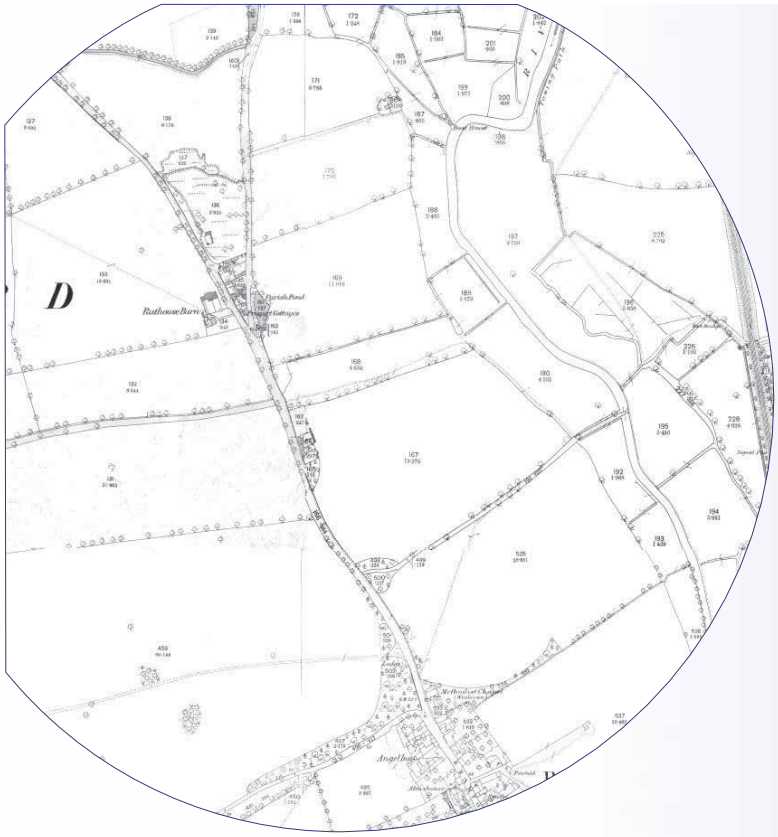

Land to the East of The Street, Bramford, Suffolk

Archaeological Excavation Report

August 2019

Client: Hopkins Homes

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Land to the East of The Street, Bramford, Suffolk

Archaeological Excavation Report

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Summary

Between December 2016 and February 2017, Oxford Archaeology East conducted an excavation within a field directly east of The Street – a main road leading into the historic village of Bramford, Suffolk. The site, which is located 300m north-west of the historic core of the village, revealed evidence of prehistoric activity and a dense sequence of settlement-related and agricultural features spanning the early medieval to post-medieval periods. A further phase of work was undertaken in September 2018, when an area of 0.45ha was subject to a 'strip map and record' excavation preceding the creation of a new attenuation pond. This revealed a large pond or hollow, two undated ditches (previously identified in cropmarks of the site) and a post-medieval field boundary.

Evidence of prehistoric land-use in the Gipping valley was provided by the discovery of a scatter of Bronze Age pits – including one containing a domestic Beaker assemblage and contemporary flintwork, along with part of a possible Bronze Age field system.

Following this, the next significant use of the site was during the early to high medieval periods, probably beginning not much earlier than the 12th century. This initially included features that were presumably related to a dispersed settlement or homestead located close to the north-western corner of the site. Subsequently, a large boundary ditch was established, within which was a smaller enclosure positioned closer to the road. These enclosures were superseded (probably in the 13th century) by at least three rectangular 'plots' laid out perpendicular to the road, bounded by a large enclosure ditch. Settlement-related features included ovens, various pits, a well and numerous postholes − the latter representing the poorly-defined remains of agricultural structures such as fences, pens and shelters. These plots probably formed the working yard/back plot areas and market gardens for peasant 'toft' dwellings, with the houses presumably located on the road frontage to the west. The regularity of the plots indicates a deliberate expansion of the village along the main road towards the north-west, probably driven initially by a population rise and possibly a change in land ownership.

This rural agricultural community appears to have practised a localised subsistence / mixed economy (with pigs seemingly bred on site), within the hinterland of the village. Towards the end of the medieval and into the late medieval period (c. 14th/15th-16th centuries), there was a decline in activity and a change in use of the site, with the earlier plot divisions becoming defunct and the accumulation of several midden deposits across parts of the site. The latter (which produced some of the largest finds assemblages from the site) indicate that the land was being utilised for the disposal of rubbish from the village and/or nearby properties. The eventual abandonment of the site, which reverted to open fields until its redevelopment, may have been due to a combination of factors including rural depopulation, possible adverse climate effects and changing agricultural practices.

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The project was managed for Oxford Archaeology by James Drummond-Murray. The fieldwork was directed by Michael (Tam) Webster, who was supported by Steve Graham, Lyndsey Kemp, Ashley Pooley, Adele Lord and Thomas Sigsworth. Survey and digitising was carried out by Dave Brown. The Attenuation Area fieldwork was directed by Adele Lord, supported by Francis Pitcher and Jamie Hurst. Survey and digitizing was carried out by Sarita Louzolo and Emily Abrehart.

Thanks are also extended to the teams of OA staff that cleaned and packaged the finds under the management of Natasha Dodwell, processed the environmental remains under the management of Rachel Fosberry, and prepared the archive under the supervision of Kat Hamilton.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Location and scope of work

1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology (OA) East was commissioned by Hopkins Homes to undertake an excavation at land located to the east of the Street north-west of the historic core of the village of Bramford, Suffolk (TM 122 471; Fig. 1). The excavation was undertaken between December 2016 and February 2017 in advance of a proposed residential development including areas of landscaping and public open space, with a new access from The Street.

1.1.2 The archaeological excavation was undertaken as a condition of Planning Permission and in accordance with a Brief issued by Rachael Abraham of Suffolk County Council (SCC; Planning Application 2986/15), supplemented by a Specification (WSI) prepared by OA East (App. J; Wiseman 2016).

1.1.3 During September 2018, a separate area was subject to archaeological investigation (strip, map and record) in an area of known cropmarks. A recent evaluation to the north of this area had identified these as being possibly Anglo-Saxon in date (Headland Archaeology 2018). This programme of fieldwork was carried out in line with a separate WSI prepared by OA East (App. J; Drummond-Murray 2018).

1.1.4 The main aim of the project was to preserve by record and the site archive, currently held by OA East, will be deposited with the SCCAS county stores under the Site Code BRF 126 in due course (see Section 3.10, below).

1.2 Geology and topography

1.2.1 The bedrock of the site is chalk of the Newhaven Chalk Formation. This is overlain by sands and gravels of the Lowestoft Formation, and River Terrace deposits (http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html).

1.2.2 The soils are deep alluvial deposits. Soil depth averages 0.75m.

1.2.3 The River Gipping, the source river for the River Orwell, borders the site to the east. Bramford is dominated by the broad river valley including the flood plain and the water meadows of the River Gipping. The excavation area falls within the 'South Suffolk and North Essex Clayland,' an area characterised as a gently undulating, chalky boulder clay plateau dissected by numerous river valleys (Natural England 2014). The river valleys create a topography of gentle slopes in the lower, wider valleys and steeper slopes in the narrower upper parts.

1.2.4 The site lies at a height of *c*.15m OD, and slopes down to the River Gipping at 6m OD on the eastern edge of the development site.

1.2.5 Prior to excavation, the site was used for arable cultivation. The excavation area consisted of an irregular parcel of land adjoining the existing residential area on the northern edge of Bramford. A tributary of the River Gipping lies further to the north of the site, to the south of Bramford Common; the area between the site and the common largely comprises agricultural fields. The area around the site consisted of three parcels of open land, including playing fields along with tennis courts and a

bowling green. The westernmost and northernmost parcels of land were in arable use. The easternmost parcel of land adjoining the river was under grass. Public footpaths crossed the southern edge of the northernmost parcel of land and the western edge of the easternmost parcel of land.

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

1.3.1 The archaeological and historical background of the site is based on a 1km search of the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER) supplemented by information from available historic maps and other documentary evidence (Fig. 2) as outlined in the Desk-based Assessment and WSI (Collings 2015; Wiseman 2016) and the Brief for Archaeological excavation of the site prepared by Suffolk County Council (Abraham 2016). **NB** Both the County HER code and the Monument ID (MSF) number are included below as the latter have been referenced in the DBA, WSI and evaluation report (and Fig. 2), while the Brief and HER utilise the former (BRF 002, IPS 182 *etc.*).

Prehistoric (c40,000BC-100BC)

1.3.2 The Suffolk HER records little evidence for earlier prehistoric activity around the development site. Those closest are all flint scatters or individual flakes dating from the Palaeolithic to Neolithic (BRF 002 MSF4485, BRF 011 MSF4495, BRF 013 MSF4498, BRF 156 MSF4512, BRF 151 MSF4514). Whilst it has been hypothesised that there was a prehistoric settlement at Bramford, which subsequently developed during the Roman period, the evidence for prehistoric activity of any date is largely restricted to find-spots. In general, this is indicative of temporary or transitory activity, with finds most likely derived from loss or discard during movement across the landscape.

1.3.3 There is a moderate level of later prehistoric activity in the wider area. A Bronze Age cinerary urn was found directly south of the site (BRF 010 MSF4494), while a Bronze Age spearhead, axe and flint are recorded one kilometre to the north-east (IPS 182 MSF1255).

1.3.4 Iron Age coins have been found in the wider environment (BRF 017 MSF 4502 to the north-west, BRF 029 MSF 11026 to the east) on both sides of the river. Excavations on the opposite side of the River Gipping to the east of the A14 found Early Iron Age settlement activity, including pits with large quantities of pottery (IPS 247). On the development site itself, trial trenching (BRF 123 MSF33871; Slater 2015) identified a late prehistoric field system aligned north-south, with ditches containing poorly worked Late Bronze Age/Iron Age flints.

1.3.5 There are a number of cropmarks recorded to the north and south-east of the site, consistent with prehistoric activity. These include a ring ditch immediately north of the site (BRF 003 MSF4486) and three in the field immediately to the south-east (BRF 006 MSF 4489, BRF 007 MSF4490, BRF 027 MSF10733); visible before the area was developed for housing. Whilst there is no definitive evidence for any prehistoric occupation within or adjoining the actual site itself, the cropmark evidence does suggest the likelihood of activity of this period in close proximity to it. It is possible that the site largely remained open land throughout this period, situated on the periphery of a number of small farmsteads.

Late Iron Age and Roman (c.100BC-AD410)

1.3.6 The site lies 31.5km to the north-east of the Roman town of Colchester and 64km south of the Roman town at Caistor, St Edmunds. Roman roads were established between the two centres, crossing the Suffolk landscape. There is evidence for Roman occupation of a rural nature recorded at the eastern edge of the study area.

1.3.7 The B1113 (which crosses The Street immediately to the west of the site) follows the line of a Roman road (BRF 023 MSF4510). Possible evidence for the road comprising metalling to a depth of approximately 0.80m below the modern ground level was revealed during monitoring of a gas pipeline replacement at the south of the excavation area (BRF 108 MSF32219). Two sherds of Roman pottery were also recovered during associated groundworks and monitoring at the south of the study area (BRF 107 MSF32218; not illustrated). Despite the presence of a Roman road near to the site, there is no evidence for any occupation of this date in the western part of the study area.

1.3.8 Most Roman activity in the wider area lies on the opposite side of the River Gipping. A Roman enclosure and post-built building were found at White House Road 1km to the east (IPS 247 MSF14086) and Gallo-Belgic style pottery was recovered from another site nearby (IPS 282 MSF17709).

Anglo-Saxon (AD410-AD1066)

1.3.9 There is limited evidence for Early Anglo-Saxon activity in the area, mainly comprising widely dispersed find spots or artefact scatters. A Late Saxon plate brooch (BSF 030 MSF11027) was found a kilometre to the south, in the historic centre of Bramford. Middle and Late Anglo-Saxon pottery has been found 500m and 1km south of the site (BRF 040 MSF 14393 and BRF 036 MSF12544).

1.3.10 Excavations 1km to the east of the current site on the opposite side of the River Gipping (IPS 247 MSF14086) have revealed a Middle Saxon settlement, with a post-built building, rubbish pits and an inhumation cemetery.

Medieval (AD1066-AD1500)

1.3.11 The village of Bramford was historically a predominantly agricultural settlement that developed close to the ford over the river, around the church of St Mary's (located some distance to the south-east of the site), the earliest elements of which are probably 13th century (BRF 024 MSF4511)., Bramford lay within the Hundred of Bosmere, and is recorded in the Domesday book: *'King Edward held Bramford as 12 carucates of land and as a manor. Then as now 40 villeins, 8 bordars and 1 slave. Then and afterwards 1 plough, now half. Then as now 18 ploughs belonging to the men. 30 acres of meadow. Then and now 1 mill. A church with 80 acres of free land and 1 plough. Then 10 pigs, now 12. Then as now 30 sheep. Then it was worth£...(blank) now £15. It is 1 league long and 1 league broad* (reproduced in Bramford Local History Group 2012, 9). After the conquest Bramford was held directly by King William and was therefore a royal manor, although the king subsequently granted the manor to provide income for the establishment of Battle Abbey, in thanks for his defeat of Harold. In 1130 Henry I granted Bramford to the Church of St Mary in York, but by 1250

the manor and rectory were held by the Bishop of Ely, and remained so until the Dissolution of the monasteries under Henry VIII. A survey undertaken of all the properties in the village in 1250 showed that by the 13th century Bramford was a thriving settlement with quite a large population (Bramford Local History Group 2012, 9-11).

1.3.12 Medieval pottery and metalwork have been found in several sites around the historic core of Bramford, 0.5km to 1km to the south-east of the site (BRF 005 MSF4488, BRF 036 MSF12545, BRF 037 MSF13270, BRF 040 MSF14394, BRF 054 MSF16153). Small collections of pottery, indicative of agricultural activity/manuring, have also been recovered 500m north (BRF 021 MSF4508) and 800m northwest (BRF 014 MSF4499) of the development site.

1.3.13 The trial trench evaluation of the current site revealed a medieval field system, along with a number of pits and possible enclosures along the western side of the site (BRF 123; Slater 2015 and see below). A small assemblage of medieval artefacts was recovered from the site comprising a single fragment of worn glass, a copper alloy buckle fragment, two copper alloy suspension rings and eleven sherds of pottery (BRF 141 MSF20062). These were interpreted as being indicative of low-level activity and / or manuring or similar agricultural activities. Pottery recovered from several features suggested a 13th-14th century date. These remains were interpreted as outlying fields, related to the medieval settlement core located approximately 800m to the south-east, in close proximity to the St Mary's church.

Post-medieval and modern (AD1500-Present)

1.3.14 Bramford expanded during the early post-medieval period and local natural resources comprising clay, lime and flint were used in the construction of buildings in the village.

1.3.15 Bramford Hall was constructed 800m west of the development site in the 17th century (BRF 038 MSF14108), and had a large park associated with it. The building was largely demolished in the mid-20th century. No evidence of an earlier hall in this location has been found.

1.3.16 There is fairly limited evidence for below ground remains of post-medieval date recorded within the vicinity of the site. The evidence consists of a well revealed at The Gables, south-east of the site (BRF 012 MSF4497) and two pits recorded at St Marys Close also to the south-east (BRF 072 MSF23642).

1.3.17 Within the wider area of Bramford there are records of sixteen post-medieval buildings, structural remains or former structures. These include an 18th century watermill (BRF 048 MSF15840) and a papermill (BRF 076 MSF24575). There are four remains relating to industrial activity comprising three brick kilns and one lime kiln (BRF 039 MSF14833, BRF 039 MSF14838, BRF 042 MSF14839 and BRF 144 MSF14840).

Cartographic evidence

1.3.18 This section is based on the description of the cartographic sources and aerial images presented in the previous DBA (Collings 2015, 24-25). In general these show that the site has predominantly been open land over recent centuries and consequently the maps and images are not reproduced here but can be viewed in appendices 3.1 – 3.11

in the DBA. However, the broad site development revealed by the excavation is shown on Fig. 17, overlain on the 1880 first edition Ordnance Survey map.

1.3.19 There are a number of early maps of the area around the site, these include Saxton's Map of Suffolk (1579) and Van der Keere's Map (1605) that broadly show the locations of Ipswich and Bramford. However, they do not provide much detail of the layout of the area around Bramford. Hodskinson's Map of Suffolk (1783) does provide more detail, with the area around the site shown as open land and a road lies to the west following broadly the same alignment as the present road known as 'The Street.' There had clearly been some development along either side of the road within the central part of Bramford village, to the south of the site, while the location of Bramford Hall (see above) is identified to the west of the site. Two separate buildings are also shown to the immediate west of the site, fronting the road. These are situated in the location of the present day properties known as 'The Row.'

1.3.20 Similarly, the Ordnance Surveyors Drawing of 1796 shows the excavation site as open land with additional buildings to the immediate west of the site.

1.3.21 The Tithe map of Bramford (1848) shows that the area around the site comprised agricultural fields, falling within three parcels of land. The field boundaries of the northern and western parcels of land were slightly different to the present day ones but the general arrangement is broadly the same. However, the apportionment does not indicate the land use at this time. A single building was located immediately to the west of the excavation area in the location of the present day 'The Row'.

1.3.22 By the time of the 1880 Ordnance Survey Map (Fig. 3), the area of the development site still comprised three parcels of open land broadly the same as the present day arrangement, although a pond and two ditches or leats are shown in the eastern field. Footpaths are shown along the southern edge of the northern field and the western edge of the western field. A single building is evident to the west of the application site in the location of the present day 'The Row' and the overall footprint appears to be broadly the same as the present day terrace. The associated boundary between the building and the site is now clearly shown and is the same as the present day. A building is shown along the boundary at the western edge of the application site. There seems to have been little or no change to area of the site by the time of the publication of the Ordnance Survey Maps dating between 1905 and 1938.

1.3.23 The 1945 and 1946 aerial photographs show the area around the site as being open land largely situated beyond the developed part of Bramford. There had been some dispersed development along the road further to the north but the surrounding area remained predominantly open land.

1.3.24 During the later 20th century there was significant modern development within Bramford and expansion to the north of the village's historic centre, including extensive residential development in the area to the immediate south of the excavation area. However, land to the north and to the east on the opposite side of the river remained open land.

1.3.25 Modern maps show that the site continued to comprise three parcels of open land; little changed since the mid-20th century although the leats and pond noted earlier in

the eastern field (see 1.3.24) have been infilled. The area adjoining the site, between the westernmost parcel and the easternmost parcel have relatively recently been established as a playground and recreational ground.

The Evaluation (2015)

1.3.26 During October 2015, an archaeological trial trench evaluation was carried out by Pre-Construct Archaeology on the land to the east of The Street (BRF 123; Slater 2015). The evaluation consisted of the excavation of 33 trial trenches totalling c.990m. The trenches revealed features relating to two main phases of activity on the site: a later prehistoric field system (Bronze Age to Iron Age; see above), aligned north-south, and a medieval field system (c.11th-14th century; see above) aligned northwest-southeast/northeast-southwest. A single sherd of Ipswich-Thetford ware pottery was found re-deposited within a 13th-14th century pit (**E105**), hinting at some Late Saxon activity in the vicinity. This suggested that the site was part of outlying fields, located away from the centre of settlement. Most of the activity identified during the evaluation was recorded in the south-western corner of the site. The current excavation targeted the areas identified by trenches 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 9, 10 and 14, where prehistoric and medieval remains were identified (see above). The results from these trial trenches are covered in Appendix D.

2 EXCAVATION AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims

2.1.1 The project aims and objectives were as follows:

i. To determine or confirm the general nature of any remains present.
ii. To determine or confirm the approximate date or date range of any remains, by means of artefactual or other evidence.
iii. To investigate cropmarks previously identified, within the Attenuation Area; and to confirm or otherwise the Anglo-Saxon date suggested by the results of a trenching evaluation to the north.

2.2 Regional Research Aims

(based on Medlycott 2011)

2.2.1 The origin and development of different rural medieval settlement types for the east of England.

2.2.2 What forms do farms take, can building types be identified and how far can functions be attributed to them?

2.2.3 Are there regional or landscape variations in settlement locations, density and type.

2.2.4 How far can the size and shape of fields be related to agricultural regimes.

2.3 Site specific Research Objectives

2.3.1 Amongst the more specific aims and research questions of the excavation for the later prehistoric and medieval phases were:

- Evidence for the development of Bronze Age field systems and their perpetuation into the Iron Age.
- Evidence for the nature of lithic technologies in the later Bronze Age and Iron Age
- Evidence for the uses of land along the River Gipping valley during the Middle Ages
- Evidence for the use of land surrounding developing medieval settlements, and the relationship between village and farmland.

2.4 Fieldwork methodology

2.4.1 The methodology used followed that outlined in the brief (Abraham 2016) and detailed in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Wiseman 2016; Drummond-Murray 2018)

2.4.2 Machine excavation was carried out by two 360 type excavator using a 1.90m wide flat-bladed ditching bucket under constant supervision of a suitably qualified and experienced archaeologist.

2.4.3 The excavation involved stripping an area of 8,600m^2 of top and subsoil on the eastern edge of the development site, adjacent to the western side of The Street. Subsequently a further 4,500 m^2 area was opened for an attenuation pond to the north of the main excavation site to investigate some cropmark anomalies (Fig. 1).

2.4.4 The site was stripped to the archaeological levels by two 360-type excavators, with spoil being transported using two dumper trucks and stored in the field immediately to the east of the excavation area.

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

2.4.6 Features were excavated by hand and recorded to provide an accurate assessment of their character and contents. Excavation characterised the full archaeological sequence down to undisturbed natural deposits. Apparently natural features (such as tree throws) were sampled sufficiently to establish their character.

2.4.7 Within the Attenuation Area, features were hand excavated apart from a large natural hollow where (following discussion with the county archaeologist) the machine was used to excavate a slot to enable it to be characterised efficiently.

2.4.8 All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using OA East's pro-forma sheets. Trench/feature locations, plans and sections were recorded at appropriate scales and colour and monochrome photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits.

2.4.9 The site was mapped using a combination of hand drawn plans and digital planning, tied into the Ordnance Survey using a survey-grade differential Leica GPS fitted with "Smartnet" technology (with an accuracy of 5mm horizontal and 10mm vertical). This data was further enhanced by photogrammetry based on images obtained from an aerial drone and processed using Agisoft software to form overall combined plans in both CAD and GIS.

2.4.10 Bulk samples were taken from a range of site features and deposits to target the recovery of plant remains (charcoal and macrobotanical), fish, bird, small mammal and amphibian bone and small artefacts. Environmental samples were taken from well stratified, datable deposits.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction and presentation of results

3.1.1 The results of the excavation are presented below, and include a stratigraphic description of the archaeological remains. Details of all contexts from the excavation area are included in Appendix A, whilst those from the Attenuation Area are in Appendix B, with finds and environmental reports presented in Appendices C and D respectively.

3.1.2 An overall feature plan is provided showing excavated sections within the excavation area (Fig. 4a) and attenuation area (Fig 4b), followed by an overall phase plan (Fig. 5). More detailed plans are included for each of the main phases of the site's sequence (Figs 6-10), along with a detailed inset plans of selected features (Figs 11-15). Selected sections are provided in Figs 16a and 16b. In the following text section, where multiple sections have been excavated along, for example, a ditch they are referred to by the lowest cut number assigned to the feature. These key cut numbers have been rendered in larger font on the various phase plans. Where the text refers to cut numbers issued during the 2015 evaluation, to avoid confusion these are prefixed with an '**E**' to distinguish them from the excavation contexts.

3.1.3 Two distinct groupings of features were identified within the main excavation area. In the north-western corner of the site was a concentration of linear and discrete features covering an area of 1016m^2, referred to as Area 1. Located within the south-western corner of the site was a far denser collection of archaeological features, predominantly dating to the 13th-15th/16th centuries, covering an area of some 1800 m^2 (Area 2). Both groupings were located within an area defined by a large enclosure ditch (Ditch Line 1) covering an area of 4388m^2.

3.1.4 Whilst a large finds assemblage was recovered from the site and a relatively large proportion of features and deposits produced datable pottery, well-preserved environmental remains were scarcer. Thus, most of the identifiable animal bone derived from a small number of features that contained pig burials, while charred plant remains were present in most of the processed samples, but these typically occurred at low densities.

Site phasing

3.1.5 Excavated features and layers have been grouped into five phases based upon a combination of (datable) finds evidence, stratigraphy and the spatial relationships between the various identified features. Activity relating to three broad archaeological periods (prehistoric, medieval and post-medieval) was revealed, within which occasional sub-phases have been identified, as set out below. Within these sub-phases there are some inter-cutting features that indicate some fairly intense activity (but not additional phases).

3.1.6 The earliest features include a pit containing Beaker pottery, broadly contemporary with which was a scatter of other pits that produced worked and burnt flint. However, the majority of the archaeology dates from the 13th to 15th/16th centuries. Although a small amount of residual Roman building material was recovered from the site (four

certain and one possible fragments of Roman tile were collected from midden layer 133), alongside a single sherd of pottery found in a ditch and a 4th century coin from the topsoil, none of the excavated features or deposits can be attributed to this period.

3.1.7 Extensive midden deposits were encountered – these are described in the stratigraphic text under Phase 4 as they represent a change of site use, but in reality were clearly long-lived and probably originated towards the end of Phase 3.2, which is the phase they are referred to in the Appendices.

Phase 1: Prehistoric (c.4000 – AD43)

Phase 2: Early medieval (AD 11th to 12th century)

Phase 3: High medieval (c. 12th to 14th century)

Phase 3.1: *c*.12th to 13th century

Phase 3.2: *c*.13th to 14th century

Phase 4: Late medieval (late 14th/15th-16th century)

Phase 5: Post-medieval (16th to 18th century)

3.1.8 **NB:** in the relevant individual phase plans a distinction has been made between features containing dating evidence and those which are undated but have been phased on the basis of their spatial or stratigraphic associations/relationships with dated features. In addition, further caveats are given in the text below concerning the ambiguity of some of the phasing, particularly with regard to Phases 3.1 and 3.2.

3.2 General soils and ground conditions

3.2.1 Detailed soil descriptions are included in the text where appropriate, although in general the deposits encountered during excavation comprised single fills of similar pale to dark grey brown silty or sandy clays with occasional small stone inclusions. A full context list can be found along with the relevant results of the 2015 evaluation and specialist reports in the appendices.

3.2.2 The natural geology of clay sands and gravels was overlain by a clay silt subsoil (2), which in turn was overlain by topsoil (1). The depth of the excavation from the top of the modern layers to the top of the natural varied from 0.76m in the north-east corner of the trench to 0.72m at the south-west corner.

3.2.3 Ground conditions throughout the excavation were generally good, and the site remained dry throughout apart from occasional spells of snow. Archaeological features, where present, were easy to identify against the underlying natural geology.

3.3 Phase 1: Prehistoric (*c*. 4000BC-AD43)

Overview

3.3.1 The evidence for prehistoric activity at the site was somewhat limited, being represented by a single pit containing prehistoric pottery, a number of pits containing burnt and/or worked flint and a ditch (Fig. 6). Additionally, residual sherds of prehistoric pottery were recovered from the central part of the Phase 3.2-4 midden layer (133), located in the southern part of the site and a background scatter of worked flint was also found in later features. Combined, analysis of the pottery and worked flint suggest that this activity was largely of Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age date. No definitive evidence for the Bronze Age field system, suggested by the evaluation, was found.

Area 2

Beaker pit and other features

3.3.2 The single feature containing prehistoric pottery was isolated pit **294** (Fig. 16a, section 77; Plate 1). This sub-circular feature was located towards the north-eastern corner of the site, beyond Areas 1 and 2. The feature had a broad north to south orientation. Steep sided, the pit had a U-shaped profile with a width of 1.44m and a depth of 0.12m. The pit contained a single silt sand fill (293), with medium stones at the side of the cut, and produced 47 sherds (522g) of Beaker pottery (Plate 2) and a substantial assemblage of 76 worked flints. The pottery assemblage includes the remains of at least 14 different vessels whilst the flint assemblage includes knapping waste alongside a range of retouched tools, dominated by scrapers. Sampling of this pit yielded charred plant remains including hazelnut shell and 18 charred grains – however, the morphology of the latter suggests that these may represent intrusive medieval material.

3.3.3 The remainder of the features that can probably be attributed to the Early Bronze Age comprised two lines of parallel pits (**43**, **46**, **60 62**, **235**, **244**, **246**, **266**) *c*. 50m south-west of pit **294** in the south-central part of Area 2. The rows of pits were positioned approximately 5m apart, aligned broadly north-west to south-east for a distance of c. 15m.

3.3.4 Sub-circular pit **62** was located on the southern edge of this group of features and was 0.95m wide and 0.09m deep with a U-shaped profile. It is of note as its single brown grey clay silt fill (61) contained a large amount (970g) of unworked burnt flint along with flintwork typical of the later Neolithic or Early Bronze Age period. A single fragment of animal bone was also recovered.

3.3.5 The nearby pits all exhibited similar characteristics to pit **62**: being sub-circular or oval in plan, with gently sloping sides and wide U-shaped profiles. Although they contained no datable pottery, some of these features produced quantities of burnt or worked flint. These include pit **46** (width 1.10m, depth 0.20m) containing three fragments of worked flint and pit **244** (width 0.75m, depth 0.32m) containing 194g of worked and burnt flint. Within the immediate vicinity of these features were pits **246** and **266**, which produced no finds but were possibly part of the same group of pits.

3.3.6 Also worthy of note was pit **60**, directly adjacent to pit **62**. The pit shared similar characteristics and dimensions (width 0.75m, depth 0.09m) to the other features in the vicinity. The single fill of the pit (59) was a clay silt which contained 684g of burnt flint. This feature also contained a single sherd of 11th to 13th century pottery, that is likely to have derived from later ditch **50** which truncated the pit.

3.3.7 Also part of this group was pit **43**. Although this pit contained no datable material, its morphology was similar to those of the other potential prehistoric pits around it. Its single fill (98) was a red brown silt sand, which was cut by Phase 3.1 ditch **41**.

3.3.8 Close by was pit **235**, which was 1.08m wide and 0.27m deep. It was circular, moderately-steeply sided with a U shaped profile. Its single fill (234) of mid-brown sand silt contained two pieces of worked flint, probably of Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age date.

3.3.9 On the south-western edge of this pit group was a narrow linear feature (**154**) that was 1.5m long, with a north-east to south-west alignment. This gully-like feature had gently sloped sides and was U-shaped in profile, with a width of 0.26m and a depth of 0.10m. It contained two fills: a yellow brown silt clay (155) which was overlain by a dark grey brown silt sand (156). Neither of the fills contained any datable material. The feature was cut by a pit (**157**) at its north-eastern end. This pit was circular, had gently sloped sides, a U-shaped profile and was shallow (0.16m deep). Its width was 0.70m and its single fill (158) of dark brown grey silt sand contained several pieces of worked flint (of which four were burnt) and one fragment of animal bone.

3.3.10 Approximately 10m to the east of this feature was another narrow linear feature (**247**) which although undated was very similar in form to gully **154** and was aligned north to south. This feature was 2.1m long, 0.26m wide and 0.12m deep and contained a single fill (248) of silt sand.

Ditch 308

3.3.11 Located in the south-east corner of the site, within Area 2, was a shallow linear feature (**308**), which measured 0.40m wide and 0.12m deep. It had moderately steep sides with a concave base and a single fill (309) of red brown silt sand containing no finds. However, during the evaluation, the ditch had been recorded as being possibly recut (as **E146** and **E148** in trench 5) and produced 10 Bronze Age to Iron Age flints (Slater 2015). Interpreted as being a possible Middle Bronze Age feature, this ditch ran for a total of 14.22m on a north-east to south-west alignment.

3.4 Phase 2: Early medieval (c. AD 11th to 12th century)

Overview

3.4.1 Although a relatively substantial assemblage of handmade early medieval pottery was recovered from the site, the overwhelming majority was found within features and deposits attributed to Phase 3 (high medieval), and is likely to reflect the continued use of these early medieval wares, alongside other pottery types, into the late 12th and 13th centuries. In a small number of cases, however, it has been possible, with varying degrees of confidence, to attribute features to a preceding early medieval phase. These include features which can be shown to clearly predate the main phase of medieval activity on stratigraphic grounds and/or which produced pottery made up exclusively of early medieval wares.

3.4.2 This evidence of earlier medieval activity was largely restricted to the north-western corner (Area 1) of the site, represented by a series of curvilinear ditches and pits possibly associated with a small farmstead or dwelling (Fig. 7). There were also a few scattered features belonging to this phase in the south-east of the site (Area 2), while the presence of residual pottery in later contexts across the rest of the site could indicate that other early medieval features may have been destroyed by later activity.

Area 1 (Fig.7)

Curvilinear ditches

3.4.3 A narrow curvilinear ditch (**300**; Plate 3) was revealed in the north-east corner of the site in Area 1. The ditch extended for 10m on a north to south-west orientation and was excavated in two places: **300** (filled by 301) and **652** (filled by 651), from which two sherds of 11th to 12th century pottery were recovered. The width of the ditch ranged from 0.38m to 0.52m and its depth was 0.17m. It had steep sides with a U-shaped profile and contained a single fill of mid-reddish brown silt sand.

3.4.4 A further 1.85m to the west was another curvilinear ditch (**304**) on a similar alignment. This feature was only 4.3m long and was cut at its southern end by Phase 3.1 ditch **376**. The ditch was excavated at its northern end, where it measured 0.84m wide and 0.29m deep. Its single fill (305) was a dark reddish brown silt sand containing two sherds (19g) of 11th-13th century pottery and was cut at its southern end by Phase 3.1 ditch **372** (see below).

3.4.5 Located *c*.8m to the west was a further curvilinear ditch (**461**). This feature extended for 3.8m on a north-west to south-east alignment and was excavated in two places: **461** (filled by 462) and **465** (filled by 466). The width of the ditch ranged from 0.32m to 0.58m and its depth varied from 0.14m to 0.16m. It had a steep sided, U-shaped profile and contained a single fill of mid-brown grey sandy silt. Although this feature produced no finds, it was cut at its north-western end by Phase 3.2 pit **463** and its similarity in morphology and proximity to ditches **300** and **304** suggest it probably belongs to this phase.

3.4.6 A further 2m to the west was another ditch (**467**). This linear feature extended for 4.2m on a north-east to south-west orientation and was excavated in two places: **467**

(filled by 468) and **547** (filled by 548). The width of the ditch varied from 0.56m at the south to 1.1m in the north and its depth ranged from 0.23m to 0.25m, with a steep sided U-shaped profile. Its single fill was a mid-reddish brown sandy silt and it was cut at its south-western end by a posthole (**469**). This feature was partly overlain by an extensive midden layer (549) belonging to Phase 4 and the small pottery assemblage recovered from its fills included early medieval sherds alongside some later medieval sherds, probably representing intrusive material derived from this midden deposit.

3.4.7 Posthole **469** was a circular, steep-sided feature, 0.30m wide and 0.21m deep. The fill of this feature (470) was a grey brown sand silt containing animal bone. Directly adjacent to the north-west was another posthole (**471**), probably associated with **469**. This posthole was 0.52m wide and 0.10m deep, with a concave profile. It contained a single fill (472) which was a sterile brown grey sand silt. This feature was overlain by a later midden layer (546).

Area 2 (Fig. 7)

3.4.8 Located close to the western edge of the excavation in Area 2 was pit **479**. This sub-circular feature (Fig 16a, section 124) was 1.20m long and 1.12m wide with a depth of 0.42m. It was steep-sided with a U-shaped profile and contained two fills. Its lower fill (478) was a mid-brown sand silt which was overlain by a mid-grey brown sand silt (477) containing three sherds of pottery dating from the 10th to 13th century, lava quern and several fragments of animal bone. Sampling of both fills produced a relatively rich assemblage of plant remains including charred wheat, barley and oat grains, crop weeds, and seeds of sedge and duckweed – both indicative of wet conditions. The pit was located within a cluster of later (Phase 3.2) pits (**666**, **671**, **673**, see below) but as its pottery was made up exclusively of early medieval wares it has tentatively been assigned to this phase.

3.4.9 Located some 12m to the south-east was a steep sided sub-circular pit (**558**). This feature was U-shaped in profile, 1.10m wide and 0.54m deep, and contained two fills. The lower fill (571) was a mid-grey brown silt sand, while the upper fill (570) was a dark red brown silt sand, neither of which produced any finds. This pit was cut by Phase 3.1 enclosure ditch **537**.

3.4.10 Pit **215**, positioned a few metres to the north-east, was rectangular, 0.60m wide and 0.20m deep. It had a flat base with moderately steep sides. The feature contained a single fill (214) of mid-grey brown silt sand and has been attributed to this phase on the basis that it was cut by Phase 3.1 ditch **209**, although it did contain three pottery sherds dating from the 12th to 14th centuries - which are suggested here to be intrusive.

3.4.11 Adjacent to pit **558** was a group of five postholes (Post Hole Group 1). This group consisted of posthole **559** filled by 568, **641** filled by 640, **711** filled by 710, **713** filled by 712, and **715** filled by 714. These postholes were all circular in plan, U-shaped in profile and steep sided. The diameters of these features varied from 0.18m to 0.40m and they were between 0.07m and 0.16m deep. The fills comprised grey brown silt sands. Although there was no evidence of packing or postpipes, two of these features (**641** and **711**) contained pottery dating from the 11th to 12th centuries, whilst

posthole **713** also produced fragments of lava quern stone and three fragments of animal bone.

3.5 Phase 3: High medieval (*c*. 12th to 14th century)

Overview

3.5.1 The majority of the finds from the features within this phase date to the 13th and 14th centuries, representing intensive activity during the high medieval period. An attempt has been made to divide this broad period into two sub-phases, Phase 3.1 (12th to 13th century) and Phase 3.2 (13th to 14th century). This division has been imposed to reflect a major re-organisation of the ditched boundaries and enclosure systems on the site during this period, with a substantial boundary ditch (Ditch Line 1) and a somewhat irregular rectangular enclosure (Enclosure 1) established during Phase 3.1, subsequently replaced by a regular rectangular enclosure (Enclosure 2) in Phase 3.2. Whilst the sequence of these major ditched boundaries and enclosures has been confidently determined by the analysis of stratigraphic relationships, it should be acknowledged that the attribution of other features (especially discrete pits and postholes) to a particular sub-phase is often somewhat more speculative, largely due to the small quantities of pottery from many features, coupled with the relatively long currency of many of the medieval pottery wares. As a general rule, and partly as a matter of convenience, most of the more poorly dated discrete features have been attributed to Phase 3.2 on the basis of their spatial relationship to other features and to the overall layout of the Phase 3.2 enclosure system. Equally, it should be noted that the sub-phasing presented here, whilst useful in terms of delineating a major change in the organisation of the site, represents a considerable simplification of what was evidently a complex sequence of activity, as attested particularly by some sequences of intercutting features within Phase 3.2.

3.5.2 In summary, Phase 3 saw continued activity in Area 1, with several features attributed to the earlier part of this period (Phase 3.1). Significant activity was also evident in the southern half of the site in Area 2, with the establishment of the large boundary ditch (Ditch Line 1) and Enclosure 1, laid out perpendicular to the road, along with a number of pits and postholes. Phase 3.2 was represented by two ovens and a group of pits in Area 1, whilst in Area 2 Enclosure 1 was replaced by a second rectangular enclosure (Enclosure 2), which was subdivided into three plots (A, B and C). These plots contained a variety of settlement-related features including two further ovens, a well, pits and postholes; some of which may represent poorly-defined structures. It is likely that the middens assigned to Phase 4 may have originated at the end of Phase 3.2 (they are described under Phase 4).

