, 2013) and fieldwalking survey (PCA, 2013) were previously undertaken. The geophysical survey indicated a possible presence of a rectangular building in the north-west corner of the northern field and further disturbance (burning or demolition rubble) to the south. This survey also pointed to two backfilled post medieval ponds, one in each field, which are visible on the old OS and Tithe maps (Hawkins, 2013). The fieldwalking was confined to western section of the fields, along the Fairfield Road. The results of the fieldwalking were a very low artefact density on the northern field with some Roman pottery sherds and higher medieval and post medieval pottery density in the southern field.

5.2 Event number

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

- HER number: FML 087
- Event number: ESF 25609

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

- OASIS number: oxfordar3-288068

5.3 Excavation method

Excavation standards

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

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

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

to the Fieldwork Manual. These have been issued ahead of formal publication of the revised Fieldwork Manual.

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

Pre-commencement

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

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

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

Soil stripping

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

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

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

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

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

Hand excavation

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

5.4 Human remains

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

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

5.5 Metal detecting and the Treasure Act

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

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

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

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

5.6 Recording of archaeological deposits and features

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

Survey

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

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

Written records

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

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

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

Plans and sections

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

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

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

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

Photogrammetric recording

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

Photographs

5.6.12 The photographic record will comprise high resolution digital photographs.

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

5.7 Post-excavation processing

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

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

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

5.8 Finds recovery

Standards for finds handling

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

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

- English Heritage (1995) *A Strategy for the Care and Investigation of Finds.*

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

Procedures for finds handling

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

5.9 Sampling for environmental remains and small artefact retrieval

Standards for environmental sampling and processing

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

- English Heritage (2011, 2nd edition) *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation*.
- Association for Environmental Archaeology (1995) *Environmental archaeology and archaeological evaluations. Recommendations concerning the environmental archaeology component of archaeological evaluations in England*. Working Papers of the Association for Environmental Archaeology 2. York: Association for Environmental Archaeology.

- Dobney, K., Hall, A., Kenward, H. & Milles, A. (1992*) A working classification of sample types for environmental archaeology*. Circaea 9.1: 24-26
- Murphy, P.L. & Wiltshire, P.E.J. (1994) *A guide to sampling archaeological deposits for environmental analysis.*

Procedures for sampling and processing

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

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

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

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

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

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

5.10 Outreach

5.10.1 Following the site strip, a decision will be made on whether an Open Day will be held.

5.10.2 The results of the excavation will be disseminated locally through exhibition and/or public lecture as appropriate

6 REPORTING AND ARCHIVING

6.1 Post-excavation Assessment Report

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

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

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

6.2 Contents of the Assessment Report

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

6.2.2 The report will include:

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

6.3 Analysis Report and Publication

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

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

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

6.3.4 If the evidence contained within the archive report is of significance, the SCCAS may require publication of the site in the annual 'Archaeology in Suffolk' section of the Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology & History or other journal if appropriate. A summary with be provided for inclusion in the PSIAH annual round up,

6.4 Draft and final reports

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

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

6.5 OASIS

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

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

7 ARCHIVING

Archive standards

7.1.1 The site archive will conform to the requirements Appendix 1 of the Historic England's (2015) *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE), and the requirements of the Suffolk Archive Guidelines (2017).

7.1.2 The preparation of the archive will follow the guidelines contained in *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long Term Storage* (United Kingdom Institute for Conservation, 1990), *Standards in the Museum care of Archaeological Collections* (Museums and Galleries Commission 1992), and *Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation (*Brown 2007*).*

Archive contents

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

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

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

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

Transfer of ownership

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

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

8 TIMETABLE

8.1.1 Fieldwork is expected to take 4 weeks to complete, based on a five-day week, working Monday to Friday. This does not allow for delays caused by bad weather.

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

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

9 STAFFING AND SUPPORT

9.1 Fieldwork

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

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

9.1.2 The Project Manager will be James Drummond-Murray, and the Project Officer responsible for work on site will be Tom Collie.

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

9.2 Post-excavation processing

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

9.2.2 Pottery will be assessed by Sue Anderson (Ango-Saxon and medieval) and faunal remains by Hayley Foster.

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

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

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

10 OTHER MATTERS

10.1 Monitoring

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

10.1.2 During the excavation, representatives of the client (CgMs Consulting), Oxford Archaeology East (James Drummond-Murray) and the County Archaeologist (Rachael Abrahams) will meet on site to monitor the excavations, discuss progress and findings to date, and excavation strategies to be followed.

10.2 Insurance

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

10.3 Chartered Institute for Archaeologists

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

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

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

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

10.4.3 The client will inform the Project Manager if the site is a Scheduled Ancient Monument, Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), or any other type of designated site. The client will also inform the project manager of any trees subject to Tree Preservation Orders, protected hedgerows, protected wildlife, nesting birds, or areas of ecological significance within the site or on its boundaries.

10.5 Site Security

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

10.6 Access

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

10.7 Site Preparation

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

10.8 Site offices and welfare

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

10.9 Health and Safety, Risk Assessments

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

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

10.9.3 All aspects of the project, both in the field and in the office, will be conducted according to OA East's Health and Safety Policy, Oxford Archaeology Ltd's Health and Safety Policy, and *Health and Safety in Field Archaeology* (J.L. Allen and A. St John-Holt, 1997). A copy of Oxford Archaeology's Health and Safety Policy can be supplied on request.

11 APPENDIX: CONSULTANT SPECIALISTS

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

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

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

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

Geophysical prospection is normally undertaken by Magnitude Surveys Ltd.

