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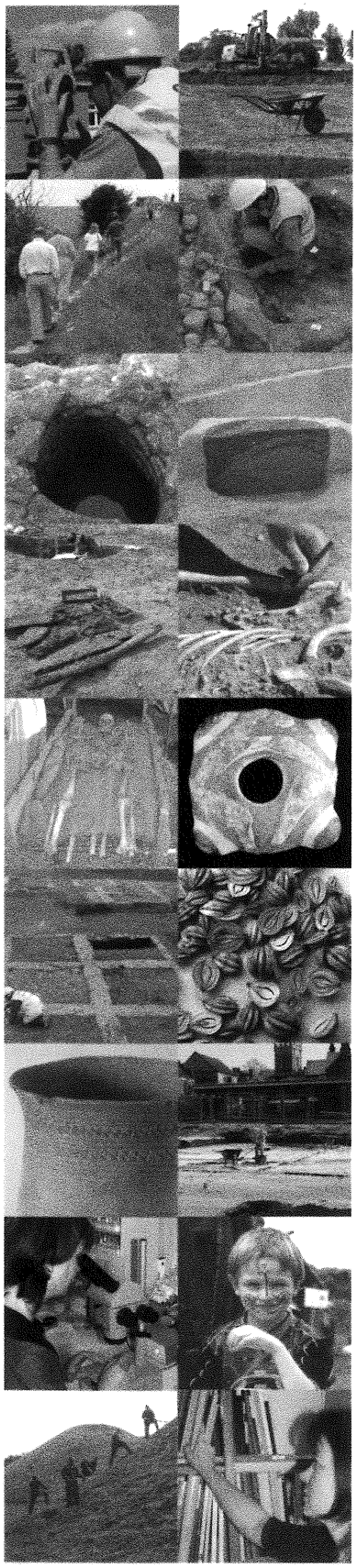

CAM ARC Report Number 781

Medieval Activity on Land to Rear of No. 31 High Street, Sutton, Cambridgeshire

Excavation

Taleyna Fletcher

January 2007

Cambridgeshire County Council
Environment & Community Services

Commissioned by Richard Hough (Building Ltd)

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CAM ARC Report Number 781

Medieval Activity on Land to the Rear of 31 High Street, Sutton, Cambridgeshire

Excavation

Taleyna Fletcher (BA)

With contributions by Ian Baxter, Carole Fletcher and Val Fryer

Site Code: SUT HIS 04
CHER Event Number: ECB2142
Date of works: November 2004
Grid Ref: TL 4461 7881

Status	Approved		
Author	Taleyna Fletcher		
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SUMMARY

In early November 2004, CAM ARC (formally the Archaeological Field Unit) of Cambridgeshire County Council conducted an archaeological excavation on land at rear of 31 High Street, Sutton, Cambridgeshire (TL 4461 7881). The work was carried out on behalf of Richard Hough (Building Limited) in advance of the construction of three new residential dwellings and associated services.

Archaeological activity identified during the excavation mostly dated between 10th to 12th and 13th to 14th centuries. The excavation revealed two parallel ditches, a number of large quarry pits, inter-cutting rubbish pits and isolated post holes. A late medieval building was also identified through a series of large postholes and associated surfaces and demolition rubble. Pottery retrieved from one posthole from this building suggests it dates between 14th and 16th century.

A recording brief was also carried out on a service trench less than 10m north of the excavation area in which two ditches were identified; one of which was dated to the 10th to 12th century.

This was a second phase of works following an evaluation of the site in September 2003 (Wills 2004) in which three trenches were investigated. Two of the trenches identified several features including inter-cutting rubbish pits, postholes and drainage ditches. The pottery found dated these features to the 12th to 14th century.

The investigation area, 50m by 20m, represented an area within which the proposed buildings are to be constructed and given the results of the previous investigation, it was considered to be of high archaeological potential.

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Medieval Activity on Land at Rear of No. 31 High Street. Sutton, Cambridgeshire (TL 4461 7881)

1 INTRODUCTION

Between the 1st and 12th November 2004 the CAM ARC (formally the Archaeological Field Unit) of Cambridgeshire County Council undertook an excavation on land at the rear of 31 High Street, Sutton, Cambridgeshire (TL 4461 7881). The site is located approximately 50m south of the medieval High Street, on the southern slope of the village.

The work was commissioned by Mr Richard Hough who funded the work in advance of the development of the site for three residential dwellings and associated access road and services.

The excavation and monitoring of the service trenches were carried out in accordance with a Cambridgeshire Archaeology, Planning and Countryside Advice team (CAPCA), brief (Gdaniec, 2004). The archaeological objectives for the excavation were recorded in the specification for the site (Clarke 2004). The specification was approved by CAPCA before the start of the excavation. The location of the open area was determined by the layout and location of the proposed development and by the findings of the previous evaluation (Wills 2004).

2 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

The geology has been mapped as being Upper Jurassic Kimmeridge Clay, however most of the site was capped by a glacial sand and gravel with pockets of the clay showing through in places. The geology map for the area shows glacial sands and graves to the immediate west, and it is likely that this deposit is in fact extending further than was presumed. (BGS 1978). The site lies on the southern slope of the Sutton peninsula at *c.*24m OD, towards more marginal land to the south.

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

In a wider context the village of Sutton is on the western edge of the Isle of Ely, on a spur of high ground.

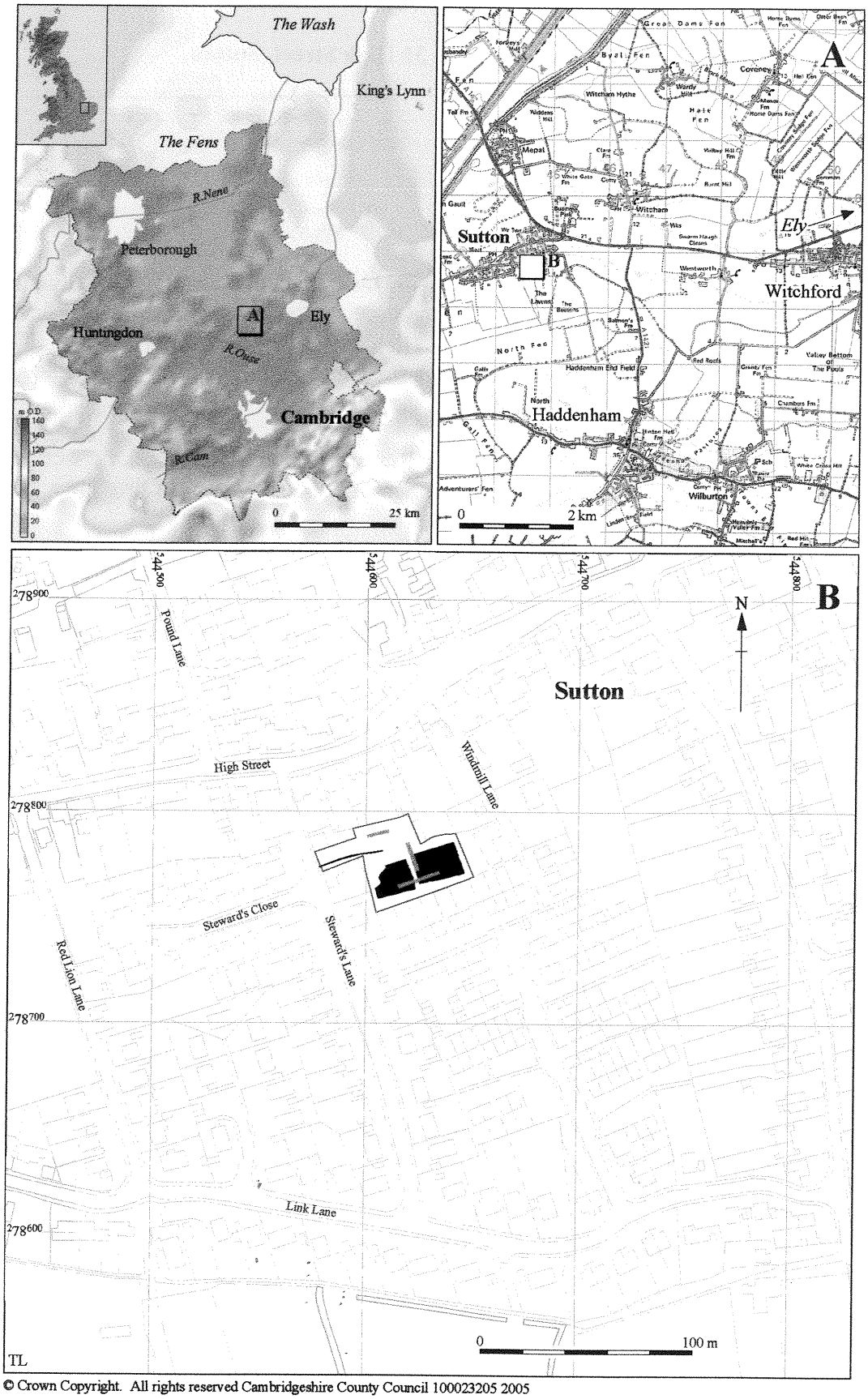


Figure 1 *Location of AFU investigation areas (black), CAU evaluation trenches (grey) and development area (red)*

3.1 Prehistoric

Important prehistoric remains have been found in the parish of Sutton, most from the rises and islands of lighter soil in the fens, particularly North Fen and Sutton Meadlands to the west of the village. These sites include Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age period.

A recent evaluation by the CCC AFU at the Brook, Sutton (Atkins 2004) (TL 4427 7916) identified the eastern part of a Late Iron Age and Roman settlement, with evidence of mixed farming.

3.2 Romano British

Roman remains have been found in the vicinity of the village, including a cremation of probable 2nd century date (CHER 05744) found whilst cutting a drainage channel along Oates Lane which is approximately 250m east of the subject site. The ashes were contained in a large storage jar with another smaller jar placed inside. Other Roman remains have been found in the parish but these are largely unprovenanced. Tebbutt found pottery sherds in 1953 at TL 3929 7897 'on a roddon' (Hall 1996, 58). Hall says that a site at that location is unlikely and the finds probably represent some outliers of the Roman complex in neighbouring Colne Fen on the west. A bronze statuette of Hercules was found before 1891 (Heichelheim 1937, 73) and a Christian hoard of six large platters and a pewter tazza of the 4th century were discovered in 1898 (Toynbee 1964, 176).

3.3 Anglo-Saxon

Archaeological work in the village has found dwellings (*c.*250m to the west of the subject area) dating from the 9th century to later medieval period (Abrams 2000; Hatton 2002). Anglo-Saxon remains including a gold ring (Albert 1849) have been recorded in the parish but these again have been unprovenanced.

3.4 Medieval

The name Sutton means South Farm and may relate to its position in the Isle of Ely. The medieval village probably clustered around the church and along the High Street. The village is L-shaped, more than a kilometre long, and runs along the former main road from Ely to Chatteris. Medieval pottery has been found in the village, as might be expected in a village which is listed in the Domesday survey.

An archaeological evaluation, comprising three trenches located approximately 40m downslope from the High Street, was undertaken on the site in 2003 (Wills 2004). This identified a number of ditches and inter-cutting pits in two of the three trenches, which produced pottery datable to the 12th to

early 14th century, although the majority of features are securely dated to the 13th century. The location of these features set back from the medieval High Street indicates backyard activity including rubbish deposition and drainage.

3.5 Post-Medieval

The development site, until recently included a small building at the rear of No. 31 which is reputed to be the oldest surviving building within the village of Sutton (Wills 2004). The interior of the building and the bricks used within it supported this suggestion. Number 31 High street was recently dated to the 1640's by a sample of wood taken from one of the staircases (pers comm. B. Gimibert), and it is believed that the building to the rear was at least 100 years older from the bricks and materials used.

Plate 1 *Rear of No. 31 High Street*

An interview with Mr Brian, J. Gimbert of Sutton, conducted after the excavation, was most insightful. The Gimbert family (previously Gumbart) have lived in the village since the early 1600s when Dutch workers came to the Fens to work on drainage engineering. Mr Gimbert's family have a strong connection with 31 High Street, both his cousin and grandfather lived in the house, once called Norwich House, and the family used to run a museum of village history from the property housing local artefacts, including many found at the rear of the property. Mr Gimbert knew that the house was once used as a coaching inn and that there was a blacksmiths opposite on the High

Street. He also believed that there used to be a number of stables and possibly other associated buildings at the rear of the property.

It is believed by many of the residents of Sutton that the Evangelist John Wesley, the founder of Methodism preached from the recently demolished building at the back of No. 31. In Wesley's journals he mentions his visit to the Fens and his stay in Sutton;

> *"Hence we went through a fruitful and pleasant country, though surrounded with fens, to Sutton. Here many people had lately been stirred up: They had prepared a large barn. At six o'clock it was well filled; and it seemed as if God sent a message to every soul. The next morning and evening, though the weather was uncommonly severe, the congregation increased rather than diminished. Fri. 25. — I left them in much hope that they will continue in this earnest, simple love."*
>
> *I set out between eight and nine in a one-horse chaise, the wind being high and cold enough. Much snow lay on the ground, and much fell as we crept along over the fen-banks.*
>
> *Honest Mr. Tubbs would needs walk and lead the horse through water and mud up to his mid-leg, smiling and saying, "We fen-men do not mind a little dirt."*

When the contents of the museum were removed, a beam was recovered by Brian Gimbert, which is inscribed "*C. Tubbs*". Clement Tubbs, mentioned in Wesleys Journals is believed to have lived at No. 31, and the discovery of this beam adds further support to the suggestion that this was the location where Wesley preached in 1775.

A study of the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey Map (1882-1887) shows the area of the current development as being part of the Windmill Public House. The boundaries appear to remain the same on the 1891 Ordnance Survey map also consulted. Both 19th century maps show an orchard to the rear of the property on the current investigation site. This was only recently removed to make way for the new development. Sutton has a history of fruit growing, mainly of grapes and apples. The Gimbert family continues to grow apples today. The village's position on the natural south facing slopes made it an ideal location for fruit growing, and references to cherry gardens appeare as far back as 1675 (Pugh 1943).

Plate 2 1st Ed. 1882-1887, showing development area (red)

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 Aerial Photographic Assessment

Aerial photographic assessment has not been carried out specifically for this site, however, an assessment was commissioned for the nearby CCC AFU's investigations at The Brook (Atkins 2004). The assessment examined an area of some 3 hectares (centred TL 442 791) which was mapped at 1:2500 (Palmer 2004). The only archaeological features visible on aerial photographs were indications of medieval cultivation most of which is now plough-levelled.

4.2 Historical Environment Record

A desk-based assessment of currently accessible sources relating to archaeological sites and finds spots within a 5km radius of the subject site was undertaken.

The known archaeological resource was investigated through Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Record (HER) and information, including maps and past publications held at the CCC AFU's headquarters in

Fulbourn. An interview with a resident of Sutton also provided an excellent source of oral information relating to the specific recent history of No.31 High Street.

4.3 Excavation

An open area measuring 20m by 50m was excavated within the bounds of the development area (Fig. 1). The location of these areas were set by the Development Control Officer from CAPCA, and were determined by the findings of the evaluation (Wills 2004).

Relative artefact densities across the area were examined through controlled visual scanning of the spoil heaps generated through top and subsoil stripping.

The area was opened using a 360° mechanical excavator with a 2m wide flat-bladed ditching bucket, under the constant supervision of an archaeologist. The machine continued to remove overburden and deposits until reaching the interface between the soil horizons and the clay and hill washed sand, the level at which archaeological features were encountered. Due to the presence of a sewer pipe, the area was split in two: a watching brief had already been conducted by the Cambridge Archaeological Unit (CAU) when this service trench was excavated.

4.4 Recording

All features and deposits were hand excavated and recorded using the CCC AFU's single context system. All site plans showing feature locations were hand drawn, at a scale of 1:50 prior to incorporation with the surveying data and all sections were drawn at 1:10 or 1:20 as appropriate.

Colour slide and monochrome photographs were taken as well as digital photographs using a Canon A40 Powershot Digital camera. Environmental samples were taken where appropriate.

In line with previous phase of work on the site extant registers were utilised for all context, and, plan/section registers *etc.* in order to avoid duplication of unique key numbers within the bounds of the archaeological site.

All site records and artefacts from both the evaluation and excavation are held currently at the CCC AFU headquarters at Fulbourn and stored under the site code SUT HIS 04.

4.5 Surveying

The site planning grid was set out on a local grid at 10m intervals using a Leica Total Station Theodolite and then tied into the Ordnance Survey grid. The individual site plans showing feature locations were then incorporated with the surveying data.

The nearest benchmark with a value of 22.11m was on the corner of No.41a High Street, This was traversed into the site in order that levels could be taken on sections.

5 RESULTS

This investigation has demonstrated the presence of archaeological remains in the development area. The results of the excavation are presented below chronologically by phase. A full discussion and interpretation are offered later (Discussion and Conclusions). A full context list (Appendix 1) and area plans (Fig. 2) are provided.

For the purpose of this report, all cut numbers are shown in **bold** text and layers and deposits in standard text.

5.1 Phase 1 (pre 10th-12th Century)

This phase of activity was represented by a group of features located mostly within the eastern half of the excavation area. Some of these features, although showing a sequence of stratigraphy, are thought to be broadly contemporary due to the similarity of their fills. All of these features had much lighter, orangey coloured deposits than any other features recorded on the site and some were truncated by features securely dated to later phases and therefore are thought to be the earliest features despite the lack of dating evidence.

Pit **61** was sub-oval in plan with gentle sloping edges and a concave base measuring 1.0m in length, 0.60m wide and 0.22m deep. Pit **61** contained one fill:
Fill 60 was an orangey mid brown clayey silt with no obvious inclusions. No dating evidence was retrieved from this pit which was truncated by possible ditch terminus **63**.

Ditch terminus **63** was linear in plan, continuing beyond the eastern edge of the excavation area, measuring at least 1.0m in length, 0.70m wide and 0.38m deep. Ditch terminus **63** contained two fills:
Fill 68 was a yellowish mid brown silt with clay lenses, containing moderate pebble stones. No dating evidence was retrieved from this deposit.
Fill 62 was an orangey mid brown silty clay with occasional small and medium sized pebbles. No dating evidence was retrieved from this deposit. This ditch terminus was truncated by ditch **59** (see Section 17).

Pit **169** was sub-circular/truncated in plan with moderate sloping edges and a concave base measuring 0.50m in length, 0.47m wide and 0.07m in deep. Pit **169** contained one fill:
Fill 168 was a blackish grey brown silt containing frequent gravel stones and fragments of fired clay. Although no dating evidence was retrieved, it was truncated by a pit dated securely within phase 2.

Two contemporary parallel ditches, in the north-east corner of the site, approximately 4m apart, on an east to west orientation represent some of the earliest activity on site. No dating evidence was retrieved from either ditches, however both were truncated by features of 13th to 14th century date. The pale, silty deposits within both of these ditches also suggests that they are contemporary with one another and as the deposits within the rest of the features on the site were much darker, this also is evidence that they are earlier in date.

Ditch **33**, the northern-most of the two parallel ditches was excavated in one segment and had a total visible length of 5m. It was truncated by pit **75** to the east and faded out to the west.

Ditch **77**, the southern-most of the two parallel ditches was excavated in two segments (**77** and **59**) and had a total visible length of 9m. It was truncated by pit **57** and truncates ditch **63**.