3.5.3 The four ovens were not associated with substantial pottery assemblages, and their attribution to Phase 3.2 is tentative, based largely on their spatial relationship to other features and on the basis that this phase appears to have seen the most intense phase of domestic-type activity on the site. An attempt was made to refine the dating of these features through radiocarbon dating, with a sample of charred barley grain from one oven in Area 1 (Oven 1) submitted for dating. Due to a significant plateau in the radiocarbon calibration curve for this period this returned a broad date range of AD

1042 to 1224 at 95.4% confidence (SUERC-87381; 877±30 BP; App. H), which straddles Phases 2, 3.1 and 3.2, and on this basis further dating has little potential to provide a precise date for these features.

Phase 3.1 (c. 12th-13th century) Fig. 8a

Major boundary and associated ditches (Areas 1 and 2)

3.5.4 A significant element of this phase was a fairly substantial L-shaped boundary ditch (Ditch Line 1), the major length of which was parallel to The Street.

3.5.5 The earliest feature in the sequence associated with Ditch Line 1 was a short length of ditch (**122**), which was cut by the ditch line at its eastern end. This ditch, which extended for 2.54m on a north-west to south-east alignment, was 0.38m wide and 0.16m deep with a U-shaped profile. Its single fill was a sterile mid red brown silt sand (121) containing no finds.

3.5.6 The earliest iteration of Ditch Line 1 itself was ditch **41** (Plate 4). This linear feature extended from the south-eastern end of the site, running across the site for 19.40m on a south-west to north-east orientation before possibly turning towards the north-west where it ran for another 30.48m before being cut/replaced by ditch **30**. The ditch, which had previously been noted during the evaluation (as **E121** in Trench 4), was excavated in four places (**41**, **125**, **164**, **233**). Its width ranged from 1.1m to 1.4m, whilst its depth was from 0.12m to 0.48m. It contained three fills: a lower fill (120) of mid-red brown silt sand that was overlain by another red brown silt sand (124, 162) and a final fill (123, 163) of darker red brown silt sand. No datable evidence was recovered from this feature.

3.5.7 Ditch **125** forming Ditch Line 1 cut an earlier pit **127**: a sub-circular feature with steep sides and a U shaped profile. It was 0.30m wide and 0.5m deep. Its single fill of mid red brown silt sand contained no datable finds. Whilst it predated the Phase 3.1 ditch, it had no obvious spatial association (or proximity) to any other features from the earlier phases.

3.5.8 Ditch **41** was subsequently replaced by a more extensive ditch line (ditch **30**=**87**/**110**/**118**/**231**/**442**) which extended across the southern part of the site on a south-west to north-east alignment for 27.5m before turning in a north-west direction and running for another 93m towards the north-western limit of the excavation. The ditch had been previously noted during the evaluation phase (as **E123** in Trench 4, **E135** in Trench 5 and **E161** in Trench 10). Within the excavation area the ditch was excavated in six places (**30** filled by 31, **39** (Plate 4) filled by 38 and 40, **87** filled by 85, **110** filled by 111, **118** filled by 119, 124, **231** (Fig. 16a, section 64, Plate 5) filled by 255 (containing one fragment of animal bone) and **442** filled by 441).

3.5.9 This ditch was steep sided with a U-shaped profile and a concave base with a width between 0.74m and 2.5m and a depth between 0.12m and 0.66m. It contained two fills, an initial silting of light brown grey silt sand (124, 264) 0.30 to 0.70m thick and an upper fill of mid-red brown silt sand 0.12m to 0.66m thick (31, 85, 111, 119, 124, 129, 165, 255 and 441). It was cut by a later (Phase 3.2) ditch (**28**). At the south-western terminal of the ditch (**110**) there was an apparent break of 2.21m before a possible

recommencement of the ditch, represented by linear feature **67**. The dating evidence for the entire ditch was scant, consisting of a single sherd of residual Romano-British pottery from ditch cut **30** (31) and two sherds of 13th to 14th century pottery from cut **130** (128, which also contained one fragment of animal bone).

3.5.10 Ditch **295** was a short narrow linear feature that was revealed extending for 9.8m from the southern limit of the excavation area on a south-west to north-east alignment. This ditch had a U-shaped profile, its width was 0.30m and its depth was 0.12m. Its single fill (296) was a dark grey brown silt sand. This ditch may have formed (with either ditch **30** or **41**) part of an entrance (south-east) to the enclosed area between Ditch Line 1 and The Street; it was cut by another ditch (**67**) on the same alignment.

3.5.11 Ditch **67** (Fig. 16a, section 105) comprised a small linear cut extending in a north-east to south-west orientation for 9m (**67** filled by 68 and 69 and **297** filled by 298 and 299). The ditch was U-shaped in profile with a concave base and steep sides and measured from 0.5m to 0.9m wide and from 0.09m to 0.15m deep. The lower fill (68, 298) was a 0.05m thick-light yellow brown sand overlain by a dark brown grey sand silt (69, 299 containing several fragments of animal bone). As previously described, the ditch may have formed part of an entrance into the enclosure with ditch **30** and may have been a recut or re-establishment of earlier ditch **295** which it truncated.

Features in Area 1 (Fig. 8a)

3.5.12 Phase 2 ditch **467** had by this point gone out of use and was silting up, with cut **563** containing 13th century pottery in its fill.

3.5.13 Located close to the north-western edge of the excavation was an undated single linear feature (**372;** Fig. 12, section 95) that was broadly parallel with Ditch Line 1 and measured 10.35m long. It was excavated in four places (**372** filled by 373 containing 21 fragments of animal bone, **376** filled by 377 containing six fragments of animal bone and lava quern, **634** filled by 635 and **654** filled by 653). Its width varied from 0.55m to 0.70m whilst its depth ranged from 0.06m (at its excavated terminal, **654**) to 0.48m. Its single fill was a reddish brown sand silt from which no datable pottery or other finds were recovered. This ditch cut earlier, Phase 2, linear feature **304** on its southern terminal, and was in turn truncated by Phase 3.2 pit **374**.

3.5.14 Positioned to the north-west of this ditch was a pit (**486**), with a width of 1.24m and a depth of 0.64m. It contained two fills: an initial fill (487) of grey brown sand silt (0.38m thick) overlaid by a grey brown sand silt (488), both of which produced pottery dating from the 11th to 13th centuries. Two further pits (**E103** and **E107**) were also identified in evaluation Trench 9 and may have been contemporary.

Features predating Enclosure 1 in Area 2 (Fig. 8a)

3.5.15 Among the earliest discrete feature assigned to this phase in Area 2 was a posthole (**393**), cut by ditch **391** on the eastern side of Enclosure 1. This was a sub-circular, moderately steep-sided feature containing a single fill (392) of red brown silt sand with no finds, postpipe or packing within its fill.

3.5.16 Roughly 8m from the south corner was a sub-circular pit **543**, measuring 1.2m wide and up to 0.64m deep with a U-shaped profile. This pit contained three fills, the earliest of which (542) was a dark grey brown silt sand. This was overlaid by a mid-grey

brown silt sand (541) which contained a sherd of 11th to 13th century pottery. Overlying this was a final disuse fill (540) of light grey brown silt sand which was 0.44m thick and contained five sherds of pottery from the 11th to 14th century. The pit was cut on its northern edge by a posthole (**539**).

3.5.17 Posthole **539** measured 0.5m in width and 0.1m deep and contained a mid-grey brown silt sand which was archaeologically sterile; containing no indication of a postpipe or any packing material. Both the pit and posthole were truncated by linear feature **537** (see below).

3.5.18 Enclosure 1 ditch **189** (see below) truncated a pit **143**, also partly excavated as **685** at its southern end. This pit was sub-circular, moderately steeply sided with a single fill (142/684) of mid-grey brown sand silt containing sherds of pottery dating from the 12th to 14th century. Towards the terminal of ditch **189** (slot **630**), the ditch truncated another earlier feature (**626**). This was the possible butt end of another linear feature but only a very small amount of it was visible; it was 1m in length, 0.32m wide and 0.08m deep. Its single fill (627) was a grey brown sand silt containing four sherds of pottery from the 11th to 14th centuries.

Enclosure 1 and related features (Fig. 8b)

3.5.19 Enclosure 1 was formed by intercutting ditches **141**, **189**, **205** and **537**, which created a smaller enclosure within the larger area defined by Ditch Line 1, which may still have been at least partly open in this phase. This enclosure was broadly perpendicular to The Street, although the eastern arm (**539**) was on a slightly different north-west to south-east alignment. Possibly associated with this enclosure were two further linear features (**81** and **99**) located 11m to the south-east, on a broadly similar alignment to ditches **209** and **141**. The ditches were not visible within (or to the north of) the adjacent evaluation trench and consequently there was no direct spatial relationship with the features associated with Enclosure 1. Therefore, it is also possible that these ditches were related to a separate feature or enclosure, although too little was exposed to allow further interpretation.

3.5.20 The north-west to south-east aligned part of the enclosure ditch appears to have been recut on at least two occasions. The area exposed within the enclosure measured approximately 485m^2.

3.5.21 The main northern course of the enclosure ditch was formed by ditch **189** (Fig. 16a, section 46, Plate 6). This linear feature was excavated in five places: **189** (filled by 188 containing a sherd of 11th to 13th century pottery), **314** (filled by 315 (Fig. 16a, section 84)), **228** (filled by 226 and 227, the latter producing a fragment of lava quern and eight sherds of 12th to 13th century pottery), **349** (filled by 350) and **630** (filled by 631 and containing five sherds of 13th to 14th century pottery). The ditch was recorded in a south-west to north-east orientation for 19.64m before sharply turning towards the south-east for 15m and terminating (at **630**) The ditch was steep sided with a U-shaped profile. In width, ditch **189** ranged from 0.38m at its terminal to 1.76m, and in depth from 0.17m to 0.65m. For most of its length the ditch contained a single fill of dark red brown silt sand, although at one point (**228**) an upper fill (226) of dark grey brown sand silt was recorded, and produced eight sherds of 12th to 13th century pottery.

3.5.22 The northern arm of enclosure ditch **189** was cut by a later ditch/recut (**187**), whilst its eastern arm was cut by Phase 3.2 pit **274** and, at its terminal, by another pit, **628**.

3.5.23 On the northern edge of Enclosure 1, to the south of ditch **189**, a further length of ditch was recorded (**205** (Fig. 16a, section 49). This ditch was exposed from the western edge, running on a south-west to north-east alignment for 7.86m before turning towards the north-west. It may have run into ditch **189** but the intersection between the two features was truncated by a north-east to south-west running Phase 3.2 ditch (**185**). This ditch was 1.18m wide and 0.24m in depth. Its single fill (204) consisted of a dark red brown silt sand which produced a single sherd of 11th to 13th century pottery.

3.5.24 Directly to the south-east of the terminal of ditch **189**, and possibly cut by it, was a shorter linear ditch (**209**) that was on a similar alignment and was recorded for a length of 7.3m. This steep sided ditch was excavated in two sections: **209** (filled by 208, containing pottery from the 13th and 14th century, two fragments of lava quern and three fragments of animal bone) and **691** (filled by 690, containing two sherds of 12th to 13th century pottery (Fig. 16a, section 163)). It was 0.70m wide and its depth ranged from 0.14m to 0.40m. Its single fill was a mid-grey brown silt sand. Fill 208 contained sherds that were part of the same vessel also recovered from Phase 3.2 pit **274** and pit **271** (fill 269), indicating that the ditch was still open but no longer maintained and was silting up during this later phase.

3.5.25 Ditch **209** cut pit **215** and was itself cut by Phase 3.2 pits **211** and **213** and Phase 3.1 pit **225**. This ditch represents a possible recut of the terminal of **189**.

3.5.26 Immediately to the south-east of the terminal of ditch **209**, another similar ditch (**537**) may have formed the northern side of the enclosure defined by ditch **189**. This ditch had previously been recorded during the evaluation (as **E119** in Trench 2) – where it produced two sherds of 11th to 13th century pottery. It was revealed on a north-west to south-east alignment for 5.3m before turning more sharply towards the south-west for 8.5m before terminating. This ditch was cut by a number of pits and postholes along its alignment, and also by Phase 3.2 ditch **194**. It was excavated in three places: **537** (filled by 536, containing two sherds of 13th and 14th century pottery), **558** (filled by 565, containing CBM, and 566) and **622** (filled by 623).

3.5.27 The width of the ditch varied from 0.35m (at its terminal) to 1.1m and its depth ranged from 0.05m (at the terminal) to 0.28m. Along most of its length, the ditch contained a single fill of grey brown silt sand, except at one point (558) where there was an upper fill (565) of dark red brown silt sand, from which a sherd of pottery dating from the 13th century or later and CBM was recovered.

3.5.28 Ditch **537** was cut on its corner by a small pit/posthole (**560**). This was a circular steep-sided feature measuring 0.30m wide and 0.10m deep a single grey brown silt sand fill containing no finds or evidence of postpipe or packing.

3.5.29 Directly to the north was a linear ditch (**141**). This ditch was recorded on a north-west to south-east alignment for 14.89m before terminating (at **739**) and ran parallel and adjacent to the eastern arm of enclosure ditch **189**. This steep sided feature, with a U-shaped profile, was excavated in five places: **141** (filled by 139, containing 12th to 13th

century pottery), **345** (filled by 346, containing ten sherds of 13th to 14th century pottery), **391** (filled by 390, containing several pottery sherds from the 13th to 14th centuries), **420** (filled by 421 (Fig. 16a, section 84)) and **739** (filled by 738). The width of the ditch ranged from 0.64m to 1.25m was its depth was between 0.12m (at the terminal) and 0.48m. It contained a single fill of dark grey brown silt sand. In one of the excavated sections there was clear evidence for a recut (**347**), which contained 25 sherds of 13th to 14th century pottery in its single fill (348), suggesting it was backfilled in Phase 3.2. Elsewhere, the upper fills of the ditch contained a high proportion of pottery dating to Phase 3.2, indicating that the ditch(es) remained open/were maintained throughout Phase 3.1 before going out of use and becoming infilled in the subsequent phase.

3.5.30 To the south-east of the main elements of Enclosure 1, a narrow linear ditch (**81**) was recorded on a north to south alignment for 8.6m and was excavated in two sections: **81** (filled by 82) and **103** (filled by 104, 105, 106 and 107). It was steep sided, with a width ranging from 0.5m to 0.7m and a depth of between from 0.28m and 0.35m. The fill sequence in ditch section **103** was relatively complex, with an initial fill (104) of mottled grey brown silt sand, overlain by a mid-brown yellow sand (105), this was sealed by a dark grey brown mottled silt sand (106) and a final upper grey brown silt sand (107); the latter appears to have equivalent to the single fill (82) of cut **81**. The upper fill of the ditch (107 and 82) contained early medieval pottery dating from the 12th to 13th centuries and CBM. This ditch was truncated at its southern terminal by two Phase 3.2 pits (**79** and **83**).

3.5.31 Directly adjacent and parallel to ditch **81**, 0.5m to the east, another similar linear feature was recorded (**99**). This ditch was exposed on a north to south alignment for 8m and had a steep-sided U-shaped profile, 0.50m wide and 0.25m deep. The ditch contained three fills: an initial fill (100) of mid-grey brown silt sand, overlain by a mid-yellow sand (101) and the final fill (102) was a dark grey brown silt sand. The relationship between this ditch at its southern end and ditch **67** was uncertain and it is possible they were broadly contemporary.

Features within Enclosure 1

3.5.32 Two pits (**510** and **695**) located within Enclosure 1 have been assigned to this phase on the basis of their associated finds. Pit **510** was located in the northern part of the enclosure and was circular in plan, 0.58m wide and 0.24m deep (Plate 7). It was steep sided, concave with a U-shaped profile. Its single fill (509) of sand silt contained a sherd of 11th to 13th century pottery.

3.5.33 Pit **695** was located some 5m to the east of pit **510** and was sub-circular and steep- with a U-shaped profile, measuring 0.48m wide and 0.32m deep. The pit contained a single fill (694) of dark grey brown sand silt which produced three sherds of pottery from the 11th to 13th centuries. This pit was cut into by another, Phase 3.2, pit (**697**) on its southern edge. A single small pit or posthole (**225**) was located adjacent to ditch **189** of Enclosure 1. This feature measured 0.4m in diameter and up to 0.27m deep, and produced five sherds of 12th to 14th century pottery.

3.5.34 Aside from these dated features, a possible quarry pit (**138**) lying just to the east of the eastern arm of Enclosure 1 has been tentatively attributed to this phase as it was

cut by a later (Phase 3.2) ditch (**136**). The width of this sub-circular feature is not known but it measured 0.28m deep. Its single fill (137) was a sterile brown sandy silt, the feature was truncated on its northern side by ditch **136**. Similarly, another pit (**196**) within the area enclosed by Enclosure 1 was cut by Phase 3.2 ditch **136**. This feature measured 0.9m wide and 0.15m deep and contained a single mid brown grey silty sand with no finds.

Phase 3.2 (c. 13th-14th century) Figs 9a and 9b

3.5.35 The most important element of this phase was the replacement of Enclosure 1 (Area 2) with a larger enclosure (Enclosure 2; ditch **28**) which cut across the southern arm of earlier Ditch Line 1 to define a rectangular area of some 1600m^2 parallel to The Street. Within Enclosure 2, two internal ditches (**136** and **187**) defined three distinct plots (A, B and C), some of which cut the infilled features associated with Enclosure 1. A relatively large number of pits and postholes were associated with the plots within Enclosure 2, including several groups of postholes possibly representing the remains of structures, as well as two ovens. Similar activity was found in Area 1, represented by another posthole group, a series of pits and a further two oven-type features.

Settlement-related features within Area 1

3.5.36 Located directly north of (disused) Phase 2 ditch **300** was a pit (**306**), cut by a group of postholes (Posthole Group 2; **302**, **338**, **340**, **342**, **355**). Neither the pit or postholes contained any datable finds, but have been tentatively included in this phase on the basis of their similarity to other Phase 3.2 features in Areas 1 and 2 (see below). Pit **306** was steep-sided, with a U-shaped profile, and was 1.50m wide and 0.24m deep. Its single sterile fill (307) of brown grey sand silt was truncated by one of the loose cluster of postholes making up Posthole Group 2 (**302**).

3.5.37 Posthole **302** was 0.78m wide and 0.26m deep, sub-circular in plan and steep-sided. Immediately to the south, posthole **338** was 0.24m wide and 0.18m deep, sub-circular, steep sided with a fill of grey brown sand silt containing no indication of post-pipe or packing (339). Directly to the north of this was posthole **340**, this was 0.46m in width and 0.12m deep. Again no datable finds, post-pipe or packing was evident within its fill of grey brown silt sand (341). North-east of this was posthole **342**, this was 0.60m wide and 0.15m deep. Sub-circular, steep sided with a U-shaped profile, this feature was filled by a brown grey silt sand (343). The last posthole in this group (**355**) was sub-circular, U-shaped in profile, steep sided and measured 0.61m wide and 0.08m deep. These postholes may have related to a single sub-square structure, which would have measured approximately 5m across.

3.5.38 Aside from this group of features, numerous discrete pits were recorded within Area 1, several of which contained pottery dating from the 11th to the 14th centuries. However, most contained no finds but have been assigned to this phase of activity based on their similar morphologies and fills to the dated features. Six of these pits (**353**, **357**, **359**, **361**, **374** and **463**) were in close proximity to each other and formed a broadly curvilinear alignment just to the north-west of Posthole Group 2.

3.5.39 Pit **353** was circular in plan with a steep sided U-shaped profile. The pit was 1.05m in diameter and 0.18m deep, its single fill (354) was a sterile dark orange brown sand silt.

To the north-east was another pit (**357**), sub-circular in plan with a gradual sided U shaped profile; 0.5m in diameter and 0.08m deep. Its single fill (358) was a sterile mid-brown grey sand silt. Pit **361**, to the south-west, was a steep sided sub-circular feature measuring 0.47m wide and 0.15m deep. This pit contained a single grey brown sand silt fill (362) that produced a sherd of 13th to 14th century pottery. South of this by 0.25m was a circular steep sided pit measuring 1.38m wide and 0.41m deep (**359**); its single fill (360) was a brown grey sand silt containing 13th to 14th century pottery and three fragments of animal bone. Located a further 0.6m to the south was pit **374** (Fig. 16a, section 95). Circular, steep sided with a U shaped profile, this pit was 1.08m wide and 0.42m deep. Its single fill (375) was a red brown silt sand containing three sherds of 13th to 14th century pottery. This pit also truncated the north-western end of Phase 3.1 linear feature **372**. A further 2.60m to the south-west was pit **463**, this circular pit was 0.84m wide and 0.24m deep with steep sides, a concave base and a U shaped profile, its single fill (464) was a grey brown silt sand containing two sherds of 12th to 14th century pottery. The pit was sealed by Phase 3.2-4 midden layer 546 (see below).

3.5.40 South-east of this cluster of pits was a single isolated pit (**656**). This circular feature had moderately steeply sloping sides and a U-shaped profile. Its width was 0.60m and it was 0.28m deep. Its single fill (655) was a mid-grey brown silt sand containing two very small sherds of 11th to 13th century pottery.

3.5.41 Located north-west of the pit cluster was a pair of pits (**405** and **407**). Pit **405** was square, steep sided with a flat base, it was 0.60m in width and 0.16m in depth. Its single fill (406) was a dark brown sand containing three sherds of 13th to 14th century pottery. Immediately to the east of this feature was pit **407**. This was a sub-circular feature 1.06m wide and 0.10m deep. It contained a single fill (408) of grey brown silt sand from which a single sherd of 13th to 14th century pottery was recovered.

3.5.42 Further to the north-east were two adjacent pits (**483** and **485**). Pit **483** was sub-circular in plan, 1.12m wide and 0.30m deep with steeply sloping sides and a U-shaped profile. This pit contained a single fill (482) of red brown silt sand from which four sherds of pottery dating from between the 10th and 14th centuries were recovered. Adjacent to this feature, on its south-eastern side, was another pit (**485**)**.** This feature was 2.10m wide and 0.74m deep. It contained two sterile fills; a red brown silt sand (517), 0.21m thick, and an upper fill of silt sand 0.55m thick (484). These pits were located close to two other pits identified during the evaluation in Trench 9 (**E109**, **E111**).

3.5.43 On the north-eastern periphery of Area 1 two isolated features (**445** and **475**) were recorded. Pit **445** was circular, with a U-shaped profile and measured 0.43m in diameter and 0.34m deep. This feature contained two fills, both of grey silty sand (446 and 447), and produced no finds. South of **445** was a larger isolated pit (**475**), oval in plan and measuring 1.9m long, 0.8m wide and 0.36m deep with U-shaped profile. It was filled by a mid grey brown sand silt (476). A small pit (**473**) was recorded to the south-west of pit **463**. This feature was circular in plan with steep sides and a U-shaped profile and was 0.34m in diameter and 0.16m deep. It was filled by a dark brown sand silt (474).

Ovens 1 and 2

3.5.44 The most significant features identified in Area 1 were two probable ovens (Ovens 1 and 2), both of which were very truncated. Oven 1 (Fig. 12) was located approximately 8m south of Posthole Group 2, close to the edge of excavation. This feature consisted of a large sub-oval cut **658**, 3m long and up to 1.05m wide and 0.38m deep with steep sides, a concave base and a U-shaped profile. It is possible that this feature had been originally been dug as two inter-connecting features, with a circular cut at the southern end appended to an elongated oval cut to the north. Alternatively, it may represent the remains of a 'key-hole' shaped oven. The bases of both the northern and southern elements of this feature were filled by a pale brown silty sand (662). In the southern part, this was overlain by a burnt layer of grey brown sandy clay (664), 0.18m thick, containing two sherds of 12th to 13th century pottery, which was sealed by a thin (40mm thick) layer of green grey clay. The main upper fill of the feature, which sealed this clay layer in the southern part of the feature and directly overlay basal fill 662 in the northern part of the cut, was a dark grey brown charcoal rich sandy silt (659). The final fill in this oven's sequence was a pale brown sand silt (657) which was 0.18m thick. Sampling of deposits from this feature (samples 42, 43 and 44 from deposits 659, 660 and 664 respectively; see Appendix D.3) produced a rich assemblage of charred cereal (including wheat, barley, rye and oats). Fill 659 was particularly rich in cereal grains and also produced chaff, weed seeds and legumes; a sample of barley grain from this deposit yielded a radiocarbon date of AD 1042-1224 (SUERC 87381; 887±30 BP)

3.5.45 Approximately 20m north-west of Oven 1 was a second probable oven (Oven 2; Fig. 13); it had been partly exposed within and truncated by evaluation Trench 9. This feature comprised a large, shallow sub-rectangular cut (**387**) with a sub-circular pit (**344**) at its north-western end. Cut **387** was 2m long and 2.5m wide with a broad flat base and was filled by a firm mid brownish grey silty clay (378) which was 0.10m thick and appeared to represent a surface. From this surface two sherds of 11th to 12th century pottery, believed to be residual, were retrieved.

3.5.46 Positioned around cut **387** were five postholes, three forming a line aligned north-west to south-east on its southern side (**428** filled by 429, **430** filled 431, **432** filled by 433) and two on its northern side (**434** filled by 435 and **436** filled by 437). These postholes were all steep-sided with U-shaped profiles and varied from 0.15m to 0.30m in diameter and between 0.15m to 0.39m in depth. Their single fills were brown silt sands containing no evidence of postpipes or packing, and no finds.

3.5.47 Sub-circular pit **344**, which formed the north-western end of Oven 2, was 1.4m wide and up to 0.84m deep. It was filled by a pale greyish yellow clay containing charcoal and chalk (364). Set into this clay was a stone surface (365) of river pebbles and flint. The final fill of the oven, filling the interstices between the pebbles, was a light red brown fired clay (363) which was up to 40mm thick. This latter deposit was sampled (sample 21) and produced moderate quantities of charred grain – similar in composition to the richer assemblages from Oven 1.

Enclosure 2 and associated features (Area 2)

3.5.48 As outlined above, Area 2 saw intensive activity during this phase, with the establishment of a large enclosure (Enclosure 2) separated into three plots (Plots A-C). Associated with the plots were numerous settlement-related features including a large number of pits (some containing animal burials) and postholes, some of which represent poorly-defined structures, a well and ovens.

3.5.49 The boundary of Enclosure 2 was defined by a ditch (**28**) which was recorded from the southern limit of the excavations, running for 65m on a south-east to north-west alignment before turning ninety degrees to the south-west and extending for a further 29m to the western limit of the excavation area. Only two sides of the enclosure were exposed within the excavated area and whilst its western extent was almost certainly defined by the road, it remains uncertain how far it extended to the south.

3.5.50 Five sections were excavated through the ditch (**28**, **91**, **153**, **171** and **240**). The morphology of the ditch varied somewhat along its length, but it generally had moderately steeply sloping sides and a U-shaped profile (Fig. 16a, section 3). The width of the ditch was between 0.94m to 1.2m, whilst its depth was between 0.20m to 0.48m. In all of the excavated sections the ditch contained a single fill of dark red brown silt sand. In several places the ditch yielded no finds, but the fill of **91** (95) contained a relatively large assemblage of pottery (92 sherds), dating to the 12th to 14th centuries, and a small quantity of animal bone. The fill of **171** (170) also produced a single sherd of 11th to 13th century pottery. Ditch **91** cut two Phase 3.1 ditches (**30** and **41**) which had previously defined the southern arm of Ditch Line 1.

Plot A

3.5.51 Plot A comprised the northern part of Enclosure 1, with ditch **91** defining its northern and eastern and sides and an internal ditch (**185** and recut **187**) defining its southern edge and separating it from the rest of the enclosure. Ditch **185** (Fig. 16a, section 46, Plate 6) was aligned north-east to south-west and was steep-sided with a concave base, measuring 0.9m wide and 0.14m deep. Its single fill (184) was a dark red brown silt sand containing no finds. This feature cut Phase 3.1 Enclosure 1 ditch **189** and was itself recut by ditch **187**.

3.5.52 Ditch **187** was recorded in two excavated sections (**187**, Fig. 16a, section 46, Plate 6, and **316**=**422**, Fig. 16a, section 84). This steep sided ditch had a U-shaped profile and was between 0.6m and 0.9m wide and between 0.38m and 0.45m deep. It contained of three fills: an initial dark grey brown silt sand (317), overlain by a dark grey silt sand (318) and the final fill (186, 319) was a mid-grey brown silt sand containing three fragments of animal bone. This ditch was recorded within evaluation Trench 3 (**E131**), beyond which it intersected with the main enclosure ditch **28**. It may have extended beyond ditch **28** to the east (outside of the enclosure) but this was not confirmed by excavation.

Pits, animal burials and other features

3.5.53 Within the area of Plot A were three small isolated pits/postholes (**277**, **279** and **281**) Circular pit **277** was steep sided, U-shaped in profile and was 0.30m wide and 0.15m deep with a single fill (278) of brown grey silt sand containing a fragment of lava quern.

Circular pit **279** was steep sided with a concave base and was 0.34m wide and 0.20m deep with a single fill (280) of orange brown silt sand. The second circular pit (**281**) was moderately steeply sided, U-shaped in profile, and was 0.65m wide and 0.45m deep. Its single fill (282) of orange brown silt sand contained three sherds of 12th to 14th century pottery and 62 fragments of animal bone.

3.5.54 Two animal (pig) burials were also recorded in Plot A. Burial 237 was in a shallow sub-circular cut (**236**), on a north-east to south-west alignment. The pit had a U-shaped profile and was 1.22m long, 0.56m wide and 0.09m deep. The pit contained the partial articulated skeleton of a pig aged between 17 and 19 months (237) and was backfilled with a mid-brown silt sand. The second animal burial (**489**) was recovered from a sub-circular pit, steep sided with a U-shaped profile measuring 1.9m long, 0.45m wide and 0.4m deep. The pit contained the complete articulated skeleton of a pig (aged under 12 months) and was backfilled with a dark brown silt sand (490).

3.5.55 A small cluster of five postholes (Posthole Group 3; **320**, **322**, **324**, **326** and **328**), which may have formed part of a small structure approximately 3m across, was recorded on the southern edge of Plot A. Several of the postholes cut through the fills of the ditch which defined the boundary between Plots A and B (**187**), suggesting that it was no longer maintained when this possible structure was built. These features ranged between 0.15m and 0.25m in diameter and between 0.08m and 0.35m deep. They produced no finds and their attribution to this phase is tentative.

Plot B

3.5.56 Plot B was defined by ditches **185**/**187** to the north, enclosure ditch **28** to the east (see above) and by a further ditch (**136**) to the south, which defined the boundary with Plots C. Ditch **136** extended from Enclosure ditch **28** towards the western edge of the excavation area on a north-east to south-west alignment for 28m. The ditch had previously been noted during the evaluation (as **E119** in Trench 2), where it was 0.8m wide and 0.18m deep. Within the excavation area, the ditch was excavated in four places (**136**, **194**, **367** and **412**). It was found to have steeply sloping sides and a flat base and was between 0.70m and 1.48m wide and between 0.29m and 0.58m deep (Fig. 16a, sections 99 and 107). Cut **136** contained two fills (134 and 135) but elsewhere it was filled by a single dark red brown silty sand (195, 366 and 411).

3.5.57 A relatively substantial finds assemblage was recovered from this feature (relating to its disuse). The fills of cut **136** produced a total of 29 sherds of pottery dating from the 13th to 15th century, the fill of **194** produced eight sherds of 12th to 14th century pottery and the fill of **412** produced ten sherds of 14th to 15th century pottery and two fragments of animal bone and a 15th century copper alloy purse frame (SF 62; Fig. 18).

3.5.58 Extending from the eastern side of ditch **136** was another short length of very shallow ditch (**369**), which may have been broadly contemporary. This feature was on a north-east to south-west alignment and could be traced for 6.2m parallel to ditch **136**. The ditch had a broad U-shaped profile and was 0.44m wide and just 50mm deep. Its single fill (368) was a sterile mid red brown silt sand.

Well **400**

3.5.59 A particularly notable feature within Plot B was a substantial well (**400**; Fig. 16a, section 102, Plate 10). This feature was located within a dense area of pits and postholes and was circular in plan, measuring 1.94m in diameter, with steep sides. The feature was hand-excavated to a maximum depth of 1.2m and a further 1.25m of fills were then augered without encountering the base of the well, demonstrating that the feature was at least c. 2.5m deep. Four deposits were recorded filling the well. The lowest of these, though not necessarily the basal fill, was a dark grey brown silty sand (440), recorded only by augering. This was overlain by was a light brown silt sand (401) and then a grey silt sand (402), which produced two sherds of pottery dating to the 13th to 14th centuries and six fragments of lava quern. Over this was a brown sand (403) from which ten sherds of pottery dating from the 11th to 14th centuries and one fragment of animal bone were recovered. The upper fill of the well (404) was a dark brown silt sand which contained fragments of lava stone and 31 sherds of 12th to 14th century pottery. The well was later sealed by Phase 3.2-4 midden deposit 133 (see below).

Pits and associated features

3.5.60 A large number of pits were recorded in Plot B, most of which were clustered in the south-east corner of this central plot, along with many postholes (described separately below). Most of these features probably represent rubbish pits and were sealed by an extensive midden deposit (133) that is described under Phase 4 (see below) but probably originated at the end of this phase. On the eastern edge of the main cluster of these features was a large pit (**274**), 2.55m wide and 0.80m deep. This very steep sided pit had a U-shaped profile and contained two fills: a grey brown silt sand (273), which contained 299 fragments of animal bone, and an upper fill of light brown grey silt sand (272) which contained 44 sherds of 11th to 14th century pottery, CBM, two fragments of lava quern and one fragment of animal bone.

3.5.61 Pit **395** was sub-circular with steeply sloping sides and a concave base and measured 0.98m wide and 0.30m deep. It contained a single fill (394) of sterile red brown silt sand. To the, east four further pits were recorded (**582, 608, 612** and **697**), all oval or sub-circular in plan and ranging from 0.75m to 1.1m wide and between 0.6 between 0.06m and 0.37m deep. Pottery of 12th to 14th century date was recovered from the fills of **582**, **612** and **697**.

3.5.62 To the east of pit **395,** a small pit or posthole (**284**) was excavated, measuring 0.33m across and 0.22m deep. The fill (283) of this small sub-circular feature produced a single sherd of 12th-14th century pottery. Situated 1.2m to the south-east was another posthole (**143**). This small, circular steep-sided feature had a U-shaped profile and was 0.3m wide and 0.25m deep. Its single fill (142) of dark brown sand silt contained fragments of three jugs dating from the 13th to 14th centuries. These two features may have been associated with Posthole Group 7 directly to the west.

3.5.63 To the north, a similarly sized pit (**545**) was located some 4m to the west of pit **395**. This sub-circular pit had a U-shaped profile and was 0.47m in diameter and 0.38m deep. Its single fill of dark brown silt sand (544) contained five sherds of mid-12th to mid-14th century pottery and one fragment of animal bone.

3.5.64 To the south-west of this were two similarly sized sub-circular pits (**409** and **556**). Pit **409** (Fig. 16a, section 113) was 1.7m in diameter, 0.35m deep and was filled by a mid grey brown sandy silt (410). Two sherds of 12th to 14th century pottery and 22 fragments of animal bone were recovered from this feature. Pit **556** was 1.48m wide and 0.46m deep and contained a dark brown silty sand single fill (555) from which a single sherd to 12th to 14th century pottery was recovered.

3.5.65 Immediately to the north of pit **409** was a further possible rubbish pit (**450**). The pit seemingly truncated two earlier pits or postholes (**452** and **454**). Feature **452** was sub-circular with steeply sloping sides and a concave base and was filled by a sterile sand silt (451). Feature **454** was of similar morphology and was filled by a brown clay silt (453) from which a fragment lava quern was recovered. Sub-circular pit **450** was 1.12m wide and 0.45m deep. It was steep sided, with a concave base, and contained two fills. It was filled by an initial brown sand silt fill (449) and an upper fill (448) of grey brown sand silt containing four sherds of 12th to 14th century pottery, a small amount of lava quern and six fragments of animal bone.

3.5.66 Two closely comparable circular pits (**554** and **681**), with steeply sloping sides, concave bases and diameters of 1m and 0.8m and depths of 0.3m and 0.25m respectively, were also located in this area. Both contained single fills of light brown sand silts, of which 681 produced a single sherd of 12th to 14th century pottery. To the north of pit **554** a sub-rectangular/oval pit measuring 0.98m long, 0.48m wide and 0.1m deep was recorded (**514**), which produced a single sherd of 12th to 14th century pottery from its single brown silty sand fill (513).

3.5.67 Three smaller pits were recorded to the south of pit **554**. These features (**666**, **671** and **673**) ranged from 0.75m to 0.58m in width and from 0.3m to 0.58m deep and were filled by mid grey brown sandy silts (667, 672 and 674 respectively). Pit **666** produced a single sherd of 12th to 14th century pottery, pit **671** yielded 25 sherds of 11th to 13th century and 25 sherds of 11th to 13th century pottery and a fragment of animal bone were recovered from pit **673**.

3.5.68 Located adjacent to well **400** was pit **457**, which cut two smaller features, including a posthole (**459**) which was sub-circular, measured 0.15m wide and 0.28m deep, and was filled by a sterile orange brown sand (460). It also cut an irregular shallow feature (**455**, possibly of natural origin) measuring 0.60m wide and 0.10m deep and filled with a sterile reddish brown sand (456). Pit **457** was 0.80m wide and 0.12m deep, circular in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill (458) of orange brown sand from which sixteen sherds of pottery from the 13th to 14th centuries were recovered.

3.5.69 The pitting in Plot B extended to the west of evaluation Trench 2, in the southern east corner of the plot. Here, there was a sub-rectangular pit (**190**) with a U-shaped profile and flat base, 0.6m wide and 0.24m deep. Its single fill of brown grey silt sand (191) contained pottery dating from the 11th to 13th century. Pit **192** was also located in the south-east corner of the plot. This sub-rectangular pit was 0.70m wide and 0.30m deep with this steep sides and a flat-base. It contained a single fill (193) of grey brown silt sand, producing seven sherds of 11th to 13th century pottery and one fragment of animal bone.

3.5.70 Directly to the north of this feature was another pit (**198**). This pit was 1.4m wide and 0.70m deep with a steep-sided concave base and a single fill (199) of grey brown silt sand containing six sherds of pottery dating to the 11th to 14th century.

3.5.71 North of these features was a large oval/sub-rectangular pit (**218**) measuring 2.9m long, 1m wide and 0.13m deep. It was filled by a dark grey brown silty sand which contained four sherds of 11th to 13th century pottery. North-east of this a further pit was excavated during the evaluation in Trench 2 (**E117**).

3.5.72 A single isolated pit (**207**) was recorded in the northern part of Plot B, adjacent to ditch **187**. This sub-circular feature measured 1.16m wide and 0.26m deep, with steeply sloping sides and a concave base and contained a single silt sand fill (206). Although no datable finds were recovered from this feature, it cut the fill of Phase 3.1 ditch **205** and seems likely to belong to this phase of the site's use.

Possible fence lines, structures and related features

3.5.73 Within the centre of Plot B was a tightly clustered arrangement of postholes (Posthole Group 5), possibly forming some form of structure. This group was made up of 14 postholes (**572**, **574**, **576**, **578**, **580**, **584**, **586**, **588**, **590**, **592**, **594**, **596**, **598** and **614**), all with steeply sloping sides and slightly concave to flat bases. They ranged from 0.09m to 0.35m in diameter and from 0.07m to 0.15m in depth and contained single fills with no traces of packing or post pipes. Three of these features (**578**, **596** and **598**) produced pottery, dating from between the 12th and 14th centuries. Other notable finds include a medieval hook fragment from the fill of posthole **586** (SF 160) and a fragment of lava quern from feature **598**.

3.5.74 A few metres to the east of Posthole Group 5 a further, broadly linear, arrangement of postholes have been grouped together as Posthole Group 6. This group was made up of six features (**602**, **604**, **616**, **618**, **620** and **698**), which formed a north to south aligned group extending for 2.1m. These postholes ranged from 0.22m to 0.37m in width and 0.12 to 34m in depth. Most of these features contained single silty sand fills and were devoid of finds but a single sherds of medieval pottery were recovered from postholes **616** and **620**.