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APPENDIX G. OASIS REPORT FORM

Project Details

OASIS Number	oxfordar3 - 288068		
Project Name	Land at Fairfield Road, Framlingham - an excavation		
Project Dates (fieldwork) Start	10-07-2017	Finish	11-08-2017
Previous Work (by OA East)	No	Future Work	No

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	FML078	Planning App. No.	DC/14/2747/FUL
HER No.		Related HER/OASIS No.	

Type of Project/Techniques Used

Prompt: Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS 5

Please select all techniques used:

☐ Field Observation (periodic visits)	☒ Part Excavation	☐ Salvage Record
☐ Full Excavation (100%)	☐ Part Survey	☐ Systematic Field Walking
☐ Full Survey	☐ Recorded Observation	☐ Systematic Metal Detector Survey
☐ Geophysical Survey	☐ Remote Operated Vehicle Survey	☐ Test Pit Survey
☒ Open-Area Excavation	☐ Salvage Excavation	☐ Watching Brief

Monument Types/Significant Finds & Their Periods

List feature types using the NMR Monument Type Thesaurus and significant finds using the MDA Object type Thesaurus together with their respective periods. If no features/finds were found, please state "none".

Monument	Period	Object	Period
Ditch	Medieval 1066 to 1540	Pottery	Early Medieval 410 to 1066
Pit	Early Medieval 410 to 1066	Pottery	Medieval 1066 to 1540
Pit	Post Medieval 1540 to 1901	Bone	Post Medieval 1540 to 1901

Project Location

County	Suffolk	Site Address (including postcode if possible)	
District	Framlingham	Land at Fairfield, Fairfield Road, Framlingham, Suffolk.	
Parish	Framlingham		
HER	SCC County Store		
Study Area	3610 sq m	National Grid Reference	TM 2887 6298

Project Originators

Organisation	Oxford Archaeology East
Project Brief Originator	-
Project Design Originator	-
Project Manager	James Drummond Murray
Supervisor	Tom Collie

Project Archives

Physical Archive	Digital Archive	Paper Archive
SCC Store	OA East	SCC Store
FML078	XSFFRA17	FML078

Archive Contents/Media

	Physical Contents	Digital Contents	Paper Contents
Animal Bones	☒	☐	☐
Ceramics	☒	☐	☐
Environmental	☒	☐	☐
Glass	☒	☐	☐
Human Bones	☒	☐	☐
Industrial	☐	☐	☐
Leather	☐	☐	☐
Metal	☒	☐	☐
Stratigraphic		☐	☐
Survey		☒	☐
Textiles	☐	☐	☐
Wood	☐	☐	☐
Worked Bone	☐	☐	☐
Worked Stone/Lithic	☐	☐	☐
None	☐	☐	☒
Other	☐	☐	☐

Digital Media	Paper Media
☒ Database	☐ Aerial Photos
☐ GIS	☒ Context Sheet
☐ Geophysics	☐ Correspondence
☒ Images	☐ Diary
☒ Illustrations	☐ Drawing
☐ Moving Image	☐ Manuscript
☒ Spreadsheets	☐ Map
☒ Survey	☐ Matrices
☒ Text	☐ Microfilm
☐ Virtual Reality	☐ Misc.
	☐ Research/Notes
	☒ Photos
	☒ Plans
	☒ Report
	☒ Sections
	☐ Survey

Notes:

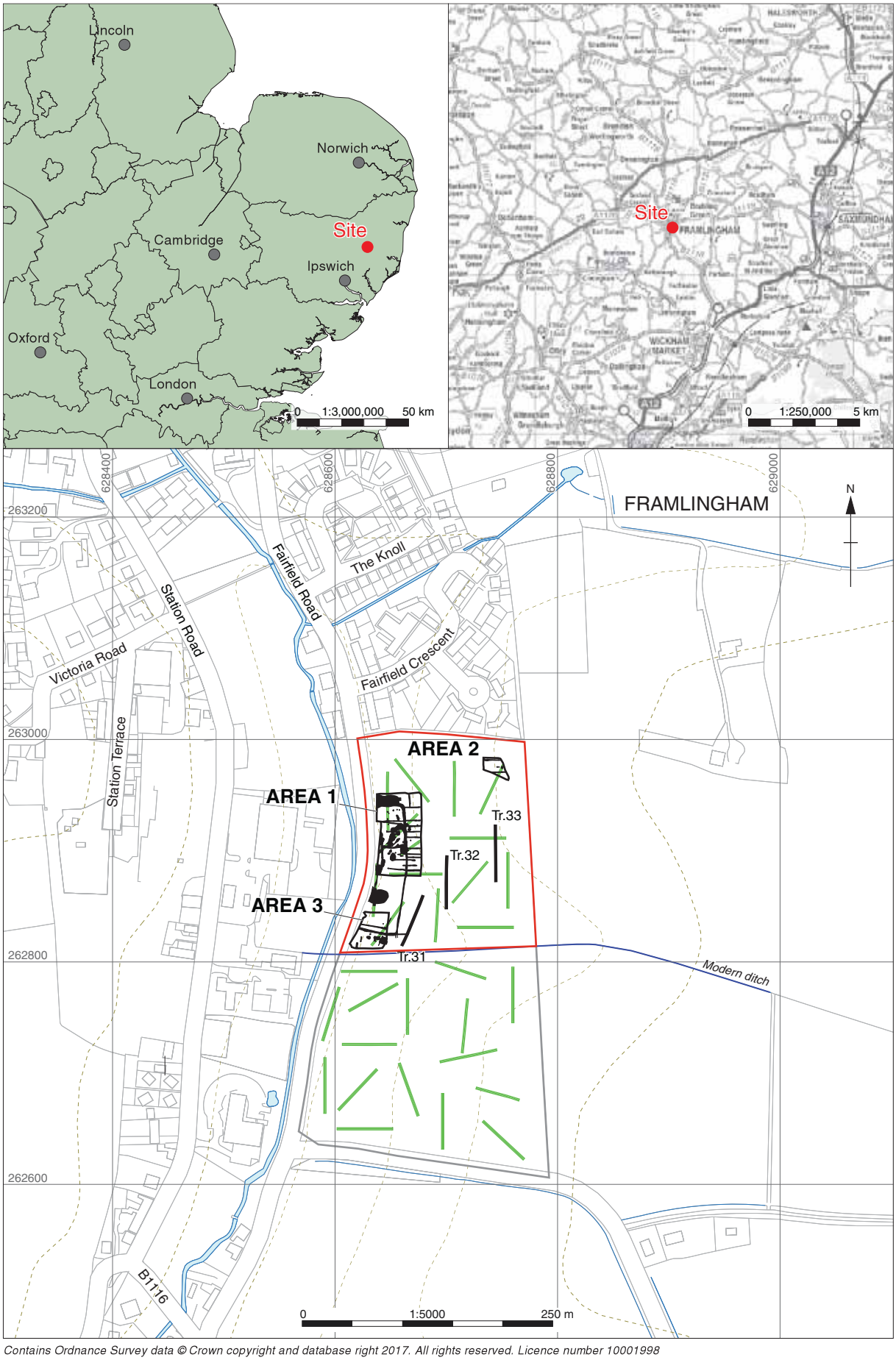

Figure 1: Site location showing the excavation areas, the associated trenches (black) with the investigation area outlined (red) overlying the evaluation trenches (green) within the development area (dark grey)