Ditch **33** was linear in plan on an east to west orientation, with gradual sloping sides, a sharp break of slope and a concave base, measuring 0.50m wide and 0.11m deep. Ditch **33** contained one fill:
Fill 32 was a light brown-grey silty clay containing animal bone and fragments of broken flint.
Ditch **77** was linear in plan, orientated east to west, with moderate sloping sides, a sharp break of slope and a concave base, measuring 0.64m wide and 0.22m deep (see Section 19). Ditch **77** contained one fill:
Fill 76 was a light orangelish mid brown clayey silt containing moderate fine pebbles and occasional charcoal flecks.
Ditch **59** was linear in plan, orientated east to west, with moderate sloping sides, a sharp break of slope and a concave base, measuring 0.80m wide and 0.28m deep (see Section 17). Ditch **59** contained one fill:
Fill 58 was a light orangeish mid brown silt containing moderate fine and medium sized pebbles. A small amount of ceramic building material was recovered from this deposit.

5.2 Phase 2 (10th –12th Century)

This phase of activity was represented by a number of small and medium sized rubbish pits and isolated postholes. The date range of the pottery from these context broadly spans 10th to mid/late 12th century.

Pit **167** was sub-circular in plan, approximately 3.75m wide and 0.58m deep with gently sloping edges, a sharp break of slope and a concave base (section 41). Pit **167** contained six fills:
Fill 166 was an orangey brown silty gravel mix containing small stones and gravel
Fill 165 was an orangey brown silt with red and black lenses containing gravel stones
Fill 164 was a dark grey silty clay containing black lenses and small gravel stones
Fill 163 was a mid orange-brown silt with small gravel stone inclusions

Fill 162 was a dark greyish brown silty clay with small stone inclusions. The pottery retrieved from this deposit dated to the 10th to mid 12th century.
Fill 161 was a mid orange brown with lenses. It was a silty clay with pockets of re-deposited natural and contained small stones. A single sherd of 13th to 14th century pottery was recovered from this upper-most fill, however this sherd was recovered from close to the surface and may therefore be intrusive.

Pit **85** (recorded as **05** in evaluation Trench 1) was sub-circular in plan with steep sloping edges and a flat/undulating base measuring 3.5m in length, 2m wide and 0.32m deep. Pit **85** contained one fill:
Fill 84 was dark brown silty clay with occasional flint stone inclusions and flecks of charcoal and ceramic building material. Other finds included animal bone and pottery which dated to the 10th to 12th century. A large lump of slag was also found within this context, however it was not possible to ascertain its component or derivative/origin.

Pit **160** was circular in plan with steep sloping edges and a flat base, measuring 0.50m in diameter and 0.19m deep. Pit **160** contained one fill:
Fill 159 was a dark grey brown silty clay with pockets of orange sand and occasional small stones. The pottery recovered from this deposit dated to the 10th to 12th century.

Pit **114** was visible in plan, however, heavily truncated by other pits within the group and therefore not enough survived to investigate. It was the earliest in the sequence of inter-cutting features within a group. Pit **114** contained at least one fill: a mid brown silty clay with occasional flints and flecks of building material. Although no dating evidence was retrieved from this feature, it was truncated by pit **85**, also from this phase and together with its similarity in colouration of the deposit, was placed within the same phase and interpreted as a rubbish pit.

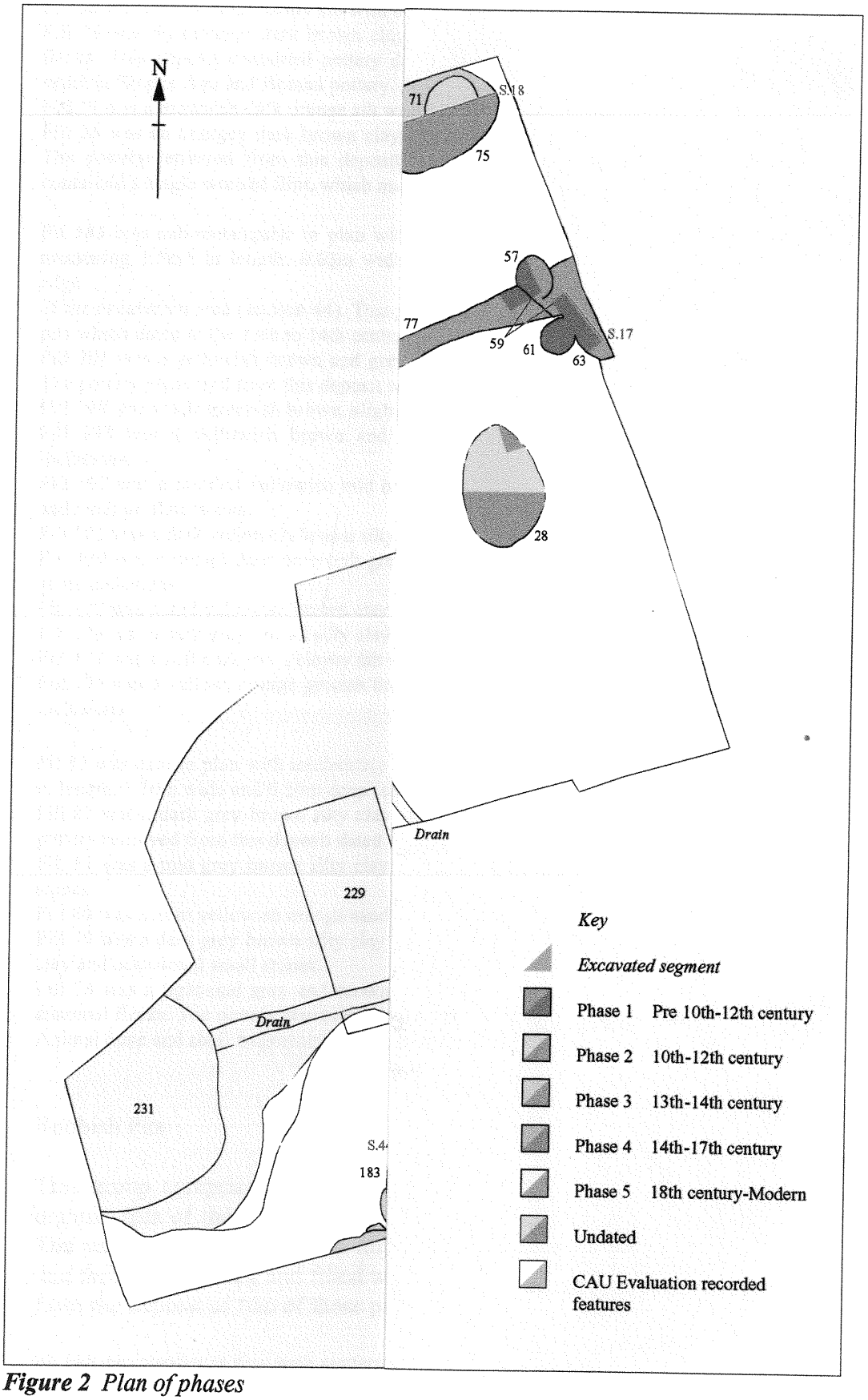
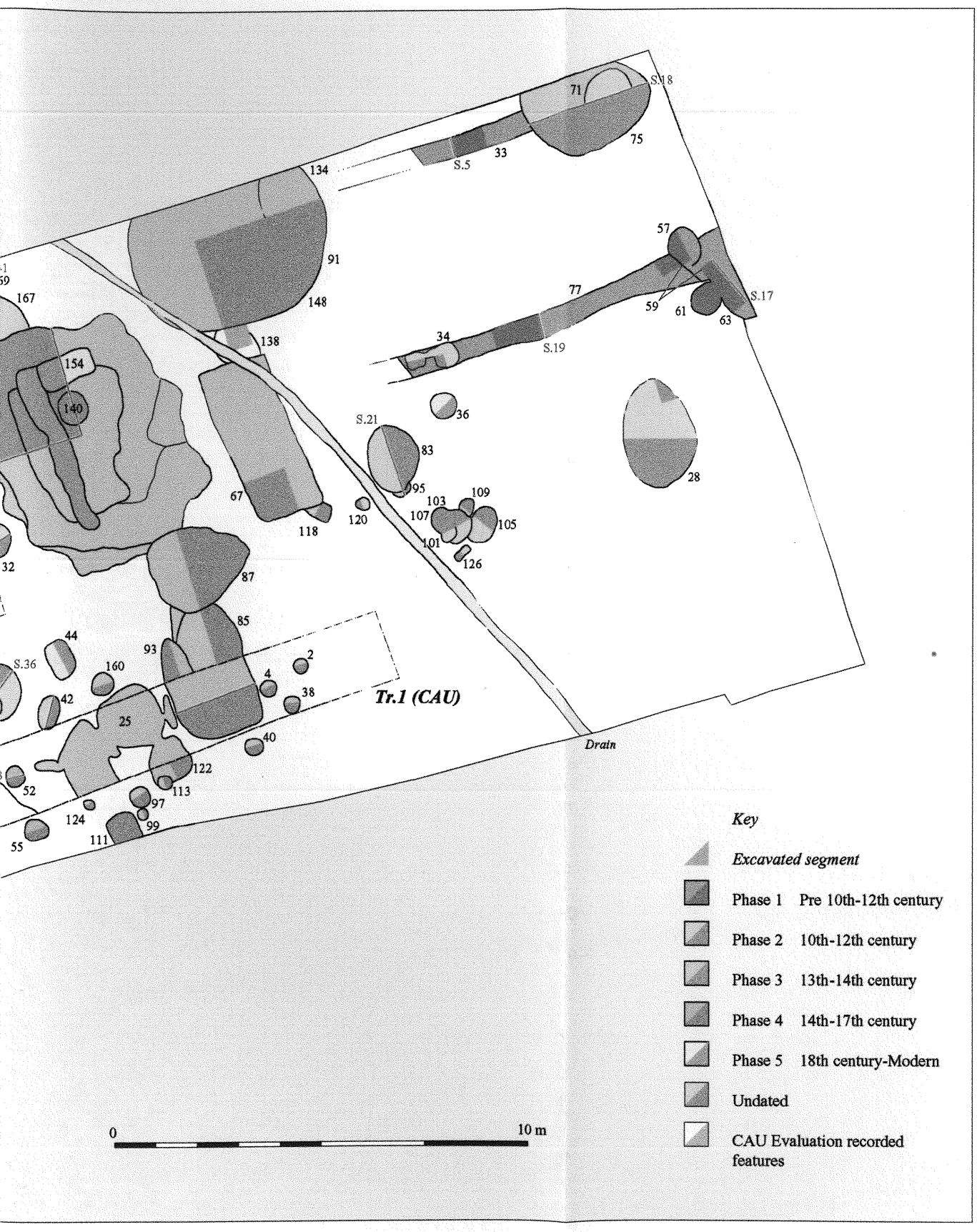


***Figure 2** Plan of phases*

***Figure 2** Plan of phases*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4
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42
25
40
122
52
113
97
124
99
111
55
S.36
Tr.1 (CAU)
Drain
0
10 m
Key
Excavated segment
Phase 1 Pre 10th-12th century
Phase 2 10th-12th century
Phase 3 13th-14th century
Phase 4 14th-17th century
Phase 5 18th century-Modern
Undated
CAU Evaluation recorded features

Pit **28** was oval in plan with steep sloping edges and a concave base measuring 2.70m in length, 1.80m wide and 0.42m deep. Pit **28** contained five fills:
Fill 31 was an orangey mid yellow sandy silt with no obvious inclusions
Fill 30 was a mid orange sandy silt with occasional small pebble inclusions
Fill 29 was an orangey dark brown clayey silt with occasional small pebbles and charcoal flecks. This deposit contained pottery dating to 10th to 12th century as well as sherds of residual Bronze Age and Roman pottery. Animal bone was also recovered from this deposit.
Fill 27 was a brownish dark orange silt with occasional pebble stone inclusions
Fill 26 was an orangey dark brown clayey silt with occasional pebbles and charcoal flecks. The pottery retrieved from this deposit dated to 10th to 12th century. This deposit also contained a single worked flint, which may be residual.

Pit **183** was sub-rectangular in plan with steep sloping edges and a slightly concave base measuring 1.5m+ in length, 0.63m wide and 0.40m deep, continuing beyond the southern edge
of the excavation area (section 44). This pit was truncated by a cluster of inter-cutting rubbish pits which dated to the 13th to 14th century. Pit **183** contained eleven fills:
Fill 201 was a yellowish brown and grey clayey silt with occasional small stone inclusions. The pottery recovered from this deposit was dated to 10th to mid 12th century.
Fill 199 was a pale greenish brown, slightly silty clay with occasional small stone inclusions.
Fill 198 was a yellowish brown and dark grey silty clay with occasional small stone inclusions.
Fill 197 was a mottled yellowish mid brown and dark grey silty clay with occasional small and medium flint stones.
Fill 181 was a dark yellowish brown silty clay with no obvious inclusions
Fill 180 was a mixed dark brownish grey clayey silt with occasional small to medium sized stone inclusions
Fill 179 was a mid yellowish brown clay with no obvious inclusions
Fill 178 was a dark grey brown silty clay with small flint stone inclusions
Fill 177 was a soft dark grey, clayey silt with small flint stone inclusions
Fill 176 was a yellow, orange greyish brown silty clay with small to medium sized flint stone inclusions

Pit **83** was oval in plan with moderately steep sloping edges and a flat base measuring 1.49m in length, 1.10m wide and 0.39m deep (see Section 21). Pit **83** contained five fills:
Fill 82 was a dark grey brown silty clay with frequent charcoal flecks and small stones. The pottery retrieved from this deposit dated to10th to mid 12th century.
Fill 81 was a mid grey brown silty clay with moderate charcoal flecks and occasional small stones.
Fill 80 was a light yellowish orange sandy, silty clay with no obvious inclusions.
Fill 79 was a dark grey brown silty clay with frequent charcoal flecks and fragments of burnt clay and occasional small stones.
Fill 78 was a light-mid grey and brown mixed clayey silt with occasional small stones and charcoal flecks. The pottery retrieved from this deposit was dated to 10th to mid 12th century. Animal bone and shell fragments were also recovered.

Rubbish Pits

This group comprised a cluster of five inter-cutting rubbish pits. The dark, organic fills of these pits led to their interpretation as domestic rubbish pits. The relationships were almost impossible to see in plan or section, suggesting that they were all dug and filled within a short time span. The pottery retrieved from the deposit of two of these pits dates between 10th and late 12th century.

Pit **101** was circular in plan with moderate sloping edges and a concave base measuring 0.30m wide, and 0.06m deep. Pit **101** contained one fill:

Fill 100 was a dark blackish brown silty clay with occasional modern roots and charcoal flecks. Fragments of shell and animal bone were also recovered.

Pit **103** was sub-circular in plan with moderate sloping edges and a flat base measuring 0.70m in length, 0.35m wide and 0.08m deep. Pit **103** contained one fill:
Fill 102 was a dark brown silty clay with occasional charcoal and burnt clay flecks and occasional roots. This deposit contained pottery dating to 10th to late 12th century.

Pit **105** was sub-circular in plan with moderate sloping edges and a concave base measuring 0.85m in length, 0.64m wide and 0.14m deep. Pit **105** contained one fill:
Fill 104 was a dark grey brown silty clay with pockets of clay containing small stones, flecks of charcoal and burnt clay, animal bone and sherds of pottery dating to 10th to mid 12th century.

Pit **107** was circular in plan with steep sloping edges and a slightly concave base measuring 0.48m in length and width and 0.09m deep. Pit **107** contained one fill:
Fill 106 was a dark grey brown silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks and small stone inclusions

Pit **109** was circular in plan with gradual sloping edges and a concave base measuring 0.46m in length, 0.37m wide and 0.07m deep. Pit **109** contained one fill:
Fill 108 was a dark grey brown silty clay with occasional small stones and charcoal flecks

Postholes

An isolated small pit or post hole (**156**) was identified which was also placed within this phase by the pottery sherd recovered from its deposit. If this feature is a posthole, it is within an area of several postholes, however, it does not appear to form any structure or pattern with any other of the undated postholes and is clearly not related to the building postholes to the east which date to the 14th to 17th century. Posthole **38** (recorded as **4** in the evaluation) was also dated by a single pottery sherd recovered from the fill, however again, it is not possible to say whether or not the undated surrounding postholes are contemporary due to the differences in size and deposit. Two further postholes (**118** and **95**) were also placed within this phase.

Pit/Posthole **156** was sub-circular in plan with gradual sloping edges and concave base measuring 0.50m in length, 0.35m wide and 0.07m deep. Pit/post hole **156** contained one fill:
Fill 155 was a dark brownish grey clayey silt with pebbles, charcoal flecks and shell fragments.

Posthole **118** was sub circular in plan with moderate sloping edges and a flat base measuring 0.37m+ in length, 0.40m wide and 0.15m deep. Posthole **118** contained one fill:
Fill 117 was a mid grey brown silty clay with occasional small gravel stone inclusions.

Posthole **95** was circular in plan with moderate sloping edges and a concave base measuring 0.25m wide and 0.14m deep (see Section 21). Posthole **95** contained one fill:
Fill 94 was a light to mid orange brown sandy silt with occasional roots and small stones. Although no dating evidence was retrieved from this feature, it is truncated by a rubbish pit securely dated to phase 3 (13th to 14th century). This feature must therefore be earlier in date and given its mush lighter coloured fill has been tentatively been placed within phase 2.

Posthole **38** was sub-circular in plan with gradual sloping edges and a concave base measuring 0.38m wide and 0.07m deep. Posthole **38** contained one fill:

Fill 37 was a mottled dark grey brown silty sandy clay with mussel shell, animal bone and gravel stone inclusions. The pottery from this deposit dated to the 10th to 12th century.

5.3 Phase 3 (13th to 14th Century)

This phase of activity was represented by a number of moderate sized domestic rubbish pits, three large quarry pits and a "dump" layer.

Quarry Pits

On the highest part of the site, on a ridge before the ground drops away significantly, three large pits were identified. The pottery dates these contemporary features to the 13th to 14th century and they are most likely to be quarry pits.

Pit **91** was sub-circular in plan, approximately 5m wide and 1.04m deep with gently sloping edges, a sharp break of slope and a concave base. Pit **91** contained seven fills:
Fill 88 was a greyish green silty clay with no obvious inclusions
Fill 89 was a greyish green heavy clay with orange and brown lenses, containing small stone inclusions
Fill 90 was a mixed greyish green and brownish orange silty clay with small stone inclusions
Fill 127 was a greyish green silty clay with no obvious inclusions
Fill 128 was a mid dark brown silty clay with lenses of re-deposited clay containing small-medium sized stones. Animal bone and pottery dating to 13th to 14th century were recovered from this deposit.
Fill 129 was a greyish green silty clay with orange lenses and containing small stones
Fill 130 was a mid-dark brown silty clay with greenish lenses and containing small stones

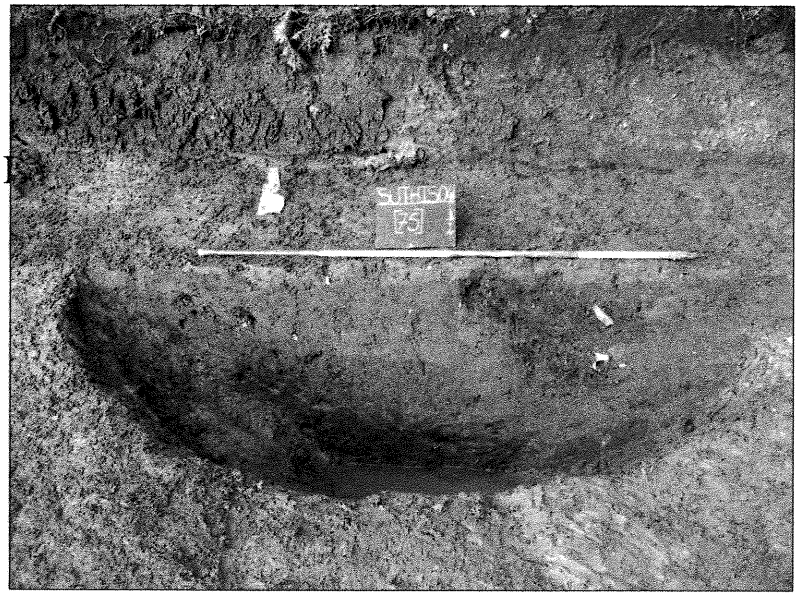

Plate 4 *Clay quarry pit 75*

Pit **75** was sub-circular in plan, approximately 3.10m wide and 1.10m deep with gently sloping edges, a sharp break of slope and a concave base (see Section 18). Pit **75** contained three fills:

Fill 72 was a mid-grey clay containing occasional stones, pebbles, charcoal flecks and pieces of animal bone.
Fill 73 was a dark grey silty clay containing occasional flint and gravel stone inclusions and charcoal flecks. Finds from this deposit included pottery dated to the 13th to 14th century and fragments of animal bone.
Fill 74 was a yellowish brown, silty sandy clay mix containing occasional small stones

Pit **187** was sub rectangular in plan, approximately 7m wide and although not fully excavated, it had a minimum depth of 0.60m, with moderate sloping edges and a sharp break of slope (section 45). Pit **187** contained six fills:
Fill 205 was a light grey brown, clayey sandy silt with occasional stones and charcoal flecks
Fill 204 was mid grey , clayey silty sand with moderate chalk fragments
Fill 186 was a dark grey brown silty clay with occasional stones and charcoal flecks
Fill 185 was a very dark grey silty clay with moderate stones and chalk flecks and occasional charcoal flecks
Fill 184 was a dark grey brown silty clay with moderate stone inclusions and flecks of chalk and charcoal
Fill 188 was a dark orange brown silty clay containing occasional stones and flecks of charcoal and chalk. The pottery retrieved from this deposit was dated to the 13th to 14th century

Rubbish Pits

This group comprised a cluster of four inter-cutting rubbish pits against the southern edge of the excavation area. The dark, organic fills together with the distinctive tip lines within some of these pits led to their interpretation as domestic rubbish pits. The pottery spot dating revealed approximately the same date range between the earliest and latest pits, suggesting a very short period of time lapsed between the cutting of each pit, perhaps seasonally or during occupation of a nearby dwelling. The date of these rubbish pits is believed to be 13th century.