3.5.75 The plan of these postholes suggests a possible fence line within the enclosure, and their alignment appears to follow and respect adjacent Phase 3.1 ditch **209**. Slightly further to the south was a single isolated posthole **600** which was 0.22m wide and 0.04m deep. Concave and steep sided the posthole contained a single sterile fill (601) of grey brown sand silt.

3.5.76 On the other side of Phase 3.1 ditch **209** (to the east of Posthole Group 6), was another line of postholes that formed a broadly north to south alignment for 6m (Posthole Group 7). This group was made up of eight postholes (**211**, **213**, **624**, **628**, **632**, **687**, **689**, **705**). These features were all U-shaped in profile and ranged from 0.25m to 0.6m in width and 0.13 to 0.65m in depth. The single fills of these features did not have any evidence of post pipes or packing. Quantities of pottery dating to the 12th to 14th centuries were recovered from features **211**, **213**, **687**, **689** and **795**, whilst a sherd of 10th to 11th century pottery, assumed to be residual, was recovered from posthole

628. As with Posthole Group 6, this arrangement of postholes may have represented a fence line or gate structure of some kind.

3.5.77 Situated adjacent to the south-west edge of Plot B was a further broadly linear arrangement of postholes (Posthole Group 8) that was also recorded extending for 10m on an east-west alignment. Seven features have been attributed to this group, comprising features **444** (cut by Phase 3.2 pit **409**; Fig. 16a, section 113), **518**, **520**, **675**, **677**, **679** and **699**). All of these features had relatively steeply sloping sides with flat or slightly concave bases and were filled by single deposits of sand silt. They ranged in width from 0.21m to 0.58m and in depth from 0.09m to 0.35m. All bar one of these features were devoid of datable finds, but a single sherd of 12th to 14th century pottery was recovered from the fill of feature **444**.

3.5.78 Located just north-west of Posthole Group 6 and directly north-east of Posthole Group 5 was Posthole Group 13, which are largely undated but have been assigned to this phase based on their likely association with Enclosure 2. Five features have been attributed to this group: **606**, **610**, **636**, **701** and **703**. All of these features had relatively steeply sloping sides with flat or slightly concave bases and were filled by single deposits of sand silt. They ranged in width from 0.32m to 0.55m and in depth from 0.05m to 0.13m. All bar one of these features were devoid of datable finds, with the fill of **701** producing a residual sherd of 10th to 11th century pottery.

3.5.79 A further cluster of postholes (Posthole Group 9) covering an area of c. 4m x 4m, was identified within Plot B, located north of Posthole Group 8, perhaps representing the remains of small structure. This group was made up of ten features (**494**, **496**, **498**, **500**, **502**, **504**, **506**, **508**, **512**, **516**). The postholes all had U-shaped profiles, mostly with moderate to steeply sloping sides and concave bases. The width of the features varied from 0.18m to 0.52m, whilst the shallowest was 0.08m and the deepest was 0.34m deep. The fills were all similar mid grey brown sand silts with no evidence of postpipes or packing. No datable finds were recovered from the postholes but this group of features, as with most other features in this area, was sealed by Phase 3.2-4 midden 133 suggesting they belong to this phase.

3.5.80 In the south-eastern corner of Plot B, close to pit **218** were four postholes (**216**, **220**, **222** and **229**) which have not been assigned to a group. These undated features measured between 0.15m and 0.55m in width and between 0.15m and 0.4m deep.

3.5.81 A single isolated posthole was recorded in the northern half on Plot B (**426**). This feature was circular in plan and measured 0.38m in diameter and 0.18m deep. It contained no datable finds, but cut through the fill of Phase 3.1 ditch **189**.

Plot C

3.5.82 A third subdivision of Enclosure 2, Plot C, was defined to the north by ditch **136**, and to the east by enclosure ditch **28** (both described above). Its southern extent may have been defined by the Phase 3.1 features of Ditch Line 1 (**67**, **30**, **41**, **295**) although these had at least partly infilled by this time. Plot C contained a similar range of features to Plots A and B, including ovens, pits, postholes and two pig burials.

Ovens 3 and 4 and associated features

3.5.83 Two ovens (Ovens 3 and Oven 4) were lo3cated adjacent to one another in the western part of Plot C (Plates 12a-d). Although located in very close proximity to one another, the relationship between the two ovens was uncertain and had been obscured by a later pit (**649**) which cut through both ovens (Fig. 16a, section 161). This pit was broadly sub-circular in plan, 1.7m in length, 1.35m wide and up to 0.38m deep, with steeply sloping sides and a concave base and was filled by a single deposit of mid grey silty sand (650) which contained a single sherd of pottery dating to the 11th to 13th century.

3.5.84 Oven 3 (Fig. 14) consisted of an oval to sub-rectangular cut (**522**) which measured 1.44m wide, over 1.9m long and 0.35m deep The cut was steep-sided, with a U-shaped profile. Its fill was a 50mm thick dark grey sand silt (668), with abundant charcoal throughout. Above this was a brown grey silt sand (526), 0.36m thick, containing one fragment of animal bone. This was overlain by a brown grey silt sand (523) which was 0.22m thick containing a 11th to 12th century sherd of pottery. This was in turn sealed by a layer of dark greyish brown burnt silty clay material (648=528) which was 60mm thick. Above this was a dark grey brown burnt clay layer (527) containing one fragment of animal bone. Three of these deposits were sampled (527 (sample 39), 528 (samples 40 and 41) and 668 (sample 47), see Appendix D.3): all produced rich assemblages of charred grain, legumes and weed seeds similar in composition to those from Oven 1 (Area 1).

3.5.85 Oven 4 (Fig 15; Plate 12) was a more convincing structure, and was built within a sub-circular cut 2.10m long, 1.76m wide and 0.23m deep (**492**). Its initial fill was a green grey clay lining (524; Plates 9a and b). Sitting above this was a patchy layer of rounded flint cobbles (683). This was overlain by another layer of pale clay (665), 60mm thick. Above this was another band of red brown fired clay (661) which was 50mm thick. This was sealed by a 80mm thick lens of pale green clay (647). The final fill was a layer of reddish 'cream' clay (525) containing evidence of burning, small stones and flints. Three samples were taken from the deposits making up the oven sequence (Appendix D.3). One of these, from fired clay deposit 661 (sample 46), proved barren of charred plant remains, but samples of deposits 525 and 665 produced moderate amounts of charred cereal grain.

3.5.86 Following excavation, a series of possible postholes were found to be cut into the bases of the two ovens – concentrated in the area of Oven 3 (Plate 11). It is not clear from what level these features were cut and their relationship with the ovens is ambiguous, but they appear to represent at least two phases of some kind of structure and have been separated into two groups (group numbers **669** and **706**).

3.5.87 Posthole group **669** comprised five postholes, ranging in width from 0.18m to 0.35m and in depth from 0.19m to 0.30m. All were sub-circular in plan with steeply sloping sides and contained single fills of pale green grey silt sand (670). No datable finds were found within the fills, with finds limited to two fragments of animal bone, nor were any post-pipes or packing deposits identified. Three of the postholes in this group were truncated by postholes belonging to group **706**, and these seem likely to represent the earliest iteration of some kind of structure.

3.5.88 Five postholes were assigned to group **706**, three of which cut earlier postholes belonging to group **669**. These features were circular in plan, steep sided and U-shaped in profile, with a width ranging from 0.12m to 0.25m and a depth of 0.12m to 0.24m. The single fills (707) of these features were a mid-grey silt sand containing no finds, or any evidence of a post pipe or packing.

Pits, animal burials and associated features

3.5.89 Located within the enclosure towards the south-western limit of the excavation was a sequence of two intercutting pig burials and a pit (Fig. 16a). The earliest of these features (**177**) was a sub-rectangular pit with moderately sloping sides and a flat base, it was cut by later features at either end but survived to a length of 1.35m and 0.98m wide and was up to 0.2m deep. The complete skeleton of a pig aged between 17 and 19 months old was found on the base of the cut and the feature had been backfilled with a dark brown grey sand silt (179) which produced a range of pottery from the 10th to the 14th centuries.

3.5.90 This feature was cut at its southern end by a sub-rectangular pit containing a second pig burial (**174**). This pit again had a U-shaped profile and was 1.44m long, 0.98m wide and 0.20m deep. The pit contained the complete skeleton of a pig of the same age as that within pit **177**, and was backfilled with a dark grey brown sand silt (176) which contained 12th to 14th century pottery.

3.5.91 Pit **177** was cut on its northern end by sub-circular pit **180**, which measured 0.64m wide and 0.20m deep. It had gently sloping sides and was filled by an orange brown sandy silt which produced no finds. Possibly associated/contemporary with the burials and related features was posthole **182** located to the south-west. This steep-sided sub-circular feature was U shaped in profile and was 0.48m in diameter and 0.12m deep. Its single fill (183) was a mid orange brown silt sand containing no datable finds.

3.5.92 The majority of the pits in Plot C were located in the north-western half of the plot, and varied considerably in morphology, with circular/sub-circular features alongside larger elongated, oval-shaped features which in some cases could be regarded as short lengths of ditch or gully.

3.5.93 Pit **562** was located adjacent to ditch **136** in the northern part of Plot C. This pit was sub-circular in plan with steeply sloping sides and a U-shaped profile. The pit was 0.90m in diameter and 0.28m deep. It contained a single fill (642) of dark red brown silt sand from which eight sherds of pottery were recovered with a date range from the 12th and 13th centuries.

3.5.94 Pit **723** (Fig 16a, section 168) was located to the south of pit **562** and was a markedly elongated (?structural) feature, 0.98m long and 0.32m wide. Steeply sided, with a concave base, its single fill (722) was a grey brown sand silt containing six sherds of 12th to 14th century pottery and one fragment of animal bone. The feature had an undetermined relationship with pit **735** on its northern side. Pit **735** was sub-rectangular in plan, 0.98m wide and 0.32m deep with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled by a grey brown sand silt which contained no pottery (722). Both pits **723** and **735** cut another small elongated pit feature, **733**, which was 2.2m long, 0.45m wide and 0.28m deep. This steep-sided feature had a single fill of a grey

brown sand silt containing no datable finds (732). Pits **723** and **735** also truncated postholes **719**, **725** and **721** (see below), and were themselves cut by pit **717**. Pit **717** was a circular feature with a U-shaped profile. The pit was 0.80m wide and 0.18m deep. Its single fill (716) was a grey brown sand silt containing three sherds of 13th to 14th century pottery.

3.5.95 Directly north of this feature were two postholes: **639** and **737**. Both features were circular, steep sided with U shaped profiles. They were both 0.3m wide in diameter and 0.14/0.08m in depth respectively. The two postholes, which both contained single silt sand fills which produced no finds, may have formed some form of structural feature associated with pit **723**, or possibly part of a fence.

3.5.96 Feature **288** was a discrete elongated cut measuring 4.82m long, 0.52m wide and 0.23m deep. It was steep sided, with a U-shaped profile, and contained a mid-brown sand silt (287) which produced a sherd of 13th to 14th century pottery. This feature cut pit **733** at its southern end and was itself cut into by two small postholes, **290** and **292**, both small shallow features which produced no finds.

3.5.97 Just south of feature **288** was a circular pit, measuring 1.1m in diameter and 0.32m deep (**268**). This feature had moderately sloping sides and a concave base, and was filled by a dark brown sand silt (267) containing four sherds of pottery dating from the 12th to 14th centuries, alongside four fragments of animal bone.

3.5.98 To the south of this, and adjacent to pit **735** was an oval shaped pit (**731**) measuring 2.1m in length, 1.3m wide and 0.22m deep. It had moderately sloping sides, a concave base and was filled by grey brown sand silt (730). The fill contained a single sherd of 13th to 14th century pottery. The pit was cut by a Phase 4 ditch (**50**).

3.5.99 To the west of these features, and just south of the ditch defining the northern boundary of Plot C, a substantial sub-circular pit (**535**) was recorded. This feature measured 1.10m wide and 0.75m deep, and had a U-shaped profile. The pit contained four fills, only one of which, an upper fill (532), produced any finds – lava quern fragments and 13th to 14th century pottery. This feature was cut on its southern side by a small (0.4m wide and 0.22m deep) pit or posthole (**530**) which contained a single undated brown grey clayey sand fill.

3.5.100 Located 0.4m to the south-east of posthole **530** was posthole **709**, which may have been associated with it. This small (0.35m diameter) shallow (0.17m) deep feature was steep sided with a U shaped profile. Its single fill (708) was a dark grey sand silt containing no datable finds.

3.5.101 To the south-west, in the western part of Plot C, were two further pits (**200** and **419**). Pit **200** was sub-circular in plan, 0.4m in diameter and 0.26m deep, with steeply sloping sides and a flat base. It contained a single fill of dark brown silty sand from which no datable finds were recovered. Pit **419** was more substantial, measuring 1.25m in diameter and up to 0.75m deep, and it contained three fills (416, 417 and 418), two of which produced small quantities of medieval pottery dated to between the 11th and 14th centuries.

3.5.102 Further south, adjacent to pig burials **174** and **177**, was a relatively large pit (**649**), that was sub-circular in plan, 1.7m in length, 1.35m wide and up to 0.38m deep,

with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled by a single deposit of pale orange silty sand (650) which contained a single sherd of pottery dating to the 11th to 13th century.

3.5.103 In the southern part of Plot C, close to the southern edge of excavation, a pair of undated pits have been tentatively included in this phase (**79** and **83**) as they cut the fills of Phase 3.1 ditch **81**. Both were relatively small and shallow circular features measuring 0.7m and 0.6m in dimeter and 0.1 m and 0.04m deep respectively.

Possible structures and associated features

3.5.104 Located in the north-east corner of Plot C was a curvilinear line of four postholes possibly forming part of a structure. These features (**561**, **725**, **727**, **729**), designated Posthole Group 4, were all small circular to sub-circular features measuring between 0.6 and 0.3m wide and 0.12m and 0.18m deep. All were filled with a single deposit of light grey brown sandy silt and none produced any finds.

3.5.105 Directly adjacent to this group, to the south, were three further postholes (**330, 334** and **336**). Two of these features (**334** and **336**) were small and shallow (between 0.18 and 0.16m wide and up to 0.05m deep) whilst the third (**330**) was more substantial (0.74m in width and 0.26m deep). All three contained single fills of dark brown sandy silt and none produced datable finds.

3.5.106 Located at the southern end of Plot C was a further group of postholes made up of seven features (Posthole Group 10). These postholes (**70**, **72**, **74**, **108**, **112**, **114** and **262**) were spread over a relatively wide area, as well as varying considerably in size and morphology (between 0.4m and 0.79m wide and 0.09m and 0.3m deep), and it seems unlikely that they were relate to a single structure. Of these features, only posthole **112** contained pottery; one sherd of 11th to 13th century pottery.

3.5.107 Positioned in the north-west corner of Plot C was posthole **202**. The sub-circular feature with steep sides and a U shaped profile was 0.4m wide and 0.3m deep. Its single fill (203) of mid grey brown sand silt contained no datable finds but lay directly adjacent to boundary ditch **136.**

3.6 Phase 4: Late medieval (c. late 14th/15th-16th century)

Overview

3.6.1 This phase (Fig. 10) is marked by a decline in activity across the entire site, with no evidence for continued activity in Area 1 and only a few features identified in Area 2. Although the main boundary ditches demarcating Enclosure 2 may still have been open, the internal ditches dividing the area into plots had clearly been abandoned and a few new ditches were cut, probably for drainage, contemporary with which were a small number of pits and posthole groups. It was also during this phase that several midden-like layers formed in certain areas of the site, although these probably originated at the end of Phase 3.2 (and are described in the appendices under this phase). The most notable and extensive finds-rich layer was identified within the

centre of Enclosure 2, and sealed many of the features belonging to Phase 3 in this area.

Continued use of Enclosure 2 (Area 2)

3.6.2 Extending across the eastern part of Enclosure 2 was a slightly curving/angled ditch (**50**) that cut several earlier features belonging to Phases 2 and 3, including the boundary ditch between Plots B and C. At its southern end (**249**), excavation revealed that ditch **50** had cut a small sub-rectangular posthole (**251**). This feature had steeply sloping sides, a concave base and a single fill (252) of sterile grey silt sand.

3.6.3 At its southern extent ditch **50** was broadly parallel with the eastern side of Enclosure 2 before curving towards the north where it was cut by another ditch (**286**; see below). Ditch **50** was excavated in four places (**50**, **58**, **249** and **371**; Fig. 16a, section 101), and the excavated sections varied from 0.65m to 1m in width and between 0.1m and 0.3m deep, with U-shaped profiles. It contained a single fill of dark reddish brown silt sand. Small quantities of residual 12th to 14th century pottery were recovered from the fills from sections **50** and **58** whilst the fill of **371** produced three sherds of residual 11th to 12th century pottery alongside sherds datable to the 15th to 16th century, lava quern, ceramic building material and animal bone.

3.6.4 Five postholes were found to cut the southern part of ditch **50** and may represent part of a fence-line which served to redefine the line of the ditch following its infilling (Posthole Group 11). This group of features (**48**, **52**, **54**, **56** and **253**), irregularly spaced over a distance of some 7m, were all small, ranging from 0.16m to 0.25m in diameter and from 0.10m to 0.30m deep. The fills of these features were all grey brown clay silts containing no datable material.

3.6.5 At its northern end ditch **50** was cut by a second north-west to south-east aligned ditch (**286**) which was recorded for a distance of over 20m. This feature was excavated at its south eastern terminus and had previously been investigated in Trench 3 during the evaluation (**E129**). At its terminus the ditch had a U-shaped profile with steeply sloping sides, measuring 0.65m wide and 0.24m deep. It contained a single fill of dark brown sandy silt which produced three sherds of residual 12th to 14th century pottery.

3.6.6 A small number of discrete features belonging to this phase were recorded within the area of Phase 3.2 Enclosure 2, to the west of ditch **50**. The most notable of these was a pair of intercutting pits (**381** and **383**; Fig. 16a, section 108). The earliest of these two features (**381**) was sub-circular, with steeply sloping sides and a concave base, measuring up to 1.5m wide and 0.76m deep and had previously been partly excavated during the evaluation in Trench 2 (**E105**). This feature contained three, generally finds rich, fills. Its lower fill was a dark brown sand silt (382) containing 100 sherds (2842g) of pottery, over half of which dated to the 15th to 16th century, as well as two iron keys (SF 61 and 75). This fill was overlain by a grey brown sand silt (385), above which was a grey sand (386) which was 0.20m thick containing 23 sherds of residual 12th to 14th century pottery and a small quantity of animal bone.

3.6.7 This feature was cut by a shallower pit (**383**), that was circular in plan and up to 1.80m wide and 0.28m deep. This pit was filled by a light grey sand (384) containing 15 sherds of pottery, mostly dating to the 15th to 16th centuries.

Middens

3.6.8 Perhaps the most distinctive feature of this phase was a series of extensive midden layers (133, 546/549 and 645). Although these deposits clearly overlay and sealed medieval features belonging to Phase 3, the vast majority of the large assemblage of pottery from these deposits dates to between the 12th and 14th century and they may represent large scale redeposition of pre-existing midden/rubbish deposits from elsewhere in the village (see Discussion). It is also likely that they originated towards the end of Phase 3.2 (see Appendices where the middens are described with Phase 3.2 contexts), but continued to form into the late medieval and (possibly) post-medieval phases.

3.6.9 The largest and most notable of these layers was an extensive midden deposit (133) that extended over an area of some 300m^2 to the west of ditch **50** and sealing many of the Phase 3.2 features within the former Plots B and C of Enclosure 2. This was a dark greyish brown sand silt, typically up to 0.2m thick. A large assemblage of pottery, 637 sherds weighing 8655g, was recovered from this deposit – dominated by 12th to 14th century fabrics but including some earlier material (10th to 11th century) and a small quantity of pottery post-dating the 14th century (15th to 16th century). In addition, quantities of lava quern, ceramic building material, two fragmentary copper alloy artefacts (SF 6 and 14) and an iron hook fragment were found. Samples of this layer produced relatively sparse, poorly preserved charred plant remains, but did consistently include small numbers of charred grain; a relatively small assemblage of animal bone was also recovered (51 fragments, 781g).

3.6.10 Around 5m to the north-west of midden 133, a similar layer was recorded covering an area of approximately 16m^2 (645). This dark grey sand silt sealed several Phase 3 pits, and although it seems likely this deposit was originally part of the more extensive midden, no pottery was recovered.

3.6.11 Further to the north in Area 1, a third possible midden layer (549/546) was revealed, covering an area of approximately 40m^2. This 0.15m-thick layer comprised a mid-grey brown silt sand containing occasional angular flints and small to medium sized stones. It produced 11 sherds of pottery ranging in date from the 11th to 15th century in addition to animal bone, CBM, flint, metalwork and lava stone quern fragments. This deposit sealed features belonging to Phases 2 and 3, including pit **463** and ditch **467**.

3.7 Phase 5: Post-medieval (*c.* 16th-18th century)

3.7.1 Evidence for post-medieval activity was largely limited to Area 2 (Fig. 10) and included the redefinition of the boundary of Enclosure 2 (first laid out in Phase 3.2 and possibly still partially open in Phase 4) with a series of intercutting ditches which followed and recut the original course of Phase 3.2 ditch **28**. Within the area enclosed by these ditches, several pits and a possible posthole structure were recorded.

Re-establishment of Enclosure 2 (Fig. 10)

3.7.2 The main element of this phase was a sequence of inter-cutting ditches containing post-medieval pottery, which followed the route of Phase 3.2 ditch **28** (Enclosure 2).

This sequence, investigated in five excavated sections, comprised four ditches (**8**, **10**, **12** and **26**) representing successive recuts of the enclosure boundary.

3.7.3 The earliest of these ditches (**26**; Fig 16a, section 3; Plate 9), which could equally relate to Phase 4 activity, was recorded in two excavated sections at the south-eastern end of the ditch line (**26** and **90**) where it cut Phase 3.2 ditch **28**. The width of the ditch ranged from 0.70m to 1.10m and its depth from 0.20m to 0.66m. The ditch was steep sided with a concave base and it contained a single fill of red brown sand silt which produced no finds (and may relate to Phase 4).

3.7.4 This feature was subsequently recut by another ditch (**12**) (Fig. 16a, section 3; Plate 9). Unlike ditch **26**, this feature was identified in all five sections excavated through this sequence of ditches (recorded as **12**, **97**, **149**, **169** and **241**). This ditch cut varied from 0.5m to 1.2m wide and from 0.14m to 0.88m deep. It was generally steep sided with a concave base and contained a single fill of red brown sandy silt. Only two sherds of pottery (dating to the 15th to 16th century) were recovered from this ditch, alongside a post-medieval copper alloy jetton (SF 8) and a fragment of miniaturised lava quern (SF 42; Fig. 18). In one of the excavated sections (**149**) this ditch was cut by an undated circular pit (**151**) measuring 0.69m in diameter and up to 0.21m deep.

3.7.5 Ditch **12** was recut by ditch **10** (Fig. 16a, section 3; Plate 9), which was also identified in all five of the sections excavated through this sequence of ditches (recorded as **10**, **89**, **147**, **173** and **242**). This ditch had steeply sloping sides and a concave base and measured between 0.5m and 1.2m wide and between 0.37m and 0.6m deep. The single red brown sand silt fill of this ditch produced few finds, but these did include two sherds of post-medieval pottery (16th-18th century) and a copper alloy furniture fitting probably dating to the 19th century (SF 24).

3.7.6 Ditch **12** was cut by the final feature in this sequence of intercutting ditches. This latest ditch (**8**) was recorded in all five of the excavated sections (**8**; Fig. 16a, section 3, **88**, **145** and **167**) and had steep sides and a concave base, measuring between 1.1m and 2.6m wide and 0.42m and 0.65m deep. Its single fill of red brown silt sand produced twelve sherds of pottery from across the excavated sections – all dating to the 16th to 18th century – as well as some tile, fragments of clay tobacco pipe and a pewter spoon (SF 23).

3.7.7 Within the area enclosed by this sequence of ditches, a small number of discrete features have been attributed to this phase. Cutting into Phase 3.2-4 midden deposit 133, was a small, shallow pit (**646**) containing a partial pig skeleton. The fill around the skeleton contained eight sherds of residual 12th and 13th century pottery, probably derived from the midden.

3.7.8 To the south-east, two large sub-rectangular pits or tanks (**63** and **76**) were found that cut several of the north-east to south-west aligned ditches that had previously formed the southern elements of Phase 2 Ditch Line 1. Pit **76** was 4.7m long, 2.10m wide and 0.78m deep, with steeply sloping sides concave and a U-shaped profile and contained two fills. Its basal fill (77) was a dark grey brown sand silt 0.22m thick containing both medieval and post-medieval pottery. This was overlain by an orange brown silt sand 0.58m thick (78) containing residual medieval pottery and post-medieval CBM, alongside an iron knife blade (SF4).

3.7.9 Around 7m to the south-west of this pit was a closely comparable feature (pit **63**; Fig 16a, section 105) on the same alignment. This steep sided pit or tank had a flat base and was 3.95m long, 1.65m wide and 0.85m deep. It contained three fills, the earliest of which were deposits of grey brown silty sand on either side of the base (64 and 65) which were overlain by a dark grey brown silt sand (66) containing bones from domestic fowl, daub, post-medieval CBM, eight sherds of pottery dating from the 14th to 18th century and a copper alloy box/tin (SF 9).

3.7.10 The remainder of the Phase 5 features formed a distinct cluster close to the southern edge of the excavation area, adjacent to the recut enclosure ditch. This group consisted of three pits (**5**, **35** and **37**) and seven postholes (Posthole Group 12). Pit **5** was a sub-circular feature, partially exposed on the edge of excavation and measuring 1.95m wide and up to 0.7m deep. It had steeply sloping sides and contained two fills, a basal light grey silt sand (4) containing a mixture of post-medieval and modern pottery and CBM, and an upper fill of mid-grey brown silt sand (3), which produced an 18th century copper watch fob seal (SF 1).

3.7.11 Immediately west of pit **5** was another, smaller pit (**37**), this sub-circular feature was filled with grey brown clay silt backfill (36) which produced no finds.

3.7.12 Some 5m to the north of these two pits was a sub-rectangular pit (**35**), 1.3m long, 1m wide and 0.25m deep. It was flat based and steep sided with a single fill (34) of grey brown clay silt containing fragments of modern CBM.

3.7.13 In the area between pit **35** to the north and pits **37** and **5** to the south were seven postholes forming a L-shaped arrangement (Fig. 10), which have been grouped together as Posthole Group 12 (features **7**, **15**, **17**, **19**, **21**, **23** and **25**). The diameters of the postholes ranged from 0.25m to 0.40m, and their depths from 0.07m to 0.28m. They were all steep sided, with U-shaped profiles and contained single fills of dark brown sandy silts. None of these features produced pottery but quantities of ceramic building material appeared to have been used for post packing in postholes **21** and **23**. It seems likely that these features represent two sides or the corner of a small structure or fenced enclosure.

3.8 Attenuation Area (Fig. 4b)

3.8.1 This area to the north of the main excavation revealed a number of undated features including a large hollow or pond and several ditches, two of the latter being previously identified from cropmarks.

3.8.2 Hollow **1010** (Plate 13, Fig 16b Section 201) measured 30m wide with a total depth of 0.82m and had moderately sloping sides with a slightly concave base. It contained two distinct deposits: the lowest (1009) was a light orangey grey silty sand, overlain by (1008) which was a mid orangey grey silty sand. This was sealed by subsoil and topsoil. No finds were recovered from these deposits.

3.8.3 The most westerly of the ditches was revealed extending for a distance of 35.7m from the northern baulk before terminating. It was investigated in two sections (ditch **1000** (Fig 16b, Section 200) and **1011** (Plate 14) and measured between 3m and 3.5m wide and between 0.82m and 0.84m deep, with steeply sloping sides and a slightly concave base. Three fills were identified: a single shell fragment and 0.032kg of animal bone

was recovered from the uppermost deposits, although no evidence was found to enable dating of the ditch.

3.8.4 Ditch **1004** (Fig. 16b, Section 202) and **1019** were sections excavated through the easternmost of the two ditches identified in the cropmarks. This ditch was found to extend 27.48m from the northern baulk before terminating. It measured between 4.08m and 3.44m wide, narrowing towards the terminal end, with a total depth of between 1.06m and 1.26m (becoming slightly deeper towards the south partly due to the slope present on site). No dating evidence was recovered from the two silty sand/clay fills of this ditch, although animal bone (0.38kg), and 46 shell fragments were found within the upper deposit.

3.8.5 A third ditch (**1023** (Plate 15) and **1015**) was investigated that was characterised by stepped sides and flat base. It measured 1.37m wide and 0.5m deep and contained two fills. The lower deposit (1017) of mid grey brown silty sand was overlain by (1018) a darker grey brown silty sand from which 3.09kg of ceramic building material (all dated to the post-medieval period) was recovered, along with 0.029kg of animal bone.

3.9 Finds summary

Pottery

3.9.1 Pottery totalling 1730 sherds (24,872g) was collected from 138 contexts. This includes Beaker pottery, 47 sherds (522g) of which was recovered from a single pit **294**. Although the pottery was in good condition with a mean sherd weight of 11.1g, sherd sizes are predominately small with many displaying signs of edge abrasion, with at least one having been burnt prior to deposition.

3.9.2 A small quantity of possible Thetford-type ware, some or all of Ipswich type, was identified. However, apart from two handles, the sherds were all undiagnostic body sherds and it is possible that they were pieces of an Essex medieval coarseware. They were widely distributed across the site and were recovered from the subsoils.

3.9.3 The overwhelming majority of the very large pottery assemblage was attributed to the medieval phase: early medieval (329 sherds, 3324g), medieval (1233 sherds, 17293g) and late medieval (103 sherds weighing 2899g). Although there is a high proportion of early medieval ware, and some early rim forms in medieval coarsewares are present, it seems likely that activity intensified from the later 12th/13th century onwards. A relatively high proportion of this assemblage comprises pottery of broadly 12th–14th-century date, but where this could be more closely dated, the majority belongs to the 13th/14th centuries. In all around 1000 pots were represented.

3.9.4 Although 98 sherds were found in contexts and features attributed to the post-medieval phase (Phase 5), the majority were late medieval and post-medieval. The largest groups were from the subsoil and two pits.

Metalwork

3.9.5 An assemblage of 168 metal objects was recovered comprising three silver objects (all coins), 92 copper alloy objects, one pewter object, 21 lead objects and 48 iron objects. The majority of the assemblage (comprising 106 items or 63.1%) was found unstratified (by metal detector) in the topsoil and subsoil. A single fragment of slag was recovered containing carbon-rich material and is likely to have come from the raking out of a fire, rather than metal working. The assemblage as a whole is in fairly good, stable condition, although one object, a copper alloy purse frame (SF 62) was submitted for conservation work (see App. C.1).

Miscellaneous finds

3.9.6 Other finds retrieved from site include 78 fragments of ceramic building material (CBM - weighing 13,378g; mostly post-medieval) and 70 pieces (36kg) of stone, of which 34.26 kg consisted of fragmentary lava quern, the vast majority of which was identified as being of 'Saxon' rotary collared quern type and medieval pot quern. Ten sherds (0.435kg) of mainly vessel glass, 164 fragments of flint and four fragments (0.026kg) of white ball clay tobacco pipe were also recovered, along with a small assemblage (0.198kg) of shells, predominantly oyster.

Faunal remains

3.9.7 The animal bone assemblage is of a medium size (13.89kg) and the number of recordable fragments totalled 297 recovered from hand collection and from environmental samples. Animal bone was recovered mainly from (Phase 3) pits and a small amount of material from postholes and a (Phase 3.2-4) midden. The species represented includes cattle, sheep/goat, horse, pig, cat, domestic fowl and those from the environmental samples additionally includes frog, mouse, molluscs and fish remains.

Environmental samples

3.9.8 A total of 56 bulk samples were collected, mainly from medieval deposits as well as Bronze Age and post-medieval features. The plant remains recovered are typical of those found on medieval sites in that all four cereal types are represented along with seeds of weeds that were most likely to have been growing amongst the crops and harvested at the same time. Legumes are typically under-represented. The density and diversity of the preserved plant assemblages from this site are unusually low and it is likely that most of the material ultimately originated from the ovens recorded on the site, and has been scattered over the site.

Attenuation Area finds

3.9.9 A further 13 fragments of CBM (3.098kg) were recovered from the upper fill of ditch **1023;** all are dated to the p5ost medieval period and appear to be brick or roof tile. A single fragment was identified as being floor tile.

3.9.10 In addition, small assemblages of animal bone (six recordable fragments, 120g) and oyster shell (47 fragments, 377g) were recovered, and these fit broadly with what was found within the main excavation area.

3.10 Publication and Archiving

3.10.1 The key results of this site will be published as a short note in *PSIAH*, focusing on the medieval development of the site (a proposal has been submitted and accepted by the journal editor). This will be c.2000 words with 2-3 illustrations and will be submitted in early 2020.

3.10.2 The site archive (under Site Code BRM 126) comprises a maximum of 20 bulk finds / document boxes and six small find boxes. **NB:** Parish code BRM 126 was issued in error to OA East, records and finds have been marked with BRM 126 but will be archived under BRF 126. Some of the unstratified metal finds have been listed for deselection (see App. C) prior to archiving, while many of the post-medieval bulk finds (CBM, pottery, glass) can also be discarded.

4 DISCUSSION

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 As was indicated by the evaluation in 2015, two main phases of activity were evident at the site, broadly relating to the prehistoric and medieval periods. The earliest activity was low-level and appears to have largely occurred during the Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age period. The site seems then to have lain largely undisturbed until the early medieval period, when a series of enclosures with associated settlement activity was established adjacent to The Street, representing roadside development some distance to the north of the village core. These enclosures or plots were reworked throughout the medieval to early post-medieval periods, after which the majority of the site seems to have reverted to agricultural use from the 17th/ 18th centuries and remained as open land until the modern period.

4.1.2 The investigation of the Attenuation Area confirmed the presence of two ditches (both undated) corresponding to cropmarks, in addition to a natural hollow and a post-medieval field boundary.

4.2 Research Aims

4.2.1 The site-specific research objectives are addressed within the period discussion below, with an overview of the main research aims included here, linked to further discussion within the relevant sections below.

The origin and development of different rural medieval settlement types for the east of England

4.2.2 Excavations at Bramford revealed settlement evidence spanning the 12th/13th century to the late medieval period, with a clear upsurge in activity during the high medieval period. This sequence mirrors that seen at many other rural medieval sites in the county and wider region (for example a site recently excavated in Long Melford (Firth 2018)) and, as such, the Bramford excavation provides an important addition to this corpus.

What forms do farms take, can building types be identified and how far can functions be attributed to them?

4.2.3 As outlined below, the early (Phase 2) remains in Area A may relate to a small farmstead, but too little was exposed to allow further interpretation. Subsequent developments at the site suggest a more planned layout related to enclosures and tofts (rather than a farmstead) laid out adjacent to The Street. No specific building types or functions were clearly identifiable, although the presence of ovens suggest detached kitchens and other outbuildings possibly associated with crop-processing were present. The main domestic buildings would have been located closer to the frontage, outside the area of the current site.

Are there regional or landscape variations in settlement locations, density and type?

4.2.4 The archaeological sequence revealed at Bramford can contribute to a certain extent to this very broad research objective, providing evidence for settlement development in a peripheral location outside the village, between the river and road. Bramford

would seem to conform to an established pattern of rural settlement in Suffolk, with dispersed settlement in the form of isolated/outlying farmsteads in the earlier medieval period being replaced by more regulated plots in the high medieval period as the population grew and more marginal areas were colonised (Woolhouse 2016). Similar roadside plots have been excavated at Great Blakenham (Wallis and Meredith 2011) and Stowmarket (Woolhouse 2016). This picture is also not dissimilar to that emerging for neighbouring counties of Norfolk and Suffolk. At Bramford, the plots were abandoned/changed use by the late medieval period, when the land appears to have been returned to pasture. The form of the early medieval settlement appears to have been more organic and piecemeal, compared to the more deliberately planned later phases, possibly reflecting more centralised planning linked to the change of ownership passing to Bishop of Ely in the mid-13th century.

4.2.5 The lack of any particular high status goods suggests that the occupants may have been peasant freeholders, attracted by the lighter sands and gravels of the site.

4.2.6 The replacement of the dispersed farmsteads or homesteads by the tofts and associated backlots in the high medieval period may be down to a number of reasons. In particular, the layout and rectilinear nature of the plots seem to suggest some form of overall planning, most probably by the lord of the manor (see above). It has been suggested at the site at Boreham in Essex (Foreman 1997) that this type of development may represent a deliberate attempt to create a commercial focus along the road leading into the village.

How far can the size and shape of fields be related to agricultural regimes.

4.2.7 The size and shape of the fields can to a small degree be related to the agricultural regimes practised within them. The large open space formed by Ditch Line 1 contained no obvious indication of ridge and furrow and would have most probably been utilised for the keeping of livestock. The later, smaller plots with their densities of features would be far greater suited towards smaller multi-purpose agricultural activities with small scale animal husbandry for each plot and possibly low level crop cultivation to feed the individual occupants/farmers of the plots.

4.3 Prehistoric land use in the Gipping valley

4.3.1 As suggested by the archaeological desk based assessment (Collings 2015) there is limited evidence for any form of sustained settlement activity pre-dating the medieval period within the kilometre search radius of the site. Evidence of prehistoric activity includes records of a bronze spearhead, flint scraper and axe found some distance to the north-east of the site and an apparently isolated cinerary urn found 0.2km south of the site. The small number of Early Mesolithic and earlier Neolithic flints from the site adds to general background scatter of finds in this area and probably represents sporadic, possibly seasonal activity.

4.3.2 Of particular note are the cropmarks of ring-ditches believed to represent a number of ploughed-out Bronze Age burial mounds to the immediate south-east of the excavation area, and to the north of the Attenuation Area (see Section 1.3.5 and Fig.

2). These would have been located on the lower terrace of the valley overlooking the River Gipping to the east.

4.3.3 Within this broader landscape context, the discovery of a single Beaker pit (**294**) in the northern part of the site is of significance. This pit produced 47 sherds of pottery, representing at least 14 different vessels, and a substantial assemblage (76) of worked flints including knapping waste and a range of retouched tools, dominated by scrapers. The assemblage is typical of pit deposits of this date, which have been interpreted as originating from larger surface accumulations/middens (see App. C.3; Garrow 2006, see also Healy 1987). The pottery is characteristic of a domestic Beaker assemblage, displaying a mix of sherds (occasionally burnt) from multiple vessels in a range of fabrics (see App. C.1). Although limited, this evidence is indicative of domestic settlement in the area in the Early Bronze Age.

Evidence for the nature of lithic technologies (in the later Bronze Age and Iron Age)

4.3.4 The flint assemblage from the excavation does not relate to this period of lithic technology and so cannot answer to this specific research question, but can contribute to understanding earlier flintworking within the Gipping valley. A number of pits in the southern part of the site also produced small assemblages of potentially contemporary Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age flintwork. These, combined with the general background scatter of residual worked flint that was thinly distributed within medieval contexts, provide further evidence for episodic occupation / activity at the site. The recovery of several pieces relating to distinctive Levallois-like core technologies, both as a residual element (from Phase 4 midden layer 133) and from pit **62** strongly suggests a slightly earlier phase of activity/occupation dating to the later Neolithic period. The composition of the flint assemblage clearly demonstrates that both flint working and tool use were undertaken at the site, and the relatively high proportion of retouched tools is suggestive of domestic/settlement-related activity, albeit relatively short-lived. The relatively small size of the assemblage and relative dearth of associated features makes it difficult to characterise this activity in detail (see App. C.3).