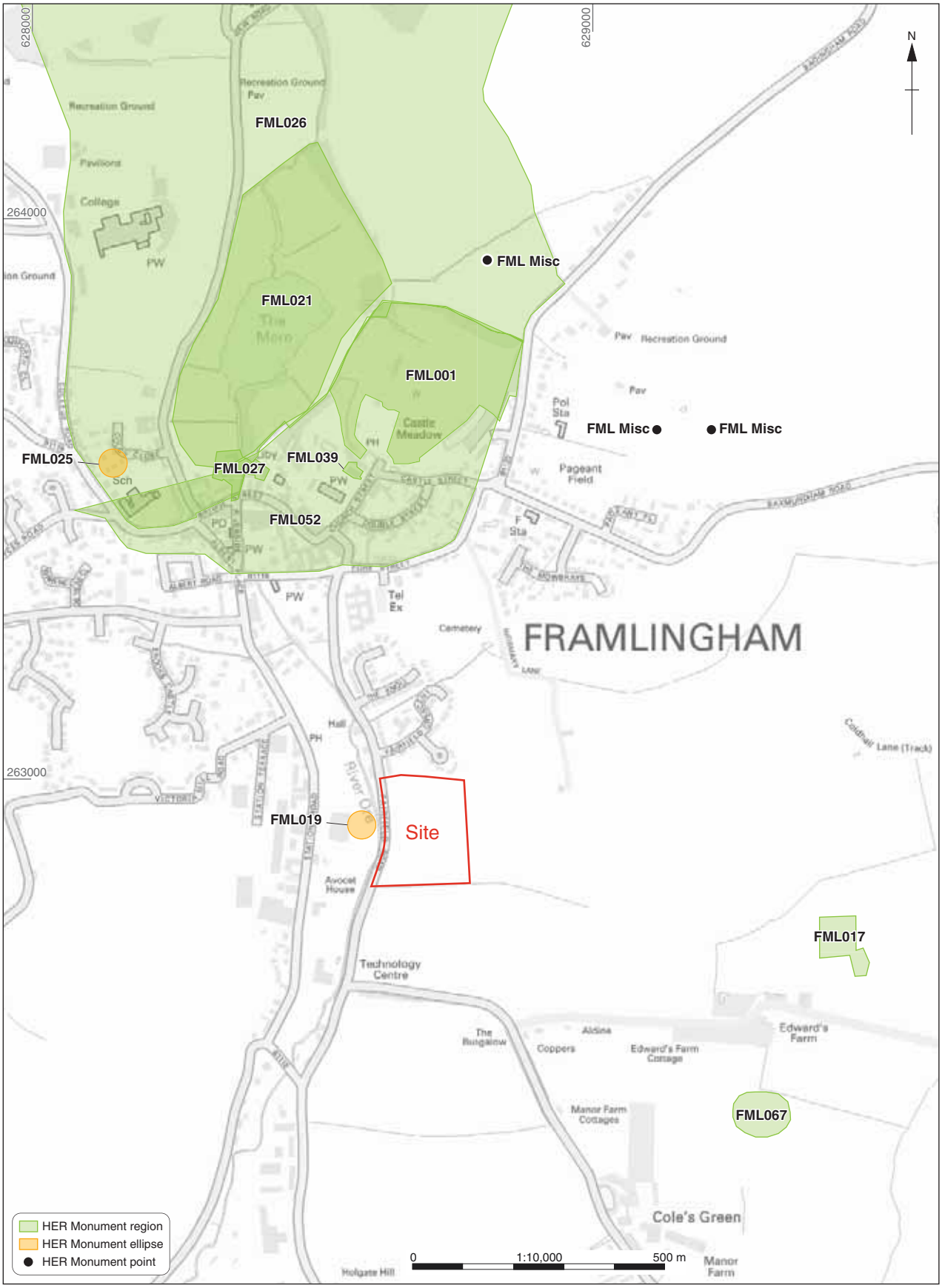

Figure 2: HER entries

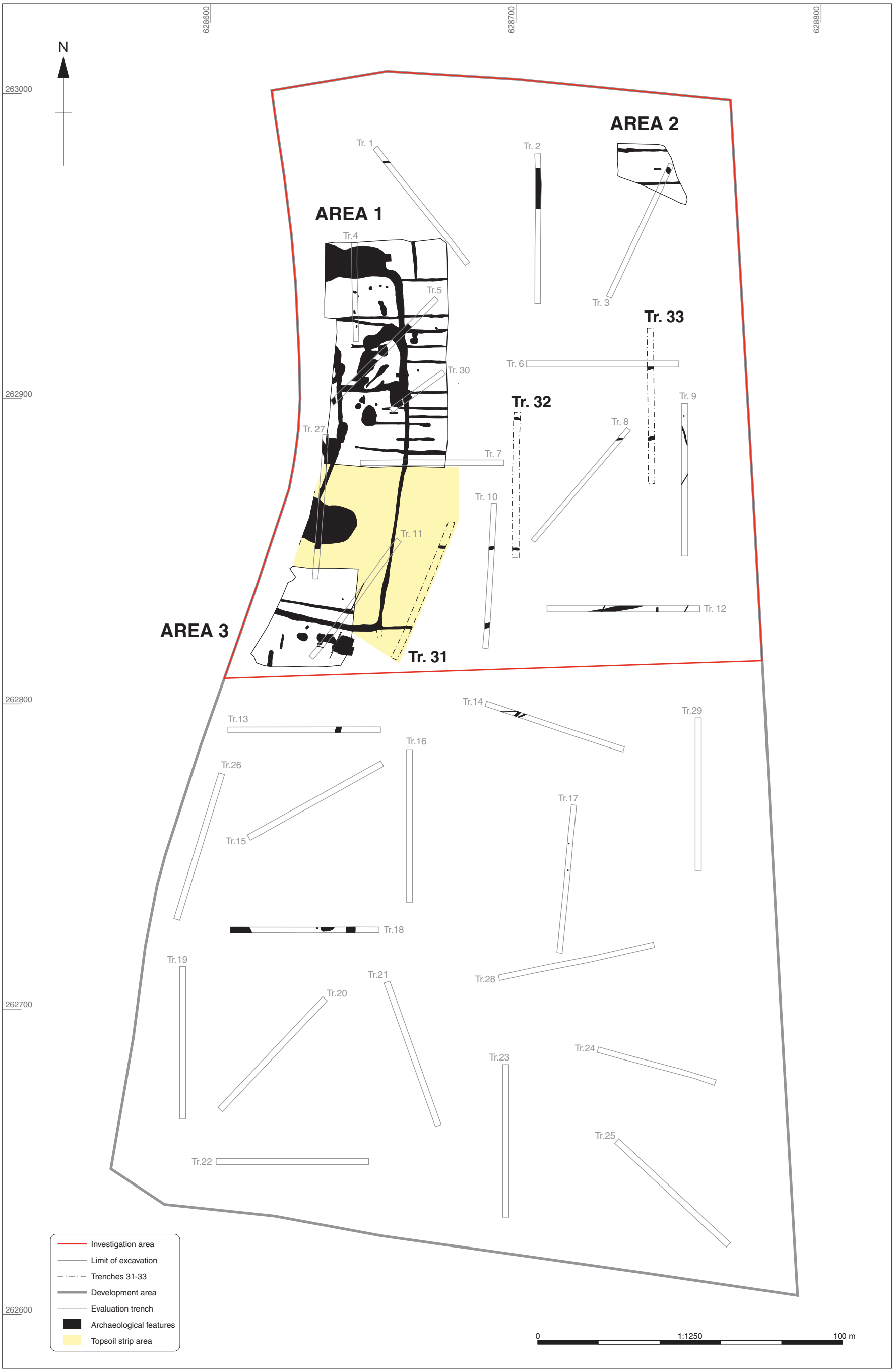

Figure 3: Excavation areas overlying previous evaluation trenches

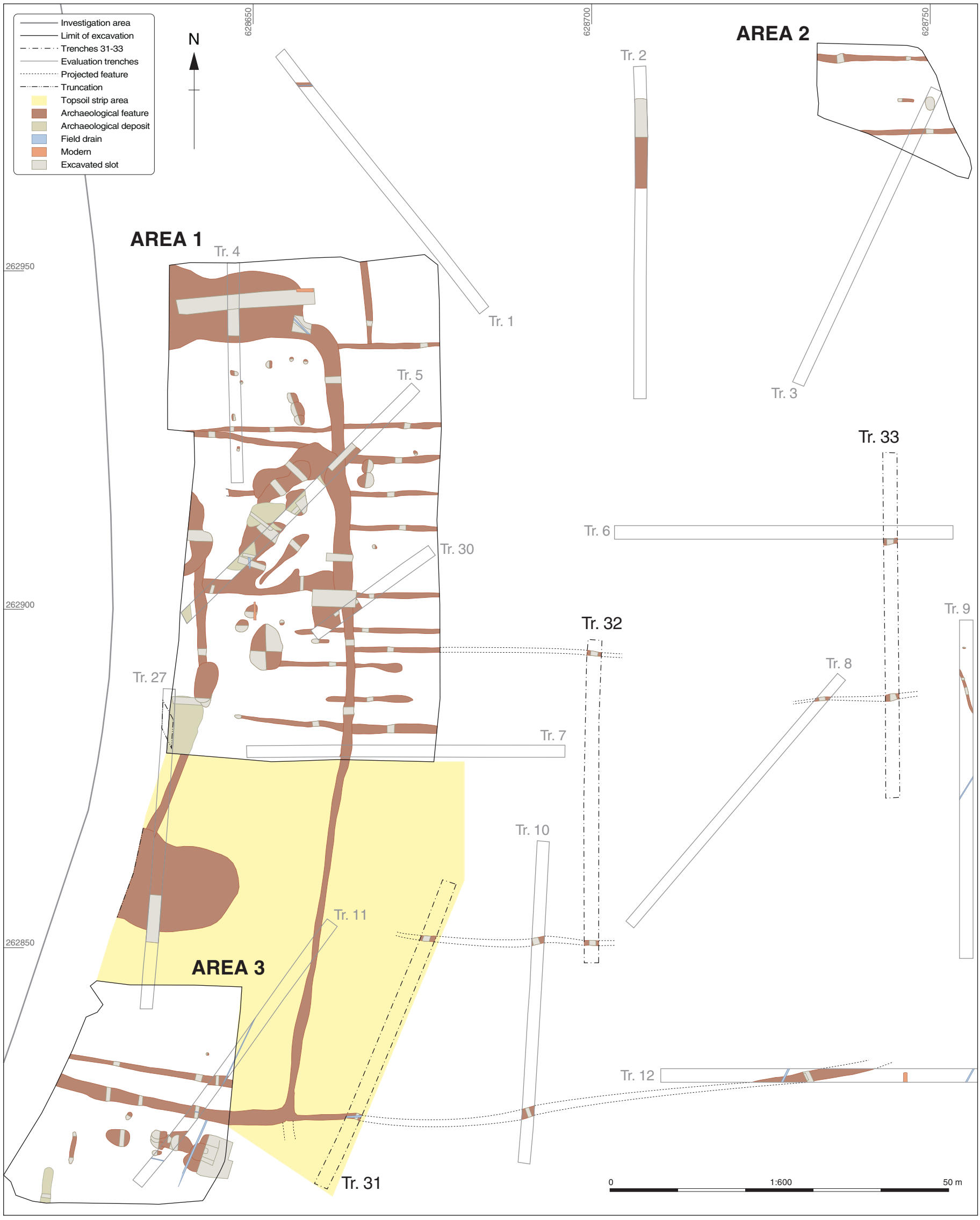

Figure 4: Plan of all archaeological features