Pit **202** was sub-circular in plan with moderate sloping edges and a concave base measuring 1.08m in length, 0.80m wide and 0.12m deep (section 44). Pit **202** contained one fill:
Fill 203 was mixed mid brown and dark grey clayey silt with occasional small stone inclusions. This deposit also contained pottery dated to the 13th century.

Pit **212** was sub-circular in plan with steep sloping edges and a flat base measuring 1.60m in length, 0.90m wide and 0.40m deep (section 48). Pit **212** contained four fills:
Fill 208 was a mid grey brown silty clay with occasional small stone inclusions
Fill 209 was a mid grey brown sity clay with pockets of orange sand containing occasional plant roots
Fill 210 was a light-mid grey brown sity clay with moderate small and medium sized gravel stones
Fill 211 was a bluish dark gret silty clay with frequent charcoal flecks and ash

Pit **214** was sub-circular in plan with steep sloping edges and a concave base measuring 0.75m+ in length, 0.70m wide and 0.13m deep. Pit **214** contained one fill:
Fill 213 was a dark grey brown clayey silt with occasional small stone inclusions

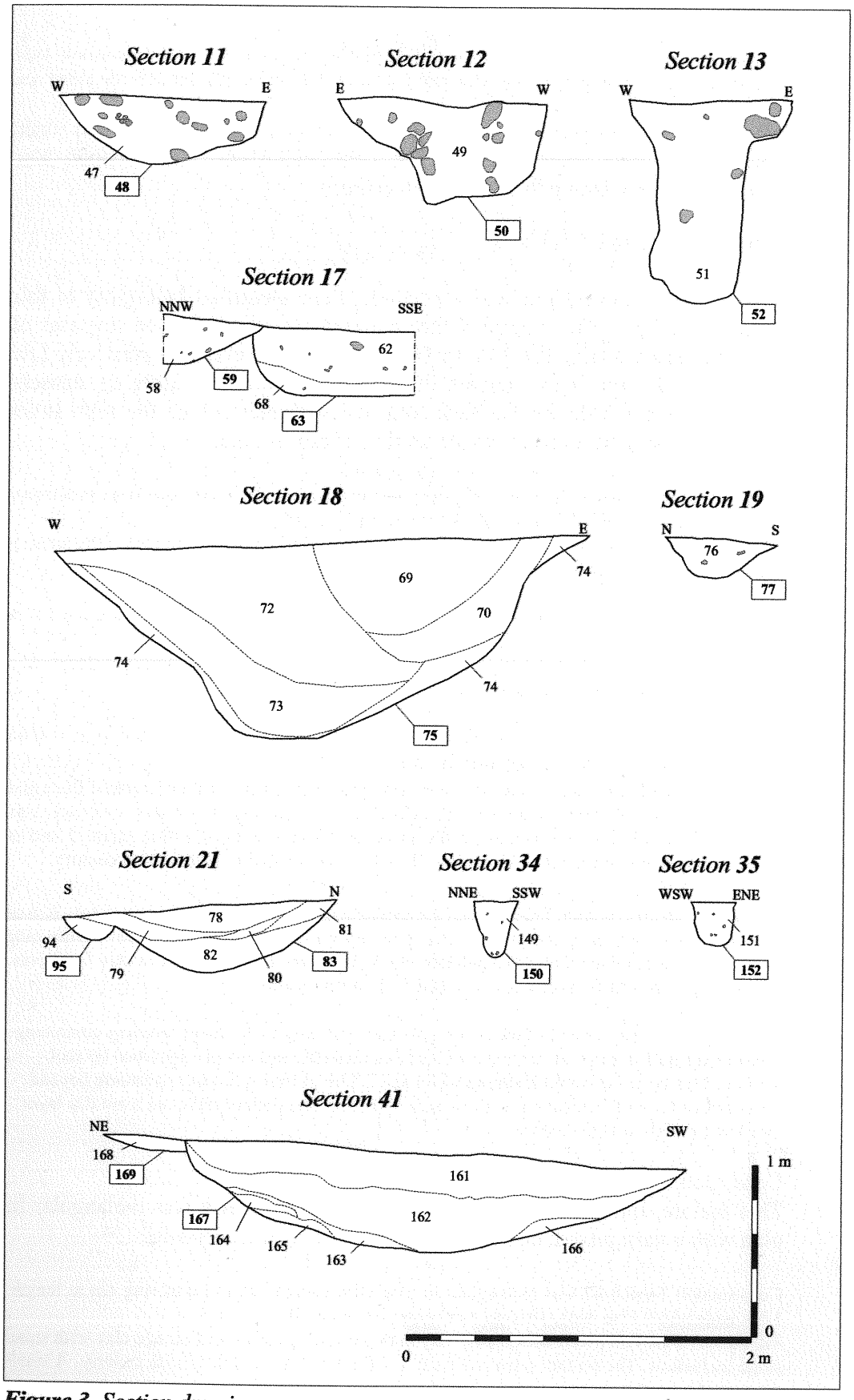

Figure 3 *Section drawings*

Pit **216** was sub-square in plan with moderate sloping edges and a slightly concave base measuring 1.85m in length, 1.74m wide and 0.30m deep (section 48). Pit **216** contained one fill:

Fill 215 was a brownish mid grey silty clay with moderate medium sized stones, occasional roots and charcoal fleck inclusions. This deposit also contained pottery dating to 13th to 14th century.

Other Pits, postholes and layer

Several other isolated pits and a posthole were identified belonging to this phase of activity. This suggests that the area was used for the disposal of domestic waste during the 13th to 14th century. However, the relatively low density of the pits may suggest that the area was not highly or densely populated and a little too far back from the settlement along the high street where there may be a greater concentration of rubbish pits.

Pit **134** was sub-circular in plan with steep sloping edges and a concave base measuring 1.98m in diameter and 0.45m deep. Pit **134** contained one fill:
Fill 133 was a dark grey silty clay with occasional small stone inclusions. The pottery retrieved from this deposit dated to 13th to 14th century.

Pit **87** was sub-circular in plan with moderate sloping edges and a flat base measuring 2.2 in length, 1.75m wide and 0.0.28m deep. Pit **87** contained one fill:
Fill 86 was a dark grey brown silty clay with occasional flint stones and charcoal flecks. The pottery recovered from this deposit dated to the 13th to 14th century.

Pit **93** was sub-oval in plan with gradual, shallow edges and a concave base measuring 0.95m wide and 0.30m deep. Pit **93** contained one fill:
Fill 92 was a dark grey brown silty clay with orange sandy mottling with occasional flints and charcoal flecks and a small amount of animal bone. Although no dating evidence was retrieved from this pit, it truncates pit **85** which was securely dated within phase 2 and is located close to two other pits with similar fills which were dated to 13th to 14th century.

Pit **25** was located within Trench 1 of the evaluation and was not fully excavated. It was circular in plan with a diameter of 1.60m. The upper fill was a dark grey brown silty clay containing small and medium sized pebbles, chalk flecks and occasional burnt clay fragments. The pottery retrieved from this deposit dated to the 13th century.

Dump layer 217 was a mid to dark brown silty clay and sand with orange mottling containing occasional small stones and fragments of building material, and heavily disturbed by root activity. This layer measured 2.80m in width and 2.50m in length before continuing beyond the southern limit of excavation, with a depth of 0.25m. The pottery retrieved from this layer dated to the 13th to 14th century.

Construction Trench (?)

This feature, interpreted as a possible construction trench was rectangular in plan with a very mixed, compacted sequence of backfill deposits.

Construction Trench **67** was rectangular in plan with vertical edges measuring 4m in length, 1.5m wide and 0.93m deep. This deposit contained three fills:
Fill 66 was a greyish green sticky, silty clay with pockets of brown and orange clay with small stone inclusions. The pottery retrieved from this fill dated from 10th to 12th century. A small amount of animal bone was also recovered.

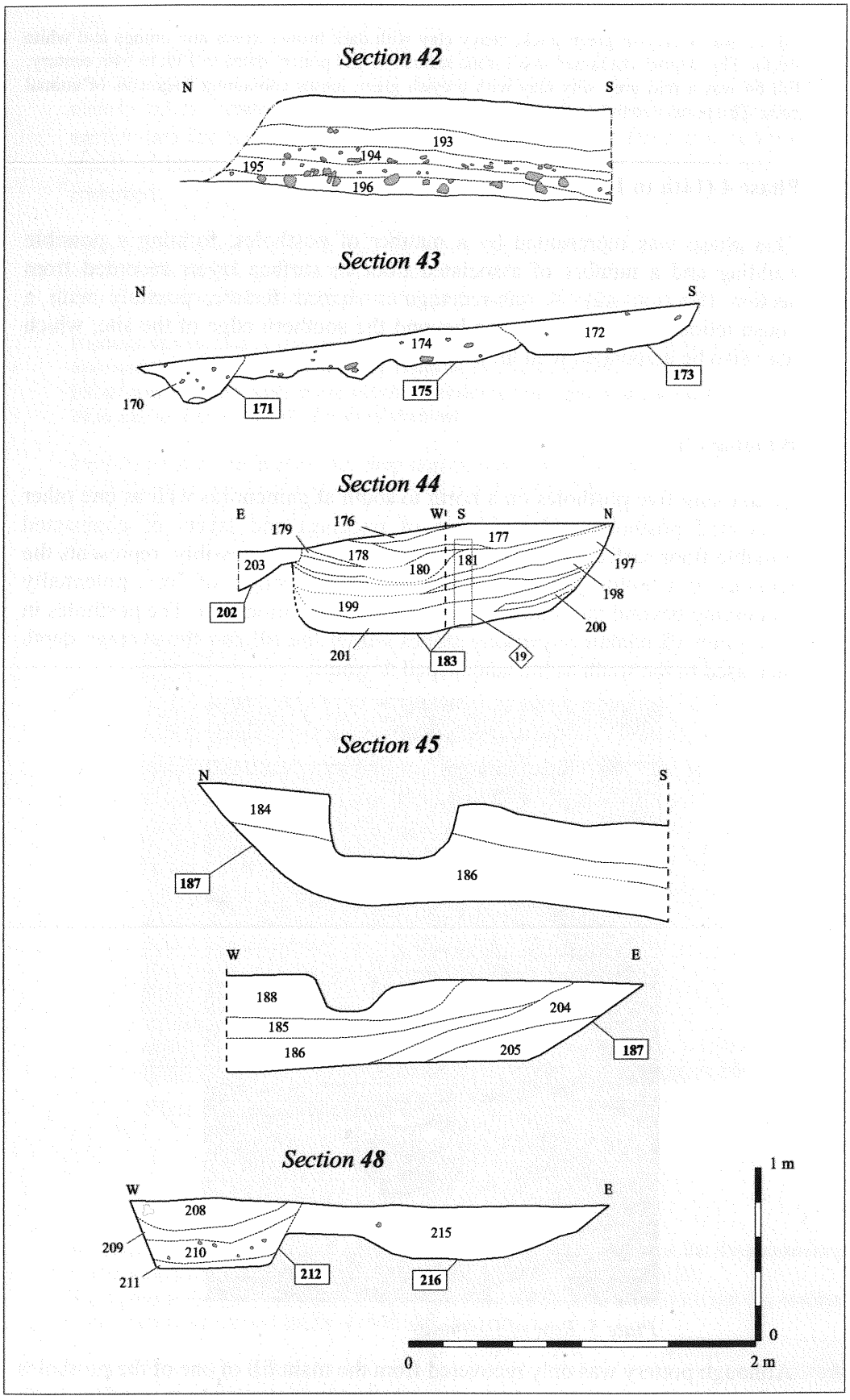

Figure 4 *Selected section drawings (42-48)*

Fill 65 was a greyish green thick, heavy clay with dark brown lenses and orange and white flecks. This deposit contained small stone inclusions and pottery dated to 13th to 14th century. Fill 64 was a mid grey silty clay with greyish green lenses containing fragments of animal bone. The pottery retrieved from this deposit dated to the 13th century.

5.4 Phase 4 (14th to 17th Century)

This phase was represented by a number of postholes, forming a possible building and a number of associated floor or surface layers recorded from section (Section 42). A sub-rectangular shaped feature, possibly with a construction function continuing beyond the southern edge of the site, which may also be associated with the building.

Building (?)

Comprising five postholes on a north to south alignment (as well as one other associated posthole, with evidence of packing) and layers of compacted possible floor surfaces recorded within the baulk, this possibly represents the remains of a building or shelter structure with a length of 7m+, potentially continuing beyond the southern limits of the excavation area. The postholes in this group all contained packing stones within the fill and the average depth increased to the south as the land sloped downhill.

Plate 5 *Row of Postholes*

Although pottery was only recovered from the main fill of one of the postholes (which dated to the 14th to 16th century), the similarity in shape, profile, depth

and deposit of the remaining six suggests that these postholes are contemporary. The upper shallow deposit (53) within posthole **55** contained pottery dating to the early 18th century. However, the main deposits were clearly much lighter and different in colour and compaction, suggesting an earlier date for the building and that these upper deposit finds may have been a result of intrusion or may suggest a date at which the structural posts were removed.

Posthole **46** was sub-circular in plan and heavily truncated. Evidence of packing stones was visible in the remaining fill. Post **46** contained one fill:
Fill 45 was a greyish brown silty sand containing medium sized stones and animal bone.

Posthole **48** was oval in plan, with steep sloping edges and a concave base measuring 0.55m wide and 0.10m deep (see Section 11). Posthole **48** contained one fill:
Fill 47 was a greyish dark brown silt clay containing fragments of brick and tile, medium and large angular flint stones and flecks of charcoal

Posthole **50** was oval in plan with steep sloping edges and a flat base measuring 0.60m wide and 0.25m deep (see Section 12). Posthole **50** contained one fill:
Fill 49 was a brownish grey silty, sandy clay with frequent medium sized chalk and flint packing stones and contained fragments of brick and tile.

Plate 6 *Posthole 52*

Posthole **52** was sub rectangular/oval in plan with vertical edges and a flat base measuring 0.47m wide and 0.60m deep (see Section 13). Posthole **52** contained one fill:
Fill 51 was a dark grey brown silty, sandy clay containing fragments of brick and tile, medium sized rounded stones and flecks of chalk and charcoal

Posthole **55** was sub-circular in plan with vertical edges and a flat base measuring 0.53m wide and 0.57m deep. Posthole **55** contained two fills:

Fill 53 was a dark grey brown, silty, sandy clay with inclusion of pottery, ceramic building material, mortar, glass, charcoal and gravel stones. The pottery retrieved from this deposit dates to the early 18th century.
Fill 54 was a greyish brown silty, sandy clay with light coloured mottling containing fragments of ceramic building material and pottery dated to the 14th to 16th century.

Posthole **146** was sub-circular in plan with vertical edges and a concave base measuring 0.60m in length, 0.40m wide and 0.22m deep. Posthole **146** contained one fill:
Fill 145 was a mixed dark greyish brown and greenish grey brown silty clay with moderate small pebbles and medium sized packing stones. Although no dating evidence was retrieved from this posthole, nor does it appear to be within an identifiable pattern with other similar features. However, this posthole did contain evidence of packing stones and therefore is possibly associated with the possible building structure.

East to West alignment

This alignment consisted of six postholes on an approximate east to west alignment running at a right angle from the south end of the north to south alignment. The postholes in this group are different in that all but one are much smaller than those on the north to south alignment and only one contained evidence of packing (**97**). These posts may represent an ancillary part of the building or provided support to the main structure, suggesting a shed or shelter building. However, as there is no direct association between this alignment and the north to south aligned postholes by either dating evidence or similarity of fill deposits, these remain must remain undated and are discussed below.

Surfaces

Within the west-facing baulk left in for the service trench, several compacted layers were recorded. These were encountered during machining, yet had to be removed to maintain the level at which cut features were visible. These layers, located close to the postholes of the building were only encountered within this area and spanned an area of approximately 2.5m by 3m, continuing into the southern section and were also recorded during the CAU watching brief. The compaction of these layers, together with their location and inclusions suggest that these may be built-up floor surfaces associated with the building mentioned previously (see section 42).

Layer 193 was a light brown silty clay with small stone and chalk lump inclusions and a maximum thickness of 0.18m

Layer 194 was a bright terracotta/orange compacted mix comprised of crushed brick, mortar and tile with a maximum thickness of 0.12m. During cleaning of the section, a single sherd of pottery was recovered from this layer dating to 17th century. This layer appears to be the final "use" layer and may represent burning. The dating evidence retrieved supports a suggestion that the building may have burnt down or that there was a yard surface fire during this time.

Layer 195 was a firm and compacted brownish grey silty clay with various sized stones and fragments of bricks with a maximum thickness of 0.13m

Layer 196 was a firm and compacted orangish brown silty clay with frequent small stone inclusions and a maximum thickness of 0.13m

***Plate** 7 Section showing possible floor layers*

Less than 6m to the west of the line of building postholes was a sub-rectangular feature which continued beyond the southern edge of the excavation area. This feature with sharp corners and straight, regular edges also had a posthole cut into its base which appeared to be contemporary as it had the same deposit. These features may represent a construction trench for posts or a robbed out wall (given the building material within it). The dating evidence retrieved makes it roughly contemporary with the postholes to the east possibly suggesting an associated function.

Possible Construction Trench **190** was not fully revealed in plan, but appears to be sub-rectangular, continuing beyond the southern edge of the excavation area. It had vertical edges and a flat base, measuring 1.35m+ in length, 1.40m wide and 0.25m deep. Construction Trench **190** contained one fill:
Fill 189 was a dark grey brown silty clay with occasional flint cobble stones, occasional flecks of charcoal and building material. Finds retrieved from this deposit included animal bone, fired clay, building material, a re-deposited worked flint, slag and pottery dating to the 14th to 15th century.