Evidence for the development of Bronze Age field systems and their perpetuation into the Iron Age

4.3.5 An undated north-east to south-west aligned ditch (on a different orientation to later features) initially identified in the evaluation (**E141**) and subsequently investigated within the excavation area (**308**) may represent part of a Middle Bronze Age / later prehistoric field system. Other linear features (such as **122** and **132**) with similar characteristics (shallow, single fills, no finds) may also conceivably be of Bronze Age origin but without any associated dating evidence it is not possible to corroborate this. Two undated ditches originally identified from cropmarks within the Attenuation Area to the north may also be prehistoric, but were laid out on an alignment more in keeping with the medieval and later boundaries.

4.3.6 The dearth of dating material from the ditches makes wider interpretations of prehistoric land-use, in particular the development of Bronze Age field systems and their perpetuation into the Iron Age, difficult (see Section 2.3 above). However, when combined with the other evidence (pits and associated finds) from within the

excavation, the presence of possible round barrows in the immediate vicinity and a number of scattered finds it appears that the Gipping valley was well utilised during the Bronze Age. This fits with a wider pattern relating to the intensification of agricultural practices and the development of the agrarian economy in the Middle Bronze Age to Iron Age periods, both within the preferred locations on sand and gravel and onto the fringes of the clay lands. It is possible that further evidence may survive in the fields between the excavation and the River Gipping to the east.

4.4 The site during the Iron Age to Anglo-Saxon periods

4.4.1 No evidence for Iron Age activity was identified anywhere on site. Despite the presence of a metalled Roman road running just to the west of the excavation (see Section 1.3.7 and Fig. 2), the only evidence for Roman activity at the site consisted of a handful of residual finds. These comprise a single sherd of pottery retrieved from Phase 3.1 ditch **30** and five fragments of possible Roman tile which were collected from Phase 4 midden layer 133.

4.4.2 Similarly, there was no evidence of Early to Middle Anglo-Saxon activity on the site, despite the record of a scatter of pottery found to the south of the site and the Middle Saxon enclosed settlement to the north of the current excavation area at Westbourne (see Section 1.3.9). This suggests that the site remained as open land during these periods. It should be noted that a recent evaluation by Headland Archaeology (report forthcoming), produced Anglo-Saxon pottery from features located to the north of the Attenuation Area (R. Abrahams *pers comm*), indicating a Saxon presence within the wider area, if not at the actual site itself.

4.5 Medieval roadside development

4.5.1 The sequence of medieval to early post-medieval enclosures and associated features is illustrated on Fig. 17, overlain on the 1880 1st Edition Ordnance survey map.

4.5.2 The presence of a small quantity of Late Saxon (Ipswich and Thetford ware) pottery retrieved from across the site hints at earlier activity, although it seems probable that any substantive settlement did not begin here until the post-Conquest period. Perhaps of note is the relatively high proportion of Late Saxon lava quern fragments from the site, which may represent the continuing use of older quern stone types, possibly reused within hearths or as floor or wall stone. This 'Saxon' type quern began production in Europe from the 7th century onwards, becoming more prevalent throughout Europe by the 10th century. It continued to be imported into England after the development of pot quern, a type that is also represented on the site. The pot quern is first noted in English towns from the 12th century but in all probability would have made it to rural sites such as Bramford somewhat later, though the site's proximity to Ipswich may mean earlier than elsewhere in Suffolk (see App. C.8).

4.5.3 Analysis has shown that the majority of early medieval pottery was retrieved from features dating to the high medieval period (Phase 3). However, this probably reflects the fact that many pottery fabrics found on rural Suffolk sites had a long period of use, often being found alongside the later wheel-made medieval pottery. Of note is that whilst early medieval pottery was distributed across the site alongside the later material, it was often the only type of pottery found within the features in the north-

west part of the excavation. This, along with the variance in the plan of the small enclosure or structure in this area (Area 1) in comparison with those found elsewhere on the site, indicates that the initial settlement was established here, but possibly not much earlier than the 12th century.

4.5.4 This early activity was primarily characterised by a small sub-circular enclosure or structure with an internal diameter of 16m in Area 1, represented by a number of curving ditches. Whilst the associated pottery suggests the features located within and nearby the possible enclosure – including two ovens – were of slightly later date, some may have been broadly contemporary.

4.5.5 These early remains may have been associated with a small homestead or farmstead, with the main dwelling presumably being located beyond the limit of the excavation to the west, close to The Street. Hodkinson's 1783 map, the 1796 Ordnance surveyors drawing, the 1848 Tithe Map and the 1880 Ordnance Survey map (Fig. 17) all indicate the position of a group of properties perhaps associated with a farmstead, directly to the north-west of the excavation area.

4.5.6 There does not seem to be much evidence for further expansion across the rest of the site during this early phase. Possibly contemporary activity was represented by a small group of postholes (Posthole Group 1) and a scatter of pits located 55m to the south-east of the small enclosure, in Area 2. However, given the dense concentration of later features in the centre of Area 2 in particular, any earlier features may have been destroyed by this activity and their contents reworked.

High medieval expansion

4.5.7 It was during the high medieval period that there was a notable increase in activity, with new boundaries and enclosures being laid out adjacent to the road (The Street) leading out of the medieval village (Fig. 17). Whereas the earlier activity identified in Area 1 was in relative isolation from the village core located to the south-east, the enclosures associated within this period, particularly during Phase 3.2, may represent the expansion of the medieval settlement northwards along the road. The regularity of the plots is suggestive of deliberate planning, and it is possible that this was related to when the manor of Bramford passed to the Abbey of Ely in 1250 AD (see Section 1.3). A survey undertaken of all the properties in the village at that time showed that Bramford was a thriving settlement with quite a large population, which would be consistent with the evidence from this excavation

4.5.8 Although the pottery and other finds have broadly the same date range, there was a clear distinction in activity indicated by the stratigraphic relationships and enclosure types represented.

Early land division and enclosure (Phase 3.1)

4.5.9 Initially a large boundary (Ditch Line 1) was laid out roughly 40m from the road (extending for at least 90m), with a smaller enclosure within it (Enclosure 1). The latter was on a slightly different alignment to subsequent boundaries, perhaps suggesting that the route of the road changed slightly over time. Assuming that Ditch Line 1 continued beyond the current excavation area, then it would have covered an area of

at least 4500m^2. The break in the southern arm of the ditch probably indicates the location of an entrance from the south-east (closer to the village). The boundary was re-instated, suggesting that this ditch was in use and maintained for at least a couple of generations, possibly into the subsequent phases.

4.5.10 Despite its large size, the ditch produced very little artefactual evidence, with just three sherds (148g) of high medieval pottery (and residual Roman pottery) being recovered from the sections excavated along its entire length. This suggests that the ditch was located some distance from any contemporary occupation; further demonstrated by the absence of features outside Enclosure 1. Only low-level activity was also evident in the northern part of the site (Area 1), indicated by a linear ditch and an associated scatter of pits. The ditch defining the smaller enclosure closer to the road (Enclosure 1) was also maintained and recut, with apparent breaks in the ditch line possibly representing entrances into different parts of the enclosure.

4.5.11 The most probable interpretation of these remains is a small farmstead or homestead. The outer Ditch Line 1 would have defined a larger area or holding used for livestock, with Enclosure 1 forming an inner area for small scale agricultural or activities related to animal husbandry, with any dwellings presumably being located on the road frontage to the west. However, the lack of young sheep or cattle bones recovered from the site overall indicates that these animals were not being bred at the site and this might indicate that the main holding may primarily have been utilised for seasonal grazing.

Tofts, plots and crofts (Phase 3.2)

4.5.12 Throughout the remainder of the high medieval period, activity on the site was focused on a series of regular plots (A, B and C) laid out to the east of the road, within a rectangular enclosure (Enclosure 2). Ditch Line 1 may still have been in use, its southern arm perhaps forming another plot division within Plot C. Very few features were found in the northernmost plot (A), with the majority of activity (pits, postholes, ovens (probably bread ovens) and a well) being focused in Plot B and the northern part of Plot C. Plots A and B were of similar dimensions, measuring between 11-12m wide, while Plot C may have been larger (unless Ditch Line 1 remained open). There was also clearly continued activity to the north within Area 1, represented by a number of pits, postholes and two ovens.

4.5.13 This evidence fits within the established patterns of tofts and crofts, which are generally characterised as peasant dwellings, outbuildings and yards situated along a road (such as The Street), often forming rectangular arrangements. A number of tofts have been examined in detail (such as during the excavations of the medieval village of Wharram Percy in Yorkshire) where the evidence includes dwellings associated with a small yard, in some cases on a raised earthwork platform, and often demarcated with boundary ditches (Woolhouse 2016). The large pits (such as **274** and **409** in Plot B) found within the plots produced substantial groups of pottery suggesting that these features were serving as a rubbish pits for kitchen/workshops/outbuildings that might be expected within a working backyard area. Nearby settlement-related activities are indicated by the presence of cooking and storage vessels alongside the (albeit small amounts) of butchered animal bone. The associated dwellings were presumably

located at the road frontage, in a similar arrangement to the later properties shown on the 1880 Ordnance Survey Map (Fig. 17) to the north-west.

4.5.14 Other associated buildings, some of which may have been rather insubstantial, could have included a barn, granary, byre or sheepcote which may have left little trace below-ground (Woolhouse 2016). The presence of two ovens within Plot B and a further two in Area 1 to the north may indicate the location of detached kitchens, while the numerous posthole groups may represent the remains of wooden outbuildings, animal shelters/pens or perhaps wicket gates controlling the movement of stock within the enclosures. Throughout this high medieval period, the well (**400**) in Plot B presumably remained in use, probably serving both the human population living within the tofts as well as their livestock.

4.5.15 These dwellings and associated plots or 'messuages' extending to the rear of them would have been occupied by individual peasant households, a common feature within medieval villages. Enclosure 2 would seem to have been the northern limit of the expansion of these plots, which may have extended on either side of the road, although there was some evidence of continued (unenclosed) occupation within Area 1 to the north.

4.5.16 It is clear that whilst Plots B and C show a dense concentration of features as might be expected within a backplot attached to a toft, Plot A contained just two animal burials and three pits. It is possible that Plot A may have been utilised for a different function to its neighbours such as an allotment for small scale crop cultivation, or that the plot and any adjoining dwelling were occupied for considerably less time than its neighbours.

Late medieval to post-medieval decline/change of use

4.5.17 This phase (Phase 4) is characterised by the apparent decline in activity and ultimate abandonment of the plots (in terms of direct occupation). Features such as the well (**400**) were infilled (the upper disuse fills containing mixed pottery from the late 13th to 14th centuries and mid-16th century) and the plot boundaries were no longer maintained. However, the external perimeter ditch of Enclosure 2 was recut and a few scattered features (pits and ditches) were found within the large plot. The new ditches clearly cut across the earlier plots on a completely different alignment. There was no obvious indication of their function, the most probable interpretation being for drainage purposes. The presence of a rectangular pit or tank at the end of one of the ditches may indicate an industrial function, though the samples were unproductive. This tank has been phased to the post-medieval period (Phase 5) as its disuse fills contained both late medieval and post-medieval pottery, but it (and a nearby similar feature) may have been originally associated with earlier activity.

4.5.18 There was no clear indication to explain the reasons behind the decline or change in activity and eventual abandonment of the plots. The obvious factors are the general depopulation caused by the Black Death and subsequent outbreaks of plague that resulted in the contraction of rural settlements such as Bramford. However, it is equally likely that the results of climate change from the early 14th century onwards (Gottfried 1985) made it harder to farm the land, leading to potential famines such that recorded

in Stowmarket in the 1300s (Goult 1990). In all probability, the underlying reasons were probably complex and may even have been linked to changes in ownership following the Reformation in the mid-16th century, especially as the manor of Bramford was part of the holdings of the Bishop of Ely.

4.5.19 A change in activity was most clearly indicated by the formation of several extensive and finds-rich midden deposits (133) across the site, notably within Enclosure 2, that probably began to form towards the end of Phase 3.2. The pottery recovered from the middens spanned the Roman to post-medieval periods, while the range of metal objects (mostly found by metal-detector) includes objects related to structures and horses, as well as a number of personal or decorative items. It is likely that the site became an area for the general disposal of rubbish from nearby properties and/or those further away in the main village to the south-east, possibly from the late medieval period until as late as the 19th century. Similar evidence has been found at sites in other Suffolk villages, notably recently at Long Melford (Firth 2018).

4.5.20 Although the individual plots were no longer in use from the late medieval period, the Enclosure 2 ditch was clearly maintained and recut on at least four occasions: the pottery from the backfills of the recuts all produced pottery and other finds that are firmly post-medieval (16th-19th century) in date. It is possible that the enclosure was retained for the purposes of stock-keeping, although the presence of the seemingly long-lived middens may argue against this. Cattle are represented in the post-medieval faunal assemblage, but not sheep, while pigs continued to be a major component, making up a third of the total of identifiable species from the phase.

4.5.21 In addition to the two possible tanks and a few pits, the presence of a number of postholes (notably Posthole Group 12) may indicate that there were some post-medieval structures present within the enclosure. These were probably associated with agricultural activities, providing shelters for animals or barns/stores for their fodder. The small quantities of pottery and ceramic building material from the postholes and pits suggest a 16th century or (most likely) later date for these features. Following the abandonment of the structure and the infilling of the Enclosure 2 ditch in the later post-medieval period, the site appears to have been given over to arable cultivation.

4.6 Land-use along the River Gipping valley during the Middle Ages

4.6.1 Excavation has established that settlement in this area began (or was re-established) in the early medieval period, perhaps representing parts of a farmstead or homestead. From the high medieval period this was focused on small plots, presumably occupied by individual families. The attraction of the site for development would have been obvious, situated on reasonably well drained sands and gravels with a gentle slope downwards towards the River Gipping which would have allowed for a combination of arable cultivation and pastoral farming.

4.6.2 What is clearly evident is that both the earlier farm/homestead enclosures and the later tofts were all situated with respect to the road into Bramford. The road was certainly established by 1783, as it features on Hodskinson's map of Suffolk, passing through Bramford and on to Sproughton. Almost certainly the road would have been

in existence by the high medieval period (14th century) when Enclosure 2 and its associated plots were established directly perpendicular to the course of the (modern) road. Allowing for slight variation in the course of the road during the early medieval phase, both the larger enclosure formed by Ditch Line 1 and the possible farmstead structures/features in Area 1 all seem to respect the road alignment or were clustered near to it.

4.7 Land-use surrounding developing medieval settlements, and the relationship between village and farmland

4.7.1 The early phase of medieval development would certainly fit the pattern of the four Suffolk parishes studied as part of the 'Historic Field Systems of East Anglia Project' (Martin and Satchell 2008) in that each parish would have controlled block holdings of groups of enclosed fields in close association with their controlling farmsteads (Woolhouse 2016). This seems to have been particularly notable in South Suffolk whereby the land was divided into agricultural blocks of land in individual ownership or occupation (Martin 2008). Some of these would have been held directly by the lord of the manor ('demesne') – in this case possibly Ely Abbey – and some by individual tenants.

4.7.2 This trend may have continued into the beginning of the high medieval period (c. AD 1250 onwards) when Ditch Line 1 was established. This enclosed a large parcel of land either for drainage purposes (with the site situated on the slope down towards the river Gipping directly to the east) and/or to mark out the boundary of the land as an enclosed pasture for livestock.

4.7.3 One question to be considered in relation to this research objective is the nature of these dispersed farmsteads and enclosures during the earlier medieval period. Were they a communal holding for the village as a whole or land owned and occupied by specific individuals or families? Whereas the later plots have elements of tighter spatial regulation and control, the character of the small enclosure or structure in Area 1 and other early features may hint at less controlled and more gradual expansion over time.

4.7.4 There was nothing from the excavations to indicate that both the earlier farmsteads/settlements and the later plots were practising anything other than a localised (mixed) agricultural economy. Whilst it is possible that the site may have been used to produce goods for larger markets such as Ipswich or Stowmarket, it is more likely that the inhabitants were predominately self-sufficient.

4.7.5 Eventually a combination of factors led to the site being largely abandoned and used for the disposal of rubbish (possibly from the village or properties located on The Street) from the late medieval period, after which it reverted to farmland.

4.8 Status and economy of the settlement

4.8.1 There is very little from the site to indicate any degree of high status. Of the pottery produced during the 'peak' of the site in the high medieval period, the vast majority of it seems to be for domestic (possibly multifunctional) utilitarian use. Some of the pottery has been sourced from Hedingham and Colchester and other Essex production

sites but the overwhelming amount of pottery recovered are local coarsewares. This is in keeping with this being a predominately rural and agricultural site during the medieval and later periods.

Early medieval

4.8.2 The evidence for the economy of the site during the early medieval phase is limited. The dominant pottery type is the handmade sparse shelly early medieval wares common to this part of Suffolk, with decoration not being particularly evident within this assemblage. This would be consistent with a small scale 'peasant dwelling' utilising rudimentary utilitarian wares and tools. Only a single fragment of animal bone was recovered from this phase, a sheep/goat mandibular premolar from the environmental samples. The evidence from other Suffolk medieval sites such as Cedars Park at Stowmarket (Woolhouse 2016) indicate economies based on sheep farming for meat at this time. The limited environmental samples taken from the features of the early medieval phase indicate the low-level cultivation of barley, wheat and oat and occasional common crop weeds. The presence of duckweed and sedge (a wetland plant indicator) in the primary fill of one pit may indicate some seasonal flooding in low lying parts of the site.

High medieval

4.8.3 By the high medieval phase, it seems that pig were a major part of the economy of the inhabitants of the plots, although the statistics may be skewed by the presence of five complete pig burials (accounting for 90% of the recovered bone). The immaturity of the pig remains (which were all male) suggests that they were reared on site as a swine herd (see App. D.1). Pigs have several benefits as livestock: they are particularly flexible in their diets, allowing them to be reared on poorer land than other livestock; and pig meat is well suited for long-term preservation as bacon and ham, an excellent source of fat and may be raised in comparatively small spaces such as the messuage plots. Recent research into pig husbandry practices indicates that these pigs would have been fed in wood pastures during the season when acorns were available and at other times in grazing fields (Jorgensen 2013). When not feeding on acorns and other 'tree fruits' pigs would be fed grass, tubers, roots, grain stubble and household food wastes. It is worth noting that on all the Ordnance Survey maps covering the site there are small stretches of woodland on either side north-west and south-east of the excavation area, possibly the remains of the wood pastures used to provide the 'tree fruits' for the pigs. The most plausible explanation for the burial of the pigs (the lack of butchery evidence shows they were not consumed) is that they were killed off by Murrain, an infectious disease widely documented as affecting livestock including pigs during the 1300s.

4.8.4 It should be noted that the pig burials were found within all three plots and were not necessarily contemporaneous with each other (one was found that cut the Phase 4 midden) and as such may give a distorting view of the importance of pig to this agricultural community as compared to either cattle or sheep. Cattle form just 5.9% of the faunal assemblage and contained no juvenile animals, suggesting that they were being bred elsewhere. Cattle require large amounts of water and, given the absence

of a large pond or watering hole within the site, may have been pastured elsewhere such as the fields to the east nearer to the River Gipping.

4.8.5 Although the secondary importance of sheep during the medieval period for wool is well attested, the small amounts of sheep bone recovered from the site from the high medieval period suggests that the bulk of these animals were being bred and reared away from the site. Whilst it is possible that subsistence sheep rearing was occurring within the individual tofts, there is simply not enough faunal evidence to be able to prove this. The small array of other species identified from the site are entirely consistent with the economy of small scale rural subsistence.

4.8.6 Another economic consideration is whether the livestock was raised purely for local domestic requirements or for importation to the larger towns within the region. There is some evidence that villages such as Ixworth and Woolpit were being used by drovers to fatten the cattle for the larger markets (Amor 2002 and 2006) nearby. Whilst it is possible that Bramford was fulfilling a similar economic function, the most obvious market being Ipswich, the faunal evidence is too slight to be able prove this conclusively.

4.8.7 The cereal remains from the high medieval period are entirely consistent with a dispersed rural site, including wheat and barley with occasional oats and rye. As might be expected the most productive samples were from the ovens, indicating their use for cooking, baking bread and possibly drying of grain prior to its grinding into flour. The grinding of the flour would have taken place on or directly near to the site as evidenced by the many examples of quern fragments recovered from the site. Similar ovens have been found at other medieval domestic sites, including recently at Bull Lane, Long Melford (Firth 2018).

4.8.8 Mollusc shells, in particular oyster, within the medieval features such as well **400** are indicative of Bramford's close proximity to the Ipswich estuary with species from an estuarine and shallow coastal water habitat being recovered. This would indicate that whilst the bulk of the site's economy appeared to be localised, the proximity of the site to Ipswich would have allowed the inhabitants access to a wider trading network in order to obtain those resources that could not be easily obtained closer to home**.** The low quantities of fish remains suggests that these did not form a major element of the inhabitants' diet.

4.8.9 The dense number of pits across the site, particularly in Plots B and C, would have fulfilled a variety of functions from small scale industrial uses, to storage and rubbish pits. Some of these features would have been used for quarrying purposes possibly for flint and chalk as the occupiers who worked the site utilised the natural resources within their immediate environment. What is noticeable is the lack of evidence for 'craft' activities of the type often associated with rural settlement and farmsteads. Two lead spindle whorl fragments were recovered from the topsoil, while of the four (utilitarian) knife fragments retrieved, only one (from fill 272 pit **274**) was from a medieval feature, two were from the midden layer and the fourth from one of the post-medieval tanks. This lack of evidence may be indicative of these activities happening elsewhere or simply that the dwelling areas where there is a greater probability of retrieving this evidence lie outside the limit of the excavation area.

Late medieval and post-medieval

4.8.10 Very little can be ascertained about the economic life of the site from the 16th century onwards, as by this period it appears to no longer have been inhabited but was largely utilised for rubbish disposal. The finds -- predominantly from the middens, topsoil and subsoil -- are the usual range of debris resulting from middening and general agricultural activities including crotal bells (perhaps linked to pasture), jettons, various key fragments, items associated with furniture, an assortment of coins from various periods (Roman, medieval to post-medieval, Charles I, George II, George VI), buttons, a watch fob seal, a watch key, a barrel tap key, thimbles and buckles. Slag was recovered from one pit but probably represents background scatter, while a broken pewter spoon bowl dating to the 18th to the 19th century was found in a Phase 4 ditch. The recovery of 19th century wine bottle shards and fragments of window glass also relate to general rubbish deposition continuing until relatively recently when the enclosure ditch and other features were infilled.

4.8.11 Although no evidence was found to suggest a date for the two ditches visible in cropmarks within the Attenuation Area, the third ditch is likely to be a field boundary that was backfilled in the post-medieval to modern period. There is a field boundary on the same alignment shown on the 1942 OS 25-inch map, for which this may have been an extension. These features may have also been the same ditches noted in the (as yet unpublished) Headland Archaeology evaluation of the land to the north of the Attenuation Area, from which Saxon pottery was recovered and it could be clearly seen that the ditches truncated the earlier ring ditch (MSF4486) (R Abraham *pers comm*).

4.9 Conclusions and Significance

4.9.1 The excavation has revealed a fairly intensive level of early to high medieval activity at the site and has provided new information for the development and expansion of Bramford; a village where there has been relatively little archaeological investigation.

4.9.2 There is also enough evidence to indicate some activity occurring at the site during the Bronze Age, forming part of the wider exploitation of the Gipping valley. It is possible that the current site lies at the edge of a Bronze Age field system, the nucleus of which may lie to the east. Following this, the site saw little (obvious) utilisation until the early medieval period.

4.9.3 Bramford would seem to conform to an established pattern of rural settlement in Suffolk with dispersed settlement in the form of isolated farmsteads in the earlier medieval period being replaced by more regulated plots in the high medieval period. The latter possibly reflects more centralised planning linked to the change of ownership passing to Bishop of Ely in the mid-13th century. All of the medieval and later remains within the excavation area seem to respect and be influenced by the route of the road into Bramford, confirming that the road predates the post-medieval period and was probably established much earlier.

4.9.4 Following its abandonment in the late medieval/early post-medieval period the land appears to have been reverted to farmland.

APPENDIX A CONTEXT INVENTORY

Context	Cut	Group	Phase	Category	Feature Type	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base
1	1		5	layer		0	0	0						
2	1		5	layer		0	0	0						
3	5		5	fill	pit	1.95	1.1	0.2	mid greyish brown	silt sand				
4	5		5	fill	pit	1.8	0.8	0.5	light yellowish grey	silt sand				
5	0		5	cut	pit	1.95	1.1	0.7				steep	sharp	not exposed
6	7	PHG 12	5	fill	post hole	0.45	0.4	0.1	dark brownish grey	sandy silt				
7	0	PHG 12	5	cut	post hole	0.45	0.4	0			sub-circular	almost vertical	sharp	concave
8	0	8	5	cut	ditch	0	1.3	0.55			linear	steep	moderate	flat
9	8	8	5	fill	ditch	0	1.3	0.55	mid brown	silt sand				
10	0	10	5	cut	ditch	0	0.6	0.37			linear	moderate	truncated	flat
11	10	10	5	fill	ditch	0	0.6	0.37	mid brown	silt sand				
12	0	12	5	cut	ditch	0	1.2	0.3			linear	steep	sharp	flat
13	12	12	5	fill	ditch	0	1.2	0.3	dark brown	silty sand				
14	15	PHG 12	5	fill	post hole	0	0.3	0.07	dark brownish grey	sandy silt				
15	0	PHG 12	5	cut	post hole	0	0.3	0.07			sub- circular	almost vertical	shape	concave
16	17	PHG 12	5	fill	post hole	0.35	0.25	0.2	dark brownish grey	sandy silt				
17	0	PHG 12	5	cut	post hole	0.35	0.25	0.2			sub-circular	steeply sloping	sharp	concave
18	19	PHG 12	5	fill	post hole	0.3	0.25	0.22	dark brownish grey	sandy silt				
19	0	PHG 12	5	cut	post hole	0.3	0.25	0.22			sub-circular	vertical to moderately sloping	moderate to sharp	flat

Context	Cut	Group	Phase	Category	Feature Type	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base
20	21	PHG 12	5	fill	post hole	0.5	0.4	0.25	dark brownish grey	sandy silt				
21	0	PHG 12	5	cut	post hole	0.5	0.4	0.25			sub-rectangular	steep	sharp	concave
22	23	PHG 12	5	fill	post hole	0.65	0.4	0.28	dark brownish grey	sandy silt				
23	0	PHG 12	5	cut	post hole	0.65	0.4	0.28			sub-rectangular	steep	sharp	flat
24	25	PHG 12	5	fill	pit	0	0.21	0.21	dark brownish grey	sandy silt				
25	0	PHG 12	5	cut	pit	0	0.21	0.21			circular	steep	sharp	pointed
26	0	26	5	cut	ditch	0	0.7	0.2			linear	moderate concave	sharp	concave
27	26	26	5	fill	ditch	0	0.7	0.2	dark greyish brown	silty sand				
28	0	28	3.2	cut	ditch	0	1	0.2			linear	gentle concave	sharp	concave
29	28	28	3.2	fill	ditch	0	1	0.2	dark brown	silkysand				
30	0	30	3.1	cut	ditch	3	1.04	0.34			curvilinear	moderate	gradual	slightly concave
31	30	30	3.1	fill	ditch	1	1.04	0.34	dark orange brown	sandy silt				
32	0		3.1	cut	post hole	0	0.3	0.08			sub-circular	shallow	gradual	slightly concave
33	32		3.1	fill	post hole	0	0.3	0.08	mid orange brown	sandy silt				
34	35		5	fill	pit	1.3	1	0.11	mid greyish brown	clay silt				
35	0		5	cut	pit	1.3	1	0.11			sub-rectangular	not really visible	sharp	flat
36	37		5	fill	pit	0	0.8	0.17	dark greyish brown	clay silt				
37	0		5	cut	pit	0.82	0.8	0.17			sub-circular	vertical	sharp	gently concave
38	39	30	3.1	fill	ditch	0	0	0.43	mid red brown	silt sand				
39	0	30	3.1	cut	ditch	0	1.1	0.43			linear	steep	sharp	concave
40	39	30	3.1	fill	ditch	0	0	0.34	dark red brown	silt sand				
41	0	41	3.1	cut	ditch	0	1.2	0.2			linear	steep	sharp	concave
42	41	41	3.1	fill	ditch	0	0	0.2	dark red brown	silty sand				

Context	Cut	Group	Phase	Category	Feature Type	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base
43	0		4	cut	pit	0	1.12	0.5			sub-circular	steep	sharp	concave
44	46		4	fill	post hole	0	0	0.2	mid red brown	silt sand				
45	46		4	fill	pit	0	0.4	0.2	dark grey brown	silty sand				
46	0		4	cut	post hole	1.24	1.1	0.2			sub-circular	steep	sharp	concave
47	48	PHG 11	4	fill	stake hole	0	0.16	0.1	dark red brown	silty sand				
48	0	PHG 11	4	cut	stake hole	0	0.16	0.1			sub-circular	steep	sharp	concave
49	50	50	4	fill	ditch	0	1	0.3	dark red brown	silt sand				
50	0	50	4	cut	ditch	0	1	0.3			linear	steep	sharp	concave
51	52	PHG 11	4	fill	post hole	0.3	0.22	0.24	mid greyish brown	clay silt, moderate patches of mid brownish red clay silt				
52	0	PHG 11	4	cut	post hole	0.3	0.22	0.24			square	vertical	sharp	concave
53	54	PHG 11	4	fill	post hole	0.2	0.22	0.22	mid greyish brown	clay silt, moderate patches of mid brownish red clay silt				
54	0	PHG 11	4	cut	post hole	0.2	0.22	0.22			square	vertical	sharp	concave
55	56	PHG 11	4	fill	post hole	0	0.25	0.3	mid greyish brown	clay silt, moderate patches of mid brownish red clay silt				
56	0	PHG 11	4	cut	post hole	0	0.25	0.3			square	vertical	sharp	concave
57	58	50	4	fill	ditch	0	0.65	0.1	dark greyish brown	clay silt				
58	0	50	4	cut	ditch	0	0.65	0.1			linear	moderately sloping	moderate	concave
59	60		3.1	fill	pit	0.95	0.75	0.09	dark brownish grey	clay silt				

Context	Cut	Group	Phase	Category	Feature Type	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base
60	0		3.1	cut	pit	0.95	0.75	0.09			sub-circular	gently sloping	imperceptible	gently concave
61	62		3.2	fill	pit	1	0.95	0.09	dark brownish grey	clay silt				
62	0		3.2	cut	pit	1	0.95	0.09			sub-circular	gently sloping	imperceptible	gently concave
63	0		5	cut	pit	3.95	1.65	0.85			sub-rectangular	steep	top sharp, base moderate	flat
64	63		5	fill	pit	0	0.6	0.3	banding of mid yellow brown and dark grey brown	silty sand				
65	63		5	fill	pit	0	0.15	0.2	light yellow brown	sand				
66	63		5	fill	pit	3.8	1.5	0.4	dark grey brown	silty sand				
67	0	67	3.1	cut	gully	0	0.9	0.09			linear	gentle cocave	top gentle, base imperceptible	flat
68	67	67	3.1	fill	gully	0	0.82	0.05	light yellow brown	sand				
69	67	67	3.1	fill	gully	0	0	0.06	dark brown grey	sandy silt				
70	0	PHG 10	3.2	cut	post hole	0	0.48	0.09			sub-circular	shallow	gradual	concave
71	70	PHG 10	3.2	fill	post hole	0	0.48	0.09	dark grey brown	silty sand				
72	0	PHG 10	3.2	cut	post hole	0	0.4	0.19			sub-circular	moderate	gradual	concave
73	72	PHG 10	3.2	fill	post hole	0	0.4	0.19	dark orangey brown	silty sand				
74	0	PHG 10	3.2	cut	post hole	0	0.37	0.3			sub-circular	steep	moderate	concave - slightly
75	74	PHG 10	3.2	fill	post hole	0	0.37	0.3	dark orangey brown	sandy silt				
76	0		5	cut	pit	4.7	2.1	0.78			linear	steep	moderate	flatish
77	76		5	fill	pit	2.38	0.58	0.22	dark grey brown	sandy silt				
78	76		5	fill	pit	2.38	1	0.58	dark orangey brown	silty sand				
79	0		3.2	cut	pit	0	0.7	0.1			sub-circular	moderate concave	top sharp, base imperceptible	concave

Context	Cut	Group	Phase	Category	Feature Type	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base
80	79		3.2	fill	pit	0	0.7	0.1	mid yellowish brown and dark greyish brown	silty sand				
81	0	81	3.1	cut	ditch	0	0.5	0.28			linear	steep concave	top sharp, base moderate	concave
82	81	81	3.1	fill	ditch	0	0.5	0.28	dark greyish brown	silty sand				
83	0		3.2	cut	pit	0.8	0.6	0.04			sub-circular	gentle concave	top moderate, base imperceptible	concave
84	83		3.2	fill	pit	0	0.6	0.04	dark brownish grey	silty sand				
85	87	30	3.1	fill	ditch	0	0	0.5	mid greyish brown	silt sand				
86	26	26	5	fill	ditch	0	0	0.66	mid reddish brown	silt sand				
87	0	30	3.1	cut	ditch	0	1.7	0.66			linear	steep	sharp	concave
88	0	8	5	cut	ditch	0	2.6	0.7			linear	steep	sharp	concave
89	0	10	5	cut	ditch	0	0.5	0.6			linear	steep	sharp	concave
90	0	26	5	cut	ditch	0	1.1	0.4			linear	steep	sharp	concave
91	0	28	3.2	cut	ditch	0	1.1	0.48			linear	steep	sharp	concave
92	88	8	5	fill	ditch	0	0	0.7	dark reddish brown	silt sand				
93	89	10	5	fill	ditch	0	0.5	0.6	dark reddish brown	silt sand				
94	90	26	5	fill	ditch	0	0	0.4	dark reddish brown	silt sand				
95	91	28	3.2	fill	ditch	0	0	0.48	dark reddish brown	slit sand				
96	97	12	3.1	fill	gully	0	0	0.1	light reddish brown	silt sand				
97	0	12	3.1	cut	gully	0	0.5	0.14			linear	moderate	moderate	concave
98	43		4	fill	pit	0	0	0.5	mid red brown	silt sand				
99	0	99	3.1	cut	ditch	0	0.5	0.25			linear	moderate	sharp	pointed
100	99	99	3.1	fill	ditch	0	0.3	0.15	mid grey brown	silty sand				
101	99	99	3.1	fill	ditch	0	0.15	0.05	mid yellow red	sand				
102	99	99	3.1	fill	ditch	0	0.5	0.15	dark grey brown	silty sand				
103	0	81	3.1	cut	ditch	8	0.7	0.35			linear	vertical	sharp	flat

Context	Cut	Group	Phase	Category	Feature Type	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base
104	103	81	3.1	fill	ditch	0	0.4	0.12	mid brown red and dark grey brown	silty sand				
105	103	81	3.1	fill	ditch	0	0.25	0.06	mid brown yellow	sand				
106	103	81	3.1	fill	ditch	0	0.2	0.12	mid brown red and dark grey brown	silty sand				
107	103	81	3.1	fill	ditch	0	0.6	0.27	dark grey brown	silty sand				
108	0	PHG 10	3.2	cut	post hole	0	0.24	0.12			sub-circular	moderate	gradual	concave
109	108	PHG 10	3.2	fill	post hole	0	0.24	0.12	mid grey brown	sandy silt				
110	0	30	3.1	cut	ditch	1.8	0.74	0.2			curvilinear	sloping	gradual	concave
111	110	30	3.1	fill	ditch	0.6	0.8	0.2	dark orangey brown	silty sand				
112	0	PHG 10	3.2	cut	post hole	0	0.79	0.19			sub-circular	sloped (W) stepped E	gradiual	concave
113	112	PHG 10	3.2	fill	post hole	0	0.79	0.19	mottled oragne brown	sandy silt				
114	0	PHG 10	3.2	cut	post hole	0	0.17	0.13			sub-circular	steep	gradual	concave
115	114	PHG 10	3.2	fill	post hole	0	0.17	0.13	dark orange brown	silty sand				
116	118	30	3.1	fill	ditch	0	0	0.4	dark reddish brown	silt sand				
117	118	30	3.1	fill	ditch	0	0	0.5	light red brown	silt sand				
118	0	30	3.1	cut	ditch	0	1.1	0.4			linear	steep	sharp	concave
119	118	30	3.1	fill	ditch	0	0	0.34	light red brown	silt sand				
120	164	41	3.1	fill	ditch	0	0	0.38	light red brown	silt sand				
121	122	122	3.1	fill	ditch	0	0	0.16	mid red brown	silt sand				
122	0	122	3.1	cut	ditch	0	0.38	0.16			linear	steep	sharp	concave
123	125	41	3.1	fill	ditch	0	0	0.22	dark red brown	silt sand				
124	125	41	3.1	fill	ditch	0	0	0.3	light red brown	silt sand				
125	0	41	3.1	cut	ditch	0	1.1	0.3			linear	steep	sharp	concave
126	127		3.1	fill	pit	0	0	0.5	mid red brown	silt sand				

Context	Cut	Group	Phase	Category	Feature Type	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base
127	0		3.1	cut	pit	0	0.32	0.5			sub-circular	steep	sharp	concave
128	130	30	3.1	fill	ditch	0	0	0.43	dark red brown	silt sand				
129	130	30	3.1	fill	ditch	0	0	0.5	mid reddish brown	silt sand				
130	0	30	3.1	cut	ditch	0	1.6	0.5			linear	steep	sharp	concave
131	132		3.2	fill	ditch	0	0.8	0.34	bright red	sand				
132	0		3.2	cut	ditch	0	0.8	0.3			linear	steep	sharp	concave
133	0		4	layer	spread	0	0	0.2	dark greyish brown	sandy silt				
134	136	136	3.2	fill	ditch	0	1.1	0.2	mid greyish brown	silty sand				
135	136	136	3.2	fill	ditch	0	0.8	0.1	mixed mid reddish brown and dark greyish brown	silty sand				
136	0	136	3.2	cut	ditch	0	1.12	0.32			linear	moderate	sharp	wide U-shaped
137	138		3.1	fill	pit	0	0	0.28	mid brown	sandy silt				
138	0		3.1	cut	pit	0	2.5	0.28				shallow	sharp	flat
139	141	141	3.1	fill	ditch	0	0	0.02	n/a	n/a				
140	141		3.1	fill	pit	0	0	0.35	mid grey brown	sandy silt				
141	0	141	3.1	cut	ditch	0	0.78	0.32			linear	moderate	sharp	flat
142	143		3.2	fill	post hole	0	0.3	0.25	dark brownish grey	sandy silt				
143	0		3.2	cut	post hole	0	0.32	0.25			sub-circular	steep	sharp	flat
144	145	8	5	fill	ditch	0	1.65	0.62	mid grey brown	sandy silt				
145	0	8	5	cut	ditch	0	1.65	0.62			linear	steep	sharp	concave
146	147	10	5	fill	ditch	0	0	0.55	mid pale grey brown	sandy silt				
147	0	10	5	cut	ditch	0	1.34	0.55			linear	moderate	sharp	concave
148	149	12	5	fill	ditch	0	0	0.38	mid pale grey brown	sandy silt				
149	0	12	5	cut	ditch	0	0.8	0.88			linear	moderate	sharp	n/a
150	151		5	fill	pit	0	0.69	0.21	mid grey brown	sandy silt				
151	0		5	cut	pit	0	0.69	0.21				shallow	sharp	concave