Figure 5: Plan of Areas 1 and 3 with surrounding trenches

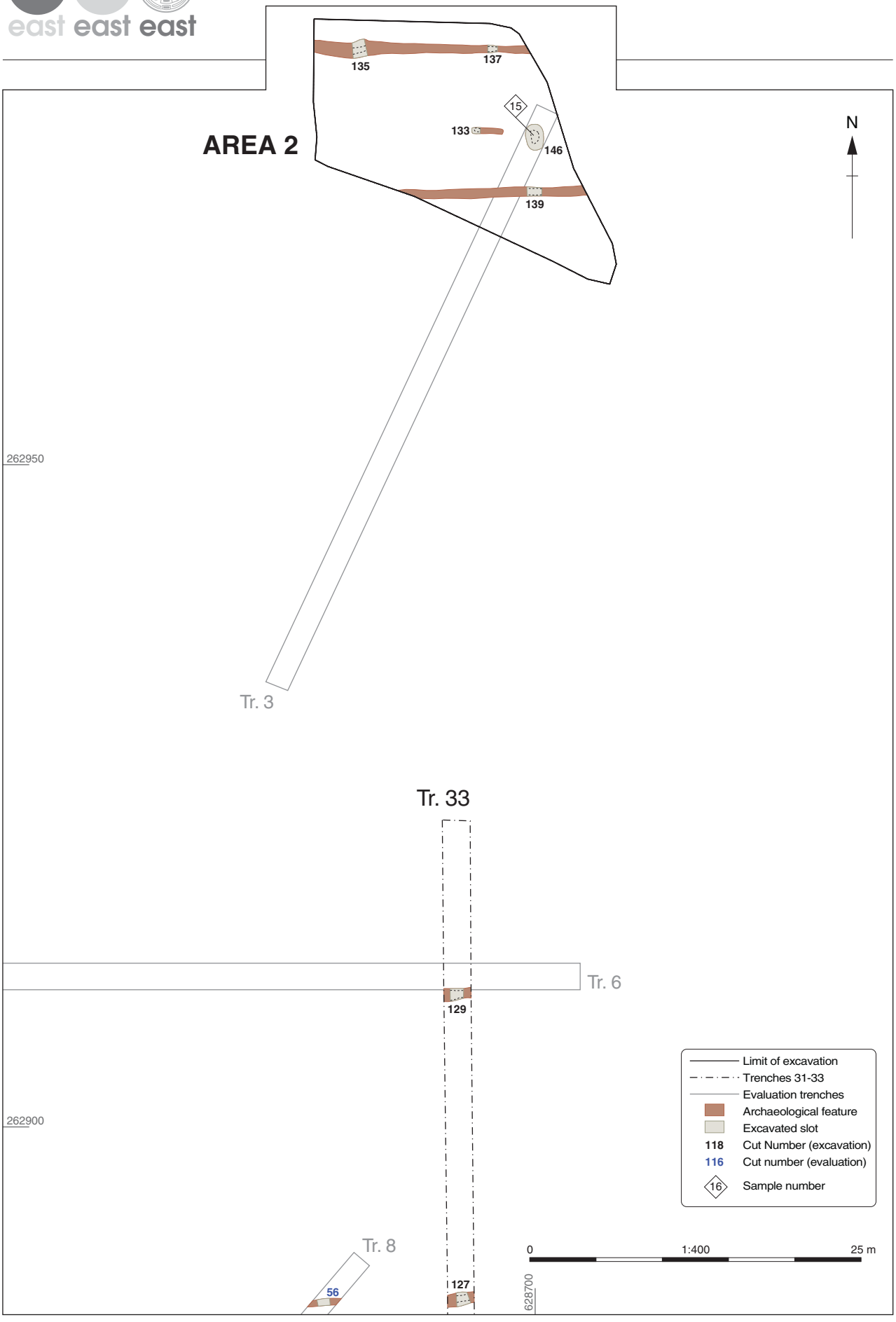

Figure 6: Plan of Area 2 with surrounding trenches

Figure 7: Phase plan

- Limit of excavation
- Evaluation trench
- Investigation area
- Projected feature
- Truncation
- **118** Cut number
- 117 Deposit number