Posthole **192** was circular in plan with steep sloping edges and a rounded base, measuring 0.30m in diameter and 0.19m deep. Posthole **192** contained one fill:
Fill 191 was a mixed grey brown silty clay with pockets of orange clay containing occasional small stones and pockets of clay.

5.5 Phase 5 (18th Century – Modern)

Post medieval intrusions and dump layers truncated the majority of the western half of the excavation area. Dating evidence suggests that most of the layers appear to be from the 19th century or later.

Construction Cut

An "L" shaped feature was identified and recorded truncating quarry pit **187**. Although no datable pottery was retrieved from the "L" shaped feature, it did contain fragments of post-medieval brick. The components of the deposit within this feature suggest that it may have been part of a building structure. This, together with its regular shape suggests that it could be a foundation trench.

Construction cut **154** was "L" shaped in plan with vertical edges and a flat base measuring 4.25m in length, 0.70m wide and 0.30m deep. This feature contained one fill:

Fill 153 was mixed light orange brown silty sand with yellow and white patches containing frequent gravel stones, occasional brick fragments and patches of powdery white mortar.

Pits

Pit **173** was oval in plan with steep sloping edges and a concave base measuring 1.45m in length, 1.15m wide and 0.25m deep (section 43). Pit **173** contained one fill:

Fill 172 was a brownish dark grey clayey silt with moderate stones and occasional charcoal flecks. The pottery retrieved from this deposit was dated to 13th to 15th century. This pottery must be residual as this pit clearly truncated 174, a irregular silty spread or dump layer which contained pottery ranging from 17th to 19th century, making this pit clearly later in date.

Postholes

Posthole **36** was oval in plan with steep sloping edges and a flat base measuring 0.90m in length, 0.45m wide and a 0.22m deep. Posthole **36** contained one fill:

Fill 35 was a mixed brown, grey, black and orange-yellow silty sandy clay containing the vertebra of a large animal, fragments of mussel shell, glass and a sherd of pottery dated to 18th or 19th century.

Posthole **44** was not fully excavated as the finds within the fill (43) suggested it was modern. It measured 0.75m in length and 0.50m wide. Fill 43 was a grey brown silty, sandy clay with fragments of peg tile and pieces of rubber and plastic.

Layers

Layer 229 was a moderately soft, dark blackish grey silt with occasional small stone inclusions and fragments of 19th century ceramic and a complete cream colour stoneware ink bottle. The deposit had a maximum thickness of 0.60m.

Layer 230 was a compacted dump layer comprising crushed 18/19th century bricks and mortar and cobble stones/pebbles. A sondage was dug through the deposit using a mechanical excavator which revealed a depth of no more than 0.40m.

Layer 231 was a very firm deposit of thick blue-grey clay. Fragments of 19th century ceramic were buried within this context which was not excavated.

During machining, a fragment of 19th-century worked marble was uncovered within the top soil stripping. This was located in far eastern corner of the site, and although it cannot be allocated to any of the features investigated, it is an

example of high quality workmanship, identified as possibly being part of a high status church memorial plaque of the 18th/19th century (Rollinson pers comm.)

***Plate 8** Worked marble*

5.6 Undated

Undated Postholes

Although these postholes remain undated, it should be considered that they might be associated with the north to south alignment recorded within phase 4.

Posthole **42** was oval in plan with gradual sloping edges and a concave base measuring 0.76m long, 0.47m wide and 0.10m deep. Posthole **42** contained one fill:
Fill 41 was a grey brown silty, sandy clay containing gravel stones and charcoal flecks

Posthole **120** was sub-circular in plan with steep sloping edges and a flat base measuring 0.37m wide and 0.18m deep. Posthole **120** contained one fill:
Fill 119 was a mixed dark grey brown and dark orange brown silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks and occasional pea grit stones

Posthole **126** was rectangular in plan with very steep edges and a rounded base measuring 0.37m in length, 0.18m wide and 0.09m deep. Posthole **126** contained one fill:
Fill 125 was a very dark blackish brown silty clay with frequent charcoal flecks and occasional small stones. No dating evidence was retrieved from the fill within this posthole, nor could it be associated with any other features.

Posthole **124** was circular in plan with vertical edges and a tapered, rounded base measuring 0.21m wide and 0.27m deep. Posthole **124** contained one fill:
Fill 123 was a reddish-mid brown clayey silt containing frequent small and medium sized pebbles.

Posthole **99** was circular in plan with gentle sloping edges and a concave base measuring 0.25m wide and 0.08m deep. Posthole **99** contained one fill:
Fill 98 was a greyish dark brown clayey silt with occasional small pebbles.

Posthole **97** was circular in plan with gentle sloping edges and a concave base measuring 0.53m wide and 0.17m deep. Posthole **97** contained one fill:
Fill 96 was an orangeish dark brown clayey silt with occasional small and medium sized pebble inclusions and fragments of ceramic building material.

Posthole **113** was circular in plan with steep sloping edges and a concave base measuring 0.38m wide and 0.15m deep. Posthole **113** contained one fill:
Fill 112 was an orangish dark brown clayey silt with occasional small and medium sized pebble inclusions

Posthole **40** was circular in plan with steep sloping edges and a concave base measuring 0.36m wide and 0.07m deep. Posthole **40** contained one fill:
Fill 39 was a dark grey brown, silty sandy clay with occasional gravel stones and charcoal flecks

Posthole **144** was irregular in plan, possibly two inter-cutting features with gradual sloping edges and a concave base measuring 0.60m long, 0.30m wide and 0.06m deep. Posthole **144** contained one fill:
Fill 143 was a dark brownish grey clayey silt with occasional gravel stones and charcoal flecks

Posthole **02** (recorded in evaluation Trench 1) was circular in plan with steep sloping edges and a concave base measuring 0.38m wide and 0.11m deep. Posthole **02** contained one fill:
Fill 01 was a mid brown sandy silt with occasional flecks of charcoal and burnt clay

Posthole **04** (recorded in evaluation Trench 1) was circular in plan with gradual sloping edges and a concave base measuring 0.40m wide and 0.10m deep. Posthole **04** contained one fill:
Fill 03 was a mid orange brown sandy silt with occasional flecks of charcoal and angular pebbles

Posthole **150** was oval in plan with steep, almost vertical sloping edges and a pointed base measuring 0.30m long, 0.25m wide and 0.33m deep (section 34). Posthole **150** contained one fill:
Fill 149 was an orangey dark brown sandy silt with occasional rounded pebbles.

Posthole **152** was oval in plan with steep, almost vertical sloping edges and a pointed base measuring 0.32m long, 0.25m wide and 0.25m deep (section 35). Posthole **152** contained one fill:
Fill 151 was brownish orange sandy silt with occasional rounded pebbles.

Undated Pits

Pit **122** was sub-oval in plan with gently sloping edges and a rounded base measuring 0.50m+ in length, 0.47m wide and 0.17m deep. Pit **122** contained one fill:
Fill 121was a greyish dark brown clayey silt with occasional fine pebble inclusions.

Pit **57** was oval in plan with moderate sloping edges and a rounded base measuring 0.86m in length, 0.55m wide and 0.27m deep. Pit **57** contained one fill:
Fill 56 was an orangey dark brown clayey silt with occasional small pebbles and charcoal flecks. No dating evidence was retrieved from the deposit within this pit which truncated an undated (but early) east to west ditch. A small amount of cockle shell was recorded within this deposit.

Pit **71** was circular in plan with steep sloping edges and a concave base measuring 1.4m in diameter and 0.70m in depth. Pit **71** contained two fills:
Fill 70 was a mid yellow brown sandy silt with grey mottling containing occasional to moderate stones.
Fill 69 was a dark grey silty clay with frequent small stones and a high ash and charcoal content. This deposit also included fragments of daub and animal bone. Although no dating evidence was retrieved from this deposit, it truncated quarry pit **75,** which was dated to the 13th to 14th century, therefore this pit must be later in date.

Pit **132** was circular in plan with gradual sloping edges and a flat base measuring 0.90m in length, 0.75m wide and 0.08m deep. Pit **132** contained one fill:
Fill 131 was a very dark blackish brown silty clay with occasional gravel stones and charcoal flecks. No dating evidence was retrieved from the deposit within this pit.

Pit **142** was circular in plan with almost vertical edges. It was not fully excavated to the base, measuring 1.45m in length, 0.95m wide and 0.50+m deep. Pit **142** contained one fill:
Fill 141 was a mottled dark olive green and orange sand with no obvious inclusions. No dating evidence was retrieved from the deposit within this pit.

Pit **158** was sub-circular in plan with concave edges and a flat base measuring 1.30m in length, 0.85m wide and 0.13m deep. Pit **158** contained one fill:
Fill 157 was a dark greyish brown clayey silt with small pebbles and broken shell inclusions. No dating evidence was retrieved from the deposit within this pit.

Other

A small undated feature/deposit was identified truncating the undated ditch **77** which was placed within Phase 1.
Shallow spread, 34, was very dark brown/black clayey silt with frequent small stone inclusions. This deposit also contained fragments of freshwater mussel shell, fragments of fired clay and frequent flecks of charcoal. This may represent the remnants of a small truncated pit or a dump of domestic waste.

A rectangular pit or ditch terminus were recorded against the southern edge of the excavation area. No dating evidence was retrieved from this feature.

Pit/Ditch **111** was linear/rectangular in plan with gentle sloping edges and a rounded base measuring 0.70m+ in length, 0.95m wide and 0.18m deep. **111** contained one fill:
Fill 110 was a brownish mid grey clayey silt with frequent pebble stone inclusions. Fragments of ceramic building material were also retrieved.

5.7 Services Watching Brief

A Recording Brief was carried out during the excavation of a services trench located approximately 10m north of the excavation area within a temporary access road. This narrow trench just over 1m in width was machine excavated by a mechanical "mini-digger" with a 1m wide bucket under the supervision of an experienced archaeologist to a depth of 1.4m. Due to the restricted width of the trench and the presence of layers of modern deposits and intrusions, monitoring of this trench for archaeological remains was difficult. However, two features were identified and recorded within the section, although no relationship could be identified with any of those in the main excavation area.

During machining, two layers were identified sealing the level at which the archaeological features were encountered:

Layer 220 was a light whitish brown deposit of chalky rubble. This layer, which was very compact and measured up to 0.28m in thickness, was interpreted as a "make up" layer for the access road surface.

Layer 221 was a moderately compacted yellowish grey brown, silty sandy clay with occasional flint and stone inclusions. This layer was interpreted as a layer of naturally built-up sub-soil.

Ditch **226** was linear in plan, on a north-south orientation, with steep sloping sides, a sharp break of slope and a concave base, measuring 0.87m wide and 0.32m deep. Ditch **226** contained two fills:
Fill 224 was a dark orange sandy clay with black patches containing small gravel stones and occasional charcoal flecks
Fill 225 was a black silty clay with occasional stones and moderate charcoal flecks. A single sherd of pottery dated to the 10th-12th century was retrieved from this deposit.

Pit **228** was not visible in plan during machining, and so was recorded only from the section. It had steep sloping edges and a flat base. Pit **228** contained one fill:
Fill 227 was a black silty clay containing occasional small stones and moderate charcoal flecks. The pottery retrieved from this deposit was dated to the 14th to 15th century.
Although no dating evidence was retrieved, the similarity of the fill of this pit to that of ditch **226** suggests that they may be of contemporary date.

The archaeological remains within this trench, has provided some very useful evidence. Firstly, the substantial modern layers identified in the excavation area less than 10m to the south were not identified here, suggesting that they had not spread as far as the location of the trench. Also, the identification of the two features suggests that archaeology continues to survive further north than the main investigation area.

6 DISCUSSION

The excavation at the rear of No.31 High Street, Sutton produced evidence of the survival of archaeological features representing five phases of domestic and industrial activity. Within the excavation, the key findings are as follows, presented in chronological order by phase.

6.1 Phase 1 (pre 10th-12th century)

This phase was represented by a small group of features with pale, leached deposits located in the eastern area of the excavation. These features, which consist of a small group of pits and two parallel ditches are thought to be

broadly contemporary. Despite extensive excavation, no dating evidence was retrieved. These features. It could be suggested that the ditches formed part of an old trackway. They were 4.5m apart offering ample room as a cart track or droveway for livestock. If this was a trackway or drove way, it could have served to give access to the rear of the High Street properties or perhaps formed part of a lost route or track providing access to other plots or properties as yet unidentified. It is interesting to note that the track ran parallel to the current High Street, and is therefore likely to be contemporary with the settlement's earliest lay out.

6.2 Phase 2 (10th to 12th Century)

This phase was represented by one large pit (interpreted as a quarry), a number of small and medium sized rubbish pits, appearing as isolated features and in small dense clusters as well as isolated postholes. The lack of any other activity from this phase suggests that these pits were dug and utilised for the disposal of domestic waste at the rear of the properties located along High Street. If the back plots from the High Street houses extended as far back as the location of the excavation area, then these pits were located at a safe distance for disposing of any unpleasant smelling waste which may not be a welcome feature closer to the dwelling areas.

The environmental analysis of four samples taken from features within this phase found evidence of refuse including cereal, grains, chaff, weed seeds and charcoal (Appendix 4). However, the low density of these remains suggests that the primary function of the pits was for some other purpose. Unfortunately the samples taken did not provide sufficient evidence for meaningful interpretation of the function of these pits and certainly does not rule out the suggestion that they were domestic waste pits.

6.3 Phase 3 (13th to 14th Century)

This phase was represented by a number of moderate sized domestic rubbish pits, three large quarry pits and a small "dump" layer.

The presence of the rubbish pits, similar to those within Phase 2 suggests a continuity land use until the 14th century. These pits represent the continuous need to dispose of waste from the domestic dwellings on the High Street. The analysis of the soil samples taken shows an obvious similarity in composition to those from the Phase 2 features in that they contain a low density of grains, weed seeds and other detritus. However, one notable exception is the occurrence of wetland plant macrofossils and freshwater mollusc shells. It could be tentatively suggested that it could be derived from plant materials (and an attendant fauna) imported to the site for use as litter or thatch.

On the highest part of the site, on a ridge before the ground drops away significantly, three large pits were identified. The pottery dates these

contemporary features to the 13th to 14th century and they are most likely to be quarry pits. The sterile fills suggest that they remained open to fill up naturally and the evidence of pure Kimmeridge clay remaining on the edges of the cuts may suggest that clay was being extracted. Although the site was on hill-washed sands and silts, pockets of the underlying clay did show through on the site and as the pits were located on the top of a ridge, the clay would perhaps have been closer top the surface here with less of an over-burden of sands and silts. Quarry pits have been identified in previous excavations within Sutton. Nineteenth century quarry pits were recorded at Red Lion Lane, (Hatton 2002), 17th- to 18th-century pits were recorded on the High Street (Hatton 2001) and 16th- to 17th-century sand quarrying pits were discovered at The Row (Atkins 2005).

6.4 Phase 4 (14th to 17th century)

Although little evidence remains, it is possibility that a building was located near the southern edge of the excavation area. Evidence of an east to west orientated line of deep, stone-packed postholes may suggest the presence of a late medieval building, ceramically dated to 14th to 16th century. A sequence of compacted layers, interpreted as possible floor surfaces located close to the postholes at the southern edge of the excavation area, substantiates this suggestion. Unfortunately, these layers were only identified in section (Section 42) and difficult to recognise during machining, although, they were identified during the watching brief conducted by the CAU during the machining of a small trench for services. Despite consultation of several historical maps, no evidence could be found of the presence of a building on this site surviving from this period. The 19th- century Ordnance Survey map does however show several outbuildings when the site was occupied by a public house. The possible building identified during excavation may have been one of these structures still standing in the 19th century. One of the building postholes had a much darker upper fill which contained pottery, building material and glass, all dating to the 18th century. It is possible that this indicates the date at which the building was demolished.

A sub-rectangular feature located less than 7m to the west of layers and postholes may provide further evidence for the presence of buildings from this period. Building material and pottery dating to 14th to 16th centuries were recovered during excavation. The regular profile and posthole in the base suggest perhaps that this feature may have had a functioned as a construction trench.

No environmental samples were taken specifically from the features associated with the building, although a sample was taken from a contemporary pit (**140**). The assemblage is of note as it contained a high density of large pulses including peas and field beans. Weed seeds (particularly of grassland species) and charcoal, both of which could be derived from kindling or fuel, together with pulses. These may indicate that the assemblage is derived from hearth waste. As a high density (0.4 litres) of material is present, this may be one of only two instances from the excavation

where a deliberate deposit of refuse is indicated. The evidence suggests that the site may have served an agricultural function in this period. It is known from aerial photographic surveys of the area that indications of medieval cultivation survive, most of which are now plough-levelled (Palmer 2004). This ridge and furrow was both within the site of The Brook investigations (Atkins 2004b) as well as to the south of it running to within 120m of the High Street. The existence of buildings may indicate a storage function, particularly if the site was ever used as a farm.

6.5 Phase 5 (18th century to Modern)

Much of the western half of the excavation was heavily truncated and disturbed by modern intrusions and dump layers. A substantial layer of dark grey silt containing 19th-century glass and pottery obscured most of the western portion of the site. This area was also prone to flooding by what seemed to be a natural spring within this silty deposit.

The compacted layer of crushed brick and building rubble dating to this phase may provide evidence of a brick-built out building which occupied a small area of the site. If No.31 High Street was an Inn during the 19th century, this could have been a stable or storage building.

7 CONCLUSIONS

Excavations at the rear of No.31 High Street, Sutton have revealed significant remains dating from the early medieval period to the present day. Remains suggest a number of possible uses of the site from clay extraction through quarrying, agricultural storage, a public house and simply domestic dwelling. The density of archaeology appears to become less intense further north towards the main building fronting the High Street, suggesting that most activity was back-yard storage and waste disposal. The presence of archaeological remains on the site is unsurprising given its location within the core of medieval Sutton. The discovery of the quarry pits may provide assistance should any further work be carried out on the slopes of the village, where truncation may now be expected. This excavation supports the need for further work to be carried out within the ever expanding village of Sutton in order to further broaden our understanding of its medieval and post-medieval setting .