Context	Cut	Group	Phase	Category	Feature Type	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base
152	153	28	3.2	fill	ditch	0	1.2	0.33	mid grey brown	sandy silt				
153	0	28	3.2	cut	ditch	0	1.2	0.33			linear	moderate	sharp	flat
154	0		3.2	cut	gully	1.5	0.26	0.1			linear	moderate concave	top sharp, base gentle	flat
155	154		3.2	fill	gully	0	0.3	0.08	mid yellow brown	silty clay				
156	154		3.2	fill	gully	16	0.26	0.1	dark grey brown	silty sand				
157	0		3.2	cut	pit	0.8	0.7	0.16			sub-circular	moderate concave	top moderate, base imperceptible	concave
158	157		3.2	fill	pit	0.8	0.7	0.16	dark brown grey	silty sand				
161	125	30	3.1	fill	ditch	0	0	0.14	light red brown	silt sand				
162	164	41	3.1	fill	ditch	0	0	0.36	dark red brown	silt sand				
163	164	41	3.1	fill	ditch	0	0.5	0.2	light reddish brown	silty sand				
164	0	41	3.1	cut	ditch	0	1.4	0.48			linear	steep	sharp	concave
165	164	30	3.1	fill	ditch	0	0	0.48	mid red brown	silt sand				
166	167	8	5	fill	ditch	0	0	0.5	light red brown	silt sand				
167	0	8	5	cut	ditch	0	2.06	0.5			linear	steep	sharp	concave
168	169	12	5	fill	ditch	0	0.62	0.5	mid red brown	silt sand				
169	0	12	5	cut	ditch	0	0.62	0.5			linear	steep	sharp	concave
170	171	28	3.2	fill	ditch	0	0	0.46	light red brown	silt sand				
171	0	28	3.2	cut	ditch	0	0.94	0.46			linear	steep	sharp	concave
172	173	10	5	fill	ditch	0	1.12	0.5	dark red brown	silt sand				
173	0	10	5	cut	ditch	0	1.12	0.5			linear	steep	sharp	concave
174	0		3.2	cut	pit	1.44	0.98	0.2			sub-rectangular	sloped	gradual	flatish
175	174		3.2	fill	pit	1.44	0.98	0.2						
176	174		3.2	fill	pit	1.44	0.98	0.2	dark greyish brown	sandy silt				
177	0		3.2	cut	pit	1.4	0.94	0.22			sub-rectangular	sloped, steep	gradual	flat
178	177		3.2	fill	pit	0	0	0						

Context	Cut	Group	Phase	Category	Feature Type	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base
179	177		3.2	fill	pit	1.4	0.94	0.22	dark brown grey	sandy silt				
180	0		4	cut	post hole	0	0.64	0.2			sub-circular	sloping	gradual	concave
181	180		4	fill	post hole	0	0.64	0.24	dark orange brown	sandy silt				
182	0		3.2	cut	post hole	0	0.48	0.12			sub-circular	sloping	gradual	concave
183	182		3.2	fill	post hole	0	0.48	0.12	mid orange brown	silty sand				
184	185	185	3.2	fill	ditch	0	0	0.14	dark red brown	silt sand				
185	0	185	3.2	cut	ditch	0	0.9	0.14			linear	moderate	sharp	concave
186	187	187	3.2	fill	ditch	0	0	0.38	dark red brown	silt sand				
187	0	187	3.2	cut	ditch	0	0.9	0.38			linear	steep	sharp	concave
188	189	189	3.1	fill	ditch	0	0	0.55	dark red brown	silt sand				
189	0	189	3.1	cut	ditch	0	1.76	0.55			linear	steep	sharp	concave
190	0		3.1	cut	pit	0.6	0.6	0.24			rectangular	steep concave	top sharp, base gentle	flat
191	190		3.1	fill	pit	0	0.6	0.24	dark brown grey with patches of light brown yellow	silty sand				
192	0		3.2	cut	pit	0.25	0.7	0.3			rectangular	steep concave	sharp	flat
193	192		3.2	fill	pit	0.7	0.25	0.3	dark grey brown	silty sand				
194	0	136	3.2	cut	ditch	5	1.5	0.5			linear	steep concave	sharp/ moderate	flat
195	194	136	3.2	fill	ditch	5	1.5	0.5	dark brown grey	silty sand				
196	0		3.1	cut	pit	0.9	0.7	0.15			rectangular	gentle concave	sharp/ gentle	flat
197	196		3.1	fill	pit	0.9	0.7	0.15	mid brown grey	silty sand				
198	0		3.2	cut	pit	0	1.4	0.7				steep concave	sharp/ moderate	n/a
199	198		3.2	fill	pit	0	1.4	0.7	dark grey brown	silty sand				
200	0		3.2	cut	pit	0	0.4	0.26				steep concave	sharp	flat
201	200		3.2	fill	pit	0	0.4	0.26	dark brown grey	silty sand				
202	0		3.2	cut	post hole	0	0.4	0.3				moderate concave	sharp	concave
203	202		3.2	fill	post hole	0	0.72	0.28	mid grey brown	sandy silt				
204	205	205	3.1	fill	ditch	0	0	0.24	dark red brown	silt sand				

Context	Cut	Group	Phase	Category	Feature Type	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base
205	0	205	3.1	cut	ditch	0	1.18	0.24			linear	steep	sharp	concave
206	207		3.2	fill	pit	0	0	0.26	dark red brown	silt sadn				
207	0		3.2	cut	pit	1.42	1.16	0.26			sub-circular	stteep	sharp	concave
208	209	209	3.1	fill	ditch	0	0.6	0.3	mid greyish brown	silty sand occasional mid brownish yellow sand patches				
209	0	209	3.1	cut	ditch	0	0.7	0.4			linear	steeply sloping	moderate	concave
210	211	PHG 7	3.2	fill	post hole	0.65	0.6	0.065	mid greyish brown	sandy silt, patches of light brownish yellow sand, mid brownish redsand, mid brownish red silty clay				
211	0	PHG 7	3.2	cut	post hole	0.65	0.6	0.65			sub-circular	almost vertical	sharp	concave
212	213	PHG 7	3.2	fill	post hole	0	0.6	0.25	light greyish brown	sandy silt, mod mid brownish red and light brownish yellow				
213	0	PHG 7	3.2	cut	post hole	0	0.58	0.35			sub-circular	moderately sloping	moderate	concave
214	215		2	fill	pit	0.85	0.55	0.2	mid greyish brown	silty sand, frequent lenses of light brownish yellow and mid brownish grey sand				
215	0		2	cut	pit	0	0.6	0.2			square	moderately sloping	moderate	flat
216	0		3.2	cut	post hole	0.5	0.4	0.15			sub-circular	moderate concave	sharp/ imperceptible	concave
217	216		3.2	fill	post hole	0.5	0.4	0.15	dark brown grey	silty sand				
218	0		3.1	cut	pit	1	1	0.13			rectangular	moderate concave	sharp/ moderate	concave

Context	Cut	Group	Phase	Category	Feature Type	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base
219	218		3.1	fill	pit	1	1	0.13	dark grey brown	silty sand				
220	0		3.2	cut	post hole	0.2	0.2	0.16			sub-circular	steep concave	sharp	concave
221	220		3.2	fill	post hole	0.2	0.2	0.1	dark grey brown	silty sand				
222	0		3.2	cut	post hole	0	0.15	0.1			circular	steep concave	sharp	concave
223	222		3.2	fill	post hole	0	0.15	0.1	dark grey brown	silty sand				
224	225		3.1	fill	post hole	0.45	0.4	0.27	dark greyish brown	sandy silt, light brownish yellow and light brownish red patches				
225	0		3.1	cut	post hole	0.45	0.4	0.27			sub-circular	steeply sloping	moderate	concave
226	228	189	3.1	fill	ditch	0	1	0.3	mixed dark greyish brown and mid brownish red	sandy silt				
227	228	189	3.1	fill	ditch	0	0.9	0.4	dark brownish grey	sandy silt, mid to dark reddish brown sandy silt patches and lenses				
228	0	189	3.1	cut	ditch	0	1	0.65			linear	moderately sloping	sharp	concave
229	0		3.2	cut	post hole	0	0.55	0.4			circular	steep concave	sharp	concave
230	229		3.2	fill	post hole	0	0.55	0.4	mixed dark grey brown and mid red brown and light frey yellow	silty sand				
231	0	30	3.1	cut	ditch	0	2.5	0.7			linear	steep	sharp	concave
232	233	41	3.1	fill	ditch	0	0	0.12	pale yellow brown	sandy silt				
233	0	41	3.1	cut	ditch	0	0.4	0.12			linear	shallow	sharp	n/a
234	235		4	fill	pit	1.12	1.08	0.27	mid brown	sandy silt				
235	0		4	cut	pit	1.12	1.08	0.27			sub-circular	steep	sharp	pointed
236	0		3.2	cut	pit	1.22	0.56	0.09			sub-rectangular	shallow	gradual	flat
237	236		3.2	fill	pit	1.22	0.56	0.09						

Context	Cut	Group	Phase	Category	Feature Type	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base
238	236		3.2	fill	pit	1.22	0.56	0.09	mid brown orange	silty sand				
239	0		3.2	cut	pit	0	1.75	0.48			sub-circular	steep	moderate	concave
240	0	28	5	cut	ditch	0	0.86	0.4			linear	steep	sharp	concave
241	0	12	5	cut	ditch	0	1.2	0.56			curvilinear	steep	sharp	concave
242	0	10	5	cut	ditch	0	1.2	0.56			curvilinear	steep	sharp	concave
243	244		3.2	fill	pit	0	0.75	0.32	mid grey brown	salty sand				
244	0		3.2	cut	pit	0	0.75	0.32			sub-circular	moderate	sharp	concave
245	246		3.2	fill	pit	1.9	0.9	0.12	mid brown	sandy silt				
246	0		3.2	cut	pit	1.9	0.9	0.12				shallow	sharp	flat
247	0		3.1	cut	gully	2.1	0.26	0.12			linear	moderate concave	sharp/ gentle	concave
248	247		3.1	fill	gully	2.1	0.26	0.12	mixed dark brown grey and mid red brown	silty sand				
249	0	50	4	cut	ditch	0	0.43	0.15			linear	moderate concave	sharp/ imprecepible	concave
250	249	50	4	fill	ditch	0	0	0.15	dark grey	silty sand				
251	0		4	cut	post hole	1.15	0.25	0.15			sub-rectangular	vertical	sharp	concave
252	251		4	fill	post hole	0	0.25	0.15	dark grey	silty sand				
253	0	PHG 11	4	cut	post hole	0.2	0.2	0.25			sub-rectangular	vertical	sharp	concave
254	253	PHG 11	4	fill	post hole	0.2	0.2	0.25	dark grey	silty sand				
255	231	30	3.1	fill	ditch	0	0	0.6	mid red brown	silt sand				
256	239		3.2	fill	pit	0	0	0.48	light brown red	silt sand				
257	240	28	5	fill	ditch	0	0	0.4	mid red brown	silt sand				
258	241	12	5	fill	ditch	0	0	0.56	mid red brown	silt sand				
259	242	10	5	fill	ditch	0	0	0.56	dark red brown	silt sand				
260	0	8	3.1	cut	ditch	0	1.1	0.42			curvilinear	steep	sharp	concave

Context	Cut	Group	Phase	Category	Feature Type	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base
261	260	8	3.1	fill	ditch	0	0	0.42	dark red brown	silt sand				
262	0	PHG 10	3.2	cut	post hole	0	0.5	0.15			sub-circular	moderate concave	sharp/ imperceptible	concave
263	262	PHG 10	3.2	fill	post hole	0	0.5	0.15	dark yellow brown	silty sand				
264	231	30	3.1	fill	ditch	0	0	0.7	light brown grey	silt sand				
265	266		3.2	fill	pit	0	1.2	0.11	mid grey brown	sandy silt				
266	0		3.2	cut	pit	1.26	1.2	0.11			sub-circular	shallow	sharp	concave
267	268		3.2	fill	pit	0	1.1	0.32	dark brown	sandy silt				
268	0		3.2	cut	pit	0	1.1	0.32			sub-circular	moderate	sharp	flat
269	271		3.2	fill	pit	0	0.95	0.5	mid greyish greyish brown	silty sand				
271	0		3.2	cut	pit	0	0.95	0.5				vertical	sharp	flat
272	274		3.2	fill	pit	0	2.3	0.45	light brownish grey	silty sand				
273	274		3.2	fill	pit	0	2.55	0.3	mid greyish brown	silty sand				
274	0		3.2	cut	pit	0	2.55	0.8				vertical	sharp	flat
277	0		3.1	cut	post hole	0	0.3	0.15			sub-circular	steep	gradual	concave
278	277		3.1	fill	post hole	0	0.3	0.15	mid brown grey	silty sand				
279	0		3.2	cut	post hole	0	0.34	0.2			sub-circular	steep sloping	gradual	concave
280	279		3.2	fill	post hole	0	0.34	0.2	dk orangey brown	silty sand				
281	0		3.2	cut	pit	0.65	0.45	0.09			sub-circular	gentle	gradual	flattish
282	281		3.2	fill	pit	0.65	0.45	0.09	mid grey brown	sandy silt				
283	284		3.2	fill	pit	0.33	0.25	0.22	mid brownish grey	silty sand				
284	0		3,2	cut	pit	0.33	0.25	0.22			sub-circular	very steep sloping	sharp at base of cut	concave
285	286	286	4	fill	ditch	0	1.18	0.45	dark brown	sandy silt				
286	0	286	4	cut	ditch	0	1.18	0.45			linear	steep at 48-59	at 0.15m depth	flattish to concave 0.45m wide x 0.10m deep

Context	Cut	Group	Phase	Category	Feature Type	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base
287	288		3.2	fill	ditch	0	0.52	0.24	mid brown	sandy silt				
288	288		3.2	cut	ditch	0	0.52	0.23			linear	steep sloping at 45-48	at 0.16m depth	narrow concave at 0.18m wide x 0.08m deep
289	290		4	fill	post hole	0.21	0.19	0	mid grey brown	sandy silt				
290	0		4	cut	post hole	0.21	0.19	0			sub-circular			
291	292		4	fill	post hole	0.16	0.13	0	similar to 289					
292	0		4	cut	post hole	0.16	0.13	0			sub-circular			
293	294		1	fill	pit	0	1.4	0.28	very dark grey brown	silty sand				
294	0		1	cut	pit	0	1.4	0.28			circular	moderate sloping 40-45	at base of cut	flattish
295	0	295	3.1	cut	gully	2.4	0.3	0.12			linear	moderate sloping	towards base of cut	concave
296	295	295	3.1	fill	gully	2.4	0.3	0.12	dark grey brown	silty sand				
297	0	67	3.1	cut	gully	3.5	0.5	0.15			linear	moderate sloping	gradual at base of cut	concave
298	297	67	3.1	fill	gully	3.5	0.5	0.05	mid grey brown to mid red brown	silty sand				
299	297	67	3.1	fill	gully	3.5	0.5	0.14	dark grey brown	silty sand				
300	0	300	2	cut	ditch	4	0.52	0.17			curvilinear	steep sloping	at 0.09m	narrow concave
301	300	300	2	fill	ditch	0	0.52	0.17	mid brown orange	silty sand				
302	0	PHG 2	3.2	cut	pit	0	0.78	0.26			sub-circular	moderate sloping	at 0.21m	concave
303	302	PHG 2	3.2	fill	pit	0	0.78	0.26	dark orangey brown	silty sand				
304	0	304	2	cut	ditch	2	0.84	0.29			curvilinear	moderate sloping	at 0.22m	slightly rounded
305	304	304	2	fill	ditch	2	0.84	0.29	Dark brown Orange	silty sand				
306	0		3.1	cut	pit	0	1.5	0.24			sub-circular	mod-steep and stepped	at 0.18m	flattish
307	306		3.1	fill	pit	0	1.5	0.24	dark brownish grey	sandy silt				

Context	Cut	Group	Phase	Category	Feature Type	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base
308	0		3.2	cut	ditch	0	0.4	0.12			linear	gental sloping	at 0.09m	rounded
309	308		3.2	fill	ditch	0	0.4	0.12	dark reddish brown	silty sand				
310	0		3.2	cut	pit	1.4	0.6	0.19			linear	moderatly sloping	at 0.12m	rounded
311	310		3.2	fill	pit	1.4	0.6	0.19	dark reddish brown	silty sand				
312	0		3.2	cut	pit	1.3	0.7	0.23			linear	steep sided	at 0.18m	rounded
313	312		3.2	fill	pit	1.3	0.7	0.23	dark grey brown	silty sand				
314	0	189	3.1	cut	ditch	0	0.6	0.17			linear	steep sloping	at base of cut	gentle concave
315	314	189	3.1	fill	ditch	0	0.6	0.17			linear	steep sided	at base of cut	narrow rounded
316	0	187	3.2	cut	ditch	0	0.6	0.45			linear	steep sided	at base of cut	narrow concave
317	316	187	3.2	fill	ditch	0	0.55	0.2	dark grey brown	silty sand				
318	316	187	3.2	fill	ditch	0	0.33	0.08	dark grey brown	silty sand				
319	316	187	3.2	fill	ditch	0	0.6	0.18	mid grey brown	silty sand				
320	0	PHG 3	3.2	cut	post hole	0.25	0.25	0.35			circular	steep sided	at base of cut 0.30m	concave
321	320	PHG 3	3.2	fill	post hole	0.25	0.25	0.35	mid grey brown	silty sand				
322	0	PHG 3	3.2	cut	post hole	0.25	0.25	0.08			circular	gentle	at base of cut	concave
323	322	PHG 3	3.2	fill	post hole	0.25	0.25	0.08	dark grey brown	silty sand				
324	0	PHG 3	3.2	cut	post hole	0.18	0.15	0.08			circular	steep	at base of cut	shallow concave
325	324	PHG 3	3.2	fill	post hole	0.18	0.15	0.08	dark grey brown	silty sand				
326	0	PHG 3	3.2	cut	post hole	0.16	0.16	0.15			circular	very steep	at base of cut	concave
327	326	PHG 3	3.2	fill	post hole	0.16	0.16	0.15	dark grey brown	silty sand				
328	0	PHG 3	3.2	cut	post hole	0.22	0.22	0.22			sub-circular	48-55 steep	at 0.12m depth	narrow pointed
329	328	PHG 3	3.2	fill	post hole	0.22	0.22	0.22	mid yellow brown	silty sand				
330	0		3.2	cut	pit	0	0.74	0.26			circular	steep at 45-48	0.12m	concave
331	330		3.2	fill	pit	0	0.74	0.26	dark brown	silty sand				
332	0		3.2	cut	post hole	0	0.4	0.09			circular	shallow	at base of cut	concave
333	332		3.2	fill	post hole	0	0.4	0.09	dark brown	sandy silt				

Context	Cut	Group	Phase	Category	Feature Type	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base
334	324	PHG 3	3.2	cut	post hole	0	0.18	0.03			circular	shallow	at base of cut	concave
335	334		3.2	fill	post hole	0	0.18	0.03	dark brown	sandy silt				
336	0		3.2	cut	post hole	0	0.16	0.05			circular	shallow	at base of cut	concave
337	336		3.2	fill	post hole	0	0.16	0.08	dark brown	silty sand				
338	0	PHG 2	3.2	cut	post hole	0	0.24	0.18			sub-circular	steep sided	gradual	concave
339	338	PHG 2	3.2	fill	post hole	0	0.24	0.18	mid grey brown	sandy silt				
340	0	PHG 2	3.2	cut	post hole	0	0.46	0.12			sub-circular	steep sloping	at base of cut	flattish
341	340	PHG 2	3.2	fill	post hole	0	0.46	0.12	mid grey brown	sandy silt				
342	0	PHG 2	3.2	cut	post hole	0	0.6	0.15			sub-circular	steep sloping	at base of cut	concave
343	342	PHG 2	3.2	fill	post hole	0	0.6	0.15	mid brown grey	silty sand				
344	0	Oven 2	3.2	cut	hearth/oven	1.74	1.2	0.84			sub-circular	shallow		shallow concave
345	0	141	3.1	cut	ditch	0	0.54	0.35			linear	48-55 E side	at 0.12m	
346	345	141	3.1	fill	ditch	0	0	0.35	dark grey brown	silty sand				
347	0	141	3.1	cut	ditch	0	1.25	0.48			linear	45-48 steep	at 0.25m w side and 0.12m e side	wide u shaped
348	347	141	3.1	fill	ditch	0	1.25	0.48	dark grey brown	silty sand				
349	0	189	3.1	cut	ditch	0	0.92	0.28			linear	steep at 48-50	at 0.18m	wide u shaped at 0.50m x 0.12m deep
350	349	189	3.1	fill	ditch	0	0.92	0.28	dark grey brown	silty sand				
351	0		2	cut	post hole	0	0.42	0.24			sub-circular	steep at 60-65 east side	at 0.18m	concave
352	351		2	fill	post hole	0	0.42	0.24	mid yellow brown	silty sand				
353	0		3.2	cut	pit	1.05	1.02	0.18			sub-circular	steep sloping	gradual at base of cut	flattish
354	353		3.2	fill	pit	1.05	1.02	0.18	dark orange brown	sandy silt				
355	0	PHG 2	3.2	cut	post hole	0	0.61	0.08			sub-circular	shallow sloping	gradual at base of cut	flattish
356	355	PHG 2	3.2	fill	post hole	0	0.61	0.08	dark orange brown	silty sand				

Context	Cut	Group	Phase	Category	Feature Type	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base
357	0		3.2	cut	pit	1.12	0.5	0.08			sub-circular	shallow sloping	gradual at base of cut	shalow concave
358	357		3.2	fill	pit	1.12	0.5	0.08	mid brown grey	sandy silt				
359	0		3.2	cut	pit	0	1.38	0.41			sub-circular	steep sloping	gradual at base of cut	flattish
360	359		3.2	fill	pit	0	1.38	0.41	dark brown grey	sandy silt				
361	0		3.2	cut	post hole	0	0.47	0.15			sub-circular	steep sloping	gradual at base of cut	concave
362	361		3.2	fill	post hole	0	0.47	0.15	dark grey brown	sandy silt				
363	344	Oven 2	3.2	fill	hearth/oven	1.3	0.6	0.04	light brownish red	fired clay				
364	344	Oven 2	3.2	fill	hearth/oven	1.3	0.8	0.44	greyish cream	clay				
365	344	Oven 2	3.2	fill	hearth/oven	1.4	0.6	0.1		stone surface of pebbles				
366	367	136	3.2	fill	ditch	0	0.7	0.27	dark red brown	silty sand				
367	0	136	3.2	cut	ditch	0	0.7	0.29			linear	steep	sharp at 0.25m depth	concave
368	369	122	1.2	fill	ditch	0	0.44	0.05	mid red brown	silty sand				
369	0	122	1.2	cut	ditch	0	0.44	0.05			linear	gentle sloping	gradual	concave
370	371	50	4	fill	ditch	0	0.8	0.28	dark red brown	silty sand				
371	0	50	4	cut	ditch	0	0.8	0.28			linear	steep	at base of cut	concave
372	0	372	3.2	cut	ditch	0	0.7	0.48			linear	steeply sloping	gradual at base of cut	slightly concave
373	372	372	3.2	fill	ditch	0	0.7	0.48	mid brown orange	sandy silt				
374	0		3.2	cut	pit	1.12	1.08	0.42			sub-circular	moderatly sloping	gradual at base of cut	concave
375	374		3.2	fill	pit	0	1.08	0.42	mid orange brown	silty sand				
376	0	372	3.2	cut	ditch	0	0.7	0.48			linear	steep sided	gradual at base of cut	concave
377	376	372	3.2	fill	ditch	0	0.7	0.48	mid brown orange	sandy silt				

Context	Cut	Group	Phase	Category	Feature Type	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base
378	387	Oven 2	3.2	layer	floor	2.5	1.7	0.1	mid grey	sandy clay				
379	0	Oven 2	3.2	cut	stake hole	0	0	0			circular	steep sloping	at base of cut	pointed
380	379		3.2	fill	stake hole	0	0	0	mid greyish brown	sandy silt				
381	0		4	cut	pit	0	1.5	0.76			circular	steep sloping	at base of cut	concave
382	381		4	fill	pit	0	1.5	0.56	dark brown	silty sand				
383	0		4	cut	pit	0	1.8	0.28			circular	moderatly sloping	at base of cut	concave
384	383		4	fill	pit	0	1.8	0.28	pale grey	sandy silt				
385	381		4	fill	pit	0	0	0.08	mid grey brown	sandy silt				
386	381		4	fill	pit	0	0.6	0.2	stronge orange brown	silty sand				
387	0	Oven 2	3.2	cut	oven	3.2	2.5	0			square	shallow	base of cut	flat
388	389		2	fill	pit	0	0	0.68	dark red brown	silty sand				
389	0		2	cut	pit	0	0.8	0.68			sub-circular	steep sloping	sharp at base of cut	concave
390	391	141	3.1	fill	ditch	0	0.65	0.3	dark reddish brown	silty sand				
391	0	141	3.1	cut	ditch	0	0.65	0.3			linear	steep sided	sharp at base of cut	concave
392	393		3.2	fill	post hole	0	0.42	0.1	mid reddish brown	silty sand				
393	0		3.2	cut	post hole	0	0.42	0.1			sub-circular	moderate sloping	at base of cut	concave
394	395		3.1	fill	pit	0	0.98	0.3	dark reddish brown	silty sand				
395	0		3.1	cut	pit	3.57	0.98	0.3			sub-circular	steep sided	sharp at base of cut	concave
399	438		3.2	fill	pit	0	0	0						
400	0		3.2	cut	well	1.94	1.94	2.45			circular	near vertical		
401	400		3.2	fill	well	0	1.44	0.66	pale brown	silty sand				
402	400		3.2	fill	well	0	1.58	0.35	mid grey	silty sand				

Context	Cut	Group	Phase	Category	Feature Type	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base
403	400		3.2	fill	well	0	1.85	0.42	mid brown	silty sand				
404	400		3.2	fill	well	0	1.94	0.46	dark brown	silty sand				
405	0		3.2	cut	pit	0.9	0.6	0.16			square	steep sided	clear at base of cut	flattish to concave
406	405		3.2	fill	pit	0.9	0.6	0.16	mid greyish brown	silty sand				
407	0		3.2	cut	pit	1.6	1.06	0.1			sub-circular	shallow sloping	at base of cut	uneven to flattish
408	407		3.2	fill	pit	1.6	1.06	0.1	dark brownish grey	silty sand				
409	0	PHG 8	3.2	cut	pit	1.75	1.65	0.35			sub-circular	medium sloping at 40-45	at 0.12 and 0.2m	shallow concave
410	409	PHG 8	3.2	fill	pit	1.75	1.65	0.35	mid grey brown	sandy silt				
411	412	136	3.2	fill	ditch	0	1.48	0.58	mid grey brown	sandy silt				
412	0	136	3.2	cut	ditch	0	1.48	0.58			linear	steep sided 48-50	at 0.48m	0.55m wide x 0.12m deep
413	415		3.1	fill	pit	0	1.5	0.23	mid grey brown	sandy silt				
414	415		3.1	fill	pit	0	1.55	0.48	mid grey and brown	silty sand				
415	0		3.2	cut	pit	0	1.55	0.66			sub-circular	steep sided at 45-60	at 0.25m depth	concave
416	419		3.2	fill	pit	0	0	0.24	mid grey brown	sandy silt				
417	419		3.2	fill	pit	0	0.85	0.32	mid grey brown	sandy silt				
418	419		3.2	fill	pit	0	1.25	0.28	mid grey brown	sandy silt				
419	0		3.2	cut	pit	0	1.25	0.75				steep sloping at 55-60	at 0.63m depth	concave
420	0	141	3.1	cut	ditch	0	0.64	0.34			linear			
421	420	141	3.1	fill	ditch	0	0.64	0.34	dark grey brown	silty sand				
422	0	187	3.2	cut	ditch	0	0.6	0.55			linear	steep at 45-48 se edge only	at 0.28m depth	
423	422	187	3.2	fill	ditch	0	0.6	0.55	dark grey brown and dark yellowish brown	sandy silt				

Context	Cut	Group	Phase	Category	Feature Type	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base
424	424		3.2	cut	post hole	0.28	0.25	0			sub-circular			
425	424		3.2	fill	post hole	0.28	0.25	0	mid brown	sandy silt				
426	0		3.2	cut	post hole	0	0.38	0.18			sub-circular	steep sloping 48-50	0.15m depth	concave
427	426		3.2	fill	post hole	0	0.38	0.18	mid brown	sandy silt				
428	0		3.2	cut	post hole	0	0.2	0.39			circular	steep sloping	clean at base of cut	narrow concave
429	428		3.2	fill	post hole	0	0.2	0.34	mid brownish grey	silty sand				
430	0		3.2	cut	post hole	0	0.15	0.12			circular	steep sloping	clean at base of cut	concave
431	430		3.2	fill	post hole	0	0.15	0.12	mid brownish grey	silty sand				
432	0		3.2	cut	post hole	0	0.2	0.15			circular	steep sloping	clean at base of cut	concave
433	432		3.2	fill	post hole	0	0.2	0.15	same as 431					
434	0		3.2	cut	post hole	0	0.3	0.3			circular	steep sloping	clear at base of cut	narrow concave
435	434		3.2	fill	post hole	0	0.3	0.3	same as 431					
436	0		3.2	cut	post hole	0	0.3	0.3						
437	436		3.2	fill	post hole	0	0.3	0.3	same as 435					
438	0		3.2	cut	pit	0	0	0						
439	438		3.2	fill	pit	0	0	0	same as 179					
440	400		3	fill	well	0	1.1	1.25	dark grey brown	silty sand				
441	442	30	3.1	fill	ditch	0	0.9	0.22	dark reddish brown	silty sand				
442	0	30	3.1	cut	ditch	0	0.9	0.22			linear	steep sloping	moderate towards base of cut	concave
443	444	PHG 8	3.2	fill	pit	0.78	0.33	0.35	mid grey brown	sandy silt				
444	0	PHG 8	3.2	cut	pit	0.78	0.33	0.35			linear	steep at 48-50	at 0.15-0.2m depth	narrow concave
445	0		3.2	cut	post hole	0	0.4	0.34			circular	steep sided	clear at base of cut	flattish

Context	Cut	Group	Phase	Category	Feature Type	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base
446	445		3.2	fill	post hole	0	0.4	0.34	mid grey	silty sand				
447	445		3.2	fill	post hole	0	0.16	0.24	very dark grey	silty sand				
448	450		3.2	fill	pit	0	1.12	0.22	dark grey brown	sandy silt				
449	450		3.2	fill	pit	0	0.78	0.28	mid grey brown	sandy silt				
450	0		3.2	cut	pit	0.98	1.12	0.45			sub-circular	steep sided at 48-50	at 0.16m at e edge	concave
451	452		3.1	fill	post hole	0.45	0.32	0.28	mid-dark brown	sandy silt				
452	0		3.1	cut	post hole	0.48	0.32	0.28			sub-circular	steep regular sides at 45-48	at base of cut	concave
453	454		2	fill	post hole	0	0.48	0.3	mid brown	sandy clay silt				
454	0		2	cut	post hole	0	0.48	0.3			sub-circular	steep at 50-55	base of cut	flattish
455	0		3.2	cut	pit	0	0.6	0.1			sub-circular	shallow sloping	at base of cut	concave
456	455		3.2	fill	pit	0	0.6	0.1	mid orange brown	silty sand				
457	0		3.2	cut	pit	0	0.8	0.12			circular	moderately sloping	at base of cut	concave
458	457		3.2	fill	pit	0	0.8	0.12	mid orange brown	silty sand				
459	0		3.1	cut	post hole	0	0.15	0.28			circular	steep sided	at base of cut	concave
460	459		3.1	fill	post hole	0	0.15	-0.28	mid orange brown	silty sand				
461	0	461	2	cut	ditch	0	0.58	0.16			curvilinear	steep sloping	gradual at base of cut	concave
462	461	461	2	fill	ditch	0	0.58	0.16	mid grey brown	sandy silt				
463	0		3.2	cut	pit	1.55	0.84	0.24			sub-circular	steeply sloping	gradual at base of cut	concave
464	463		3.2	fill	pit	0	0.84	0.24	dark grey brown	silty sand				
465	0	461	2	cut	ditch	0	0.32	0.14			curvilinear	steeply sloping	gradual at base of cut	concave
466	465	461	2	fill	ditch	0	0.32	0.14	mid brown grey	sandy silt				
467	0	467	2	cut	ditch	0	0.56	0.25			curvilinear	steeply sloping	gradual at base of cut	concave
468	467	467	2	fill	ditch	0	0.56	0.25	mid brown orange	sandy silt				

Context	Cut	Group	Phase	Category	Feature Type	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base
469	0		2	cut	post hole	0	0.3	0.21			sub-circular	steep sloping	moderate at base of cut	flattish
470	469		2	fill	post hole	0	0.3	0.21	dark grey brown	sandy silt				
471	0		2	cut	post hole	0	0.52	0.1			sub-circular	shallow sloping sides	at base of cut	concave
472	471		2	fill	post hole	0	0.52	0.1	mid brown grey	sandy silt				
473	0		3.2	cut	post hole	0	0.34	0.16			sub-circular	steep sloping	gradual at base of cut	concave
474	473		3.2	fill	post hole	0	0.34	0.16	dark orange brown	silty sand				
475	0		3.2	cut	pit	1.8	0.8	0.36			sub-rectangular	shallow sloping	clear at basae of cut	concave
476	475		3.2	fill	pit	1.8	0.8	0.36	mid greyish brown	silty sand				
477	479		2	fill	pit	1.2	1	0.16	mid-dark grey brown	sandy silt				
478	479		2	fill	pit	0	0.85	0.25	mid brown	sandy silt				
479	0		2	cut	pit	1.2	1.12	0.42			sub-circular	steep at 48-55	at 0.15m e side	flattish at 0.66m wide
480	481		3.2	fill	post hole	0	0.4	0.2	mid reddish brown	silty sand				
481	0		3.2	cut	post hole	0	0.4	0.2			circular	steep sloping	sharp at base of cut	concave
482	483		3.2	fill	pit	0	1.2	0.3	dark reddish brown	silty sand				
483	0		3.2	cut	pit	2.77	1.2	0.3			sub-rectangular	steep sloping	sharp at base of cut	concave
484	485		3.2	fill	pit	0	0	0.55	mid reddish brown	silty sand				
485	0		3.2	cut	pit	0	2.1	0.74			circular	steep sided	sharp base of cut	concave
486	0		3.1	cut	pit	0	1.24	0.64			sub-circular	steep sloping	moderate at bace of cut	flattish
487	486		3.1	fill	pit	0	1.16	0.38	dark grey brown	sandy silt				
488	486		3.1	fill	pit	0	1.24	0.16	mid grey brown	sandy silt				
489	0		3.2	cut	pit	1.9	0.45	0.4			sub-rectangular	steep sloping	at base of cut at 0.32m depth	concave

Context	Cut	Group	Phase	Category	Feature Type	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base
490	489		4	fill	pit	1.9	0.45	0.25	dark brown	silty sand				
491	489		3.2	fill	pit	1.5	0.45	0.22	dark brown	silty sand				
492	0	Oven 4	3.2	cut	hearth/oven	2.1	1.76	0.23			circular	45-48 steep	at 0.15m deep	slightly concave
493	494	PHG 9	3.2	fill	pit	0.35	0.24	0.08	dark grey brown	sandy silt				
494	0	PHG 9	3.2	cut	pit	0.35	0.24	0.08			sub-circular	steep at 45-48	at base of cut	concave
495	496	PHG 9	3.2	fill	pit	0.45	0.52	0.34	mid-dark grey brown	sandy silt				
496	0	PHG 9	3.2	cut	pit	0.45	0.52	0.34			sub-circular	45-48 with stepped e side	0.09m e side	narrow concave
497	498	PHG 9	3.2	fill	post hole	0.25	0.18	0.12	mid-dark grey brown	sandy silt				
498	0	PHG 9	3.2	cut	post hole	0.25	0.18	0.12			sub-circular	steep at 50	at base of cut	concave
499	500	PHG 9	3.2	fill	post hole	0.42	0.36	0.4	mid grey brown	sandy silt				
500	0	PHG 9	3.2	cut	post hole	0.42	0.36	0.4			sub-circular	steep at 48-60	at 0.18 and 0.25m	concave at 0.22m wide x 0.06m deep
501	502	PHG 9	3.2	fill	post hole	0	0.35	0.18	mid-pale grey brown	sandy silt				
502	0	PHG 9	3.2	cut	post hole	0	0.35	0.18			sub-circular	steep at 55, sw edge only	at base of cut	
503	504	PHG 9	3.2	fill	post hole		0.23	0.08	mid-dark grey brown	sandy silt				
504	0	PHG 9	3.2	cut	post hole	0	0.23	0.08			circular	shallow at 15-25	at base of cut	shallow concave
505	506	PHG 9	3.2	fill	post hole	0.36	0.28	0.08	mid grey brown	sandy silt				
506	0	PHG 9	3.2	cut	post hole	0.36	0.28	0.08			sub-circular	shalow at 35-38	at base of cut	concave
507	508	PHG 9	3.2	fill	pit	0.6	0.68	0.26	mid-dark grey brown	sandy silt				
508	0	PHG 9	3.2	cut	pit	0.6	0.68	0.26			sub-circular	steep sided at 45-50	at 0.20m	concave

Context	Cut	Group	Phase	Category	Feature Type	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base
509	510		3.2	fill	pit	0.74	0.58	0.24	mid-dark grey brown	sandy silt				
510	0		3.2	cut	pit	0.74	0.58	0.24			sub-circular	steep at 45-55	at 0.20m nw side	concave
511	512	PHG 9	3.2	fill	post hole	0	0.25	0.16	similar to 509					
512	0	PHG 9	3.2	cut	post hole	0	0.25	0.16			circular	steep at 48-50	at base of cut	narrow concave
513	514		3.1	fill	pit	0.98	0.48	0.1	mid brown	sandy silt				
514	0		3.1	cut	pit	0.98	0.48	0.1			linear	shallow at 35-40	at 0.06m	slightly stepped
515	516	PHG 9	3.2	fill	post hole	0.3	0.22	0.06	mid brown	sandy silt				
516	0	PHG 9	3.2	cut	post hole	0.3	0.22	0.06			sub-circular	shallow at 25-30	at base of cut	shallow concave
517	485		3.2	fill	pit	0	1.62	0.21	dark reddish brown	silty sand				
518	0	PHG 8	3.2	cut	post hole	0.62	0.52	0.26			sub-circular	steep	clear at base of cut	flattish
519	518	PHG 8	3.2	fill	post hole	0.62	0.52	0.26	mid greyish brown	silty sand				
520	0	PHG 8	3.2	cut	post hole	0	0.26	0.22			sub-circular	steep sided	clear at base of cut	flattish
521	520	PHG 8	3.2	fill	post hole	0	0.26	0.22	mid greyish brown	silty sand				
522	0	Oven 3	3.2	cut	hearth/oven	0	1.4	0.35			circular	steep	base of cut	concave shallow
523	522	Oven 3	3.2	fill	Flue	3.4	1.2	0.22	mid brown grey	silty sand				
524	492	Oven 4	3.2	fill	hearth/oven	2.1	1.76	0.28	pale greenish grey	clay				
525	492	Oven 4	3.2	fill	hearth/oven	0	1.38	0.12	mid-pale reddish cream	clay silt				
526	522	Oven 3	3.2	fill	hearth/oven	1.5	1.4	0.36	slight brownish grey	silty sand				
527	522	Oven 3	3.2	fill	hearth	1.2	0.86	0.12	dark greyish brown	clay silt				
528	522	Oven 3	3.2	fill	hearth/oven	2.9	0.6	0.05	dark greyish brown	silty sand				