- Phase 1: Saxon
- Phase 2: Medieval
- Phase 3: Late Medieval-Post-medieval
- Phase 4: Modern
- Unphased

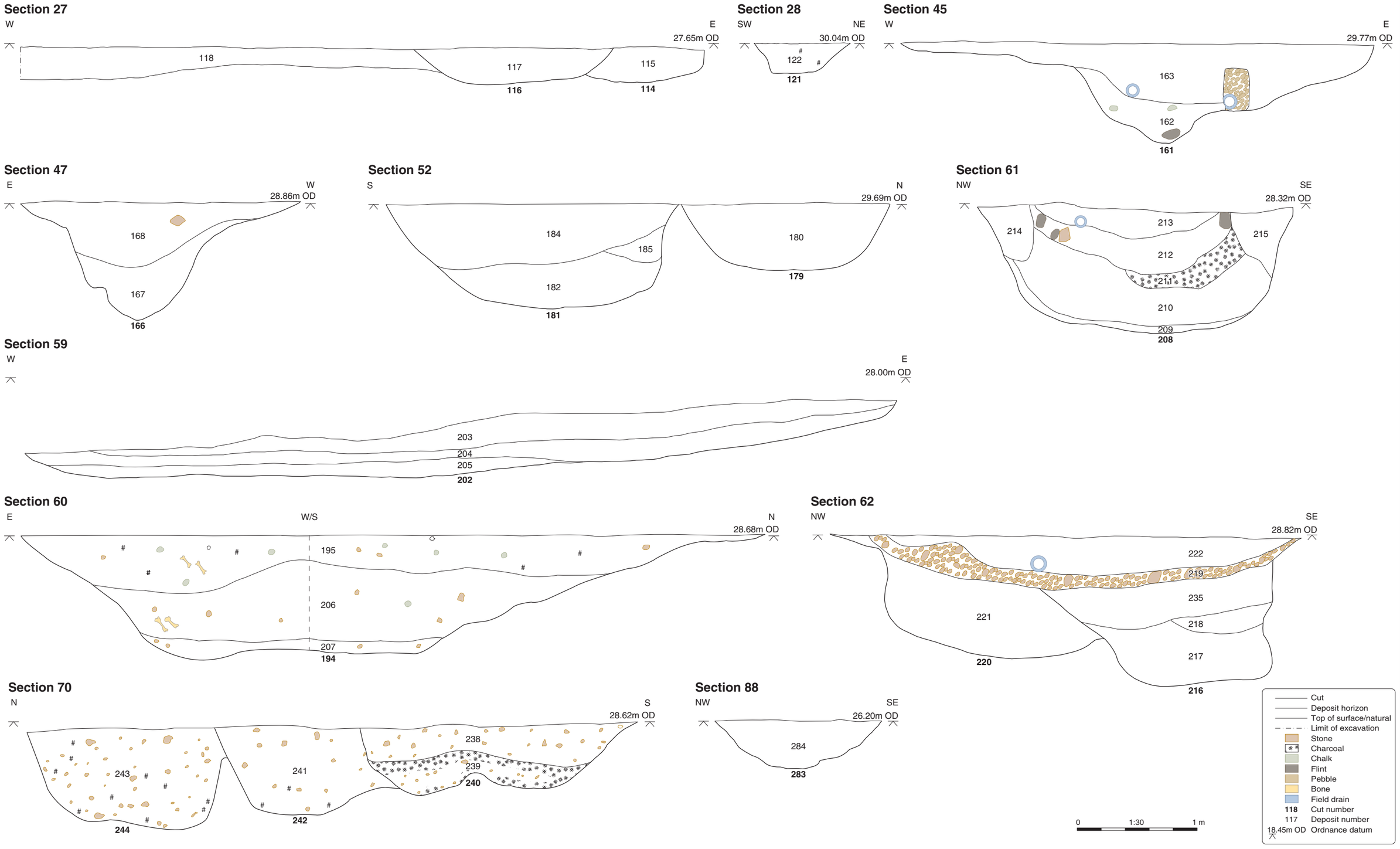

Figure 8: Selected sections

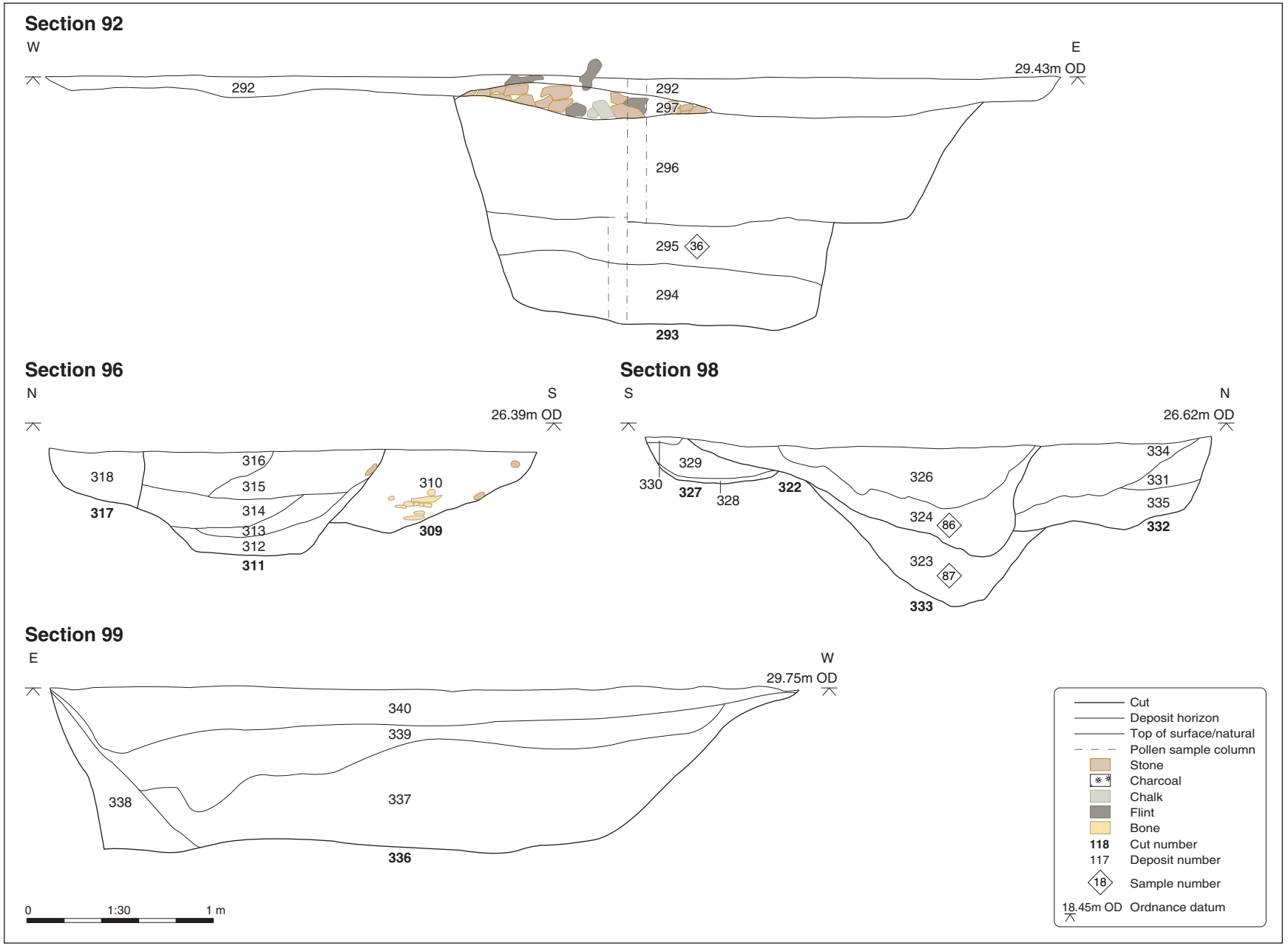

Figure 9: Selected sections

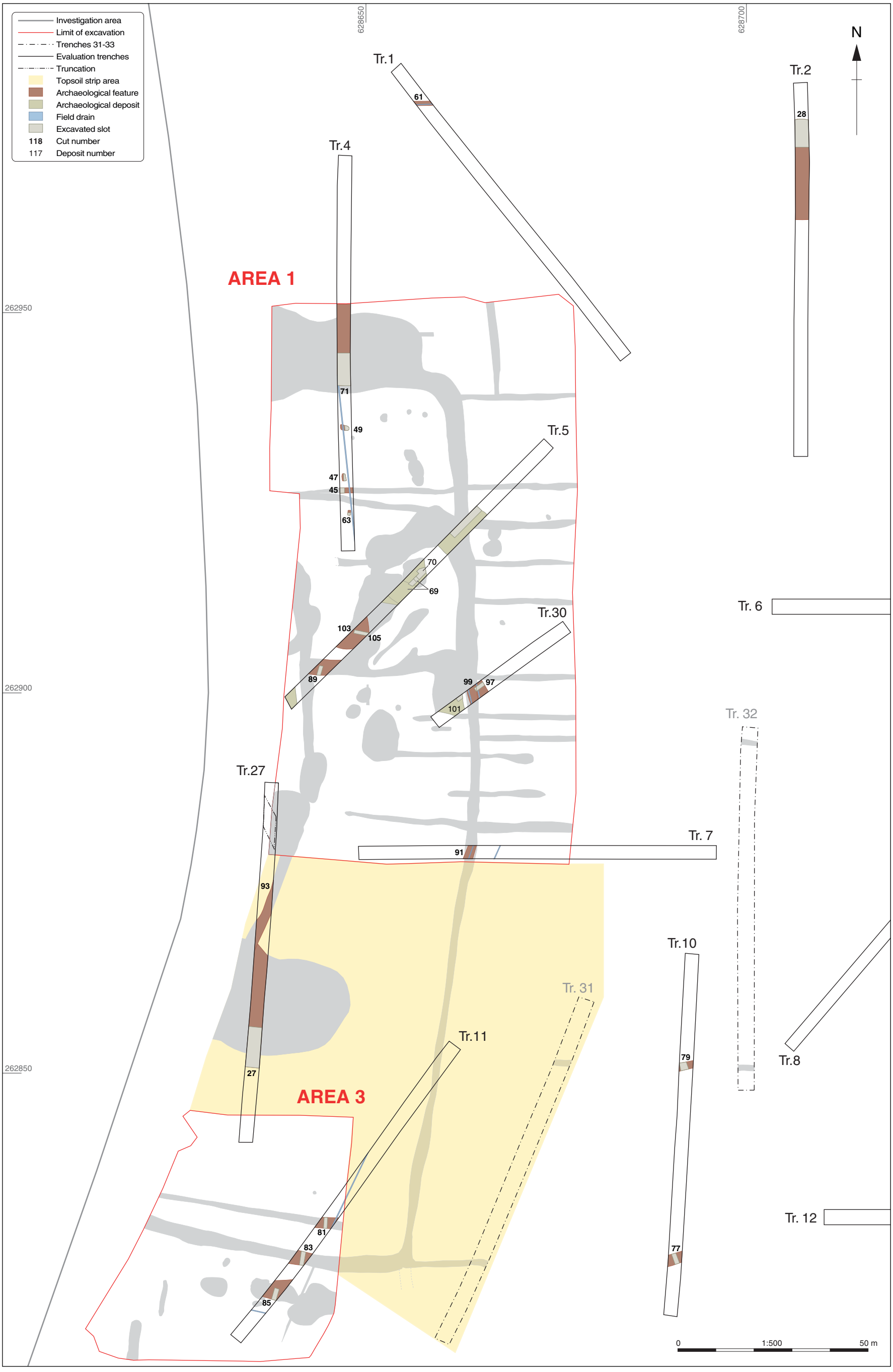

Figure 10: Results of archaeological evaluation 2017 with subsequent excavation areas

Figure 11: Tithe Map, 1842