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APPENDIX 1. Context Table

Context	Same as	Cut	Easting	Northing	Grid reference type	Category	Feature Type	Function	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction	Truncated by	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Orientation	Base
26		28	45	15	Local	fill	pit	rubbish	0	0.7	0.14	dark orange-brown	clayey silt	occ medium sized pebbles, occ charcoal flecks	moderate						
27		28	45	15	Local	fill	pit	rubbish	0	1.8	0.12	dark orangish brown	silt	occ pebbles	moderate						
28		28	45	15	Local	cut	pit	rubbish pit (?)	2.70	1.8	0.42						oval	steep, but western side less so	moderate	nen/sws	conc ave
29		28	45	15	Local	fill	pit	backfill	1	0.9	0.15	orangey dark brown	slightly clayey silt	occasional fine pebbles, frequent charcoal flecking	moderate	n/a					
30		28	45	15	Local	fill	pit	dump / in wash (?)	0.7	1	0.11	mid orange	sandy silt	occasional fine pebbles	moderately compact but lacks coherency	n/a					
31		28	45	15	Local	fill	pit	silting/weathering	0.5	0.4	0.13	orangey mid yellow	sandy silt	n/a n/a	moderately compact but lacks coherency	n/a					
32		33	40	20	Local	fill	ditch	fill	0		0.11	brown-grey	silty clay	animal bone (1 complete), broken flints, frequent	moderate	-					
33			40	20	Local	cut	ditch		1	0.5	0.11						linear	gradual	sharp	e-w	conc ave
34			40	15	Local	layer	burnt deposit		1.24	0.5	0.01	black	clayey silt	freshwater mussel. Slag/burnt clay lumps - not sure which, charcoal fragments	moderate	-					
35		36	40	15	local	fill	post-hole		0.5	0.5	0.21	mix of brown, black, grey, orange-yellow	silty sandy clay silty sandy clay	vertebra of large animal, freshwater mussel shell, one fragment of pot	moderate	-					
36			40	15	local	cut	post-hole		0.9	0.5	0.22						oval	steep	sharp	ene-wsw	Flat

Context	Same as	Cut	Easting	Northing	Grid reference type	Category	Feature Type	Function	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction	Truncated by	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Orientation	Base
37		38	30	10	Local	fill			0.4	0.4	0.07	dark grey/brown. Mottled black dark grey/brown. Mottled black	silty sandy clay	freshwater mussel fragments, bone fragments (small), pot fragments (small), small, occasional gravel stones	moderate	-					
38			30	10	Local	cut	post-hole		0.38	0.4	0.07						sub-circular	gradual	sharp	e-w	conc ave
39		40	30	10	Local	fill	post hole		0.36	0.4	0.05	dark grey brown with black mottling	silty sandy clay	occasional gravel stones, charcoal flecks	moderate	-					
40			30	10	Local	cut	shallow post hole		0.36	0.4	0.07						circular	moderately steep	sharp	-	conc ave
41		42	25	10	Local	fill	post hole		0.76	0.5	0.1	grey brown	silty sandy clay	gravel stones, charcoal flecks	moderate	-					
42			25	10	Local	cut	post hole		0.76	0.5	0.1						oval	gradual	sharp	ne-sw	conc ave
43		44	25	15	Local	fill	pit		0			grey brown	silty sandy clay	roof tile (peg)	moderate contained pieces of plastic and rubber						
44			25	15	Local	cut	post hole		0												
45		46	25	15	Local	fill	post hole		0.3	0.2	0	grey brown	silty sandy clay	fragments of animal bone	moderate	-					
46			25	15	Local	cut	truncated post hole		0.3	0.2	0.03						sub-circular	too shallow to say	gentle	e-w	conc ave
47		48	20	15	Local	fill	post hole	post packing	0.62	0.6	0.19	grey-brown-dark	silty sandy clay	brick/tile fragments, fe object, large-medium angular flints and rounder chalk - abundant. Chalk flecks, gravel stones	moderate	-					
48			25	15	Local	cut	post hole		0.62	0.6	0.1						oval	steep (fairly)	sharp	e-w	Conc ave

Context	Same as	Cut	Easting	Northing	Grid reference type	Category	Feature Type	Function	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction	Truncated by	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Orientation	Base
49		50	25	15	Local	fill	post hole	packing post	0		0.25	brownish grey	silty sandy clay	rounded chalk lumps, tile fragments, v. frequent moderate-large stones, obviously post packing, chalk flecks	moderate	-					
50			25	15	Local	cut	post hole		0.7	0.6	0.25						oval	steep, east side in two steps	sharp	n-s	flat
51		52	25	10	Local	fill	post hole		0.58	0.5	0.6	grey brown (dark) with mottled lighter patches	silty sandy clay	CBU - brick/tile/chalk (or soft limestone), building stones (<15 cm long), chalk flecks, charcoal flecks	moderate						
52			25	10	Local	cut	post hole		0.58	0.5	0.6						oval (sub-rectangular)	vertical	sharp	n-s	plat
53		55	25	10	Local	fill	post hole		0		0.02	dark brown grey	silty sandy clay	pot, CBU, metal, coal (?), charcoal flecks and gravel stones	loose-moderate						
54		55	25	10	Local	fill	lower fill of post hole		0		0.39	grey brown with light mottling	sandy silty clay	brick/pot fragments	moderate						
55			25	10	Local	cut	post hole		0.53	0.5	0.57						sub-circular	vertical	sharp	n-s	flat
56		57	45	20	Local	fill	pit	backfill	0.865	0.9	0.27	orangey dark brown	clayey silt	occasional coarse sized pebbles, occasional fine and medium pebbles, occasional charcoal flecking	compact	n/a					
57			45	20	Local	cut	pit	unknown	0.866	0.9	0.27						oval	moderate	gentle	n-s	rounded
58		59	45	20	Local	fill	pit	disuse	0	0.8	0.28	orangey mid-brown	silt (quite mixed)	moderate fine and medium sized sub0angular pebbles	compact	57					
59	77		45	20	Local	cut	ditch	demarcation?	0	0.8	0.28						linear	moderate	abrupt	e-w	concave
60		61	45	15	Local	fill	pit	disuse	1	0.6	0.22	orangy mid brown	clayey silt	n/a	moderately compact	63					

Context	Same as	Cut	Easting	Northing	Grid reference type	Category	Feature Type	Function	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction	Truncated by	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Orientation	Base
61			45	20	Local	cut	pit	unknown	1	0.6	0.22						sub-oval	gentle	gentle		concave (gentle)
62		63	45	15	Local	fill	pit	backfill	0	0.7	0.3	orangey mid brown	silty clay	occasional fine and medium pebbles	compact	59					
63			45	15	Local	cut	ditch	unknown	0	0.7	0.38						linear, terminating	steep (only west side seen)	abrupt	nwn-ses	concave
64		67	35	15	Local	fill	pit	disuse	1.14	1	0.2	mid grey with greyish green	silty clay	small stones	soft	n/a					
65		67	35	15	Local	fill	pit	backfill / disuse	1.14	1	0.62	greyish green with dark brown and occasional orange flecks and white flecks	very sticky - soft - mouldable	small stones	heavy	n/a					
66		67	35	15	Local	fill	pit	backfill / disuse	1.14	1	0.38	greyish green with brown, orange	v. sticky silty clay	small stones	heavy	n/a					
67			35	15	Local	cut	pit		1.14	1	0.93						rectilinear	vertical	no break to top - bottom unknown	n-s	unknown
68		63	45	15	Local	fill	pit	silting / weathering	0	0.5	0.1	yellowish mid brown	silt with occasional clayey lenses	moderate fine sized pebbles	moderately compact	n/a					
69		71	40	20	Local	fill	pit	refuse dump	0	1.2	0.5	dark grey	frequent charcoal and ash, occasional flint and gravel stones occasional fired clay flecks	silty clay	moderately compact - plastic						

Context	Same as	Cut	Easting	Northing	Grid reference type	Category	Feature Type	Function	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction	Truncated by	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Orientation	Base
70		71	40	20	Local	fill	pit	natural slumping infill	0	1	0.25	yellow brown with grey mottling	sandy silt with some silty clay	moderate small gravelling stones 1-5mm, occasional angular flints 10-20mm	fairly loose						
71			40	20	Local	cut	pit	refuse	0	1.4	0.7						circular	steep - 75o	top=sharp, bottom=moderate		conc ave
72		75	40	20	Local	cut	pit	disuse	0	2	0.8	mid grey	clay	occasional angular flints 10-50mm, occasional sub-rounded pebbles 30-60mm, occasional charcoal	moderately compact, plastic	71					
73		75	40	20	Local	fill	pit	disuse	0	1.8	0.3	dark grey	silty clay	occasional angular flints and sub-angular gravely stones 1-5mm, occasional charcoal	moderately compact - plastic						
74		75	40	20	Local	fill	pit	natural infill	0	3	0.16	yellowish brown with light green grey patches	silty sandy clay with silty clay content (in patches)	occasional small stones 1-5mm	really loose silty sandy clays with compact clay	71					
75			40	20	Local	cut	pit	clay extraction	0	3.1	1.1						sub-circular	moderate, 50o	top=sharp, bottom=moderate		conc ave
76		77	40	15	Local	fill	ditch	disuse	1	0.6	0.22	orangish mid brown	clayey silt	moderate fine pebbles, occasional charcoal flecks	moderately compact						
77	59		40	15	Local	cut	ditch	drainage	1	0.6	0.22						linear	moderate	gentle	e-w	conc ave
78		83	35	15	Local	fill	pit	rubbish	0	1.1	0.15	mid grey and brown	clayey silt	rare small stones, charcoal flecks and roots	moderate						
79		83	35	15	Local	fill	pit	rubbish	0	0.9	0.19	dark grey-brown	silty clay	rare small stones, frequent charcoal flecks and lumps of burnt clay	moderate						
80		83	35	15	Local	fill	pit	rubbish	0	0.4	0.15	light yellowish orange	sandy silty clay	none	soft, loose						

Context	Same as	Cut	Easting	Northing	Grid reference type	Category	Feature Type	Function	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction	Truncated by	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Orientation	Base
81		83	35	15	Local	fill	pit	rubbish	0	0.4	0.11	mid grey-brown	silty clay	moderate charcoal flecks, rare small stone inclusions	very compact						
82		83	35	15	Local	fill	pit	rubbish	0	1.2	0.21	mixed dark grey-brown	silty clay	frequent charcoal flecks, rare pottery sherds, occasional small stones	very stiff and compacted						
83			35	15	Local	cut	pit	rubbish		1.5	0.39						oval	moderately steep	sharp		flat
84		85	30	10	Local	fill	pit	disuse	0	1.6	0.32	dark brown	silty clay	occasional flints, occasional flecks of CBM, occasional charcoal flecks	soft, plastic						
85			30	10	Local	cut	pit	rubbish	0	1.6	0.32						sub-circular	steep - 70o	sharp		flat 0 undulating slightly
86		87	30	10	Local	fill	pit	disuse	0	2.2	0.28	dark grey brown	silty clay	occasional flints, occasional charcoal flecks	soft, plastic						
87			30	10	Local	cut	pit	rubbish	0	2.2	0.28						sub-circular	moderate - 40o	sharp		flattish
88		91	35	20	Local	fill	pit	disuse	0	0.2	0.1	greyish green	silty clay	none	soft						
89		91	35	20	Local	fill	pit	disuse	0	1.8	0.31	greyish green with orange and brown lenses	very sticky clay	small stones	heavy but mouldable	88, 134					
90		91	35	20	Local	fill	pit	disuse	0	0.9	0.41	greyish green and brownish orange	silty clay	small stones	heavy but very mouldable						
91			35	20	Local	cut	pit	clay extraction	3.53	2.9	1.04						circular	concave	sharp to top. Gradual to base		concave
92		93	30	10	Local	fill	pit	disuse	0	1	0.3	dark grey brown with orange sandy mottling	silty clay	occasional flints, occasional charcoal flecks	soft, plastic						

Context	Same as	Cut	Easting	Northing	Grid reference type	Category	Feature Type	Function	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction	Truncated by	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Orientation	Base
93			30	10	Local	cut	pit	rubbish?	0	1	0.3						sub-circular	shallow - 30o	top- - sharp, bottom - imperceptible		concave
94		95	35	15	Local	fill	post hole	disuse	0	0.3	0.14	light mid orange brown	sandy silt	occasional roots, rare small stones	moderate compaction	83					
95			35	15	Local	cut	post hole	structural	0	0.3	0.14						circular	moderate	abrupt		concave
96		97	30	10	Local	fill	post hole	disuse	0.53	0.5	0.17	orangy dark brown	clayey silt	occasional small pebbles, moderate medium pebbles	friable						
97			30	10	Local	cut	post hole	structural	0.53	0.5	0.17						circular	gentle	moderately abrupt		concave
98		99	30	10	Local	fill	post hole	disuse	0.25	0.2	0.08	greyish dark brown	clayey silt	occasional fine pebbles	friable						
99			30	10	Local	cut	post hole	structural	0.25	0.2	0.08						circular	gentle	gentle		concave
100		101	35	10	Local	fill	pit	rubbish	0.3	0.3	0.06	dark blackish brown	silty clay	occasional modern roots, occasional charcoal flecks	soft						
101			35	10	Local	cut	pit	rubbish	0.3	0.3	0.06						circular	moderate	gentle		concave
102		103	35	10	Local	fill	pit	rubbish	0.7	0.4	0.08	dark brown	sitly clay	occasional charcoal flecks, occasional burnt clay flecks, occasional modern roots	soft	101					
103			35	10	Local	cut	pit	rubbish	0.7	0.4	0.08						sub-circular	moderate	?		flat
104		105	40	10	Local	fill	pit	rubbish	0.85	0.6	0.14	dark grey-brown with pockets of clay	silty clay	rare small stones, rare flecks of charcoal and burnt clay, rare pottery sherds	soft	103					
105			40	10	Local	cut	pit	rubbish	0.85	0.6	0.14						sub-circular	moderately steep	sharp		concave
106		107	40	10	Local	fill	pit	rubbish	0.48	0.5	0.09	dark grey-brown	silty clay	occasional charcoal flecks, occasional small stones	soft	?					
107			40	10	Local	cut	pit	rubbish	0.48	0.5	0.09						circular	steep	sharp		slightly concave

Context	Same as	Cut	Easting	Northing	Grid reference type	Category	Feature Type	Function	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction	Truncated by	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Orientation	Base
108		109	40	10	Local	fill	pit	rubbish	0.46	0.4	0.07	dark grey brown	silty clay	rare small stones and rare charcoal flecks	soft	103					
109			40	10	Local	cut	pit	rubbish	0.46	0.4	0.07						circular	very gradual	gentle		concave
110		111	30	10	Local	fill	pit	disuse	0.7	1	0.18	brownish mid-grey	clayey silt	frequent medium sized sub-angular pebbles	loose						
111			30	10	Local	cut	pit	storage?	0.7	1	0.18						sub-rectangular	gentle, shallow	gentle		rounded
112		113	30	10	Local	fill	post hole	disuse	0.38	0.4	0.15	orangey dark-brown	clayey silt	occasional medium sub-angular pebbles	moderately compacted						
113			30	10	Local	cut	post hole	structural	0.38	0.4	0.15						circular	steep	moderately abrupt		concave
114		114	30	10	Local	fill/cut	pit	?	0.4	0.4		mid brown	silty clay	occasional flints. CBM flecks	soft, plastic	87	unknown - sub-circular ?				
115			0	0		NOT USED			0												
116			0	0		NOT USED			0												
117		118	35	10	Local	fill	post hole	disuse	0.37	0.4	0.15	mid grey brown	silty clay	occasional small gravel stones	very compact	67					
118			35	10	Local	cut	post hole	structural	0.37	0.4	0.15						sub-circular	moderately steep	sharp		flat
119		120	35	10	Local	fill	post hole	disuse	0.37	0.4	0.18	mixed dark grey brown and dark orange brown	silty clay	rare charcoal flecks, occasional roots, occasional small pea grit stones	very compact						
120			35	10	Local	cut	post hole	structural	0.37	0.4	0.18						sub-circular	quite steep	abrupt, sharp		flat
121		122	30	10	Local	fill	pit	disuse	0.5	0.5	0.17	greyish dark brown	clayey silt	occasional fine pebbles	friable	113					
122			30	10	Local	cut	pit	storage?	0.5	0.5	0.17						sub-oval	gentle	gentle		rounded
123		124	25	10	Local	fill	post hole	disuse	0.21	0.2	0.27	reddish mid-brown	clayey silt	frequent fine pebbles, moderate medium sized pebbles	moderately compact						

Context	Same as	Cut	Easting	Northing	Grid reference type	Category	Feature Type	Function	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction	Truncated by	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Orientation	Base
124			25	10	Local	cut	post hole	structural	0.21	0.2	0.27						circular	vertical	abrupt		rounded/pointed
125		126	35	10	Local	fill	post hole	disuse	0.37	0.2	0.09	very dark blackish brown	silty clay	frequent charcoal flecks, occasional small stones	moderately loose and soft						
126			35	10	Local	cut	post hole	structural	0.37	0.2	0.09						rectangular	very steep	very sharp		round ed
127		91	35	20	Local	fill	pit	primary disuse	0	1.7	0.2	greyish green	silty clay	none	heavy/compacted						
128		91	35	20	Local	fill	pit	rubbish	0	0.8		mid dark brown with orange lenses and lenses of re-deposited green/grey clay	silty clay	small-medium sized stones	medium	138 and 148					
129		91	35	20	Local	fill	pit	disuse	0.39	0.3	0.19	greenish grey with orange lenses	silty clay	small stones	moderate						
130		91	35	20	Local	fill	pit	disuse	2.3	1.4	0.39	mid-dark brown and orange with greenish yellow lenses	silty clay	small stones	moderate-heavy						
131		132	25	15	Local	fill	pit	rubbish	0.9	0.8	0.08	very dark blackish brown	silty clay	occasional smal grit/gravel stones, occasional charcoal flecks	moderately soft						
132			25	15	Local	cut	pit	rubbish	0.9	0.8	0.08						circular	gradual	gentle		flat
133		134	35	20	Local	fill	pit	disuse	0	2	0.45	dark grey	silty clay	small stones	moderate, soft						
134			35	20	Local	cut	pit	quarry	0	2	0.45						sub-circular	concave	sharp at top, gradual to base		conc ave
135		138	35	20	Local	fill	pit	disuse	0.59	0.5	0.24	greyish green with orange lenses	silty clay	none	moderate, mouldable						
136		138	35	20	Local	fill	pit	disuse	0.59	0.5	0.28	mixed brown orange and grey	silty clay	small stones	moderate						
137		138	35	20	Local	fill	pit	disuse	0.59	0.5	0.2	dark brown	clayey silt	small stones	moderate						
138			35	20	Local	cut	pit	?	0.59	0.5	0.72						circular	very steep	very sharp		flat

Context	Same as	Cut	Easting	Northing	Grid reference type	Category	Feature Type	Function	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction	Truncated by	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Orientation	Base
139		140	30	20	Local	fill	pit	rubbish	0.8	0.8	0.05	dark grey brown	silty clay	frequent charcoal flecks, occasional flint stones, occasional gravel stones	soft, plastic						
140			30	20	Local	cut	pit	hearth	0.8	0.8	0.05						circular	shallow	gradual		concave
141		142	25	10	Local	fill	horticultural	use	1.45	1	0.2	dark olive green over bright orange	sand	occasional roots	very, very compact						
142			25	10	Local	cut	horticultural	tree planter	1.45	1	0.2						sub-circular	vertical	very sharp		unknown
143		144	20	10	Local	fill	pit	disuse	0.6	0.3	0.06	dark brownish grey	clayey silt	occasional small and medium pebbles	soft						
144			20	10	Local	cut	pit	?	0.6	0.3	0.06						circular	shallow	gradual		concave
145		146	20	10	Local	fill	post hole	use	0.6	0.4	0.22	mixed dark greyish brown and greenish grey brown	silty clay	moderate small pebles and medium sized packing stones	firm						
146			20	10	Local	cut	post hole	structural	0.6	0.4	0.22						sub-circular	almost vertical	sharp		wide, concave
147		148	35	20	Local	fill	pit	disuse	1.5	0.5	0.4	orangey brown	silty, sandy clay	moderate gravel stones	soft-moderate						
148			35	20	Local	cut	pit	quarry?	1.5	0.5	0.4						sub-rectangular	steep	sharp		concave
149		150	20	10	Local	fill	post hole	disuse	0.3	0.3	0.33	orangish dark brown	sandy silt	moderate small pebbles	moderately compact						
150			20	10	Local	cut	post hole	structural	0.3	0.3	0.33						oval	very steep	abrupt		rounded point
151		152	20	10	Local	fill	post hole	disuse	0.32	0.3	0.25	brownish dark orange	sandy silt	occasional small pebbles	moderatelyt comact						
152			20	10	Local	cut	post hole	structural	0.32	0.3	0.25						oval	vertical	abrypt		rounded/concave
153		154	30	20	Local	fill	foundation trench	destruction	4	0.7	0.3	light orange brown with yellow and white patches	silty sand	frequent gravel stones, occasional brick fragments, patches of powdery white mortar	compact						