Context	Cut	Group	Phase	Category	Feature Type	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base
529	530		3.2	fill	post hole	0	0.4	0.22	light brown grey	sandy silt				
530	0		3.2	cut	post hole	0	0.4	0.22			circular	steep sided	at base of cut	concave
531	535		3.1	fill	pit	0	0	0.2	light grey brown	sandy silt				
532	535		3.1	fill	pit	0	0	0.6	mid grey brown	silty sand				
533	535		3.1	fill	pit	0	0.92	0.12	light grey brown	silty sand				
534	535		3.1	fill	natural	0	0.85	0.1	dark grey brown	silty sand				
535	535		3.1	cut	pit	1.15	1.1	0.75			circular	steeply sloping at 45-55	at 0.35 and 0.42m	narrow concave at 0.5m wide x 0.15m deep
536	537	537	3.1	fill	ditch	0	0.9	0.16	light grey brown	silty sand				
537	0	537	3.1	cut	ditch	0	0.9	0.16			linear	at 40-45	at base of cut	wide shallow concave
538	539	2	2	fill	pit	0	0.5	0.1	mid grey brown	silty sand				
539	0		2	cut	pit	0	0.5	0.1			circular	steep 45	at base of cut	concave
540	543		3.2	fill	kiln	0	1.08	0.46	light grey brown	silty sand				
541	543		3.2	fill	kiln	0	0.85	0.16	mid grey brown	silty sand				
542	543		3.2	fill	kiln	0	0.76	0.12	dark grey brown	silty sand				
543	0		3.1	cut	kiln	1.9	1.2	0.64			sub-circular	steep at 45 50	at 0.55m	0.75m wide x 0.15m deep
544	545		4	fill	post hole	0.48	0.35	0.38	dark brown	silty sand				
545	0		4	cut	post hole	0.45	0.35	0.38			sub-circular	steep at 55-60	at base of cut	narrow concave
546	0		3.2	layer	spread	2	1.3	0.5	mid brown grey	silty sand				
547	0	467	2	cut	ditch	0	1.1	0.23			curvilinear	sloped at 45-48	gradual at base of cut	concave
548	547	467	2	fill	ditch	0	1.1	0.23	dark grey brown	sandy silt				
549	0		3.2	layer	spread	2	2	0.15	mid grey brown	silty sand				
550	0		3.2	cut	post hole	0	0.34	0.12			circular	steep sloping	clear at base of cut	concave
551	550		3.2	fill	post hole	0	0.34	0.12	light brownish grey	silty sand				
552	0		3.2	layer	spread	4.5	3.2	0.08	mid grey brown	sandy silt				

Context	Cut	Group	Phase	Category	Feature Type	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base
553	554		3.2	fill	pit	1.2	1.05	0.3	light brown	silty sand				
554	0		3.2	cut	pit	1.2	1.05	0.3			circular	v/steep at 50-65	at base of cut	flattish
555	556		3.2	fill	pit	1.9	1.48	0.46	dark brown	silty sand				
556	0		3.2	cut	pit	1.9	1.48	0.46			sub-circular	steep at 45-50	0.35m	0.95m wide x 0.13m deep
557	0		2	cut	pit	0	1.1	0.54			sub-circular	steep sloping	at 0.4m depth	0.62m wide x 0.14m deep
558	0	537	3.1	cut	ditch	0	1.1	0.2			linear	steep sloping	at 0.15m	at 0.71m wide x 0.05m deep
559	0	PHG 1	2	cut	post hole	0	0.2	0.15			circular	steep sloping	at base of cut	norrow concave
560	0		3.2	cut	post hole	0	0.3	0.1			circular	steep at 40-45	at base of cut	concave
561	0	PHG 4	3.2	cut	post hole	0	0.48	0.18			circular	steep at 45-48	at 0.15m depth	concave
562	0		3.2	cut	pit	1.2	0.9	0.28			sub-rectangular	steep sloping at 48-55	at base of cut	widec shallow concave
563	0		2	cut	ditch	0	2.3	0.26			amorphous	steep sloping	gradual at base of cut	concave
564	563		2	fill	ditch	0	2.3	0.26	dark grey brown	silty sand				
565	558	537	3.1	fill	ditch	0	0.7	0.15	dark reddish brown	silty sand				
566	558	537	3.1	fill	ditch	0	1.1	0.2	dark grey brown	silty sand				
567	560		3.2	fill	post hole	0	0.3	0.1	dark grey brown	silty sand				
568	559	PHG 1	2	fill	pit	0	0.2	0.15	dark grey brown	silty sand				
569	561	PHG 4	3.2	fill	post hole	0	0.45	0.18	light grey brown	silty sand				
570	557		2	fill	pit	0	1.12	0.3	dark reddish brown	silty sand				
571	557		2	fill	pit	0	0.72	0.08	mid grey brown	silty sand				
572	0	PHG 5	3.2	cut	post hole	0	0.15	0			circular			
573	572	PHG 5	3.2	fill	post hole	0	0.15	0	mid-dark grey brown	sandy silt				
574	0	PHG 5	3.2	cut	post hole	0.26	0.2	0.13			sub-circular	shallow at 15-20	at base of cut	flattish
575	574	PHG 5	3.2	fill	post hole	0.26	0.2	0.13	mid grey brown	sandy silt				

Context	Cut	Group	Phase	Category	Feature Type	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base
576	0	PHG 5	3.2	cut	post hole	0	0.25	0.14			circular	steep at 55-60	at base of cut	concave
577	576	PHG 5	3.2	fill	post hole	0	0.25	0.14	similar to 575					
578	0	PHG 5	3.2	cut	post hole	0	0.22	0.15			circular	40-45	at base of cut	concave
579	578	PHG 5	3.2	fill	post hole	0	0.22	0.15	similar to 575					
580	0	PHG 5	3.2	cut	post hole	0	0.15	0			circular			
581	580	PHG 5	3.2	fill	post hole	0	0.15	0	similar to 575					
582	0		3.1	cut	post hole	1	0.75	0.37			sub-circular	at 45-50	at 0.21m depth	concave
583	582		3.1	fill	post hole	1	0.75	0.37	mid-dark grey brown	sandy silt				
584	0	PHG 5	3.2	cut	post hole	0.26	0.2	0.12			sub-circular	at 45-50	at base of cut	concave
585	584	PHG 5	3.2	fill	post hole	0.26	0.2	0.12	similar to 575					
586	0	PHG 5	3.2	cut	post hole	0	0.08	0			circular			
587	586	PHG 5	3.2	fill	post hole	0	0.08	0	not excavated similar to 575					
588	0	PHG 5	3.2	cut	post hole	0	0.09	0			circular			
589	588	PHG 5	3.2	fill	post hole	0	0.09	0	similar to 575					
590	0	PHG 5	3.2	cut	post hole	0	0.12	0			circular			
591	590	PHG 5	3.2	fill	post hole	0	0.12	0	similar to 575					
592	0	PHG 5	3.2	cut	post hole	0	0.13	0			circular			
593	592	PHG 5	3.2	fill	post hole	0	0.13	0	similar to 575					
594	0	PHG 5	3.2	cut	post hole	0	0.18	0			circular			
595	594	PHG 5	3.2	fill	post hole	0	0.18	0	similar to 575					
596	0	PHG 5	3.2	cut	post hole	0	0.25	0.08			circular	shalow at 28-30	at base of cut	shallow concave
597	596	PHG 5	3.2	fill	post hole	0	0.25	0.08	mid grey brown	sandy silt				
598	0	PHG 5	3.2	cut	post hole	0.75	0.35	0.1			sub-circular	shallow at 20-25	at base of cut	shallow concave
599	598	PHG 5	3.2	fill	post hole	0.75	0.35	0.1	similar to 597					
600	0		3.2	cut	post hole	0	0.22	0.04			sub-circular	shallow at 15-20	at base of cut	shallow concave

Context	Cut	Group	Phase	Category	Feature Type	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base
601	600		3.2	fill	post hole	0	0.22	0.04	similar to 597					
602	0	PHG 6	3.2	cut	post hole	0	0.25	0			circular			
603	602	PHG 6	3.2	fill	post hole	0	0.25	0	not excavated similar to 597					
604	0	PHG 6	3.2	cut	post hole	0	0.34	0.28			circular	steep at 45-65	at base of cut 0.22m depth	pointed and narrow at 0.09m wide x 0.07m deep
605	604	PHG 6	3.2	fill	post hole	0	0.34	0.28	similar to 597					
606	0	PHG 13	3.2	cut	post hole	0.51	0.45	0.08			sub-circular	shallow at 20-22	at base of cut	shallow concave
607	606	PHG 13	3.2	fill	post hole	0.51	0.45	0.08	similar to 597					
608	0		3.2	cut	post hole	0.8	0.75	0.06			sub-circular	shallow at 15-20	at base of cut	very shallow concave
609	608		3.2	fill	post hole	0.8	0.75	0.06	similar to 597					
610	0	PHG 13	3.2	cut	post hole	0.55	0.5	0.05			sub-circular	shallow at 18-20	at base of cut	very shalow concave
611	610	PHG 13	3.2	fill	post hole	0.55	0.5	0.05	similar to 597					
612	0		3.2	cut	post hole	1.05	0.6	0.22			sub-circular	at 45-48	at base of cut	concave
613	612		3.2	fill	post hole	1.05	0.6	0.22	similar to 597					
614	0	PHG 5	3.2	cut	post hole	0	0.22	0.07			circular	shallow at 22-25	at base of cut	shallow concave
615	614	PHG 5	3.2	fill	post hole	0	0.22	0.07	similar to 597					
616	0	PHG 6	3.2	cut	post hole	0	0.22	0.08			circular	shallow at 15-20	at base of cut	shallow concave
617	616	PHG 6	3.2	fill	post hole	0	0.22	0.08	similar to 597					
618	0	PHG 6	3.2	cut	post hole	0	0.35	0.08			circular	shallow at 20-22	at base of cut	shallow concave
619	618	PHG 6	3.2	fill	post hole	0	0.35	0.08	similar to 597					

Context	Cut	Group	Phase	Category	Feature Type	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base
620	0	PHG 6	3.2	cut	post hole	0.42	0.37	0.16			circular	shallow at 35-38	at base of cut	shallow concave
621	620	PHG 6	3.2	fill	post hole	0.42	0.37	0.16	similar to 596					
622	0	537	3.1	cut	ditch	0.5	0.35	0.05			linear	shallow at 15-20	at base of cut	flattish
623	622	537	3.1	fill	ditch	0	0.35	0.05	similar to 597					
624	0	PHG 7	3.2	cut	post hole	0	0.35	0.17			circular	steep at 55-60	at base of cut 0.15m depth	concave
625	624	PHG 7	3.2	fill	post hole	0	0.35	0.17	similar to 597					
626	0		3.1	cut	ditch	1	0.32	0.08			linear	at 35-40	at base of cut	shallow concave
627	626		3.1	fill	ditch	1	0.32	0.08	similar to 597					
628	0	PHG 7	3.2	cut	post hole	0.52	0.47	0.13			circular	shalow at 25-30	at base of cut	concave
629	628	PHG 7	3.2	fill	post hole	0.52	0.47	0.13	similar to 597					
630	0	189	3.1	cut	ditch	5	0.38	0.09			linear	shalow at 25	at base of cut	
631	630	189	3.1	fill	ditch	5	0.38	0.09	similar to 597					
632	0	PHG 7	3.2	cut	post hole	0.52	0.4	0.23			circular	steep at 55-58	at base of cut	concave
633	632	PHG 7	3.2	fill	post hole	0.52	0.4	0.23	similar to 597					
634	0	372	3.2	cut	ditch	0	0	0						
635	634	372	3.2	fill	ditch	0	0	0						
636	0	PHG 13	3.2	cut	post hole	0.35	0.32	0.08			circular	shallow at 25-30	at base of cut	concave
637	636	PHG 13	3.2	fill	post hole	0.35	0.32	0.08	similar to 597					
638	639		3.2	fill	post hole	0	0.3	0.14	mid reddish brown	silty sand				
639	0		3.2	cut	post hole	0	0.3	0.14			circular	steep sloping	moderate at base of cut	concave
640	641	PHG 1	2	fill	post hole	0	0.3	0.16	mid grey brown	silty sand				
641	0	PHG 1	2	cut	post hole	0	0.3	0.16			circular	steep sloping	sharp at base of cut	concave

Context	Cut	Group	Phase	Category	Feature Type	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base
642	562		3.2	fill	pit	0	0.9	0.28	dark reddish brown	silty sand				
643	554		3.2	fill	pit	0	0.43	0.16	mid grey brown	sandy silt				
644	556		3.2	fill	pit	0	0.68	0.36	mid grey	sandy silt				
645	0		3.2	layer	spread	0	0.45	0.04	very dark grey	sandy silt				
646	0		3.2	fill	pit	0.32	0.25	0.15						
647	492	Oven 4	3.2	fill	hearth/oven	0	1.45	0.08	pale greyish green	clay silts				
648	0		3.2	layer	floor	0	1.05	0.6	dark grey brown	sandy silt				
649	0		3.2	cut	pit	1.7	1.35	0.38			sub-circular	45-50 steep	at base of cut	shallow concave
650	649		3.2	fill	pit	1.7	1.35	0.38	pale orange brown	silty sand				
651	652	300	2	fill	ditch	4.6	0.38	0.16	pale to mid brown	sandy silt				
652	0	300	2	cut	ditch	4.6	0.38	0.16			linear	regular at 45-46	at base of cut	concave rounded
653	654	372	3.1	fill	ditch	11	0.55	0.06	similar to 651					
654	0	372	3.1	cut	ditch	11	0.55	0.06			linear	shallow at 15-20	at base of cut	shallow concave
655	656		3.1	fill	pit	0.65	0.6	0.28	mid grey brown	silty sand				
656	0		3.1	cut	pit	0.65	0.6	0.28			circular	steep sided at 45-55	0.15m depth	concave 0.16m wide x 0.10m deep
657	658	Oven 1	3.2	fill	hearth/oven	1.15	1.05	0.18	pale brown	sandy silt				
658	0	Oven 1	3.2	cut	hearth/oven	3	1.6	0.36			complex	steep at 48-55	at 0.32m n end and 0.21m s end	concave and flattish
659	658	Oven 1	3.2	fill	hearth/oven	2.6	1.6	0.2	very dark grey brown	sandy silt				
660	658	Oven 1	3.2	layer	hearth	0	0.62	0.04	pale yellowish brown	clay silt				
661	492	Oven 4	3.2	fill	hearth/oven	0	1.48	0.05	reddish brown	fired clay				

Context	Cut	Group	Phase	Category	Feature Type	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base
662	658	Oven 1	3.2	fill	hearth/oven	2.15	1.6	0.38	pale-mid brown	silty sand				
663	492		3.2	fill	pit	0	0	0.05	very dark grey brown	silty sand				
664	658	Oven 1	3.2	fill	hearth/oven	0	0.56	0.18	dark grey brown	clay and sandy silts				
665	492	Oven 4	3.2	layer	floor	0	1.55	0.06	reddish brown	clay				
666	0		3.2	cut	pit	0.64	0.58	0.12			sub-circular	at 35-40	at base of cut	shalow concave
667	666		3.2	fill	pit	0.64	0.58	0.12	mid grey brown	sandy silt				
668	522	Oven 3	3.2	fill	hearth/oven	2.1	1.2	0.05	very dark grey	sandy silt				
669	0		3.2	cut	post hole	0	0.35	0.3			sub-circular	45-55	base of cuts	narrow concave
670	669		3.2	fill	post hole	0	0	0.3	pale grey to pale grey green	clay and silty sand				
671	0		3.2	cut	pit	0.66	0.58	0.34			sub-circular	steep at 48-55	at 0.14m depth	concave at 0.36m wide x 0.08m deep
672	671		3.2	fill	pit	0.66	0.58	0.34	mid grey brown	sandy silt				
673	0		3.2	cut	pit	0.95	0.75	0.32			sub-circular	40-55 s side steepest	at 0.21m depth	concave at 0.16m wide and 0.12m deep
674	673		3.2	fill	pit	0.95	0.75	0.32	mid grey brown	sandy silt				
675	0	PHG 8	3.2	cut	post hole	0.32	0.21	0.09			circular	steep at 48-50	at 0.14m depth	shallow concave
676	675	PHG 8	3.2	fill	post hole	0.32	0.21	0.09	mid grey brown	silty sand				
677	0	PHG 8	3.2	cut	pit	0.56	0.48	0.16			sub-circular	steep at 45-48	at base of cut	shallow concave
678	677	PHG 8	3.2	fill	pit	0.56	0.48	0.16	pale to mid grey brown	sandy silt				

Context	Cut	Group	Phase	Category	Feature Type	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base
679	0	PHG 8	3.2	cut	pit	0.74	0.58	0.18			sub-circular	steep at 48-50 stepped at s edge	0.08m depth s edge	concave at 0.26m deep x 0.08m depth
680	679	PHG 8	3.2	fill	pit	0.74	0.58	0.18	mid grey brown	sandy silt				
681	0		3.2	cut	pit	0.88	0.78	0.24			sub-circular	steep at 45-55	at 0.12m depth	sloping concave
682	681		3.2	fill	pit	0.88	0.78	0.24	mid-pale grey brown	sandy silt				
683	492	Oven 4	3.2	fill	hearth/oven		1.4	0.1	very dark grey	sandy silt				
684	685		3.2	fill	pit	0	0	0.13	mid grey brown to mid brown	sandy silt				
685	0		3.2	cut	pit	0	1.56	0.13				35-40		
686	687	PHG 7	3.2	fill	post hole	0.28	0.25	0.12	similar to 597					
687	0	PHG 7	3.2	cut	post hole	0.28	0.25	0.12			circular	shallow at 30-35	at base of cut	concave
688	689	PHG 7	3.2	fill	post hole	0.39	0.35	0.15	similar to 597					
689	0	PHG 7	3.2	cut	post hole	0.39	0.35	0.15			circular	steep at 40-45	at base of cut	concave
690	691	209	3.1	fill	ditch	0	0.67	0.14	similar to 597					
691	691	209	3.1	cut	ditch	0	0.67	0.14			linear	45-48 steep sloping	0.10-0.12m	wide concave
692	693		3.2	fill	post hole	0.52	0.4	0.12	similar to 597					
693	0		3.2	cut	post hole	0.52	0.4	0.12			circular	stepp at 40-45	at base of cut	concave
694	695		3.2	fill	pit	0.72	0.48	0.32	same as 696					
695	0		3.2	cut	pit	0.72	0.48	0.32			sub-circular	45 ne edge	at 0.24m depth	sloping ne-sw
696	697		3.2	fill	pit	1.15	1.1	0.34	dark grey brown	sandy silt				
697	0		3.2	cut	pit	1.15	1.1	0.34			sub-circular	45-48 steep	at 0.25m	concave
698	699	PHG 6	3.2	fill	post hole	0.45	0.3	0.12	similar to 597					
699	0	PHG 6	3.2	cut	post hole	0.45	0.3	0.12			sub-circular	at 35-40	at base of cut	concave
700	701	PHG 13	3.2	fill	post hole	0.55	0.36	0.13	similar to 597					

Context	Cut	Group	Phase	Category	Feature Type	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base
701	0	PHG 13	3.2	cut	post hole	0.55	0.36	0.13			sub-circular	35-40 steep	at base of cut	shallow concave
702	703	PHG13	3.2	fill	post hole	0	0.35	0.12	similar to 597					
703	0	PHG 13	3.2	cut	post hole	0	0.35	0.12			circular	35-45	at base of cut	concave
704	705	PHG 7	3.2	fill	post hole	0.3	0.28	0.17	similar to 597					
705	0	PHG 7	3.2	cut	post hole	0.3	0.28	0.17			circular	very steep at 75-80	at 0.14m depth	narrow concave
706	0		3.2	cut	post hole	0	0.25	0.24			circular	steep 45-50	at base of cut	narrow concave
707	706		3.2	fill	post hole	0	0	0.24	mid grey	silty sand				
708	709		3.2	fill	post hole	0	0.35	0.17	mid-dark grey brown	sandy silt				
709	0		3.2	cut	post hole	0	0.35	0.17			circular	40-45	at base of cut	concave
710	711	PHG 1	2	fill	post hole	0.22	0.2	0.12	similar to 708					
711	0	PHG 1	2	cut	post hole	0.22	0.2	0.12			circular	at 35-40	at base of cut	shallow concave
712	713	PHG 1	2	fill	post hole	0.45	0.4	0.12	similar to 708					
713	0	PHG 1	2	cut	post hole	0.45	0.4	0.12			sub-circular	at 35-40	at base of cut	flattish
714	715	PHG 1	2	fill	post hole	0.21	0.18	0.07	similar to 708					
715	0	PHG 1	2	cut	post hole	0.21	0.18	0.07			circular	shallow at 30-35	at base of cut	shallow concave
716	717		4	fill	pit	0.92	0.8	0.18	dark grey brown	sandy silt				
717	0		4	cut	pit	0.92	0.8	0.18			circular	stepped at 18-20 and 45-48	at 0.08m depth	concave
718	719		2	fill	pit	0	0.35	0.16	similar to 708					
719	0		2	cut	pit	0	0.35	0.16			sub-circular	at 45-48	at 0.12m depth	concave
720	721		3.2	fill	post hole	0	0.35	0.12	similar to 708					
721	0		3.2	cut	post hole	0	0.35	0.12			circular	steep at 40-45	at base of cut	concave
722	723		3.2	fill	ditch	0	0.98	0.32	mid grey brown	sandy silt				
723	0		3.2	cut	ditch	0	0.98	0.32			linear	at 45-50	at 0.15 and 0.25m depth	u shaped at 0.45-0.55m

Context	Cut	Group	Phase	Category	Feature Type	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base
														wide x 0.08-0.15m deep
724	725	PHG 4	3.2	fill	post hole	0.38	0.3	0.08	similar to 722					
725	0	PHG 4	3.2	cut	post hole	0.38	0.3	0.08			circular	shallow at 35	at base of cut	flattish
726	727	PHG 4	3.2	fill	post hole	0.38	0.28	0.13	similar to 722					
727	0	PHG 4	3.2	cut	post hole	0.38	0.28	0.13			circular	35-45 steep	at base of cut	concave
728	729	PHG 4	3.2	fill	pit	0.65	0.45	0.12	similar to 722					
729	0	PHG 4	3.2	cut	post hole	0.65	0.45	0.12			sub-circular	shallow at 25-30	at base of cut	gentle concave
730	731		3.2	fill	pit	2.1	1.3	0.22	mid-dark grey brown	sandy silt				
731	0		3.2	cut	pit	2.1	1.3	0.22			sub-circular	35-40 west side	at base of cut	
732	733		3.1	fill	ditch	2.2	0.45	0.28	similar to 722					
733	733		3.1	cut	ditch	2.2	0.45	0.28			linear	at 45-48	at base of cut	flattish
734	735		3	fill	ditch	5.7	0.8	0.21	similar to 722					
735	735		3	cut	ditch	5.7	0.8	0.21			linear	at 45-48	at base of cut	flattish
736	737		2	fill	post hole	0.35	0.3	0.08	similar to 722					
737	0		2	cut	post hole	0.35	0.3	0.08			sub-circular	shallow at 15-20	at base of cut	flattish
738	739	141	3.1	fill	ditch	3.5	0.65	0.12	similar to 722					
739	0	141	3.1	cut	ditch	3.5	0.65	0.12			linear	shallow at 20-25	at base of cut	
780	0			layer	midden	0	0	0						
1000	1000		moderate	cut	ditch	1	3	0.84			linear	moderate = east, stepped = west	gentle	cpncave
1001	1000			fill	ditch	1	3	0.38	dark brown grey	silty sand				
1002	1000			fill	ditch	1	2.06	0.32	mid grey brown	silty sand				
1003	1000			fill	ditch	1	1.04	0.08	mid grey brown	silty sand				
1004	1004			cut	ditch	1	4.08	1.06			linear	steep	gentle	concave

Context	Cut	Group	Phase	Category	Feature Type	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base
1005	1004			fill		0	0	0.2	mid reddish brown	silty sand				
1006	1004			fill	ditch	0	0	0.6	mid grey brown	silty sand				
1008	1010			fill	natural	0	0	0.54	mid orangey grey	clayey silt				
1009	1010			fill	natural	0	0	0.28	light orangey grey	silty sand				
1010	1010			cut	natural	0	30	0.82			sub-circular	moderately sloping	gradual	slight concave
1011	1011			cut	ditch	2	3.5	0.82			linear	Moderate	Gentle	Concave
1012	1011			fill	ditch	1	1.2	0.14	Mid Grey Brown	Sandy Silt				
1013	1011			fill	ditch	1	1.64	0.32	Mid Brown Grey	Sandy Silt				
1014	1011			fill	ditch	1	3.5	0.32	Dark Grey Brown	Silty Sand				
1015	1015			cut	ditch	1	1.37	0.36			linear	Gradual	Gentle	Concave
1016	1015			fill	ditch	1	1.37	0.36	Mid brownish grey	Silty Sand				
1017	1023			fill	ditch	1	1.52	0.26	Mid Grey Brown	Sandy Silt				
1018	1023			fill	ditch	1	3	0.34	mid grey brown	silty sand				
1019	1019			cut	ditch	1	3.44	1.26			linear	steep	moderate	concave
1020	0			fill		1	1.54	0.18	Dark Orange Brown	Silty Clay				
1021	1019			fill	ditch	1	2.4	0.48	Mid Orange Brown	Clayey silt				
1022	1019			fill	ditch	1	3.1	0.6	Dark Brown Grey	Sandy Silt		Macg		
1023	1023			cut	ditch	1	3	0.5			linear	Stepped	Moderate	Concave
1024	1004			fill	ditch	1	2	0.2	Mid Grey Brown	Silty Sand				
1025	0			fill	ditch	1	2	0.18	Dark Red Brown	Sandy Silt				

APPENDIX B CONTEXT INVENTORY: ATTENUATION AREA

Context	Same as	Cut	Category	Breadth	Depth	Feature Type	Date Range	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation	Finds
1000	1011	1000	cut	3	0.84	ditch						linear	moderate = east, stepped = west	concave	N-S	
1001		1000	fill	3	0.38	ditch		dark brown grey	silty sand	frequent small-medium gravel, poorly sorted	compact					Yes
1002		1000	fill	2.06	0.32	ditch		mid grey brown	silty sand	frequent gravels and chalk	compact					Yes
1003		1000	fill	1.04	0.08	ditch		mid grey brown	silty sand	frequent small stoned gravels and well sorted chalk	compact					
1004	1019	1004	cut	4.08	1.06	ditch						linear	steep	concave	N-S	
1005		1004	fill		0.2			mid reddish brown	silty sand	abundant small gravel, and frequent large -medium flint	firm					
1006		1004	fill		0.6	ditch		mid grey brown	silty sand	abundant flint all shapes and sizes, frequent small gravel	firm					Yes
1008		1010	fill		0.54	natural		mid orangey grey	clayey silt	frequent small-medium flint all shapes	firm					
1009		1010	fill		0.28	natural		light orangey grey	silty sand	occasional small grit and rare large flint	friable					
1010		1010	cut			natural						sub-circular	moderately sloping	slight concave	n/a	
1011	1000	1011	cut	3.5	0.82	ditch						linear	Moderate	Concave	S-N	
1012		1011	fill	1.2	0.14	ditch		Mid Grey Brown	Sandy Silt	Occasional Sub-Rounded Stones, Frequent Chalk Fragments and Occasional Gravel	Firm					
1013		1011	fill	1.64	0.32	ditch		Mid Brown Grey	Sandy Silt	Frequent Chalk with Sub-Rounded Flint and Stones	Compact					
1014		1011	fill	3.5	0.32	ditch		Dark Grey Brown	Silty Sand	Occasional Sub-Rounded Stone and Flint with Occasional Small Chalk Fragments	Compact					
1015	1023	1015	cut	1.37	0.36	ditch						linear	Gradual	Concave	E - W	
1016		1015	fill	1.37	0.36	ditch		Mid brownish grey	Silty Sand	Frequent small to medium sub-angular flint, frequent small sub-angular gravel	Firm					Yes
1017		1023	fill	1.52	0.26	ditch		Mid Grey Brown	Sandy Silt	Frequent Sub-Angular Stones and Chalk	Firm					
1018		1023	fill	3	0.34	ditch		mid grey brown	silty sand	occasional sub-angular stones, frequent chalk,	compact					Yes
1019	1004	1019	cut	3.44	1.26	ditch						linear	steep	concave	N-S	

Context	Same as	Cut	Category	Breadth	Depth	Feature Type	Date Range	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation	Finds
1020		0	fill	1.54	0.18			Dark Orange Brown	Silty Clay	Frequent small stones, some evidence of root disturbance	Compact					
1021		1019	fill	2.4	0.48	ditch		Mid Orange Brown	Clayey silt	Rare small sub-rounded stones	Compact					
1022		1019	fill	3.1	0.6	ditch		Dark Brown Grey	Sandy Silt	Frequent Stones, All Shapes, Rare Shell Fragments, obvious root disturbance	Compact					
1023	1015	1023	cut	3	0.5	ditch						linear	Stepped	Concave	E-W	
1024		1004	fill	2	0.2	ditch		Mid Grey Brown	Silty Sand	Frequent medium angular and sub angular flint, occassional gravels	Compact					
1025		0	fill	2	0.18	ditch		Dark Red Brown	Sandy Silt	Frequent Medium to Large flint and Occasional Gravels	Compact					

APPENDIX C FINDS REPORTS

C.1 Metalwork

By Simon Birnie

Introduction and Methodology

C.1.1 An assemblage of 168 metal objects was recovered from an archaeological excavation on land east of The Street, Bramford Suffolk. The assemblage comprises three silver objects (all coins) 92 copper alloy objects, one pewter object, 21 lead objects and 48 iron objects. The majority of the assemblage (comprising 106 items or 63.1%) was found unstratified in the topsoil and subsoil.

C.1.2 For this report every object was described, assigned a preliminary identification and, where possible, a date range. The catalogue has been entered onto an MS Access 2016 database to enable integration with the context record. The results are presented by material type below and in Tables 1a-e.

Results

Silver

C.1.3 Three silver coins were recovered from the topsoil. Two of these are medieval hammered coins, SF 26 and SF 131 (Fig. 14), probably of Edward I or Edward II, while SF 106 is a silver sixpence of George VI.

Copper alloy

C.1.4 A total of 92 copper alloy items were identified (54.7% of total), 83 of these were unstratified being recovered from either the topsoil or the subsoil. The most notable amongst these finds is SF 62, a 15th century from medieval boundary ditch 412 (Fig. 18). Also of interest are SF 63, a 15th century copper alloy key and SF 79, a single loop sub-oval composite cast copper alloy buckle and buckle plates, both of these items were recovered from the topsoil (Fig. 18).

C.1.5 In addition, three medieval copper alloy leather fittings, one probable medieval copper alloy stud and a copper alloy item, a fitting from a probable medieval casket or chest were also recovered from topsoil and subsoil.

C.1.6 A total of four jettons dating between the 16th and 17th centuries were recovered, three of these from topsoil. Jetton SF 8 was recovered from boundary ditch 12. The lower two quarters of a copper alloy sheet metal bell dating to the early 15th century and three copper alloy crotal bell fragments, dating between the 16th and 18th centuries, were also recovered from the topsoil and subsoil.

C.1.7 The copper alloy coins recovered include one 4th century Roman coin of Constantine I, a Rose farthing of Charles I and a farthing of George II. These coins were all unstratified and are in a worn condition.

C.1.8 Amongst the post-medieval and modern copper alloy finds are 19 buttons in varying states of completeness, a watch fob seal, a watch key, furniture fittings, a barrel tap key, four thimbles and nine buckles in varying states of repair, these included four spectacle or 'figure of eight' buckles.

C.1.9 A total of fifteen copper alloy objects were unidentifiable.

Pewter

C.1.10 One item of pewter was identified, SF.23, this was a broken spoon bowl in bent condition dating from the 18th to the 19th century, this item was recovered from ditch **145**.

Lead

C.1.11 A total of 21 lead objects were identified (12.5% of total finds), 20 of these were unstratified. These finds included pot menders, lead shot and musket shot, spindle whorls, a lead weight, lead waste debris and a possible crucible or ferrule.

Iron

C.1.12 A total of 48 iron objects were identified (28.5% of total finds), 44 of these were from stratified contexts. The most notable iron finds were two medieval keys (SF 61 and SF 75). Both of these keys were recovered from medieval pit **383**. Four possible knife fragments, 35 nails and probable nail fragments were recovered from both medieval and post-medieval deposits. A total of five iron objects were unidentifiable.

Conservation

C.1.13 The metal artefacts were generally in a fairly good, stable condition. Following initial assessment of the condition of the assemblage, a single object, the medieval copper alloy purse frame (SF 62) was submitted for conservation to remove and stabilise powdery corrosion deposits on the surface of the artefact.

Sf No.	Context No.	Object	Period	Comments	De-selection?
26	1	Coin	High Medieval	A silver hammered Penny of Edward I (1272-1307), Edward II (1307-1327) or Edward III (1327-1377). Obverse- E????IIGL??S??B. Reverse- ABR I?? ?LIE VILI	N
106	2	Coin	Modern	A sixpence of George VI (1936-1952) (Spink and Son 2010, 492).	Y
131	1	Coin	High Medieval	A worn silver hammered farthing, probably of Edward I or Edward II (Spink and Son 2010, 165-167).	N

Table 1a: Silver catalogue

Sf No.	Context No./Cut No	Object	Period	Comments	De-selection?
1	3 / **5**	Seal	Modern	A copper alloy 18th century watch fob seal (Bailey 2000, 31). This item is in a damaged condition, the intaglio is missing, no gilding remains. The seal measures 33.91mm in height, up to 30.66mm in width, the body material has a width of 1.52mm.	Y
6	133	Uncertain	Medieval	A rectangular strip of copper alloy displaying one rivet hole, possibly part of a buckle plate. It measures 53.68mm in length, 11.61mm in width with a thickness of 0.68mm.	N
8	13	Jetton	Post-Medieval	Evidence of jettons, or reckoning counters, can be seen in England as early as the 13th century. It has been suggested that these 'counters' were not produced for circulation as currency but were produced for a marker on a chequer or 'exchequer board', however, due to the large quantity of jettons found alongside hammered coinage it is possible that they were used as small change. Although the majority of jettons produced were made from copper alloy, silver examples dating back to the 13th century do exist. Many of the earlier jettons were produced in France, and, by the 16th century Germany was also producing them in great numbers, the most common being the Nuremburg type. The Nuremburg jetton was produced well into the mid 17th century, some French examples were still under manufacture during this period. The inscriptions on the earliest German jettons had no logical meaning but by the mid 16th century they displayed words describing religious motto's as well as a makers name. The most common display seen on jettons from a German origin depicts that of an Imperial Orb or 'Reichsappfel'. The following lists the most common manufacturers names found on German jettons- Hans Krauwinkel 1580-1610 Damianus Krauwinkel 1570-? George Schultes 1550-1596 Hans Scholtes 1553-1574 Hans Lauffer 1584-1632 Conrad Lauffer 1600-162? Wolf Lauffer 1618-1660 Matheus Lauffer 1612-1634 Cornelius Lauffer 1660- 1670 Killian Kock 1587-1617	N

Sf No.	Context No./Cut No	Object	Period	Comments	De-selection?
				(Bailey 1993, 96-98) This is a fairly worn copper-alloy jetton, possibly a German Nuremburg Hanns Krauwinckle II example, 1586-1635 (Read 1995, 106-107). It measures 23.82mm in diameter and 0.68mm in thickness.	
9	66/**63**	Box/tin	Modern	A modern copper alloy round box with intact lid, probably dating from the late 19th to the early 20th century. Possibly for snuff or pills? The lid, which is firmly attached, looks as though it possibly joins to the body of the box with a thread. The lid measures 38.30mm in diameter with a height of 11.25mm, some raised decoration can be observed to the centre of the lid, like a boss. The base measures 37.23mm in diameter to its centre and tapers down to 27.95mm diameter at its base. The complete height of the box is 23.65mm.	Y
12	1	Uncertain	Unknown	An unidentifiable rectangular blank piece of copper alloy sheet. It measures 25.08mm x 23.91mm with a thickness of 0.79mm.	Y
13	1	Uncertain	Unknown	An unidentifiable sub-rectangular blank piece of copper alloy sheet. It measures 21.86mm x 13.40mm with a thickness of 0.63mm.	Y
14	133	Uncertain	Medieval	A slightly bent rectangular fragment of copper alloy displaying some remains of gold gilding on one side. Remains of a probable piercing can be seen on one end possibly for a missing rivet. Probably a medieval clothes fitting of some type or a buckle fragment. It measures 19.05mm in length, 10.46mm in width with a thickness of 1.26mm.	N
15	2	Leather fitting	Medieval	A complete copper alloy item intended for decoration on leather, possibly on a belt, however, it could have equally been used on a horse harness (Bailey 1997, 52-55). This fitting is rectangular in shape, with rounded front which displays a deep green glossy patina, the back is flat and the two ends have been cut at an angle. The fitting has two pierced holes which would have accommodated the rivets which attached the fitting to leather, these holes have been counter sank on the back. It is 17.37mm in length, 4.84mm in width with a thickness of 2.11mm	N
24	11/**10**	Furniture fitting	Post-medieval	A copper-alloy disc. This item is a furniture fitting and probably dates to the 19th century (Bailey 1993, 15-21). It displays circular decorations on its front, it is complete but slightly bent. The fitting has a hole through its centre which measures 4.13mm in diameter, allowing the fitting to be secured to the furniture. The full diameter measures 31.43mm, with a thickness of 1.45mm.	Y
25	1	Uncertain	Unknown	A small rectangular rod of copper alloy, part of a bigger unknown object. It measures 20.28mm in length with a thickness of 3.34mm x 4.29mm.	Y
47	1	Buckle	Modern	A sub-rectangular cast copper-alloy knee buckle with a drilled frame for a central bar, this buckle retains a central pin and dates between 1720 and 1790. In the 1720's tight fitting breeches came into fashion, these were knee length and buttoned or buckled beneath the knee, these buckles remained in use until the 1790's when long trousers became the fashion replacing the short breeches and tights (Whitehead 1996, 111). This example measures 18.30mm in width, 15.59mm in height and 2.82mm in thickness. The pin measures 5.81mm in length.	Y
48	1	Button	Modern	A copper alloy button of modern date, a complete sewing loop is present.	Y
49	1	Button	Modern	A copper alloy button of modern date, a complete sewing loop is present.	Y
50	1	Button	Modern	A copper alloy button of modern date, the front displays a design of diamonds and squares surrounded by an arched boarder, a complete sewing loop is present.	Y
51	1	Button	Modern	A copper alloy button of modern date, the front has a raised outer edge made up from small spheres, a central ?flower can also be observed, a complete sewing loop is present.	Y
52	1	Button	Modern	A copper alloy button of modern date, the front shows some remains of tinning, a complete sewing loop is present.	Y