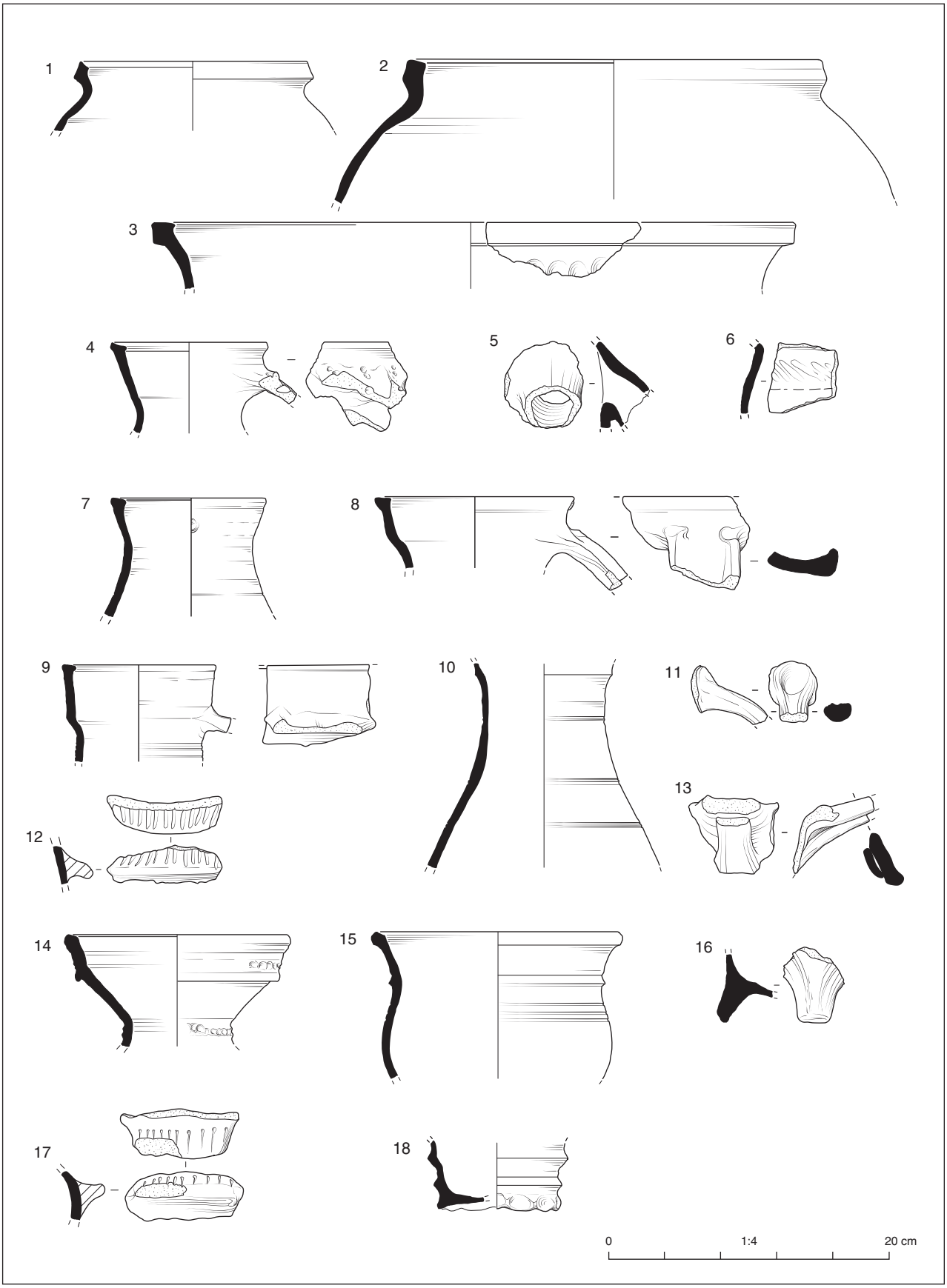

Figure 12: Medieval pottery

Plate 1: Ditch **166**, Area 1, looking south

Plate 2: Pond **202** in Area 1, looking northeast

Plate 3: Looking north-east across Area 1 with pits **240**, **242** and **244** half sectioned in the foreground and ditch **154** beyond

Plate 4: Pit **131**, Area 1, looking north

Plate 5: Looking west across Area 1 with pits **181** and **179** half sectioned in the foreground and ditch **154** and pits sealed by flint spreads 219 and 222 beyond

Plate 6: Section through ditch **114**, pit **116** and colluvial layer **118**, Area 1, looking north

Plate 7: Pit complex with features **322**, **327**, **332** and **333** at the eastern side of Area 3, looking West

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