Context	Same as	Cut	Easting	Northing	Grid reference type	Category	Feature Type	Function	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction	Truncated by	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Orientation	Base
154			30	20	Local	cut	foundation trench	construction	4	0.7	0.3						linear - "L" shaped	very steep, almost vertical	sharp		flat
155		156	20	10	Local	fill	pit	rubbish	0.5	0.4	0.07	dark brownish grey	clayey silt	occasional pebbles, charcoal and shell fragments	soft						
156			20	10	Local	cut	pit	rubbish	0.5	0.4	0.07						sub-circular	shallow, concave	gradual		concave
157		158	20	10	Local	fill	pit	rubbish	1.3	0.9	0.13	dark greyish brown	clayey silt	moderate pebbles and broken shells	soft						
158			20	10	Local	cut	pit	rubbush	1.3	0.6	0.13						sub-circular	concave	sharp		flat
159		160	30	10	Local	fill	pit	disuse	0.5	0.5	0.19	dark grey brown with pockets of orange sand	silty clay with pockets of sand	rare small stones, modern roots, rare pottery sherds	soft						
160			30	10	Local	cut	pit	?	0.5	0.5	0.19						circular	steep on west, gradual on east	sharp		flat
161		167	25	20	Local	fill	pit	disuse	1.5	2.9	0.25	mid brown with orange lenses	silty clay with pockets of re-deposited natural clay	small stones	soft						
162		167	25	20	Local	fill	pit	disuse	1.5	2.9	0.35	dark greyish brown with greyish green lenses	silty clay	small stones	moderate-soft						
163		167	25	20	Local	fill	pit	disuse	0	1.1	0.08	mid orange brown	very silty	small gravel stones	soft						
164		167	25	20	Local	fill	pit	disuse	0	0.4	0.05	grey with black lenses	silty clay	small particles of fired clay	soft						

Context	Same as	Cut	Easting	Northing	Grid reference type	Category	Feature Type	Function	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction	Truncated by	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Orientation	Base
165		167	25	20	Local	fill	pit	disuse	0	0.5	0.06	orangey brown with black and red lenses	silty	small gravel stones	soft						
166		167	25	20	Local	fill	pit	disuse	0	0.5	0.04	orangey brown	silty gravel mix	very small stones and gravel	soft						
167			25	20	Local	cut	pit	quarry	1.5	2.9	0.58						circular ?	concave	sharp - top, gradual to base			concave
168		169	25	20	Local	fill	pit	use	0.5	0.5	0.07	blackish grey with orange lenses	silty gravel	fired clay fragments	soft	167						
169			25	20	Local	cut	pit	hearth	0.5	0.5	0.07						sub-circular	concave	gradual			flat/concave
170		171	10	10	Local	fill	ditch	backfill	0.5	0.7	0.25	greyish, very dark brown	clayey silt	occasional medium sized pebbles, in-situ field drain, moderate blue clay lenses	compact						
171			10	10	Local	cut	ditch	drainage	0.5	0.7	0.25						linear	steep	abrupt	e-w	? Not revealed
172		173	10	10	Local	fill	pit	disuse	1.45	1.2	0.25	brownish dark grey	clayry silt	moderate small pebbles, charcoal flecks	friable						
173			10	10	Local	cut	pit	?	1.45	1.2	0.25						Oval	steep	moderately abrupt		gently concave
174		175	10	10	Local	fill	ditch?	disuse	0.5	1.6	0.22	orangish dark brown	sandy silt	moderate small pebbles	moderately compact						
175			10	10	Local	cut	ditch	?	0.5	1.6	0.22						linear	moderate	moderate	e-w	flat/irregular
176		183	10	10	Local	fill	pit	rubbish	0			mottled mix of yellow, orange, brown and grey	silty clay	small/medium flints	soft	202					
177		183	10	10	Local	fill	pit	rubbish	0			dark grey	clayey silt	small flint stones	soft						
178		183	10	10	Local	fill	pit	rubbish	0			dark grey brown	silty clay	small flint	firm						
179		183	10	10	Local	fill	pit	rubbish	0			mid yellowish brown	clay	none	firm						

Context	Same as	Cut	Easting	Northing	Grid reference type	Category	Feature Type	Function	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction	Truncated by	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Orientation	Base
180		183	10	10	Local	fill	pit	rubbish	0			mixed dark brownish grey	clayey silt	occasional small to medium sized stones	firm						
181		183	10	10	Local	fill	pit	rubbish	0			dark yellowish brown	silty clay	none	firm						
182			0	0		NOT USED	NOT USED	NOT USED	0													
183			10	10	Local	cut	pit	rubbish	1.5	1.4	0.63						sub-rectangular	steep, concave	sharp		slightly concave
184		187	30	20	Local	fill	pit	disuse	0	0.5	0.25	dark grey brown	silty clay	moderate flint stones	moderately compact	154 and 188					
185		187	30	20	Local	fill	pit	disuse	0	1.8	0.12	very dark grey	silty clay	moderate chalk flecks and lumps, and sub-rounded stones	moderately compact, soft and plastic						
186		187	30	20	local	fill	pit	disuse	0	2.5	0.4	dark grey-brown with dark green-brown mottling	silty clay	occasional flint stones, occasional charcoal flecks	moderately compact, soft, plastic						
187			30	20	local	cut	pit	quarry	7	5.5	0.6						sub-rectangular	moderate	sharp		unknown
188		187	30	20	Local	fill	pit	disuse	3.5	2.8	0.23	dark orange brown with mid blue-grey patches	silty clay	occasional flint stones, occasional charcoal flecks, moderate chalk flecks	moderately compact, soft and plastic						
189		190	20	10	Local	fill	Pit	rubbish	1.35	1.4	0.25	dark grey brown	silty clay	occasional roots, occasional-moderate flint cobble stones, rare charcoal flecks, rare flecks of CBM	moderately loose and soft						
190			20	10	Local	cut	Construction	rubbish	1.35	1.4	0.25						sub-rectangular	vertical	sharp		flat
191		192	20	10	Local	fill	post hole	disuse	0.3	0.3	0.19	mixed grey with orange pockets	silty clay	rare small stones, clay lumps and flecks of CMB	firm, compact	190					
192			20	10	Local	cut	post hole	structural	0.3	0.3	0.19						circular	steep	sharp		rounded
193			20	10	Local	layer	floor	use	2.08		0.18	light brown with white lenses	silty clay	small stones and chalk lumps	soft, medium						

Context	Same as	Cut	Easting	Northing	Grid reference type	Category	Feature Type	Function	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction	Truncated by	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Orientation	Base
194			20	10	Local	layer	floor	use	2.08		0.12	orange (terracotta)		crushed brick and tile	hard, firm						
195			20	10	Local	layer	floor	use	2.4		0.13	brownish grey	silty clay	small to large stones and brick fragments	firm						
196			20	10	Local	layer	floor	use	2.43		0.13	orangey brown	silty clay	frequent small stones	firm						
197		183	10	10	Local	fill	pit	rubbish	0		0.12	mixed yellow, mid brown and dark grey	silty clay	small and medium sub angular flint stones	firm						
198		183	10	10	Local	fill	pit	rubbish	0		0.04	mixed yellow, brown and dark grey	silty clay	rare small stones	firm						
199		183	10	10	Local	fill	pit	rubbish	0		0.1	pale greyish brown	silty clay	occasional small stones	firm						
200		183	10	10	Local	fill	pit	rubbish	0		0.5	dark orange	silty clay	none	firm						
201		183	10	10	Local	fill	pit	rubbish	0		0.15	yellowish brown and grey	clayey silt	occasional small stones	firm to soft						
202			10	10	Local	cut	pit	rubbish	1.08	0.8	0.12						sub-circular	shallow, concave	gradual		flat
203		202	10	10	Local	fill	pit	rubbish	0			mixed mid brown and dark grey	clayey silt	occasional small stones	firm						
204		187	30	20	Local	fill	pit	disuse	0	1.5	0.2	mid grey	clayey silty sand	moderate chalk fragments	moderately compact, soft and plastic						
205		187	30	20	Local	fill	pit	disuse	0	1	0.15	light grey brown	clayey sandy silt	occasional rounded stones, occasional charcoal flecks	fairly loose						
206		207	20	10	Local	fill	post hole	disuse	0.35	0.2	0.15	greyish brown	silty clay	small gravel stones	soft						
207			20	10	Local	cut	post hole	structural	0.35	0.2	0.15						rectangular	vertical	abrupt		flat
208		212	10	10	Local	fill	pit	rubbish	0	0.9	0.18	mid grey brown	silty clay	occasional small stones	moderate						
209		212	10	10	Local	fill	pit	rubbish	0	0.9	0.11	mid grey brown with pockets of orange	silty clay with pockets of sand	rare small plant roots	moderate						
210		212	10	10	Local	fill	pit	rubbish	0	0.8	0.13	light-mid grey brown	silty clay	moderate small-medium gravel stones	moderate						
211		212	10	10	Local	fill	pit	rubbish	0	0.7	0.05	bluish dark grey	silty clay	frequent charcoal flecks and ash	moderate						

Context	Same as	Cut	Easting	Northing	Grid reference type	Category	Feature Type	Function	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction	Truncated by	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Orientation	Base
212			10	10	Local	cut	pit	rubbish	1.6	0.9	0.4						sub-circular	steep	sharp		flat
213		214	10	10	Local	fill	pit	rubbish	0	0.7	0.1	greyish dark grey brown	clayey silt	occasional small stones	moderate	212					
214			10	10	Local	cut	pit	rubbish	0.75	0.7	0.13						sub-circular	steep	sharp		conc ave
215		216	10	10	Local	fill	pit	rubbish	1.85	1.7	0.3	brownish mid grey	silty clay	moderate medium sized stones, occasional roots, rare chalk flecks	moderate	214					
216			10	10	Local	cut	pit	rubbish	1.85	1.7	0.3						sub-square	gradual	moderate		flat/conca ve
217			10	10	Local	layer	natural	disuse	2.5	2.8	0.25	mid dark brown with orange mottling	silty clay and sand	rare small stones, moderate roots, rare pottery and brick	very loose		irregular	varied	n/a		undul ating
218			15	15	Local	layer	make-up layer	use	4		0.1	red and orange/ terracotta	bricks, mortar and tile fragments	brick, mortar and tile	very firm and compacted		rectang ular	n/a	n/a		n/a
219			0	0	Local	layer	make-up layer	use	10		0.2	light creamy beige	sand and silt	very frequent pebbles and rounded cobble stones	very firm and compact		irregular	n/a	n/a		n/a
220			0	0		layer	make-up layer	disuse	0		0.28	white	chalk	chalk rubble	firm and compacted						
221			0	0		layer	natural	disuse	0		0.52	yellowish grey brown with blue patches	silty sand and clays	occasional sub-rounded and flint stones	moderately compact, fairly soft and plastic						
222			0	0		NOT USED	NOT USED		0												
223			0	0		NOT USED	NOT USED		0												
224		226	0	0		fill	ditch	disuse	0	0.8	0.22	dark orange with black patches	sandy clay	moderate gravel stones and occasional charcoal flecks	loose						
225		226	0	0		fill	ditch	rubbish	0	0.7	0.1	black	silty clay	occasional stones, flint stones and moderate charcoal flecks	moderate, soft and plastic						
226			0	0		cut	ditch	drainage	0	0.8	0.32						linear	steep	sharp	n-s	conca ve
227		228	0	0		fill	pit	rubbish	0	2.2	0.38	black	silty clay	occasional stones and flints, moderate charcoal flecks	moderate, soft and plastic						
228			0	0		cut	pit	rubbish	0	2.2	0.38						unknown	steep	sharp		flat

Context	Same as	Cut	Easting	Northing	Grid reference type	Category	Feature Type	Function	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction	Truncated by	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Orientation	Base
229			0	0		Layer		disuse	c.17 m	c.10 m	0.60	Dark blackish grey	Silt	Occasional small stones , fragments of brick and C19th ceramic							
230			0	0		Layer	Surface	Demolition	c.6	c.9			Brick and stone	Compacted crushed brick and cobbles, rare C19th ceramic	Firmly compacted						
231			0	0		Layer		?	3	3.5	?	Blue/grey c	Clay	Occasional fragments of C19th ceramic and brick	Very compacted						

APPENDIX 2. Medieval and Post-Medieval Pottery Appraisal

By Carole Fletcher

1 Introduction and Background

The excavation at No.31 High Street, Sutton produced a small pottery assemblage of only 126 sherds, weighing 1.812kg. Of the 198 contexts recorded, 35 contained pottery. The material from the topsoil and any unstratified material are included in these totals.

Ceramic fabric abbreviations used in the following text are:

Colne Type wares	COLNT
Developed Stamford	DEST
Early Medieval Essxe Micaceous Sandy ware	EMEMS
Essex Micaceous	ESMIC
Grimston ware	GRIM
Grimston–Thetford Type wares	GTHET
Late medieval Transitional	LMT
Lyvendon–Stanion	LYST
Medieval Ely or Ely type wares	MEL/MELT
St Neots Type ware	NEOT
Post–medieval Black Glazed ware	PMBL
Post–medieval Red ware	PMR
Stamford ware	STAM
Thetford type ware	THET

The major fabric types in the assemblage include MEL/MELT from Cambridgeshire, THET from Norfolk and PMBL from Essex. Other fabrics include St Neots ware and medieval Colne type wares. In addition to the medieval and post–medieval material, 6 sherds (0.015kg) of prehistoric pottery and three sherds of Roman pottery (0.019kg) were also identified, however they are all considered to be residual material within the assemblage.

The vessel types represented change in terms of both fabric and phase in this assemblage. Bowls are the main vessel form for PMBL and for NEOT jar sherds dominate while the Cambridgeshire fabrics produced a number of jug and bowl sherds. A small number of GRIM and DEST jug sherds were also recovered.

2 Methodology

The basic guidance in *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage 1991) has been adhered to along with the MPRG documents (MPRG 1998 and 2001). *Guidance for the processing and publication of medieval pottery from excavations* (Blake and Davey 1983) acts as a standard.

Spot dating was carried out using the CCC AFU's in-house system based on that used at the Museum of London. Fabric classification has been carried out for all previously described types. New types have been given descriptive identifiers. All sherds have

been counted, classified and weighed. Sherds warranting possible illustration have been identified, as have possible cross-fits.

All the pottery has been spot dated on a context by context basis; this information was entered directly onto a full quantification database (Access 2000). Full quantification of the assemblage on a context by context basis was carried out with reference to the previously mentioned documents, and the results added to the Access 2000 database.

The AFU curates the pottery and archive until formal deposition of the site archive.

3 The Assemblage by Phase

The pottery assemblage can be divided into groups of types that together represent broad time brackets or ceramic phases (typically two centuries long). In terms of ceramic study, it is appropriate to consider the context groups in relation to these ceramic assemblages, following spot dating.

The pottery recovered from each site phase is outlined below, together with the relationship between each site phase and ceramic phase. The site was divided into five main phases of which only two (Phases 2 and 3) produced sufficient sherds (more than 50) to warrant detailed analysis.

Phase 1: Undated

No pottery was recovered from this phase.

Phase 2: Late Saxon to Norman (*c.*AD900-1150)
Pottery recovered from this phase is Saxo–Norman and corresponds to Ceramic Phase 4. Thetford and St Neots ware are the dominant fabrics. Five prehistoric sherds including a sherd of Bronze Age Beaker and two Roman sherds were also identified: these are residual in this phase.

Phase 3: Medieval (*c.*AD1150/1200-1300)
This phase relates to Ceramic Phases 5 and 6, and sees the introduction of medieval fabrics such as MEL/MELT, COLNT, LYSY and GRIM.

Phase 4: Late Medieval/Transitional (*c.*AD1300-1700)
Only three contexts attributed to this phase produced pottery and relate to Ceramic Phases 6 and 7 (late medieval to early post-medieval). The pottery present includes late medieval fabrics such as LMT that extends into the late medieval period, as well as PMR and PMBL.

Phase 5: Post-Medieval (17th century to modern)
This phase relates mainly to Ceramic Phase 7 and 8, and sees the continuation of PMR the introduction of English Stoneware and Refined White Earthen wares found alongside residual medieval fabrics.

4 Ceramic Phase Dates

The dating of pottery from Ceramic Phases 4 to 8 covers a period with a date range from AD900 to AD1700+. The presence of prehistoric sherds extends the ceramic dating further. The relevant main ceramic phases are:

Ceramic Phase 4	AD900 to 1150 (Saxo–Norman)
Ceramic Phase 5	AD1150/1200 to 1350 (Medieval)
Ceramic Phase 6	AD1350 to 1450 (Late Medieval)
Ceramic Phase 7	AD1450 to 1700 (Post–Medieval)
Ceramic Phase 8	AD1700 to 1900

There is a close concordance between pottery dates and phasing based on stratigraphic interpretation and most contexts fit comfortably within ceramic and stratigraphic phasing. Only two contexts (35 which produced a single sherd of late 18th century Luster ware and 53 which contained a single sherd of Refined White Earthen) were assigned date starting later than *c*.AD1700, resulting in the context being placed in Ceramic Phase 8. In addition the single sherd of Bronze Age Beaker recovered alongside a sherd of Roman pottery were assigned to Ceramic Phase 2 but appear to be residual.

Sherds not assigned to a single phase have not been recorded in Table 1 with the exception of those that are recorded as in Ceramic Phase 5/6, which form a significant part of the assemblage.

	No. Sherds	Weight (kg)	Approximate Ave. sherd weight (kg)
2 Ceramic Phase 2	2	0.015	0.015
Ceramic Phase 4	53	0.335	0.006
Ceramic Phase 5	52	0.638	0.012
Ceramic Phase 5/6	6	0.247	0.048
Ceramic Phase 6	4	0.105	0.026
Ceramic Phase 7	4	0.152	0.038
Ceramic Phase 8	5	0.320	0.064

Table 1: Pottery assemblage by ceramic phase

Table 3 illustrates that the size of the Ceramic Phase assemblages is varied, while Table 4 shows the assemblage when examined by stratigraphic phase and produces a similar but more concise picture.

	No. Sherds	Weight (kg)	Approximate Ave. sherd weight (kg)
3 Phase 2	55	0.346	0.006
Phase 3	54	0.877	0.016
Phase 4	6	0.169	0.028
Phase 5	13	0.484	0.037

Table 2: Pottery assemblage by stratigraphic phase

The average sherd weight of Phase 2 is very low due to the small nature of some sherds, Phase 3 also has a small average sherd weight, though larger than the previous

phase. The trend as each phase progresses is for the average sherd weight to become larger. In Phase 4 the large sherd weight is due in part to the small the number of sherds present and the size of some sherds including a large sherd of LMT (0.078kg) and two sherds of PMBL (0.064kg) and are large sherds of PMR. In Phase 5 several large PMBL sherds have also influenced the average sherd weight.

There is some small dating overlap between these phases and an attempt has been made to calculate residually or intrusiveness as illustrated in Table 2 and Fig. 8 (the intrusiveness/residuality being based on the excavators phasing) only those phases with fifty or more sherds have been examined.