Sf No.	Context No./Cut No	Object	Period	Comments	De-selection?
55	2	Jetton	Post-Medieval	A copper alloy German Nuremburg Hanns Krauwinckle II jetton, Rose / orb, 1586-1635 (Read 1995, 106-107). This example measures 23.78mm in diameter and 0.52mm in thickness. For discussion about jettons see **SF.8**.	Y
56	2	Button	Modern	A copper alloy button of modern date, displays a concaved front due to part of the button being missing, a complete sewing loop is present.	Y
57	2	Crotal Bell	Post-Medieval	A copper alloy crotal bell probably dating between the 16th and 18th centuries. This type of bell is spherical in form, the bell generally has two holes at the bottom separated by an open slot in the cast construction. Generally bells of this age contain an iron ball which acts as a ringer, this iron ball has often corroded before the bell is recovered, It has been noted that sheep wore bells for a variety of reasons, it helped the flock stay together, or if the flock was disturbed by predators the bells would give the shepherd warning of such an assault (Bailey 1995, 35-45; Bailey 2000, 64-67) This example retains a complete rectangular loop at the top. The bell is fairly worn and fragmented, however there is some evidence of the typical sunburst design on its surviving upper quarter. One bottom quarter, and part of the surviving top quarter of this bell is missing, probably due to plough action. This has resulted in one of the founders initials being missing. The remanding bottom quarter displays the letter 'T' (or possibly a depiction of a hammer) this is the makers mark indicating the name of the bell founder. Examples of crotal bell founders which include the letter 'T' as their makers mark are as follows- G.T. (Gerald Tarleton), 1738-1755, Wigan. T.B. (Thomas Barlett), 1616-1631. T.L. (Thomas Lester), 1738-1752. T.L./T.P. (Thomas Lester and Thomas Pack), 1789-1769. T.M. (Thomas Mears I), 1789-1810. T.M. (Thomas Mears II), 1810-1843. T.P. (Thomas Perdue), 1637-1669, Closworth. C.T. (Clement Tosier), 1679-1717, Salisbury. I.T. (John Tosier), 1717-1730, Salisbury. (Bailey 1995, 35-45) This crotal bell measures a diameter of 27.56mm across and 35.25mm in height (including the loop). The body of this item measures 1.69mm in thickness.	Y
58	2	Buckle	Post-Medieval	A cast copper-alloy buckle fragment, probably a sub-rectangular shoe buckle dating from 1690 to 1720 (Whitehead 1996, 102). It displays moulded raised internal and external edges, some tinning remains. This fragment measures 34.96mm in height, 24.70mm in length, with a thickness of 4.73mm.	Y
60	2	Folding ruler fragment	Modern	The copper alloy remains of a modern folding ruler, fragments of the wooden ruler are still present.	Y
62	411/ **412**	Purse frame	Post-Medieval	Purses used in the early medieval period were simple bags made from leather or cloth with a draw string around the top to secure coins safely. The bag would have been suspended around the owners neck, on a waist band, or concealed within clothing. By the end of the 15th century a new form of fashion came into use, the same leather or cloth bag was used but it was constructed around a metallic frame, This frame often displayed some type of decoration, and was often suspended by a loop which was attached to the top of the purse bar. A variety of of sizes and types are known, some are cast from copper, others are forged from iron, they often display decoration consisting of cross-hatched lines or zigzag patterns, enamelled examples have been recovered and gilt was often applied. Religious inscriptions such as 'I.H.S' or I.H.C.' were commonly depicted, some purses displayed zoomorphic terminals. This type of purse remained in use into the 17th century (Bailey 1993, 4-7; Read 1995, 76-77).	N

Sf No.	Context No./Cut No	Object	Period	Comments	De-selection?
				This small example is of cast copper-alloy construction, it does not have a suspension loop, it is possible that the fabric of the purse had suspension loops applied to it, or this purse was not to be suspended and was concealed within clothing. The broken bar and frame produce a cruciform design. A large percentage of one half of the bar is missing the other is decorated with an acorn shaped terminal, the frame and bar, which are rounded in form, are joined to a central sub-rounded boss. The lower part of the frame displays a raised decoration to the centre of its length, it can be seen to turn in upon itself where it would have supported the lower portion of the purse fabric, however this part of the frame is broken. The top part of the frame also displays an acorn shaped terminal. The complete, but bent, part of the purse bar measures 21.46mm in length (including its acorn shaped terminal). The broken portion of the bar measures 7.36mm in length. The terminal measures 8.76mm in length and up to 5.64mm in thickness. The upper, complete, part of the purse frame measures 24.22mm in length (including its acorn shaped terminal). The lower broken part of the purse frame measures 47.78mm in length. The raised central decoration measures a length of 7.44mm and a thickness of up to 4.95mm. The central boss, where the frame and bar connect, measures 10.67mm in diameter with a thickness of 4.33mm. It displays no decoration. The rounded body of the frame and bar have a diameter of up to 3.94mm (not including terminals or raised decoration).	
63	1	Key	Late Medieval	Locks and keys have been in use in Britain since at least the Roman period, however, the most common copper-alloy keys found generally date to the 14th and 15th century. These keys range in dimension, they can measure anywhere from 25mm in length to 50mm in length, the common size seems to be 35mm to 40mm. Keys range from huge examples which locked churches, and other large buildings, through to small casket keys. Non ferrous keys found on archaeological sites way out number that of ferrous keys, many of these keys were individually hand made to fit the lock they were designed for (Bailey 1997, 4-9) This copper-alloy key was used for a chest or a casket. It has a hollow rolled shank, a sub-circular bow and an uneven crude key. This artefact probably dates from the 15th century. The bow measures 13.70mm across its height and 13.17 across its width, with a thickness of 1.70mm. The internal measurement of the bow is 8.15mm. The main hollow sub-flat shank measures 18.15mm in diameter. The total length of the key is 33.34mm with a thickness of up to 2.82mm.	N
64	1	Buckle	Post-Medieval	A sub-rectangular cast copper alloy buckle with a rope-like design. Some evidence of a tinned coating remains, a very corroded iron pin fragment is present. This buckle probably dates between the 14th and 16th century. It measures 18.32mm x 24.84mm x 20.96mm x 24.84mm, with a thickness of 2.56mm.	N
67	1	Coin	Modern	A very worn copper coin, probably a halfpenny of George I (1714-1727) (Spink and Son 2010, 385-386). The coin measures 27.89mm in diameter and is 1.86mm thick.	Y
68	1	Coin	Post-Medieval	A very worn Rose farthing of Charles I (1625-1649) (Spink and Son 2010, 306-308).	Y

Sf No.	Context No./Cut No	Object	Period	Comments	De-selection?
69	1	Barrel Tap Key	Modern	A copper-alloy barrel tap key. These keys came into high usage during the early 18th century through into the late 19th century, they allowed the owner of the barrel to be the only person to unlock the barrel tap, Unlocking the barrel tap allowed the liquid to flow after turning the tap valve 45 degrees. Makers marks can sometimes be observed on these keys (Bailey 1993, 60-63). This design has an oval loop for a handle, this measures 32.38mm in width, 21.85mm in height with a thickness of up to 4.45mm. The rounded central body of the key is 19.32mm in length with a diameter of up to 7.87mm.. The locks aperture is rectangular in shape and measures 12.29mm x 9.41mm. The total length of the key is 54.61mm.	Y
70	1	Button	Modern	A copper alloy button of modern date, this example displays a waved decoration to the front, both the front and back display remains of gilding and a complete sewing loop is present.	Y
71	1	Buckle	Post-Medieval	A double loop asymmetrical cast copper alloy buckle displaying small rounded knobs located either end of the strap bar, the pin is missing. It dates between 1575 and 1700. (Whitehead 1996, 89-91) and measures 23.83mm in length, up to 20.18mm in width and 2.06mm in thickness.	Y
72	1	Crotal bell	Post-Medieval	A copper alloy crotal bell probably dating between the 17th and 18th century. This bell is fairly worn and fragmented but retains a complete rectangular loop at it's top. One of the lower quarters has been broken probably due to plough action. There is no decoration or makers mark on this example. For further discussion about crotal bells see **SF. 57**. This bell measures a diameter of 28.75mm across and 37.45mm in height (including the loop). The body of this item measures 1.55mm in thickness.	Y
73	1	Buckle plate fragment	Modern	A copper alloy buckle plate fragment displaying two rivet holes, these measure a diameter of 2.51mm, the fragment measures 27.73mm in width of up to 16.06mm and a thickness of 1.18mm.	Y
74	1	Thimble	Modern	Thimbles first started to be used in the UK in around the 12th century. The earliest copper alloy thimbles were produced using two methods, one was to hammer out a thimble shaped object from a copper alloy disc using different sized punches, during this process the metal would be heated to keep the metal pliable and stop the item splitting or cracking, once the thimble was the correct shape indentations would be applied using a small punch. The other production method was to cast the thimble by pouring molten metal into a mould, this mould would contain an upturned core at its centre allowing the molten metal to flow over it. Once the metal had cooled the indentations would have been applied to the thimble, again, using a small punch. The earliest cast thimbles originate from Germany, very possibly from Nuremberg which was famed for its thimble production during this period. The finish of later thimbles started to become more standardized and uniform in shape, during the 16th century many thimbles were decorated around their lower parts and displayed a makers mark, it is possible that these thimbles were also being imported from Germany. In the 17th century the main production of thimbles moved from Germany to Holland, here mechanical technology was used to apply the indentations to the cast thimbles. Large numbers of these thimbles were produced in Holland and were exported as far away as North America. Also, during the 17th century, Britain was becoming more industrialised, having its own large thimble manufacturing industry, the hub of this industry was based in Birmingham. Silver thimbles started to become popular in the 17th century, many of these displayed the owners initials. A new method of thimble manufacture was developed in the late 18th century which replaced the cast method, this was called 'deep drawing', this process began punching a small disk into a cup, pressing it into the required shape, excess metal was then trimmed and the indentations applied (Bailey 1993, 12-14; Read 1995, 123) This modern example, probably dating to the 18th century, is constructed from copper-alloy. It measures 20.18mm in length, it has a diameter of 16.02mm, with a diameter of 19.91 at its bottom. The body has a thickness of 1.01mm. This is a plain thimble displaying no decoration.	Y
76	1	Coin	Modern	A very worn copper-alloy disc. Probably a halfpenny coin of Victoria (1837-1901). (Spink and Son 2010, 457). The coin measures 27.99mm in diameter and is 1.39mm thick.	Y
77	1	Button	Modern	A copper alloy button of modern date, four sewing holes are present.	Y
78	1	Button	Modern	A copper alloy button of modern date, a bent but complete sewing loop is present.	Y

Sf No.	Context No./Cut No	Object	Period	Comments	De-selection?
79	1	Buckle	High Medieval	A single loop sub oval composite cast copper alloy buckle and buckle plate. Dates between 1250 and 1400 (Whitehead 1996, 23). The buckle measures 17.84mm in length, 21.2mm in width with a thickness of 5.44mm, the pin is missing. The buckle plate measures 38.4mm in length, 18.65mm in width with a combined thickness of 5.29mm, the plate retains a single copper alloy rivet, a very small amount of gold gilding is present.	N
80	1	Buckle	Post-Medieval	A cast copper-alloy spectacle or "figure of eight" buckle. These buckles display double oval loops with a central bar to mount the pin, which is missing from this example. However the notch for the pin can be seen. There is little evidence of the presence of this buckle type before mid 14th century, it can be seen that they replace the single looped buckle during the 15th and 16th century eventually going out of use during the 18th century (Whitehead 1996, 52-53; Read 1995, 63). This example measures 21.86mm in length, up to 16.27mm in width and 2.65mm in thickness. The buckle dates to the 16th or 17th century.	N
81	1	Buckle	Post-Medieval	A cast copper-alloy buckle fragment, probably a sub-rectangular shoe buckle dating from 1690 to 1720 (Whitehead 1996, 102). It displays two internal notches within its remaining end. This fragment measures 28.28mm in height, up to 22.38mm in length, with a thickness of 1.62mm.	Y
82	1	Buckle	Post-Medieval	A fragment of a cast copper alloy Spectacle or "figure of eight" buckle, see **SF.80** for discussion about these buckle types. This fragment measures 25.92mm in height, 22.41mm in width with a thickness of 3.03mm. The central bar is present and measures a length of 19.38 and a thickness of 2.89mm, no pin is present. This example dates from the 16th to 17th century (Whitehead 1996, 52-55).	Y
83	1	?Buckle fragment	Modern	A fragment of cast copper-alloy, probably part of a buckle displaying a rope-like design on one side and plain on the other side. Some evidence of tinning remains. It measures 35.18mm in length, it's body has a width of 6.45mm and it is 3.32mm thick and probably dates to the 18th or 19th century.	Y
90	1	Button	Modern	A copper alloy button of modern date, the front displays a central 'pimple' and a bent sewing loop is present.	Y
91	1	Button	Modern	A plain copper alloy button of modern date, the front displays remains of silver gilding and a complete sewing loop is present.	Y
92	1	Button	Modern	A damaged copper alloy button of modern date, no sewing loop is present.	Y
93	1	Button	Modern	A plain copper alloy button of modern date, some tinning remains, a bent complete sewing loop is present.	Y
94	1	Button	Modern	A copper alloy button of modern date, this example displays a leaf design with six central pellets. A complete but bent sewing loop is present.	Y
95	1	Button	Modern	A conical shaped button of modern date, a complete sewing loop is present.	Y
96	1	Coin	Modern	A very worn George II (1727-1760) copper-alloy Farthing dated ?1736 (Spink and Son 2010, 398). This coin measures 22.59mm in diameter and 1.72mm in thickness.	Y
97	1	Thimble	Modern	A copper alloy open topped thimble, it displays some crude decoration in the form of horizontal and 45 degree lines, it probably dates from the 18th century. For a full discussion in regard to thimbles see **SF.74**. This example measures 21.43mm in length with a diameter of 15.10mm across its top and 15.45mm in diameter across its bottom. The body of the thimble measures 0.57mm in thickness.	Y
98	1	Stud	?Medieval	A copper alloy convexed stud and attached pin, maybe for attaching to leather or wood. The stud has a diameter of 8.53mm with a thickness of 4.05mm, the rounded pin survives to a length of 12.70mm with a diameter of 3.08mm.	Y
99	1	Uncertain	Unknown	An unidentifiable sub-rectangular blank piece of copper alloy sheet. It measures 18.19mm x 13.58mm with a thickness of 1.08mm.	Y
100	1	Uncertain	Unknown	An unidentifiable irregular shaped blank piece of copper alloy sheet, there does appear to be one broken rivet hole, part of a broken buckle plate perhaps?. It measures 20.58mm x up to 10.75mm with a thickness of 10.75mm.	Y
101	1	Uncertain	Unknown	A small folded piece of sheet copper alloy, a fragment from a larger item of unknown function.	Y
103	2	Button	Modern	A copper alloy button of modern date, some tinning remains, a complete sewing loop is present.	Y

Sf No.	Context No./Cut No	Object	Period	Comments	De-selection?
104	2	Button	Modern	A tinned copper alloy button of modern date, the stem for the missing sewing loop is present.	Y
105	1	Button	Modern	A plain copper alloy button of modern date, no sewing loop is present.	Y
107	2	Thimble	Modern	A plain copper alloy thimble probably dating between the 18th and 19th century. For a full discussion in regard to thimbles see **SF.74**. This example measures 21.95mm in length with a diameter of 16.83mm across its top and 19.36mm in diameter across its bottom. The body of the thimble measures 1.04mm in thickness and is slightly squashed and damaged.	Y
108	2	Uncertain	Unknown	A small sub-rectangular copper alloy object of unknown function. This object has a width of 11.40mm, a length of up to 18.09mm with a thickness of 0.89mm and displays two piercings towards its central body, possibly part of a buckle plate?	Y
109	2	Ring	Post-Medieval	A crudely made copper-alloy sub-rounded ring of solid construction, probably dating to the 16th century. The item displays a deep green patina. This type of ring was often used as a belt fitting and secured with a leather thong. Sometimes they were used singularly and sometimes in pairs or more depending on how many items were to be suspended from the belt. The items suspended range from a purse, a knife, or tools related to the persons profession. This type of ring may also have been attached to saddle bags. Many examples display file marks where the sharp edges have been removed indicating they were to be attached to a material which could be damaged under stress. Decorated bronze rings of this nature are also known (Bailey 2000, 54-55). Such rings can also be seen to attach sections of belt and chain girdles. These girdles were worn around the hips or waist and were often constructed from chains, the lengths of chains were joined using copper alloy rings like this example via a decorative hook. Items such as purses were suspended from the girdle (Bailey 2002, 44-45). The external diameter of the ring measures 28.76mm, the internal diameter measures 21.72mm, the body has a width of up to 3.54mm with a thickness of 2.78mm.	Y
110	2	Casket or chest furniture?	?Medieval	A broken copper alloy item displaying an even dark green patina to the front. It is possible that this item was part of the metal furniture which helped with the construction of a wooden casket, box or chest? The front has a dark glossy green patina and displays some crude chip carved decoration, the back shows no decoration and the patina is dull. This item has four piercings through the centre of the length of its body, three of which are evenly spaced at 24.47mm apart, one of these has been damaged. These holes have been counter sunk to allow the fitting to sit flush within the hole, they measure 5.11mm in diameter. The central counter sunk hole has a smaller additional hole to the side of it, this may have been a repair to the item after it came unattached securely to the wood? This possible addition has a diameter of 3.31mm. This item measures 67.73mm in length, up to 19.71mm in width and 2.19mm thickness.	N
111	2	Shrapnel	Modern	A modern fragment of copper shrapnel http://farm5.staticflickr.com/4062/4442147038_2218b9a475_z.jpg measuring 19.85mm in length, 18.77mm in width with a thickness of 4.00mm.	Y
112	2	Decorative fitting	Modern	A damaged conical shaped pressed sheet copper alloy object. The lower rim displays a waved line and dot decoration, a furniture fitting perhaps.	Y
113	2	Uncertain	Unknown	A folded and unidentifiable rectangular blank piece of copper alloy sheet. It measures 33.89mm x 18.28mm (in its folded state), it has a thickness of 0.74mm.	Y
114	2	Uncertain	Unknown	A triangular shaped piece of unidentifiable copper alloy, it measures 19.55mm in length with a width of 9.75mm tapering down to 1.74mm with a thickness of up to 3.01mm.	Y
115	2	Uncertain	Unknown	A crescent shaped piece of unidentifiable copper alloy sheet, probably waste debris from the production of another item. It measures 40.73mm in length, up to 12.12mm in width with a thickness of 0.53mm.	Y

Sf No.	Context No./Cut No	Object	Period	Comments	De-selection?
132	1	Buckle	Post-Medieval	A cast copper-alloy spectacle or "figure of eight" buckle. see **SF.80** for discussion about these buckle types. This is a complete example retaining it's pin. It measures 24.63mm in length, up to 20.31mm in height with a thickness of 3.19mm. The wire pin is simply wrapped around a central bar and is 18.5mm in length, the notch for the pin is visible. This buckle dates from the 16th to the 17th century (Whitehead 1996, 52-54).	N
133	1	Buckle	Post-Medieval	A cast copper-alloy spectacle or "figure of eight" buckle. see **SF.80** for discussion about these buckle types. This example measures 23.59mm in length, up to 18.54mm in width, with a thickness of 2.11mm, the pin is missing, This buckle dates from the 16th to 17th century (Whitehead 1996, 52-54; Read 1995, 63).	N
134	1	Coin	Modern	A very worn copper coin, probably a halfpenny of George II (1727-1760) (Spink and Son 2010, 397-398).The coin measures 28.18mm in diameter and is 1.85mm thick.	Y
135	1	Coin	Modern	A very worn copper halfpenny of Victoria (1837-1901). (Spink and Son 2010, 457). The coin measures 24.42mm in diameter and is1.31 mm thick.	Y
136	1	Coin	Modern	A very worn copper coin, probably a halfpenny of Victoria (1837-1901). (Spink and Son 2010, 457). The coin measures 25.49mm in diameter and is 1.29mm thick.	Y
137	1	?Fob seal fragment	Modern	A decorative cast copper-alloy fragment, displaying remains of some gold gilding. Possibly part of a Georgian fob-seal, or an item which hung from a chain attached to clothing? It measures 25.51mm in length, 27.87mm in width with a thickness of 2.52mm.	Y
138	1	Ring	Post-Medieval	A crudely made copper-alloy, almost circular, ring of solid construction, probably dating to the 16th century. See **S.F. 109** for a full discussion about this type of ring. The external diameter of the ring measures 31.78mm, the internal diameter measures 25.54mm, the body has a width of up to 2.95mm with a thickness of 1.73mm.	Y
139	1	Ring	Post-Medieval	A circular crudely made copper-alloy ring of solid construction, probably dating to the 16th century. See **S.F. 109** for a full discussion about this type of ring. The external diameter of the ring measures 31.99mm, the internal diameter measures 23.98mm, the body has a width of up to 4.21mm with a thickness of 2.13mm.	Y
140	1	Ring	Post-Medieval	A circular, crudely made copper-alloy ring of solid construction, probably dating to the 16th century. See **S.F. 109** for a full discussion about this type of ring. This particular example is in its roughcast state. The external diameter of the ring measures 29.79mm, the internal diameter measures 17.77mm, the body has a width of up to 12.08mm with a thickness of 3.41mm.	Y
141	1	Watch key	Modern	A copper-alloy watch key of Modern date, probably 19th or 20th century. This is a very plain example, however many elaborate examples exist (Cuddeford 1994, 53). Some keys from this period display a number which explains the dimension of the square winding shaft it was designed to fit, many watch keys advertised the name of the watch makers or suppliers. Watch keys are rarely found from the 18th century due to being so fragile (Bailey 1993, 26-28). This key is a broken example and is missing an additional loop on the top from where it would have hung from a chain, it measures 25.69mm in length, 14.55mm across its circular body, with a thickness of up to 4.85mm.	Y
142	1	Leather fitting	Late Medieval	A copper alloy item intended for decoration on leather, possibly on a belt, however, it could have equally been used on a horse harness (Bailey 1997, 52-55). This fitting consists of a raised rounded centre displaying three inscribed lines running along its height. There is one smaller sub-rounded raised terminal each side of the rounded centre, these show evidence of copper alloy rivets, these would have secured the fitting to the leather item. The terminals measure up to 5.47mm in diameter and up to 4.42mm in thickness. The rounded centre measures 8.61mm in diameter and has a hollow convexed back, it measures 4.10mm in thickness. The total length of the item is 18.35mm.	N

Sf No.	Context No./Cut No	Object	Period	Comments	De-selection?
143	1	?Purse holder	Medieval	A copper alloy fragmented item, possibly a purse holder. These 'hangers' were used by men and women in the medieval period to suspend their purse attached to a form of belt called a girdle which was worn at the hips or waist (Bailey 1997, 10-11; Bailey 2002, 44-45). This example displays a light green patina and a small amount of tinning remains. This item is in the shape of a dagger, however it does show evidence of some damage which might distort this interpretation of its shape. The fitting shows evidence for a piercing which contains part of a small copper alloy rivet and measures up to 22.92mm in length, up to 6.92mm in width and up to 2.68mm in thickness.	N
144	1	?Hook fastener	Late Medieval	A copper alloy hook shaped item of solid construction with a tapered body,, possibly a broken hook fastener? It measures 49.96mm in length, a width of up to 8.59mm, a thickness of up to 4.06mm, the internal diameter of the hooked end measures 8.09mm.	N
145	1	Thimble	Modern	A plain copper alloy thimble probably dating between the mid 19th century to the early 20th century. For a full discussion in regard to thimbles see **SF.74**. This small example measures 17.13mm in length with a diameter of 13.35mm across its top and 15.36mm in diameter across its bottom. The body of the thimble measures 0.90mm in thickness and is slightly squashed and damaged.	Y
146	1	?Furniture fitting	Modern	A copper alloy item consisting of a pierced ball attached to a disk, possibly the fitting for a furniture handle, the ball has a diameter of 9.49mm, the disk has a diameter of 17.45mm with a thickness of 3.89mm. The complete length of the incomplete item is 15.48mm.	Y
147	1	Fitting	?Post-medieval	A hand made sub-oval piece of copper alloy of unknown function, a fitting for furniture perhaps, or the terminal for a wooden implement? The sub-oval 'base', which has flattened ends, has a hole through the centre allowing the item to be attached to an additional item, the edges of this 'base' shows some evidence of file marks. The material has been turned in on itself at either end displaying a trefoil design on each terminal. The oval 'base' measures 30.26mm in length with a width of 23.39mm, the central hole has a diameter of 2.71mm, each terminal measures a length of 13.18mm and a width of 10.35mm. This item has a thickness of 1.85mm.	Y
148	1	Coin	Roman	A 4th century Roman copper alloy coin of Constantine I (ruled 306AD to 337AD). Obverse shows a helmeted head of Constantinopolis. The reverse shows Victory on a ships prow with shield and sceptre, the symbol of the new Constantinople (Reece and James;. 2000; 35)	Y
149	1	Jetton	Post-Medieval	A very worn copper-alloy jetton, possibly a German Nuremburg Hanns Krauwinckle II example, 1586-1635 (Read 1995, 106-107). This jetton measures 23.14mm in diameter and 0.77mm in thickness. For discussion about jettons see **SF.8**.	Y
150	1	Jetton	Post-Medieval	A copper-alloy jetton of Hans Schultes, 1553-1574, this example measures 24.85mm in diameter and 0.69mm in thickness and is in very good condition. For discussion about jettons see **SF.8.**	N
151	1	?Trade token	Modern	A very worn copper disk, displaying raised dimples on both sides. Possibly a trade token dating to the 19th century. It measures 23.50mm in diameter and has a thickness of 2.85mm.	Y
152	1	Button	Modern	An octagonal copper alloy button of modern date, no sewing loop is present.	Y
153	1	Uncertain	Unknown	A sub-rectangular piece of copper alloy strip, two rivet holes can be observed, one still containing a rivet. One corner of the item has been deliberately cut into a neat arc. It measures 14.86mm inn width, 19.76mm in length with a thickness of 0.58mm, the existing rivet survives to a length of 6.64mm.	Y
154	1	Uncertain	Unknown	A sub-rectangular blank piece of copper alloy sheet in a bent condition, it displays one pieced rounded hole through its body. The item measures 27.62mm x 19.92mm, with a thickness of 0.65mm.	y
155	1	Uncertain	Unknown	A sub-rectangular bent sheet of copper alloy measuring 41.80mm in length, up to 26.97mm in width with a thickness of 0.91mm,	Y
156	1	Leather fitting	Late Medieval	A copper alloy item intended for decoration on leather, possibly on a belt, however, it could have equally been used on a horse harness (Bailey 1997, 52-55). This fitting is sub-rectangular and shows two piercings, remains of a small copper alloy rivet remains in one of these piercings to a length of 4.68mm.	N

Sf No.	Context No./Cut No	Object	Period	Comments	De-selection?
				These rivets would have secured the fitting to the leather item of clothing as decoration, a belt fitting perhaps? The fitting measures up to 21.62mm in length, up to 6.38mm in width and up to 1.62mm in thickness. A very small amount of gold gilding remains on the front of the fitting.	
157	1	Bell	Late Medieval to Post-Medieval	The lower two quarters of a copper alloy sheet metal bell, probably dating to the early 15th century. The construction of this bell is very thin, measuring 1.13mm in thickness. It displays a makers mark of a stylized 'A'. It has a diameter of 29.71mm and a surviving height measuring 12.35mm (approximately half of this bell is missing). This type of copper-alloy bell was first introduced to England during the early 15th century. Due to its light weight it was often used upon the clothing of males who were Jesters or Morris men. This type of bell was also used on small animals and hawks (Bailey 1993, 92-93). Examples of crotal bell founders which include the letter 'A', as their makers mark, are as follows. However, it is probable that this example pre dates this list- R.A. (Ralph Ashton), 1703-1720, Wigan. L.A. (Luke Ashton), 1724-1750, Wigan. A.G. (Unknown), 17th century. A.B. (Anthony Bartlet), 1640-1675. (Bailey 1995, 35-45) For further discussion about crotal bells see **SF. 57**.	Y
158	1	Crotal Bell	Post-Medieval	A copper alloy crotal bell probably dating between the 17th and 18th century. This bell is fairly worn and fragmented but retains a complete rectangular loop at it's top. One of the lower quarters has been broken probably due to plough action. There is no makers mark on this example, but it displays a very worn sun-burst design on it's three remaining quarters. For further discussion about crotal bells see **SF. 57**. This bell has a diameter of 34.20mm across and is 41.21 mm in height (including the loop), the body of this item has a thickness of 1.64mm.	Y

Table 1b: Copper-alloy catalogue

Sf No.	Context No.Cut No	Object	Period	Comments	De-selection?
23	144/**145**	Spoon fragment	Modern	A broken spoon bowl in a very bent condition and missing most of its handle, the remaining fragment of the handle is twisted which suggests it was deliberately broken. It dates from the 18th to the 19th century and measures 51.56mm in length, 12.31mm in width (in its crushed state), with a thickness of 1.77mm.	Y

Table 1c: Pewter catalogue

Sf No.	Context No / Cut No	Object	Period	Comments	De-selection?
16	?	Pot mender	Unknown	An irregular shaped piece of lead with an internal groove all around its outer edge. A pot mender measuring 30.09mm x 20.26mm on one face, 40.07mm x 23.93mm on its other face, with a total thickness of up to 6.45mm.	Y
18	1	?Waste debris	Unknown	A sub-oval piece of lead, possibly waste debris from the casting of an object? It measures 27.97mm x 20.49mm.	Y
19	?	Pot mender	Unknown	A sub-circular piece of lead with an internal groove all around its outer edge. A pot mender measuring up to 36.75mm in diameter on one face, up to 31.64mm diameter on the opposite face with a total thickness of 11.88mm.	Y
21	92 / **88**	Waste debris	Post-Medieval	A sub-rectangular piece of lead recovered from a Post-Medieval ditch. It is probably a waste off cut from the production of another object. It measures 23.79mm in length, up to 20.49mm in width with a thickness of 4.23mm.	Y
53	1	Shot	Post-Medieval	A sub-rounded lead shot, this example has one flattened surface where it has hit an object. It measures 10.67mm in diameter.	Y
54	1	Spindle Whorl	Unknown	A circular piece of lead with a central circular hole. A spindle whorl of unknown date. The complete diameter measures 24.86mm with a thickness of, 8.14mm. The central hole measures 9.34mm in diameter.	Y
59	2	Waste debris	Unknown	A thin strip of lead, probably waste material from production of an unknown object. It measures 38.63mm in length, 5.31mm in width and 3.32mm in thickness.	Y
84	2	Waste debris	Unknown	An irregular shaped piece of waste lead measuring up to 23.60mm in length, up to 15.59mm wide, with a thickness of 1.64mm.	Y
86	2	Uncertain	Unknown	A sub-rectangular piece of lead of unknown function. It measures up to 43.55mm in length, 27.20mm in width with a thickness of 6.31mm.	Y
87	2	?Waste debris	Unknown	A folded sub-rectangular piece of lead, possibly waste debris from the production of an object? It measures 37.55mm in length, up to 30.34mm in width with a thickness of up to 8.08mm.	Y
88	1	Pot mender	Unknown	A sub-rounded piece of lead with an internal groove all around its outer edge. A pot mender measuring 28.59mm in diameter on one face, up to 29.15mm diameter on the opposite face with a total thickness of 9,75mm.	Y
89	1	Spindle Whorl	Unknown	An oval piece of lead with a central sub-circular hole. A spindle whorl of unknown date. The diameter measures 24.18mm x 20.94mm with a thickness of 10.07mm. The central hole measures 4.63mm in diameter at the top of the whorl and 6.92mm at the bottom..	Y
102	1	Waste debris	Unknown	A sub-rectangular piece of lead, possibly waste material resulting from the production of another object. It measures 16.25mm in width, up to 17.33mm in length with a thickness of 1.01mm.	Y
126	2	?Weight	Unknown	A large semi-circular piece of lead with a concave top and recessed base. It can be seen that this possible lead weight was initially circular and has been cut in half. It measures a total diameter of 49.82mm with a thickness of 19.55mm. It weighs 150 grammes.	Y
165	1	Weight	Unknown	A conical shaped lead weight of unknown date, it has a hole at the top where a loop would have probably attached to the weight, this loop is missing. The weight measures 27.96mm x 25.65mm at its base and with a diameter of 11.94 at the top. It weighs 145 grammes.	Y
166	1	Musket shot	Post-medieval	A sub-rounded musket shot, the distortion of the shot was probably caused by it hitting an object. It measures 13.29mm x 11.24mm.	Y
167	1	Pot mender	Unknown	An irregular shaped piece of lead, very probably a pot mender. One face measures up to 44.39mm in diameter, the other face measures up to 25.72mm in diameter with a total thickness of 11.56mm.	Y
168	1	?Ferrule ?Crucible	Unknown	A squashed conical shaped piece of lead which sealed at one end. It is possible that this could have been attached to a wood shaft making it a sturdy weapon. Or, it could have been used as a crucible, the only evidence for this is its shape, there are no signs of heat, due to its squashed nature it is not possible to see the base of this object.	N

Table 1d: Lead catalogue

SF.No	Context No. **Cut No**	Object	Period	Comments	De-selection?
2	73/**72**	?Nail Fragment	Post-Medieval	A small bent piece of iron, right angled in shape, possibly a damaged nail fragment. It measures 17.14mm x 18.17mm in length with a heavily corroded body measuring a diameter of up to 7.01mm	Y
3	75 / **5**	Iron nail and fragments	Post-Medieval	Two iron nail fragments and one complete bent nail. Fragment one has a sub-oval head measuring 14.25mm x 12.88mm, it is 54.62mm in length, its rectangular body measures 5.18mm x 4.03mm. Fragment two is bent with a rectangular head measuring 14.59mm x 13.34mm, its rectangular body tapers down to 9.94mm x 4.86mm. The complete, but bent nail, has a length of 64.45mm, a rectangular head which measures 14.11mm x 9.93 mm, with a rectangular body measuring 7.46mm x 6.08mm tapering down to a bent rounded point of 3.42mm in diameter.	Y
4	78 / **5**	?Knife blade	Post-Medieval	A sub-rectangular piece of iron, possibly a knife blade fragment. It measures 47.65mm in length, 14.59mm in width tapering down to 12.13 with a thickness of 5.92mm.	Y
5	133	Nail	Medieval	A slightly bent rectangular shaped iron nail. It measures 58.39mm in length, up to 10.61mm in width at its head, tapering down to 4.71mm at its point and a thickness of 5.88mm.	N
7	159/ **160**	?Knife blade	Medieval	Two pieces of iron from the same artefact, possibly from a knife blade. When offered together it measures 75.63mm in length, 20.32mm in width with a thickness of 3.23mm.	N
10	133	Nail fragments	Medieval	Two iron nail fragments. One is bent and measures 37.57mm in length, up to 7.67mm in thickness, it has a sub-rectangular head measuring 12.29mm x 6.89mm. The second nail measures 54.11mm in length with a diameter of up to 6.80mm, the rectangular head measures 7.40mm x 10.80mm.	N
11	133	Uncertain	Medieval	A twisted piece of unidentifiable iron measuring 59.96mm in length, up to 30.82mm in width with a thickness up to 5.96mm.	Y
20	92/**88**	Ring	Post-Medieval	A sub-oval ring of unknown function. The ring has an external diameter of up to 48.26mm, an internal diameter of up to 39.76mm, its rounded body has a diameter of up to 5.80mm.	Y
22	92/**88**	Nail fragment	Post-Medieval	An iron nail fragment with a sub-rounded head. Its sub-rounded body measures 36.59mm in length with a diameter of 6.09mm, the head has a diameter of up to 14.58mm.	Y
31	92/**88**	Nail fragment	Post-Medieval	An iron nail fragment with a sub-rounded head. It measures 60.31mm in length with a diameter of up to mm, the head has a diameter of up to 15.27mm.	Y
32	208/ **209**	Nail fragment	Medieval	An iron nail fragment, it measures 40.51mm in length with a width of 11.92mm tapering down to 2.71mm at its point with a thickness of up to 7.06mm.	Y
33	133	?Knife fragment	Medieval	A fragment of iron, possibly the point of a knife blade? It measures 59.42mm in length, 16.75mm in width, tapering down to 5.68mm at its tip, it has a thickness of 6.12m.	N
36	159/ **160**	Uncertain	Medieval	A sub-rectangular piece of unidentifiable iron measuring mm in 23.94mm length, up to 18.49mm in width with a thickness up to 8.48mm.	Y
38	2	Nail fragments x14	Unknown	A group of 14 small iron nail fragments recovered from the subsoil.	Y
43	272/ **274**	?Nail	Medieval	A fragment of iron, possibly a nail fragment. It measures 36.16mm in length and up to 9.79mm in diameter.	Y
45	133	?Nail	Medieval	A fragment of iron, possibly a nail fragment. It measures 35.56mm in length and up to 12.94 in diameter.	Y

SF.No	Context No. **Cut No**	**Object**	**Period**	**Comments**	**De-selection?**
		Fragment			
61	382/ **383**	Key	Medieval	An iron Medieval key. It has an oval bow which is full of corrosion, the bow measures 41.06mm in height, 35.86mm in length. The rounded shank of the key measures 41.98mm in length with a diameter of 10.46mm. The total length of the key is 99.67mm.	N
75	382/ **383**	Key	Medieval	An iron Medieval key. It has an oval bow which measures 40.85mm in height, 31.98mm in length and up to 9.42mm in diameter. The rounded shank of the key measures 48.10mm in length with a diameter of 11.07mm. The total length of the key is 110.77mm.	N
116	73/**72**	Uncertain	Post-Medieval	A sub-rectangular unidentifiable piece of iron, it measures 27.31mm in length, 13.77mm in width tapering down to a width of10.86mm with a thickness of up to 1.57mm.	Y
117	66/**63**	Nail Fragment	Post-Medieval	An iron nail fragment, it measures 52.44mm in length with a diameter of 8.39mm.	Y
118	66/**63**	Nail	Post-Medieval	An iron nail. The square shaped body measures 96.49mm in length, it measures 9.65mm x 9.29mm at its head tapering down to a sharp rounded point measuring 1.59mm in diameter.	Y
119	78/**76**	Nail	Post-Medieval	An iron nail measuring 121.00mm in length, displaying a possible sub-rounded head with a diameter of up to 8.57mm , the rounded body measures 6.53mm in diameter, tapering down to 3.37mm.	Y
120	3 / **5**	Uncertain	Post-Medieval	An unidentifiable concaved piece of iron, it measures 57.11mm in length with a width of 23.69mm tapering down to a with of 11.73mm, its highly corroded body has a thickness of 2.28mm.	Y
121	3 / **5**	Nail fragments x 2	Post-Medieval	Two fragmented nails. One measures 56.17mm in length, a diameter of 9.74mm with an oval head measuring 16.21mm x 15.52mm. The other slightly bent example measures 72.81mm in length with a diameter of up to 15.05mm.	Y
122	4 / **5**	Nails and nail fragment x 4	Post-Medieval	Three nail fragments and one complete nail. The first fragment measures 33.77mm in length with an almost square head measuring 24.63mm x 24.08mm, its sub rounded body measures up to 11.96 in diameter. The second fragment measures 50.68mm in length with a sub-rounded head measuring up to 15.45mm in diameter, its square body measures 7.41mm x 8.07mm. The third bent fragment measures 64.72mm in length with a sub-oval head measuring 20.37mm x 18.09mm, its rectangular body has a thickness of 11.30mm x 8.34mm tapering down to 5.83mm x 4.65mm. The forth example appears to be complete with a sub-round head measuring up to 14.92mm in diameter, it has a length of 90.75mm, its rectangular body measures 9.49mm x 8.41mm tapering down to a rounded point measuring 3.22mm in diameter.	Y
159	712/ **713**	Uncertain	Medieval	An unidentifiable strip of iron, possibly a highly worn nail. It measures 52.65mm in length, up to 16.20mm in width with a body thickness of 7.67mm.	Y
160	133	?Hook fragment	Medieval	An iron hook of unknown function, possibly part of a structure. The hook has a length of 53.78mm with an external gape of 31.00mm, the rectangular broken body measures 14.13mm wide and 6.63mm thick.	N
161	587/ **586**	Hook	Medieval	An iron hook of unknown function, possibly part of a structure. The hook has a length of 81.78mm with an external gape of 44.02mm, the rounded body measures up to 7.14mm in diameter.. One end of the hook has a sub-square flange which appears to be broken.	N
162	1	Buckle	Unknown	A square buckle, it measures 36.76mm x 36.45mm x 33.68mm x 37.57mm, with a thickness of up to 5.94mm.	Y
163	1	Buckle	?Post-Medieval	A spectacle shaped iron buckle constructed from two loops with remains of an iron pin. One loop measures 44.15mm in height, a width of 31.62mm with a thickness of 7.31mm. The other loop has a height of 45.32mm, a width of 32.82mm with a thickness of 5.35mm.	Y

SF.No	Context No. Cut No	Object	Period	Comments	De-selection?
164	2	?Nail fragment	Unknown	A rectangular length of iron, possibly a large broken nail. It measures 102.88mm in length, 9.44mm in width with a thickness of 6.12mm.	Y

Table 1e: Iron catalogue

C.2 Slag

By Carole Fletcher

C.2.1 A single fragment of slag was recovered from pit **76**, which also produced 16th-18th century pottery. It is difficult to draw conclusions from a single fragment, however the slag contains carbon-rich material and is likely to have come from the raking out of a fire, rather than metalworking. If the field was mechanically ploughed in the second half of 19th century, the slag may have come from a ploughing engine fire box.