	Weight of Sherds (kg)	**Weight (kg) Intrusive**	**% Intrusive**	**Weight (kg) Residual**	**% Residual**
Phase 2	0.346	*0.003*	*0.87*	*0.022*	*6.35*
Phase 3	0.877	*0*	*0*	*0.060*	*6.84*

Table 3: Pottery residuality and intrusiveness by stratigraphic phase (by weight in kg)

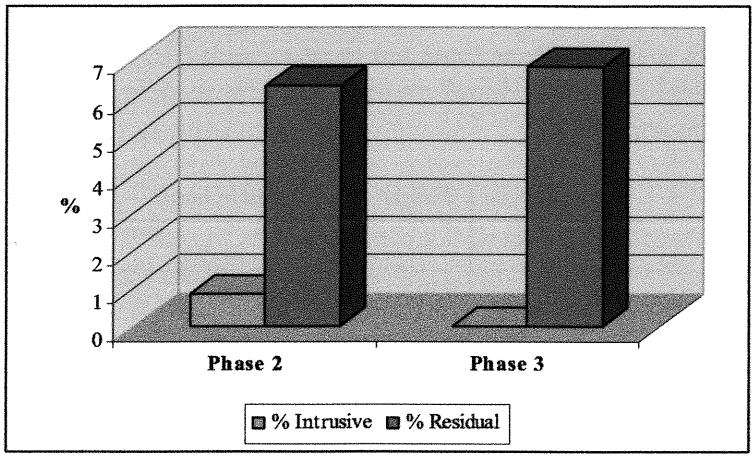

Figure 4: Intrusiveness and residuality of pottery by stratigraphic phase (by weight)

The close concordance between ceramic and stratagraphic phasing has resulted in low levels of residuality, with only 0.5% difference between both phases. In Phase 2 the prehistoric and Roman sherds form the bulk of the residual material, in Phase 3 Saxo-Norman sherds have been added to the list of residual material. Only Phase 2 demonstrates any degree of intrusiveness and this is the result of a single sherd of ESMIC

5 Fabrics and Forms

a) Provenance

The basic statistics relating to the source area for the assemblage are illustrated in Table 6 and Fig. 9.

Region	Phase 2 (%)	Phase 3 (%)
Cambridgeshire/Fenland	0	71.49
Cambridgeshire/Huntingdonshire/Bedfordshire (St Neots ware)	21.39	0.91
Essex	9.25	1.14
Lincolnshire	16.76	1.71
Norfolk	45.95	18.02
Northamptonshire	0	2.05
Unknown (includes Prehistoric & Roman)	6.65	4.68

Table 6: General provenance by stratigraphic phase, showing percentage of assemblage by weight

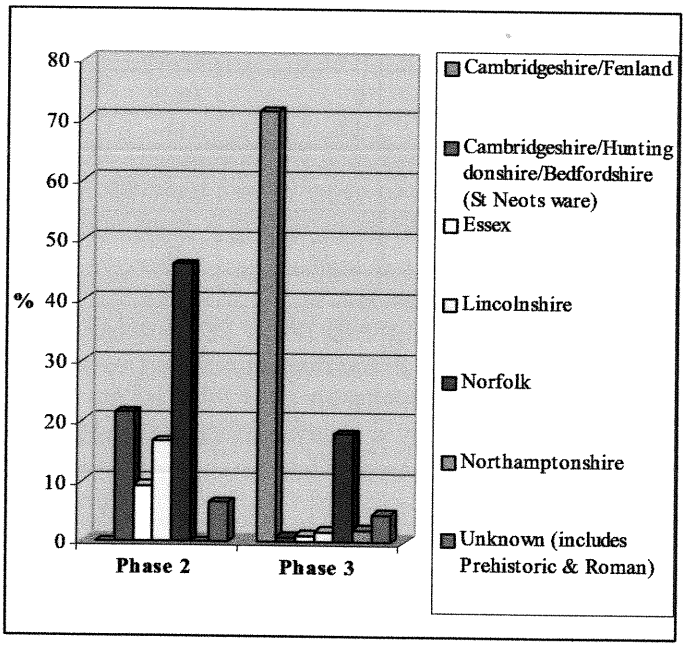

Figure 5: Pottery general provenance by stratigraphic phase: percentage of assemblage by weight

The provenance of the assemblage changed quite considerably over time. In Phase 2 material from Norfolk (Thetford) dominates the assemblage followed by St Neots ware. Together these make up more than 66% of the assemblage, Stamford ware from Lincolnshire is the next largest component. The material from Essex comprises a sherd of EMEMS and an intrusive medieval sherd of ESMIC. The remainder of the assemblage is residual prehistoric and Roman pottery. The provenance of the material from this phase is normal for a Saxo–Norman assemblage in Cambridgeshire.

In Phase 3 contains some residual pottery including sherds of Thetford ware from Norfolk and further sherds of Stamford ware. Prehistoric sherds and the occasional Roman sherd were also identified. It can be seen that the Cambridgeshire/Fenland fabrics clearly dominate the assemblage. These are mainly vessels in Ely fabrics but also present are several COLNT vessels and include sherds from jugs, bowls and jars. The other major component of the assemblage comes from Norfolk and is mainly sherds from GRIM vessels but also includes residual sherds of THET. A single sherd of medieval DEST alongside residual sherds of STAM, form the small percentage of Lincolnshire products and sherds from an ESMIC and Colchester type ware vessel make up the small portion of the assemblage originating in Essex.

b) Fabric Types

Table 7 shows the quantification data produced by comparing the ceramic assemblages with grouping by pottery types or groups of 'like types'. The statistics show the changes in the pottery fabrics over time within the ceramic phases. This same information is presented graphically in Fig. 10.

Broad Fabric Groups	**Phase 2 (%)**	**Phase 3 (%)**
Developed Stamford, Grimston, Lyvenden-Stanion, ESMIC, Colne	0.87	39.34
Ely Ware & Ely type ware	0	50.52
Prehistoric Fabrics	2.6	0.68
Roman Fabrics	3.76	0.68
St Neots- Shelly fabrics	21.39	0.91
Stamford, Thetford & Thetford Type Wares, Early Medieval wares	71.38	4.56
Unknown	0	3.31

Table 7: Percentages of broad pottery types by phase (by weight)

In Phase 2 NEOT, STAM and THET wares make up over 90% of the assemblage. The Stamford ware sherds form approximately a quarter of the assemblage and are much overshadowed by the dominant coarse wares. The remainder of the assemblage consists mainly of residual fabrics.

Medieval Ely and Ely type wares, are the main fabrics in Phase 3. Ely lies 13km to the west of Sutton and was a major pottery supplier of jugs, jars and bowls to the local area in the medieval period. A number of GRIM, COLNT, and LYST wares make up a small percentage of the assemblage, alongside a single sherd from a DEST jug. The remainder of the material in this phase is mainly residual. In Phase 3, which spans the whole of the medieval period, more glazed and fine wares are appearing in the assemblage with Ely supplying both cooking and table vessels.

There is no single industry that dominates the supply of ceramics to the site before the 13th century when Ely becomes the main supplier. Previous to this, different production centres supply the main fabrics.

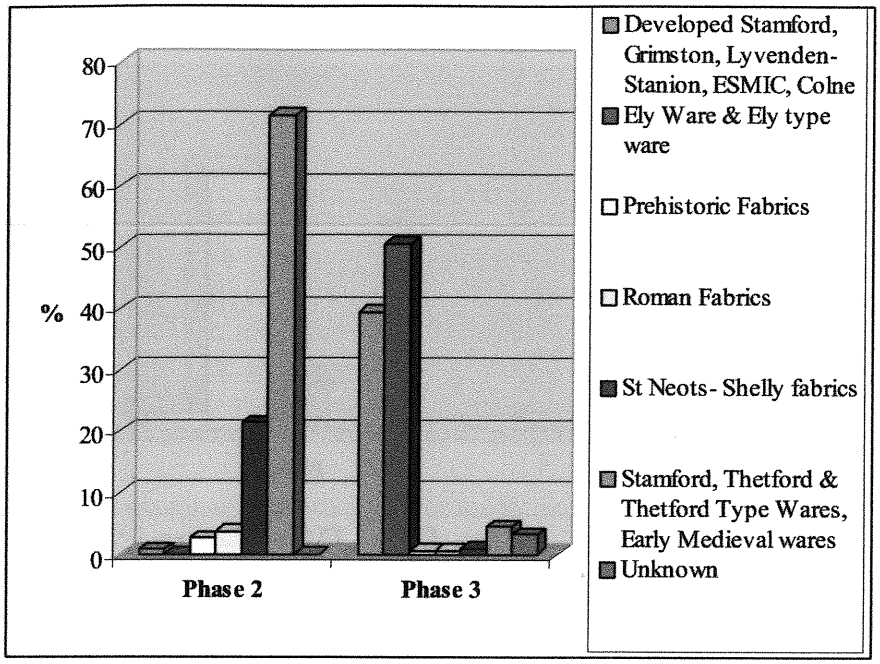

Figure 6: Percentages of broad pottery types by phase (by weight)

c) Vessel Types

More than 30% (by weight) of the whole assemblage was not assigned to a vessel type. Beyond the basic vessel types found on most sites, the Sutton assemblage also produced a sherd from a griddle in an Ely fabric from context 186.

Table 8 and Fig. 11 show the percentages by weight of each phase assemblage that can be attributed to broad vessel functional types. This data excludes those sherds for which no form or function identification could be made.

Basic Form	**Phase 2**	*4* **Phase 3**
Bowl	0.83	14.5
Jar	97.93	4.16
Jug	1.24	76.24
Miscellaneous	0	*5.1*

Table 8: Percentage of vessel functional types in phase assemblages (by weight in kg)

It is clear from Table 6 and Figure 4 that the dominant vessel type changes somewhat over time. Phase 2 jars are the common form and in Phase 3 jugs become more common, while bowls play only a minor role in Phase 2 becoming more common in Phase 3.

The jars in Phase 2 are St Neots and Thetford ware vessels. The sum total of jug sherds comprises one fragment of glazed STAM, the single bowl sherd identified in this phase is also STAM, together these components make up slightly more than 2% of the phase assemblage.

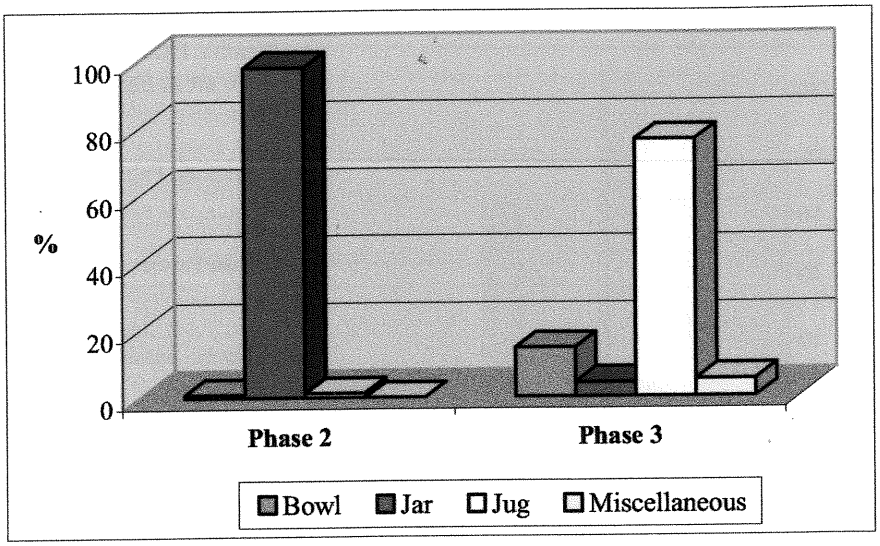

Figure 7: Percentage of vessel functional types in phase assemblages (by weight)

The percentage of jugs present is highest in Phase 3 as might be expected in a medieval assemblage. The majority of the jug sherds are MEL/MELT, in both glazed and unglazed forms, three sherds from COLNT vessels form the next largest group followed by two sherd of DEST and a single glazed sherd of GRIM. The percentage of bowl sherds in Phase 3 is slightly over 14%; these vessels were only recognised in MEL fabrics.

There is one further group of vessels represented in Phase 3, miscellaneous, and a single fragment of a MEL griddle was recovered from context 186, indicating that while the number of sooted vessels in this phase had fallen, food preparation was still part of the processes being undertaken on the site.

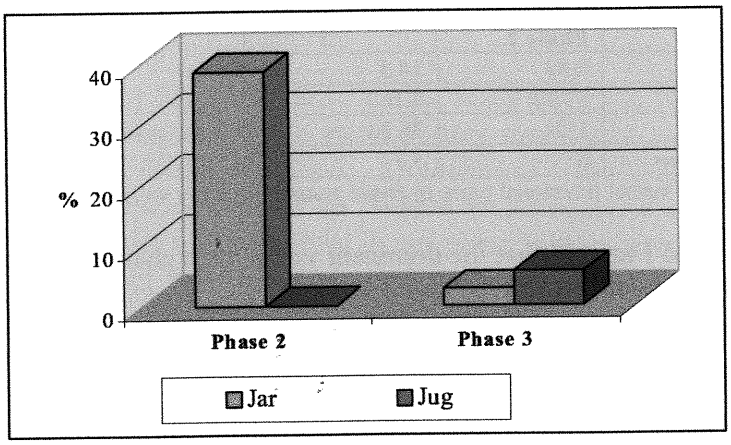

Figure 8: Vessel usage –presence or absence of external sooting (percentage by weight of total number of vessels in each phase)

Figure 12 shows the presence of external sooting for Phases 2 and 3 by vessel type as a percentage of the total number of vessels in each phase. In Phase 2 nearly 40% of

the NEOT, THET and STAM jars show traces of sooting, indicating that less than half of jar assemblage was used in food preparation, while the remainder may have been storage vessels.

In Phase 3 very little material is sooted, the significant change in the assemblage, when compared to Phase 2, is that less than 3% of the jar sherds show evidence of sooting suggesting that these were predominantly storage vessels. A small percentage of the jugs in this phase are also sooted, this indicates that some jugs were being used in the kitchen as well as serving at table.

6 Conclusions

The excavation produced a small Saxo–Norman and medieval assemblage similar to the somewhat larger assemblage excavated at Sutton Red Lion Lane in 2000 and 2001 and examined by the current author. That assemblage also reflected a local source for the bulk of the medieval assemblage with the dominance of Ely fabrics well represented and due to the production centres close proximity to Sutton.

In conclusion, the assemblage is broadly domestic in character, with a predominance of jars, and cooking pots, and glazed and unglazed jugs. The small size of the assemblage makes generalization difficult.

The broad pottery groups have already been discussed and it is clear that in Phase 2, the pottery supplied to the site is the expected Saxo–Norman assemblage for a fenland site in Cambridgeshire, a mixture of coarse wares from Norfolk, St Neots ware whose exact production sites have still to be established, and finer STAM from Lincolnshire.

Phase 3 is dominated by pottery supplied by Ely ware producers and provides the bulk of the everyday pottery. Other Cambridgeshire products also reach the site with sherds of COLNT present indicating some trade with Colne which lies less than 10km to the south–west of Sutton. The inhabitants of Sutton are also continuing to trade with Norfolk. Bringing in glazed jugs to stand alongside their Ely ware counterparts.

Overall, the group characterises a local assemblage of the period 1050-1400. The small amounts of material found in Phase 4 and 5 relate to the continuing use of the site and the introduction of post-medieval material to the site but the numbers of sherds remain too small to draw any significant conclusions.

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APPENDIX 3. The Mammal and Bird Bones Assessment

By Ian L. Baxter BA MIFA

Introduction

A total of 71 identifiable animal bone fragments were recovered by hand-collection from the site (Table 1). Preservation is generally good although some bones have been extensively butchered and others gnawed by dogs. Animal bones were recovered from features dating from the medieval and post-medieval periods. In addition, several fragments were found in undated deposits. This is a tiny assemblage of animal bones that may be unrepresentative of the settlement as a whole in its constitution. Any conclusions to be drawn will necessarily be both tentative and speculative.

Methods

All of the animal bone fragments that could be identified were recorded on an Access database. In addition a few rib and vertebra fragments that could not be identified to species are recorded, but not tabulated or counted, as large (horse/cattle size) or medium (sheep/pig size) mammal.

The separation of sheep and goat was attempted on the following elements: horncores, distal humerus and distal metapodials using the criteria described in Boessneck (1969) and Schmid (1972). The shape of the enamel folds (Davis 1980; Eisenmann 1981) was used for identifying equid teeth to species. Equid postcrania were checked against criteria summarized in Baxter (1998).

Wear stages were recorded for all P_4s and dP_4s as well as for the lower molars of cattle, sheep/goat and pig, both isolated and in mandibles. Tooth wear stages follow Grant (1982).

Measurements are retained on the Access database. These in general follow von den Driesch (1976). Humerus HTC and BT measurements were taken for all species as suggested by Payne and Bull (1988) for pigs.

Discussion

A total of 54 identifiable animal bone fragments, accounting for 76% of all fragments, were recovered from medieval features (Table 1). The bones and teeth of cattle, pig and horse occur at similar frequencies, although some remains of the latter two species probably belong to unrecognized associations of skeletal elements. No cattle horncores or long bones complete enough to calculate withers heights were found in the features dating from the medieval period. Mandibles found in 186, fill of pit **187**, and 199, fill of pit **183**, came from elderly beasts and the few epiphyseal ends of bones recovered are skeletally mature. All of the pig remains are subadult with the exception of a mandible from 84, fill of pit **85**, with M_1 at tooth wear stage "h". The

partial skeleton of a piglet was found in 203, fill of pit **202**, and two associated metatarsals in 215, fill of pit **216**. These have swollen distal metaphyses and the Mt.IV has extensive exostoses suggestive of osteomyelitis (Baker and Brothwell 1980). Sheep/goat remains are half as frequent as those of cattle. Only sheep was identified in five out of seven cases. Ewe horncores were found in 69, fill of pit **71** and 128, fill of pit **91**, and the partial cranium of a ram in 72, fill of pit **75**.. The only bone sufficiently complete to be used to calculate a withers height, a metatarsal found in 72, fill of pit **75**, came from an animal approximately 59cm high based on the multiplication factors of Teichert (1975). The sheep teeth and mandibles found came from dentally mature animals.

Horse bones are relatively frequent in the medieval features. The mandible of an animal approximately four years old based on the wear of the teeth (Levine 1982) was found in 186, fill of pit **187**. A complete metatarsal from the same context belonged to a horse of around 13 hands based on the multiplication factors of Kiesewalter (1888). This bone has exostoses below the proximal articulation indicative of spavin, a non-arthritic arthropathy commonly affecting working horses (Baker and Brothwell 1980; Baxter 1996). Several bones belonging to one or more individuals were found in 69, fill of pit **71**. A complete radius and a metacarpal came from a similarly sized animal or animals to that found in 186 fill of pit **187**. Three articulating horse cervical vertebrae were also found in 69, fill of pit **71**. There is no evidence to suggest that the horses were butchered.

A few goose and chicken bones, all distal tibiotarsi, were found in the medieval features. The goose bones are similar in size to domestic birds and its wild ancestor the greylag (*Anser anser*).

Only three identifiable fragments, representing the three common domestic food species, were found in deposits dating, or probably dating from the post-medieval period (Table 1). A large sheep innominate from 191, fill of posthole **192**, has been sawn through the ilium shaft. Undated remains include a cattle metatarsal from a beast 120cm high at the shoulder (Matolcsi 1970) found in 32, fill of ditch **33**, a partial chicken skeleton found in 64, fill of pit **67**, and five articulating horse cervical vertebra from 76, fill of ditch **77**.

Summary and conclusion

The few animal bones recovered from the High Street suggest that beef was the main item of diet in the medieval period, followed by pork and bacon, and then mutton. This is the expected pattern for more urbanized areas during this period (Albarella and Davis 1996). The relative frequency of horse remains highlights the importance of that animal as a means of transport. The advanced age of most of the cattle and sheep is typical of a time when the former were primarily employed for traction and the latter for wool production.

Table 1. High Street, Sutton (SUT HIS 04). Number of Identified Specimens (NISP).

Taxon	Period			Total
	Medieval	Post-medieval	Undated	
Cattle (*Bos* f. domestic)	13	1	1	**15**
Sheep/Goat (*Ovis/Capra* f. domestic)	7	1	-	**8**
Sheep (*Ovis* f. domestic)	(5)	(-)	(-)	**(5)**
Pig (*Sus scrofa*)	17[1]	1	1	**19**
Horse (*Equus caballus*)	13[2]	-	5[3]	**18**
Fowl (*Gallus* f. domestic)	2	-	7[4]	**9**
Goose (*Anser/Branta* sp.)	2	-	-	**2**
Total	**54**	**3**	**14**	**71**

"Sheep/ Goat" also includes the specimens identified to species. Numbers in parentheses are not included in the total of the period.

[1]Includes five bones from a partial skeleton
[2]Includes three associated vertebrae
[3]Includes five associated vertebrae
[4]Includes seven bones from a partial skeleton

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APPENDIX 4. Environmental Assessment

By Val Fryer

Methods

The samples were bulk floated by the CCC AFU, and flots were collected in a 500 micron mesh sieve. The dried flots were scanned under a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 16, and the plant macrofossils and other remains noted are listed on Tables 1 – 4. Nomenclature within the tables follows Stace (1997). All plant remains were charred. Modern contaminants including fibrous roots, seeds and arthropod remains were present throughout.

Results of assessment

Plant macrofossils

Cereal grains, pulses and seeds of common weeds and wetland plants were present at varying densities in all samples. Preservation was generally poor to moderate; a high density of the cereal grains were severely puffed and distorted, possibly due to high temperatures of combustion, and the testae of the larger legumes were frequently missing or badly fragmented.

Cereals and other food plants

Oat (*Avena* sp.), barley (*Hordeum* sp.) and wheat (*Triticum* sp.) grains were recorded from a total of eleven assemblages. Chaff was rare, although robust rachis nodes of both bread wheat (*T. aestivum/compactum*) and rivet wheat (*T. turgidum*) type were noted. A complete cultivated oat (*A. sativa*) floret, with a diagnostic straight basal abscission scar, was recorded from sample 17.

Two samples (6 and 13) contained moderate to high densities of large leguminous seeds including peas (*Pisum sativum*) and field beans (*Vicia faba*). Sample 6 also produced a small number of charred legume 'pod' fragments. In addition, fragmentary large pulses were recorded from Samples 15 and 17.

Wild flora

Seeds of common weed plants were present within all but one sample (4). Segetal and grassland species including stinking mayweed (*Anthemis cotula*), medick/clover/trefoil (*Medicago/Trifolium/ Lotus* sp.), indeterminate grasses (Poaceae), dock (*Rumex* sp.) and vetch/vetchling (*Vicia/Lathyrus* sp.) were recorded most frequently.

Wetland plant macrofossils were relatively scarce, and appeared to be concentrated largely within the Phase 3 contexts. Taxa noted included sedge (*Carex* sp.), saw-sedge (*Cladium mariscus*), spike-rush (*Eleocharis* sp.) and possibly bulrush (*Typha* sp.).

Other plant macrofossils

Charcoal fragments were present or common in all assemblages. Other plant macrofossils were rare but did include indeterminate culm node fragments and seeds, and pieces of charred root or stem.

Molluscs

Mollusc shells were recorded at a very low density (frequently as single specimens) within most of the assemblages studied. Of the terrestrial taxa, a number retained delicate surface structures and pigmentation, and it is considered most likely that some or all of these are probably modern in origin and intrusive within the contexts. However, five assemblages contained shells of freshwater obligate or freshwater slum species including *Anisus leucostoma, Lymnaea peregra* and *Planorbis* sp. As most of these specimens were abraded and fragmented, it is perhaps more likely that they are contemporary with their contexts, and it is perhaps of note that most occur in the same assemblages as the wetland plant macrofossils.

Other materials

The numerous fragments of black 'cokey' and tarry material are probable residues of the combustion of organic materials (including cereal grains) at very high temperatures. Possible dietary refuse included fish bones and pieces of bone, eggshell and marine mollusc shell, and faecal concretions were abundant within Sample 15. Residues (including hammer scale and ferrous globules) from possible small-scale industrial activities were recorded from Samples 13, 18 and 21, and minute coal fragments were present throughout.

Discussion

The Phase 2 features (Table 1)

Four samples were taken from the fills of Phase 2 (10th- to 12th- century) pits. All assemblages are very small (<0.1 litres in volume) and appear to be primarily composed of a low density of detritus including cereal grains, chaff, weeds seeds and charcoal. Because of the low density of material recovered, it would appear most likely that the assemblages are derived from scattered refuse, which accidentally became incorporated within the pit fills.

Table 1

Sample No.	**1**	**9**	**14**	**16**
Context No.	**29**	**84**	**155**	**104**
Feature No.	**28**	**85**	**156**	**105**
Feature type	**Pit**	**Pit**	**Pit**	**Pit**
Cereals				
Avena sp. (grains)	x	xcf		
Triticum sp. (grains)		x		x
T. aestivum/compactum type (rachis nodes)		x		
Cereal indet. (grains)		x	x	
Herbs				

Anthemis cotula L.		x	x	
Fabaceae indet.		x		
Medicago/Trifolium/Lotus sp.			x	
Small Poaceae indet.		x		
Polygonaceae indet.	xcf			
Vicia/Lathyrus sp.		x		xcf
Other plant macrofossils				
Charcoal <2mm	x	x	xx	xx
Charcoal >2mm	x			
Indet.culm nodes	x			
Molluscs				
Terrestrial species				
Aegopinella sp.	x			x
Cochlicopa sp.		x		
Trichia hispida group	x	x		x
Vallonia costata	x	x		x
V. excentrica	x			x
V. pulchella		x		
Other materials				
Black porous 'cokey' material	x	xx	x	xx
Black tarry material	x	x	x	
Bone		x		
Eggshell		x		
Fish bone	x		x	x
Small coal frags.	x	x	x	xx
Small mammal/amphibian bone		x	x	x
Sample volume (litres)				
Volume of flot (litres)	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**
% flot sorted	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**

The Phase 3 features (Table 2)

Five samples are from the fills of pits and quarry pits of 13th- to 14th-century date, and a further three samples are also from probable Phase 3 features. In most respects, the assemblages are similar in composition to those from the Phase 2 features, in that they contain a low density of grains, weed seeds and other detritus, which were almost certainly accidentally included within the feature fills. However, one notable exception is the occurrence of wetland plant macrofossils and freshwater mollusc shells. At the time of writing, the reason for the inclusion of this material within the assemblages is not clear, but it is tentatively suggested that it could be derived from plant materials (and an attendant fauna) imported to the site for use as litter or thatch.

Table 2

Sample No.	5	7	8	10	21		4	12	20
Context No.	**73**	**128**	**133**	**86**	**##**		**66**	**##**	**211**
Feature No.	**75**	**91**	**134**	**87**	**##**		**67**	**##**	**212**
Feature type	**Pit**	**QP**	**Pit**	**Pit**	**QP**		**Pit**	**Pit**	**Pit**
Cereals									
Avena sp. (grains)				xcf					x
Hordeum sp. (grains)				x					
Triticum sp. (grains)		x	xcf	x					x
(rachis internode frags.)									x
T.aestivum/compactum type (rachis nodes)									xx
T. turgidum type (rachis nodes)									xcf
Cereal indet. (grains)			x						
Herbs									
Anthemis cotula L.		x	x	xcf				x	
Brassicaceae indet.			x	x	x				
Fabaceae indet.				x					x
Hyoscyamus niger L.									x
Medicago/Trifolium/Lotus sp.			x						
Small Poaceae indet.				x					
Rumex sp.		x							
Vicia/Lathyrus sp.	x			x					
Wetland plant macrofossils									
Carex sp.			x						
Cladium mariscus (L.)Pohl		x		x					xf
Eleocharis sp.									x
Typha sp.									xcf
Other plant macrofossils									
Charcoal <2mm	xx	xx	xx	x	xx		x	x	xxx
Charcoal >2mm	x		x	x					xx
Charred root/rhizome/stem					x				xx
Indet.culm nodes									x
Indet.seeds				x				x	x
Molluscs									
Terrestrial species									
Aegopinella sp.			x						
Cochlicopa sp.			x						x
Oxychilus sp.							x		
Trichia hispida group	x	x	x	x			x		x
Vallonia sp.		x					x		
Freshwater obligate species									
Anisus leucostoma		x			x				
Bithynia sp.								xcf	
Lymnaea peregra									x
Planorbis sp.									x
Other materials									
Black porous 'cokey' material	x			x				x	
Black tarry material		x	x					x	
Bone			x					xb	
Fish bone		x	x	x				x	x

? Ferrous slag					x			
Small coal frags.				x			x	
Small mammal/amphibian bone		x					x	
Sample volume (litres)								
Volume of flot (litres)	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**0.1**
% flot sorted	**100%**	**###**	**####**	**###**	**##**	**###**	**##**	**100%**

The Phase 4 and Phase 5 features (Table 3)

A single sample (13), from 139, the fill of pit **140**, is of probable 14th- to 16th-century (Phase 4) date. The assemblage is of note as it contains a high density of large pulses including peas and field beans. Weed seeds (particularly of grassland species) and charcoal, both of which could be derived from kindling or fuel, are also reasonably common and, together with the pulses, these may indicate that the assemblage is derived from hearth waste. As a high density (0.4 litres) of material is present, this may be one of only two instances from the excavation where a deliberate deposit of refuse is indicated.

Two samples are of post-medieval (Phase 5) date. Although cereal grains are reasonably common within sample 2, the assemblage is small and, along with that from sample 18, is almost certainly derived from scattered or wind blown refuse.

Table 3

Sample No.	**13**	**2**	**18**
Context No.	**139**	**35**	**172**
Feature No.	**140**	**36**	**173**
Feature type	**Pit**	**ph**	**Pit**
Phase	**?4**	**5**	**5**
Cereals and other food plants			
Large Fabaceae indet.	xxxcoty		
Hordeum sp. (grains)		x	
(rachis node)		xf	
Pisum sativum L.	x		
Triticum sp. (grains)		xx	
T.aestivum/compactum type (rachis nodes)		x	
Vicia faba L.	x		
Cereal indet. (grains)		xx	
Herbs			
Anthemis cotula L.			xcf
Fabaceae indet.	x		
Medicago/Trifolium/Lotus sp.	x		
Medicago lupulina L.	x		
Small Poaceae indet.	x	x	
Polygonum aviculare L.	x		
Rumex sp.	x		
Vicia/Lathyrus sp.	x	x	
Other plant macrofossils			

Charcoal <2mm	xxx	x	x
Charcoal >2mm		x	
Charred root/rhizome/stem		x	
Indet.seeds		x	
Molluscs			
Terrestrial species			
Cochlicopa sp.	x	x	
Trichia hispida group		x	
Vallonia sp.		x	
V.costata		x	
Freshwater obligate species			
Lymnaea sp.		x	
Other materials			
Black porous 'cokey' material		x	x
Black tarry material		x	
Bone	x		
Ferrous globules	x		x
?Ferrous slag			x
Fish bone	x	x	
Hammer scale	x		x
Marine mollusc shell frags.		x	
Small coal frags.	x	x	x
Sample volume (litres)			
Volume of flot (litres)	**0.4**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**
% flot sorted	**25%**	**100%**	**100%**

The un-Phased features (Table 4)

At the time of writing, a total of five contexts have yet to be placed within the site's stratigraphic sequence. The composition of the assemblage from sample 6, fill 69 from quarry pit **71** is sufficiently similar to that from sample 13 (see above Phase 4) to probably indicate a common source. Sample 15, from 157, fill of pit **158** almost certainly contains sewage residues as well as a low density of charred refuse, and the abundance of oat grains and grassland herbs within sample 17 may possibly indicate that the material is derived from stable waste. The remaining assemblages contain insufficient material for conclusive interpretation.

Table 4

Sample No.	**3**	**6**	**11**	**15**	**17**
Context No.	**34**	**69**	**92**	**157**	**168**
Feature No.		**71**	**93**	**158**	**169**
Feature type	**Layer**	**QP**	**Pit**	**Pit**	**Pit**
Cereals and other food plants					
Avena sp. (grains)	xx	x			xxx
A.sativa L. (floret)					x
Large Fabaceae indet.		xxxcoty		xcoty	xcoty
Hordeum sp. (grains)				xcf	x

Pisum sativum L.		xcf			
(deatched hilum fragments)		xcf			
Triticum sp. (grains)	xx		xcf	x	xx
T. aestivum/compactum type (rachis nodes)	x				
Vicia faba L.		xx			
(detached hilum fragments)		x			
Cereal indet. (grains)	xxx		x	x	xx
(detached embryos)					x
Herbs					
Anthemis cotula L.		x			xx
Brassicaceae indet.					x
Bromus sp.		xcf			x
Fabaceae indet.		x		x	xx
('pod' frags.)		x			
Galium aparine L.				x	x
Medicago/Trifolium/Lotus sp.		x			x
Medicago lupulina L.		x			
Small Poaceae indet.	x	x		x	x
Large Poaceae indet.		x			
Polygonum aviculare L.		x			
Polygonaceae indet.		x			
Rumex sp.	x	x			
Silene sp.					x
Valerianella dentata (L.)Pollich					x
Vicia/Lathyrus sp.	x	x	x		xx
Wetland plant macrofossils					
Cladium mariscus (L.)Pohl					x
Eleocharis sp.					x
Other plant macrofossils					
Charcoal <2mm	x	xxx	xx	xx	xxx
Charcoal >2mm	x	xx		x	x
Charred root/rhizome/stem	x	x	x	x	x
Indet.culm nodes		x			x
Indet.seeds		x		xm	x
Indet.thorn (*Prunus* type)				x	
Molluscs					
Terrestrial species					
Cochlicopa sp.	x	x			x
Trichia hispida group	x	x	x	x	x
Vallonia sp.	x		x		
V. costata	x	x		x	x
Freshwater obligate species					
Armiger crista		x			
Lymnaea sp.		x			x
L. peregra	x				
Other materials					
Black porous 'cokey' material	xx	x	xx	xx	xx
Black tarry material			x	x	
Burnt/fired clay			x		
Eggshell		x	x		
Fish bone		x	x	xx xb	

Mineralised/faecal concretions				xxx	
Pottery				x	
Small coal frags.	x		x	x	
Small mammal/amphibian bones	x	x			x
Sample volume (litres)					
Volume of flot (litres)	**<0.1**	**0.4**	**0.1**	**<0.1**	**0.1**
% flot sorted	**100%**	**25%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**

Conclusions

In summary, with rare exceptions, the assemblages appear to be largely derived from scattered refuse, which almost certainly became accidentally incorporated within open features on the site, and there is very little evidence for the deliberate deposition of rubbish within primary contexts. Much of the material is poorly preserved, and the cereals appear to have been particularly adversely affected by high temperature combustion, possibly on repeated occasions.

Although the two assemblages (Samples 6 and 13) containing high densities of large pulses are somewhat unusual, neither is from a securely dated context and, as a result, further analysis is possibly not justified. The low density of material within the remaining assemblages precludes viable analysis and, therefore, no additional work on these samples is recommended. However, a note summarising the above assessment should be included in any final publication of site data.

References

Stace, C., 1997 *New Flora of the British Isles*, Second edition. Cambridge University Press

Key to Tables

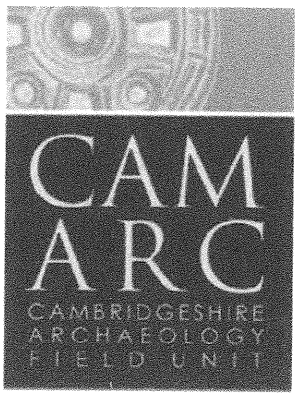
x = 1 – 10 specimens xx – 10 – 100 specimens xxx = 100+ specimens
b = burnt coty = cotyledon m = mineral replaced
QP = quarry pit ph = post-hole

APPENDIX 5. Finds Quantification Table

Context	Material	Object Name	Weight in kg	Comments
26	Ceramic	Vessel	0.052	
26	Flint		0.003	
29	Ceramic	Vessel	0.033	
29	Organic	Bone	0.49	
32	Organic	Bone	0.247	
34	Fired clay		0.054	
34	Organic	Shell	0.002	Mussel
35	Organic	Shell	0.005	Mussel
35	Organic	Bone	0.039	
35	Glass		0.007	
35	Ceramic	Vessel	0.004	
37	Organic	Shell	0.001	Mussel?
37	Organic	Bone	0.001	
37	Ceramic	Vessel	0.007	
43	Ceramic	Tile	0.193	
45	Organic	Bone	0.017	
47	Ceramic	Ceramic Building Material	0.125	
49	Ceramic	Ceramic Building Material	0.041	
51	Clunch		0.512	
51	Ceramic	Ceramic Building Material	0.714	
53	Ceramic	Ceramic Building Material	0.139	
53	Coal		0.005	
53	Organic	Bone	0.003	
53	Mortar		0.022	
53	Glass		0.002	
53	Ceramic	Vessel	0.304	
54	Ceramic	Ceramic Building Material	0.032	
54	Ceramic	Vessel	0.005	
56	Organic	Shell	0.002	Cockle
58	Ceramic	Ceramic Building Material	0.002	
64	Ceramic	Vessel	0.006	
64	Organic	Bone	0.044	
65	Ceramic	Vessel	0.007	
66	Organic	Bone	0.005	
66	Ceramic	Vessel	0.007	
69	Organic	Bone	1.585	
69	Fired clay	Daub	0.09	
72	Ceramic	Vessel	0.107	
72	Organic	Bone	0.792	
73	Organic	Bone	0.003	
73	Ceramic	Vessel	0.242	
76	Organic	Bone	0.663	
78	Organic	Bone	0.01	
78	Ceramic	Vessel	0.005	
78	Organic	Shell	0.002	
82	Ceramic	Vessel	0.087	
84	Ceramic	Ceramic Building Material	0.011	
84	Ceramic	Vessel	0.013	
84	Slag		0.103	
84	Organic	Bone	0.053	
86	Ceramic	Vessel	0.028	

Context	Material	Object Name	Weight in kg	Comments
92	Organic	Bone	0.011	
96	Ceramic	Ceramic Building Material	0.036	
100	Organic	Bone	0.005	
100	Organic	Shell	0.002	
102	Ceramic	Vessel	0.052	
104	Ceramic	Vessel	0.045	
104	Organic	Bone	0.013	
110	Ceramic	Ceramic Building Material	0.002	
128	Ceramic	Vessel	0.009	
128	Organic	Bone	0.108	
133	Ceramic	Vessel	0.026	
136	Ceramic	Ceramic Building Material	0.016	
153	Organic	Bone	0.034	
153	Ceramic	Ceramic Building Material	0.709	
155	Ceramic	Vessel	0.003	
159	Ceramic	Vessel	0.002	
161	Ceramic	Vessel	0.003	
162	Ceramic	Vessel	0.002	
168	Fired clay		0.044	
170	Ceramic	Ceramic Building Material	0.393	Field Drain
174	Ceramic	Vessel	0.083	
180	Organic	Bone	0.006	
186	Ceramic	Vessel	0.405	
186	Ceramic	Ceramic Building Material	0.015	
186	Organic	Bone	1.816	
188	Ceramic	Vessel	0.004	
188	Organic	Bone	0.005	
189	Organic	Bone	0.001	
189	Fired clay	Daub	0.056	
189	Ceramic	Ceramic Building Material	1.405	
189	Flint		0.004	
189	Slag		0.026	
189	Ceramic	Vessel	0.077	
191	Organic	Bone	0.056	
194	Ceramic	Ceramic Building Material	0.533	
194	Ceramic	Vessel	0.076	
195	Ceramic	Ceramic Building Material	0.515	
198	Organic	Bone	0.003	
199	Organic	Bone	0.251	
201	Organic	Bone	0.019	
201	Ceramic	Vessel	0.018	
203	Organic	Bone	0.024	
203	Ceramic	Vessel	0.011	
208	Organic	Bone	0.426	
215	Organic	Bone	0.044	
215	Ceramic	Vessel	0.007	
215	Ceramic	Ceramic Building Material	0.014	

Context	Material	Object Name	Weight in kg	Comments
217	Organic	Bone	0.022	
217	Ceramic	Vessel	0.009	
225	Ceramic	Vessel	0.027	
227	Ceramic	Vessel	0.027	



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