C.3 Flint

By Lawrence Billington

Introduction

C.3.1 A total of 164 worked flints and 4,398g of unworked burnt flint (201 pieces) was recovered from the excavation. This total includes 35 worked flints recovered from the sorted residues of environmental samples, which are dominated by very small chips and flake fragments. The assemblage is quantified by type and context in Table 2.

C.3.2 The most significant element of the flint assemblage is a relatively large group of worked flints (76 pieces) recovered from pit 294, associated with Beaker pottery. This feature aside, the worked flint was generally thinly distributed, with few contexts producing in excess of one or two worked flints. Much of this material was recovered from contexts associated with the medieval occupation of the site and is clearly residual, although a number of small assemblages (all consistent with a Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age date) from several pits may potentially represent flintwork deposited in features relating to prehistoric activity/occupation at the site.

Condition and raw materials

C.3.3 The entire assemblage is made up of flint, generally fine grained and translucent but very variable in terms of colour and the character of surviving cortical surfaces. A small proportion of the assemblage is made up of bullhead flint – found where the chalk is overlain by tertiary deposits in parts of eastern and south-east England, this takes the form of highly distinctive rounded nodules with a greenish/grey cortex underlain by a thin orange band and a dark grey interior. Eighteen pieces were confidently identified as deriving from bullhead nodules, including flakes, cores and retouched tools. Bullhead nodules would probably have been readily available in the local area, where the Gipping valley cuts through the interface of the chalk and the overlying Thanet sands - as it does around 1km south of the site.

C.3.4 The remainder of the flint appears likely to derive from secondary sources of fluvial/outwash gravels. Cortical surfaces are varied but are invariably hard and abraded and include recorticated thermal fracture surfaces. This flint includes pieces with thermal flaws which have shattered unpredictably during working. Again, this material is likely to have been sourced locally, from glacial outwash gravels or river terrace deposits.

Pit 294

C.3.5 Almost half of the worked flint assemblage from the site was recovered from the fill of a single pit, 294, associated with Beaker pottery. The assemblage includes material from all stages of core reduction and is dominated by unretouched flakes and irregular waste resulting from the working of thermally flawed cobbles of flint, together with several cores and seven retouched pieces (see Table 2). No refits were made during analysis and differences in the raw materials of the flint indicates that the assemblage is made up of pieces derived from numerous individual knapping sequences.

C.3.6 Technologically the assemblage is characterised by a simple flake-based reduction strategy, with flakes of varied morphology, but generally relatively broad and thick, being removed by direct hard hammer percussion from minimally prepared single and multiple platform flake cores. The retouched element is made up of six scrapers and one flake knife, details of which can be found in Table 2. The knife is a relatively large example with very fine invasive retouch covering most of its dorsal face whilst the scrapers are small (several could be classified as thumbnail scrapers), made on squat hard hammer struck blanks and often exhibit scalar/semi-invasive retouch.

Type	Description	Length	Breadth	Thickness
Flake knife	Relatively large, made on an at least partly cortical flake blank. Fine invasive dorsal retouch along both lateral edges and from the proximal end, leaving a central area of cortex on the dorsal side of the blank. The distal end is missing, but it is not clear whether this occurred prior to, during, or after retouching.	56mm	47mm	12mm
End and side scraper	Made on small secondary flake blank, could almost be classed as thumbnail type scraper. Regular, scalar, semi-abrupt to abrupt retouch around distal end and extending up left lateral edge	22mm	23mm	10mm
End and side scraper	Made on secondary, 'naturally backed' hard hammer struck flake blank. Retouch is abrupt to semi-abrupt at distal end, becoming scalar and then truly invasive as it extends up the left lateral edge.	36mm	26mm	10mm
Short end scraper	Made on small secondary flake of bullhead flint, could almost be classed as thumbnail scraper. Regular convex semi-abrupt retouch at distal end.	20mm	22mm	10mm
Short end scraper	Made on small secondary flake blank. Convex abrupt to semi-abrupt distal retouch.	22mm	30mm	5mm
Short end scraper	Made on small primary flake blank. Could almost be classified as a thumbnail type scraper. Very minimal semi-abrupt retouch at distal end.	22mm	20mm	6mm
Short end scraper	Made on small tertiary flake blank with siret fracture. Convex, semi-abrupt distal retouch	22mm	22mm	6mm

*Table 2- Details of retouched tools from pit **294***

Other features

C.3.7 A number of pit features produced small assemblages of potentially contemporary flintwork, and on this basis, these features may also relate to prehistoric activity at the site. Particularly notable is an assemblage of 14 worked flints, accompanied by a relatively large amount of unworked burnt flint (970g), from pit 62. The worked flint from this feature is made up entirely of unretouched material but is technologically coherent and seems likely to represent a chronologically unmixed assemblage. Most of the flints are simple non-cortical hard hammer struck flakes, typical of later Neolithic and Early Bronze Age assemblages, and a single flake core, made on a cobble of bullhead flint was also recovered. The most distinctive piece from this pit is a fine blade, again made of bullhead flint, which bears a finely faceted striking platform characteristic of removals struck from carefully prepared levallois-like cores. Other pits in the immediate vicinity of pit 62 also produced smaller assemblages of worked flint consistent with a broad later Neolithic/Early Bronze Age date. The assemblages from most of these, including pits 46, 157 and 244, were made up entirely of small quantities of unretouched material, but a slightly more substantial assemblage of 10 worked flints, accompanied by 684g of unworked burnt flint, was recovered from pit 60, which included a fine side scraper and a small and unusually finely worked core.

C.3.8 The remainder of the flint assemblage was derived from features associated with medieval activity at the site or from unstratified subsoil deposits. There is very little evidence for flintwork of Mesolithic or earlier Neolithic date, the only probable exceptions being single blades recovered from the subsoil (2) and from the fill of pit **381**. These two pieces aside, the flintwork is generally characteristic of Late Neolithic and Early Bronze Age industries. It is notable that two levallois-like cores (one somewhat atypical) were recovered from layer 133 – strongly suggesting that a proportion of this material relates to later Neolithic activity. This said, the three retouched tools recovered as residual/unstratified finds are all perhaps more typical of the Beaker/Early Bronze Age phase. These comprise a small finely retouched scraper (comparable to the examples from pit 294) from the subsoil (2) and two side scrapers, recovered from adjacent ditches 99 and 103.

C.3.9 Quantities of unworked burnt flint was also recovered from a number of medieval features/deposits. The majority of this burnt flint derived from layer 133 (1345g, 31 pieces) and features in the immediate vicinity of this deposit, notable pit 274 (522g, 13 pieces).

Discussion

C.3.10 Although relatively small, the flint assemblage provides useful evidence for prehistoric activity at the site. Early, Mesolithic and earlier Neolithic activity seems to have been very limited and the vast majority of the assemblage clearly relates to the later Neolithic and Early Bronze Age. The assemblage from pit **294** is entirely typical of Beaker/Early Bronze Age flintwork from the region. Particularly characteristic are the small finely retouched scraper forms and the invasively retouched knife, whilst the simple flake based technology, lacking any evidence for more specialised/systematic core reduction strategies, is a ubiquitous feature of assemblages of this date. In eastern Suffolk closely comparable assemblages have been recovered from Sutton Hoo (Hummler 2005) and Saxmundham (Newton 2013; Clarke 2017). The flintwork deposited in the pit clearly represents a sample of a much larger body of material incorporating many individual episodes of core reduction – again, this is typical of pit deposits of this date and it is generally assumed that such assemblages were drawn from larger surface accumulations/middens (Garrow 2006, see also Healy 1987). The composition of the assemblage clearly demonstrates that both flintworking and tool use were undertaken at the site, and the relatively high proportion of retouched tools (making up 9% of the assemblage) is suggestive of domestic/settlement type activity, notwithstanding that any occupation may have been relatively short-lived.

C.3.11 A substantial proportion of the flint derived both from other potential prehistoric pits on the site and from medieval features/ deposits is very likely to relate to the same broad phase or episode of activity represented by pit **294**. This said, the recovery of several pieces relating to distinctive levallois-like core technologies, both as a residual element (from layer 133) and from a putative prehistoric feature (pit **62**) strongly suggest an earlier phase of activity/occupation dating to the Later Neolithic. Levallois-like technologies are almost exclusively associated with Later Neolithic (Peterborough Ware and Grooved Ware associated) assemblages nationally (see Ballin 2011) and, more specifically, in East Anglia (e.g. Saville 1981; Pieksma and Gardiner 1990; Bishop 2012) and are notably absent from Beaker and Early Bronze Age assemblages. On this basis, it is possible to envisage the site seeing episodic occupation activity from the Later Neolithic through to at least the Early Bronze Age, although the relatively small size of the assemblage and relative dearth of associated features makes it difficult to characterise this activity in detail.

Context	Cut	Phase	sample	Context type	Chip	Irregular waste	Secondary flake	Tertiary flake	Secondary blade-like flake	Secondary blade	Tertiary blade	Scraper	Flake knife	Core	Total worked	Burnt flint count	Burnt flint weight (g)
2				Subsoil			5	1			1	1			**8**		
4	5	5		Pit												1	5.2
9	8	5		Ditch			1								**1**		
13	12	5		Ditch			1								**1**		
36	37	5		Pit			1								**1**		
45	46	4	1	Pit			1								**1**		
45	46	4		Pit			2								**2**		
56	?	4		Posthole												3	13.2
57	58	4		Ditch			1								**1**	3	15.8
59	60	3.1		Pit			3					1		1	**5**	47	684
59	60	3.1	2	Pit	4		1								**5**		
61	62	3.2		Pit		1	1	10		1				1	**14**	73	970
82	81	3.1		Ditch			1								**1**		
102	99	3.1		Ditch								1			**1**		
107	103	3.1		Ditch								1			**1**		
113	112	3.1		Posthole			1								**1**		
116	118	3.1		Ditch			1								**1**		
133		4		Layer			2							3	**5**	31	1345
139	141	3.1		Ditch												3	21.9
142	143	4		Posthole												1	14.7
148	149	5		Ditch			1								**1**		
158	157	3.2	5	Pit	1		2								**3**		
158	157	3.2		Pit		1		2	1						**4**	4	97.5
193	192	3.2		Pit				1							**1**		
208	209	3.1		Ditch												1	237
227	228	3.1		Ditch				1							**1**		
234	235	4		Pit			1	1							**2**		
243	244	3.2		Pit				1							**1**	5	194
272	274	3.2		Pit			1									21	712
283	284	3.2		Pit												3	14.2
293	294	1		Pit		20	25	10				6	1	3	**65**	5	73.1
293	294	1	17	Pit	7		2	2							**11**		
329	328	3.2		Posthole					1						**1**		
350	349	3.1		Ditch			2								**2**		
382	381	4		Pit							1				**1**		
402	400	3.2		Well			1								**1**		
519	518	3.2	27	Posthole	2										**2**		

Context	Cut	Phase	sample	Context type	Chip	Irregular waste	Secondary flake	Tertiary flake	Secondary blade-like flake	Secondary blade	Tertiary blade	Scraper	Flake knife	Core	Total worked	Burnt flint count	Burnt flint weight (g)
523	522	2		Oven 3			1		1						**2**		
642	562	3.2		Pit			1	1							**2**		
644	556	3.2	44	Pit	1										**1**		
645		3.2	37	Layer	3		1								**4**		
665	492	3.1	45	Oven 4	3		1	4							**8**		
730	731	3.2		Pit			1								**1**		
	Totals				21	22	62	34	3	1	2	10	1	8	**164**	201	4398

Table 3- Basic quantification of the flint assemblage.

C.4 Glass

By Carole Fletcher

C.4.1 A small assemblage of mainly vessel glass was scanned, catalogued, weighed and recorded as individual vessels where possible. The minimum number of vessels (MNV) recovered from individual contexts was also recorded. The glass and archive are curated by Oxford Archaeology East.

C.4.2 The assemblage is mostly late 18th-early 19th century glass bottle shards, nine shards, representing an MNV of six, and one fragment of window glass, weighing 0.433kg in total. The shards are in variable condition, with the 18th century glass in a relatively poor state, the glass patinated and iridescent; no complete vessels were recovered.

C.4.3 Glass was recovered from three features, including pit 5 (Phase 5), which produced a small fragment of window glass that could not be closely dated, although it was found alongside sherds of 18th-19th century pottery and is likely to be of similar date. Ditch 8 (Phase 5) contained mostly late 18th-early 19th century utility bottles (cylindrical black glass wine bottles), alongside a single fragment probably from a 19th century bottle. Ditch 141 (Phase 3.1) produced a single sherd from an early-mid 18th century non-cylindrical bottle, alongside late 18th-early 19th century glass and pottery of a similar date.

Conclusion

C.4.4 Consisting largely of wine bottles of various forms, mostly late 18th-early 19th century, the assemblage appears domestic in nature. Although much of the assemblage concerns the storage and consumption of wine, no glass drinking vessels were recovered. The fragment of window glass may also indicate the presence of buildings and suggest that this material represents general rubbish deposition or clearance. The plain and fragmentary nature of the assemblage means it is of little significance. The following catalogue acts as a full record, and the glass may be deselected prior to archive deposition.

	Cut	Glass Type	Form	Description	MNV	Count	Weight KG	Date
3	**5** Pit Phase 5	Window		Small fragment of highly iridescent and flaking, flat clear glass with greenish colouration. 1.5mm thick.		1	0.001	Not closely datable, but pit produced 18th-19th century pottery
9	**8** Ditch Phase 5	Vessel	Utility Bottle (wine)	Single body sherd and partial base from a black glass cylindrical bottle, highly iridised surfaces, which are flaking. Bulging base and well defined, slightly irregular kick, approximately 50mm deep, with a pontil scar which is covered with thick iridescent patination.	1	3	0.267	Late 18th-early 19th century
		Vessel	Utility Bottle (wine)	Basal fragment and sherd from a cylindrical bottle black or dark olive green glass with iridescent patination.	1	2	0.058	Late 18th-early 19th century
		Vessel	Utility Bottle (wine)	Body fragment from an olive green bottle, lightly iridescent.	1	1	0.004	Late 18th -early 19th century
		Vessel	Utility Bottle	Fragment of blue-green glass, coarse inclusion in the glass, bubbles and striations.	1	1	0.001	19th century
141	**141** Ditch Phase 3.1	Vessel	Utility Bottle (wine)	Partial basal edge and kick from a narrow cylindrical bottle black glass bottle, iridescent flaking patination.	1	1	0.084	Late 18th -early 19th century
		Vessel	Utility Bottle (wine)	Body shard of olive green glass covered with highly iridescent patination. From a non-cylindrical bottle.	1	1	0.018	Early-mid 18th century
Total					**6**	**10**	**0.433**	

Table 4: Glass

C.5 Prehistoric pottery

By Matt Brudenell

Introduction

C.5.1 A total of 47 sherds (522g) of Beaker pottery were recovered from Phase 1 pit 294, context 293. In general, the pottery is in good condition with a mean sherd weight of 11.1g. Sherd sizes are predominately small (68% measuring <4cm in size), with many displaying signs of edge abrasion, with at least one having been burnt prior to deposition.

C.5.2 The pottery has been fully recorded following the recommendations laid out by the Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group (2010). After a full inspection of the assemblage, fabric groups were devised on the basis of dominant inclusion types, their density and modal size. All sherds were counted, weighed (to the nearest whole gramme) and assigned to a fabric group. Sherd type was recorded, along with evidence for surface treatment, decoration, and the presence of soot and/or residue. Rim and base forms were recorded in the catalogue, and were assigned vessel numbers. Where possible, rim and base diameters were measured, and surviving percentages noted. All pottery was subject to sherd size analysis. Sherds less than 4cm in diameter were classified as 'small' (32 sherds); sherds measuring 4-8cm were classified as 'medium' (13 sherds), and sherds over 8cm in diameter will be classified as 'large' (2 sherds). A programme of refitting was also conducted, and sherd joins were recorded. The quantified data is presented on an Excel data sheet held with the site archive.

Assemblage characteristics

C.5.3 Eight Beaker fabrics were identified in the assemblage, belonging to six basic fabric groups (Table 1). The assemblage is dominated by sherds in flint tempered fabrics (56% by weight), followed by those in flint and grog (18%), grog (12%), grog and sand (8%), flint and sand (5%) and sand (1%). The range of fabrics is typical of the phase and region.

Fabric Type	Fabric Group	No./Wt. (g) sherds	% fabric by Wt.	MNV
F1	Flint	11/158	30.3	4
F2	Flint	9/132	25.2	2
FPHG1	Flint and grog	6/94	18.0	2
FQ1	Flint and sand	1/27	5.2	1
PHG1	Grog	14/60	11.5	2
PHG2	Grog	1/4	0.8	1
GQ1	Grog and sand	4/40	7.7	1
Q1	Sand	1/7	1.3	1
TOTAL	-	47/522	100.0	14

Table 5: Quantified Beaker pottery. MNV = minimum number of vessels calculated as the total number of different rims, bases, decorated sherds and fabrics identified (2 rims, 2 bases).

FPHG1: Moderate to common coarse to very coarse grog (mainly 2-6mm) and moderate coarse to very coarse flint (2-6mm)

GQ1: Sparse medium grog (1-2mm in size) in a fine, slightly micaceous sandy clay matrix

FQ1: Moderate to common medium flint (1-2mm in size) in a fine, slightly micaceous sandy clay matrix

Q1: Moderate to common fine, slightly micaceous sand.

PHG1: Moderate to common coarse grog (2-4mm in size)

PHG2: Moderate to common medium grog (1-2mm in size)

F1: Moderate to common coarse flint (2-4mm in size)

F2: Moderate to common medium flint (1-2mm in size)

C.5.4 The assemblage comprises a mix of robust rusticated Beaker sherds and fragments of finer, incised and comb-impressed decorated pieces. Based on the number of different rims (two), bases (two), forms of decoration and fabrics identified, the assemblages are estimated to include a minimum of 14 different vessels.

C.5.5 The coarseware component of the assemblage comprises thick, often rusticated sherds, primarily in flint, grog, and flint and grog fabrics. A total of 18 (150g) sherds display fingertip/nail rustication from a minimum of six different vessels. This includes

a small flat-topped rim sherd (11g) with externally pinched-out lip with fingertip impressions immediately below the rim. The manner of rustication varies from pinching, deep fingertip and nail impressions, to more carefully applied lines of impressions - a range very similar to that illustrated from the excavations at Sutton Hoo (Carver 2005, 438, fig. 193).

C.5.6 The finer wares are mostly found in flint tempered fabrics, and include a total of 13 sherds (221g) decorated with incised lines and comb-impressions. The decorated sherds belong to a minimum of five vessels, including a rim and base. The latter is in a grog tempered fabric adorned with two comb impressed horizontal lines with triangles above (two sherds, 11g) the foot. The rim belongs to a group of five refitting sherds (101g), and two non-adjoining sherds from the same vessel (22g). Combined, these form the rim and neck of a long-necked Beaker, with a mouth diameter of 14cm (c. 22% of rim circumference intact). This is the most intact vessel in the assemblage. The Beaker has a slight collar at the neck mid-point, and is decorated with two bands of incised horizontal lines above the collar, and a panel of incised opposing chevrons below. Other fine decorated sherds include a fragment with light linear tooling, a sherd with an incised triangle with cross-hatch infilling, and one possible cord impressed sherd.

Discussion

C.5.7 The group is characteristic of a domestic Beaker assemblage, displaying a mix of sherds from multiple vessels in a range of fabrics, including a combination both finely impressed and incised wares and coarser fingertip and fingernail rusticated vessels. These have now been widely recorded in Suffolk, with recent published examples from Sutton Hoo (Carter 2005) and Saxmundham (Newton 2015).

C.5.8 Recent work on dating non-funerary Beaker suggests that domestic use of the form began c. 2350-2230 cal. BC, sometime after they were first used in burials (68% probability; Healy 2012, 158).

C.6 Post-Roman pottery

By Sue Anderson

Introduction

C.6.1 Post-Roman pottery totalling 1730 sherds (24,872g) was collected from 138 contexts. Table 6 shows the quantification by phase. NB: During initial site phasing the middens (133 etc) were phased to Phase 3.2, but during subsequent analysis were re-phased to Phase 4 (late medieval).

Phase	No.	Wt/g	eve	MNV
Prehistoric	2	26		2
Roman	1	3	0.04	1
?Late Saxon	10	74		10
Early medieval	329	3324	1.59	290
Medieval	1233	17293	8.02	955
Late medieval	103	2899	0.72	21
Post-medieval	33	1111	0.76	23
Modern	19	142	0.10	12
Totals	*1730*	*24872*	*11.23*	*1314*

Table 6. Pottery quantification by phase.

Methodology

C.6.2 Quantification was carried out using sherd count, weight and estimated vessel equivalent (eve). The minimum number of vessels (MNV) within each context was also recorded, but cross-fitting was not attempted unless particularly distinctive vessels were observed in more than one context. A full quantification by fabric, context and feature is available in archive. All fabric codes were assigned from the author's post-Roman fabric series (Anderson unpub.). A x20 microscope was used for fabric identification and characterisation. Form terminology for medieval pottery is based on MPRG (1998) and rim forms on the Suffolk and Essex type series. Dating of Essex forms follows Drury (1993). Recording uses a system of letters for fabric codes together with number codes for ease of sorting in database format. The results were input directly onto an Access database.

Pottery by phase

Prehistoric and Roman

C.6.3 Two sherds of handmade pottery are prehistoric, both recovered from layer 133. One contained large chunks of calcined flint and the other contained finer flint and grog inclusions. A small fragment of upright plain rim in a fine micaceous greyware was probably of Roman date; it was residual in ditch fill 31.

Late Saxon

C.6.4 A small quantity of ?Thetford-type ware, some or all of Ipswich type (fine sandy micaceous) was identified. However, apart from two handles, the sherds were all undiagnostic body sherds and it is possible that they were pieces of an Essex medieval coarseware (but not Hedingham ware). They were widely distributed across the site

and were recovered from subsoil 02, layer 133, pit fills 159, 178, 477, 482 and 681, and posthole fills 629 and 700.

Early medieval

C.6.5 Early medieval wares are generally defined as handmade wares which first appeared in the 11th century and continued to be made into the 13th century in rural parts of East Anglia. Sometimes pots were finished on a turntable and many have wheel made rims luted onto handmade bodies; rim forms suggest that this technique probably started in the 12th century in most areas. These handmade wares can be considered transitional between the Late Saxon and medieval wheelmade traditions, and their use overlaps with both phase groups. However at this site, the small quantity of Late Saxon material may indicate that the early medieval phase did not begin much before the 12th century.

Fabrics

C.6.6 Several coarsewares were identifiable, although it was clear that most contained a similar range of inclusions. The fabrics, listed below, were therefore distinguished largely on the basis of coarseness and abundance of inclusions.

EMW	Early medieval ware. Handmade, fine to medium sandy with few other inclusions, generally thin-walled. Hard. Dark grey-black, or oxidised. 11th–13th c. Probably Suffolk fabric.
EMWE	Essex-type early medieval ware (Fabric 13) as described by Cotter (2000, 39-56). However, it is likely that some or all of this fabric was made more locally than Essex. Note that oxidised wheelmade sandy wares are normally recorded as MCW or MCWG in Suffolk, whilst the Essex fabric series only includes greywares in the medieval category (Fabric 20).
EMWG	Early medieval ware gritty. Handmade, thick-walled vessels, probably coil or slab-built. Rims may be wheel made or finished. Moderate to common coarse rounded quartz in a medium sandy matrix with occasional calcareous and/or ferrous inclusions. Coarser type of EMWE. Generally reddish brown with a grey core, but variable. 11th–12th/13th c.
EMWM	Early medieval ware micaceous. As EMW with abundant mica.
YAR	Yarmouth-type ware. Handmade body with wheelmade rim, abundant fine to medium sand with variable quantities of fine to medium shell. Hard. Variable colours but usually oxidised purple-red surfaces and grey core. Originally described by Mellor (1976) in Great Yarmouth, but more common in Norwich, and also occurs in Ipswich. M.11th–12th c.
EMWSS1	Early medieval ware sparse shelly 1. Handmade, sparse shell up to 3mm (some leached), sparse medium sand (clear/brown), sparse clay pellets/soft ferrous inclusions, moderate to common mica. Hard. Brown/grey. 12th–13th c.
EMWSS2	Early medieval ware sparse shelly 2. Handmade, sparse shell up to 3mm (some leached), moderate medium sand (brown/clear/white), sparse mica. Hard. Yellow with grey core, similar to BCSW (see below).
EMWSPHG1	Early medieval ware sparse shell and gritty. Handmade, abundant medium sand (pimply surfaces; clear/white, occ pink/brown), very sparse shell, sparse mudstone/opaque's. Hard. Grey/orange. ?Wheel-finished rims. Coarse version of YAR? 11th–12th c.?
EMWSPHG2	Similar to EMWSS1 but with moderate to common coarse sand. 11th–13th c.
MTN1	Melton shelly ware. As described by Anderson and Newman (1999) – but all recorded as MTN1 here as the three fabric groups described are a continuum and distinguishing between them is now considered too subjective to be worthwhile. Most vessels have handmade bodies and wheelmade rims. 12th–13th c.

C.6.7 Pingsdorf Ware is defined by Jennings (1981) and Keller (1985). Developed St Neot's Ware is described by Spoerry (2016).

C.6.8 Table 7 shows the quantities of early medieval wares by fabric:

Description	Fabric	Date range	No	Wt/g	Eve	MNV
Early medieval ware	EMW	11th–12th c.	48	259		47
Essex-type EMW	EMWE	11th–13th c.	55	629	0.1	44
Early medieval ware gritty	EMWG	11th–12th c.	40	400		35
EMW micaceous	EMWM	11th–13th c.	4	18		3
Yarmouth-type ware	YAR	11th–12th c.	13	69	0.05	12
Early medieval sparse shelly ware 1	EMWSS1	11th–13th c.	133	1441	0.78	114
Early medieval sparse shelly ware 2	EMWSS2	11th–13th c.	1	8		1
Early medieval gritty with shell 1	EMWSPHG1	11th–13th c.	9	72	0.12	8
Early medieval gritty with shell 2	EMWSPHG2	11th–13th c.	14	153	0.07	14
Melton shelly ware	MTN1	12th–13th c.	10	223	0.38	10
St. Neot's Ware Developed	STND	12th–13th c.	1	35	0.09	1
Pingsdorf Ware	PING	10th–13th c.	1	17		1
Total early medieval			*329*	*3324*	*1.59*	*290*

Table 7. Early medieval wares.

C.6.9 This group is dominated by the handmade sparse shelly early medieval wares (EMWSS1) typical of this part of Suffolk, although sandy and gritty wares were also relatively common. Melton Ware, which is a transitional ware, has been included here because it has more in common with the early medieval shelly wares than with the medieval sandy wares.

Forms

C.6.10 Of the early medieval coarsewares, twenty-five rims in seven fabrics (1 YAR, 1 STND, 3 EMWE, 13 EMWSS1, 1 EMWSPHG1, 1 EMWSPHG2, 5 MTN1) were identifiable as jars. Two bowls and a jar/bowl were also identified in EMWSS1, and there were two MTN1 bowls. Table 8 shows the distribution of rim forms by fabric based on MNV.

Rim	Code	YAR	STND	EMWE	EMWSPHG 1	EMWSPHG 2	EMWSS1	MTN1
Beaded	BD						2	
Simple everted	SEV			2			1	1
Everted beaded	EVBD						2	1
Everted square-beaded	EVSQ							1
Thickened everted	THEV				1		1	2
Flat-topped beaded	FTBD						1	
T-shaped everted	T						1	
Upright everted (incl Essex H2)	UPEV			1		1	1	
Upright beaded (incl Essex B2)	UPBD	1	1				7	1
Collared	COLL							1

Table 8. Early medieval coarseware jar rims by fabric (MNV).

C.6.11 Rim forms were varied, although upright beaded types were the most frequent. All jars were between 160–320mm in diameter, with a peak between 200–220mm. The jar/bowl was 320mm in diameter and the four bowls were 360–440mm.

C.6.12 Decoration was not common. Ten rims were thumbed, two vessels had incised wavy lines, two had combed lines, and there was one example of an applied thumbed strip.

The body sherd of Pingsdorf ware appeared to be from the lower half of the vessel and may have had a thumbed base.

Distribution

C.6.13 Table 9 shows the distribution of early medieval pottery by site phase.

Fabric	Ph. 2	Ph. 3.1	Ph. 3.2	Ph. 4	Ph. 5	Un
EMW	1	11	34	1		1
EMWE		13	40		2	
EMWG	1	4	26	1		8
EMWM		1	3			
YAR	2	4	7			
EMWSS1	3	27	100	2	1	
EMWSS2			1			
EMWSPHG1	1	3	5			
EMWSPHG2		6	7	1		
MTN1		2	8			
STND			1			
PING	1					

Table 9. Early medieval pottery fabrics by site phase (sherd count)

(NB The middens have subsequently been rephased from Phase 3.2 to Phase 4).

C.6.14 The majority of early medieval pottery was recovered from contexts assigned to Phase 3.2 (high medieval). Given the long date range of many of the fabrics in rural Suffolk, it is likely that much of this pottery continued in use alongside the wheelmade medieval wares. The small quantities in Phase 4 suggest that it had largely gone out of use by the mid-14th century.

C.6.15 Early medieval wares came from a number of contexts in the north-west part of the site, in some cases as the only pottery find. They occurred relatively commonly in the dense area of features to the south of the site, where they were generally (though not always) found in association with high medieval pottery. A few sherds were also collected from the large boundary ditch and other outlying features. The majority of sherds were found in midden 133 (150 sherds; rephased to Phase 4 in the main results section). Ditch fill 208 contained 16 sherds, three contexts contained 6–10 sherds and 71 contexts contained 5 or fewer sherds of this phase.

Medieval wares

C.6.16 Medieval coarsewares are wheelmade wares which are generally of 12th–14th-century date. Most in this group are well-fired and fully reduced to pale to dark greys although, as noted above, oxidised wheelmade wares are also found in Suffolk. This large group was dominated by coarsewares, the majority of which were unprovenanced.

C.6.17 The following fabric groups are of uncertain provenance or are unpublished:

MCW1	Moderate fine sand (clear and white), sparse coarser sand up to 1mm, occasional silver mica, ferrous particles, flint; hard; dark grey.
MCW2	Common medium sub-angular sand (grey, white, brown and pink; 0.5–1mm), sparkly, occasional v fine mica; hard, dk grey/black.
MCW3	Common fine rounded and sub-angular sand (grey, white, up to 0.5mm), sparse fine angular white opaque's; sparkly; hard, dk grey/black.
MCW4	Moderate fine sand (clear), very sparse mica, occasional Fe & flint; hard; light grey (sometimes darker surfaces).
MCW5	Oxidised; abundant fine sand (mostly clear, occ white or black), sparse flint & coarse quartz, occ chalk, organics, mica; hard; oxid (buff ext, red margins/int, buff/grey core where thick).
MCW6	Abundant fine sand (mostly clear, occ white or black), sparse mica, occ organics; hard; reduced (often darker surfaces and lighter grey/whitish core).
MCW7	Common fine sand (clear), sparse medium sand (white), sparse red clay pellets or soft Fe (slightly angular) up to 1mm; hard; buff/pink/dk grey (frequently sandwich with red margins) - similar to MTN1 but no shell.
MCW8	Moderate fine sand, sparse ferrous particles, occasional shell; hard; grey with lt grey core.
MCW9	Abundant fine and moderate medium rounded sand (clear and white), sparse coarse Fe, appearance similar to non-calcareous Yarmouth-type ware, wheelmade, brown.
MCWG	Medieval coarseware gritty. Similar to EMWG but wheelmade. More often uniform grey, but surfaces may be oxidised. 12th–13th c.
MCWM1	Very fine silty, few sand grains visible on surface or in section, common to abundant mica, occasional large quartz or flint, occ burnt-out org; grey core and sometimes slightly oxid surfaces.
MCWM2	Common fine sand (clear), moderate medium sand (white), sparse coarse up to 1.2mm, abundant mica, sparse black burnt-out org, occ flint & Fe; hard, oxid ext.
HOLL1/2	Hollesley-type coarseware. Fine (HOLL1) to medium (HOLL2) sandy fabric with abundant sand, sparse to moderate mica, sparse burnt-out organics, and occasional 'local' inclusions such as chalk and ferrous fragments. Usually pale grey but may be oxidised to a buff or orange. 12th/13th–14th c.
MIPS	Medieval Ipswich Ware. Fine sandy oxidised (orange to red) ware with occasional fine black inclusions visible microscopically. May have darker grey/brown surfaces.
MSHW	Wheelmade sparse shelly ware, similar to EMWSS1/EMWSPHG2 but usually fully reduced.
MSDW	Sandy greywares with fine shell-dusting externally. 12th–13th c.
MCWC	Medium sandy coarseware with fine to medium sparse calcareous inclusions, surfaces may be oxidised.
HOLG	Hollesley glazed ware. Fine to medium sandy with occasional ferrous, flint and organic inclusions, finer surface appearance than the coarsewares. Usually oxidised to a dark red externally with internal half of section reduced pale to dark grey. Patchily glazed with lead glazes in green and orange, sometimes with slip decoration. West (forthcoming). 13th–14th c.
IPSG	Ipswich glazed ware. Glazed version of the coarseware, produced in the same kilns. Forms similar to Hollesley. 13th–14th c.

C.6.18 Hedingham wares are defined by Cotter (2000, 75–91) and Walker (2012), Colchester wares by Cotter (2000), Bury coarse sandy ware is equivalent to SEFEN in Cambs (Spoerry 2016), Grimston ware is defined by Little (1994), and London-type ware by Pearce et al. (1982). Andenne ware and French whitewares are described by Jennings (1981).

Description	Fabric	Date range	No	Wt/g	Eve	MNV
Medieval coarseware 1	MCW1	12th-14th c.	54	601		36
Medieval coarseware 2	MCW2	12th-14th c.	55	849	0.11	49
Medieval coarseware 3	MCW3	12th-14th c.	32	459	0.07	23
Medieval coarseware 4	MCW4	12th-14th c.	52	802	0.28	41
Medieval coarseware 5	MCW5	12th-14th c.	30	257	0.3	28
Medieval coarseware 6	MCW6	12th-14th c.	95	1568	0.86	67
Medieval coarseware 7	MCW7	12th-14th c.	97	1403	0.59	78
Medieval coarseware 8	MCW8	12th-14th c.	6	38		6

Medieval coarseware 9	MCW9	12th-14th c.	28	321	0.23	25
Medieval coarseware gritty	MCWG	L.11th-13th c?	59	903	0.96	53
Medieval coarseware micaceous 1	MCWM1	12th-14th c.	39	446	0.1	35
Medieval coarseware micaceous 2	MCWM2	12th-14th c.	15	298	0.1	13
Bury coarse sandy ware	BCSW	L.12th-14th c.	4	109		4
Hollesley-type coarseware – fine	HOLL1	L.13th-14th c.	416	5766	3.02	301
Hollesley-type coarseware – medium	HOLL2	L.13th-14th c.	57	772	0.49	46
Hedingham coarseware	HCW	L.12th-13th c.	18	148		16
Colchester-type coarseware	COLC	L.12th-14th c.	43	724	0.49	39
Ipswich medieval coarseware	MIPS	L.13th-E.14th c.	16	155	0.21	7
Medieval shelly wares	MSHW	12th-13th c.	4	31	0.05	3
Medieval shell-dusted ware	MSDW	12th-13th c.	2	12		2
Unprovenanced glazed	UPG	L.12th-14th c.	6	46		4
Grimston-type ware	GRIM	L.12th-14th c.	1	2		1
Hedingham fine ware	HFW1	M.12th-M.13th c.	35	277	0.1	26
Ipswich glazed ware	IPSG	L.13th-E.14th c.	15	292		14
Hollesley glazed ware	HOLG	L.13th-E.14th c.	49	975	0.06	34
Colchester ware (glazed)	COLG	13th–15th c.	1	16		1
London-type ware	LOND	L.12th-E.14th c.	1	3		1
French wares	FREN	Med	2	17		1
Andenne ware	ANDN	12th-13th c.	1	3		1
Total medieval			*1233*	*17293*	*8.02*	*955*

Table 10: High Medieval pottery *In addition, there are 12 sherds (256g) from context **578** (posthole cut) which appear to be typical of north Cambs sites (Lyveden-Stanion A bowl and body sherds of a second vessel, sherds of a Colne/Hunts calcareous vessel, and a Grimston ware sherd), which are not included as they may be wrongly labelled. A sherd of STND from 594 may also fall into this category.*

C.6.19 The range of fabrics present during the medieval phase is varied. A high proportion of the coarsewares in this assemblage are of unknown origin, as is typical for the region, but it was possible to identify some wares which were probably made to the east of Ipswich (Hollesley), in Ipswich itself, and at Colchester. Some coarsewares may be from Essex production sites such as Mile End and Great Horkesley (Drury and Petchey 1975), which probably supplied much of Colchester's pottery needs. Some Hedingham coarseware is likely to be present amongst the finer greywares and some of the micaceous fabrics. However, micaceous wares were also produced in north-east Suffolk and these may also be represented.

Forms

Coarsewares

C.6.20 The range of forms present in the high medieval group comprised jars, bowls and jugs. The rim forms indicated that the assemblage continued into the 14th century, although the majority of dateable types belonged to the later 12th and 13th centuries. Rims of both Essex and Suffolk types are present, the former being relatively closely dateable due to work at Rivenhall (Drury 1993).

C.6.21 In total there were 112 rims (based on MNVs) in the medieval coarseware group (45 HOLL1, 7 HOLL2, 1 MCW1, 2 MCW2, 8 MCW4, 3 MCW5, 10 MCW6, 12 MCW7, 9 MCWG, 1 MCWM1, 2 MCWM2, 1 MIPS, 1 MSHW, 7 COLC). It was not possible to discern any differences in rim type patterns between the fabrics owing to the small sizes of most of the groups, so Table 5 shows the combined wheelmade forms and rim types.

Rim	Code	jar	bowl	jug	Suggested date
Everted plain/simple	EV/SEV	3	1	1	12th c.
Flaring	FLAR	5			12th-14th c.
Tapered everted	TAP	2	2	1	12th-14th c.
Upright flat-topped	UPFT	1			12th-14th c.
Upright thickened	UPTH	6	2	1	12th-14th c.
Upright beaded	UPBD	7			12th-13th c.
Beaded	BD	1			12th-13th c.
Everted beaded	EVBD	5	4		12th-13th c.
Everted inturned end	EVINT		1		12th-13th c.
Everted flat-top end	EVFT		1		L.12th-13th c.?
Upright everted (incl Essex B4)	UPEV	6			L.12th-13th c.
Flat-topped rounded bead	FTBD	1			13th c.?
Flat-topped everted (incl. Essex H1/H2)	FTEV	13	2	1	13th c.
Thickened everted	THEV	10	3		13th-14th c.
Everted square beaded	EVSQ	6	6	1	13th-14th c.
Square bead	SQBD	11	3	1	13th-14th c.
Triangular bead	TRBD			1	13th-14th c.?
Collared	COLL	2			13th-14th c.
Complex beaded/everted	COMP		1		14th c.+
Totals		*79*	*26*	*7*	

Table 11. Medieval coarseware rim types and forms (MNV).

C.6.22 The wheelmade wares included a similar range of rim types to the early medieval wares, emphasising their overlap. The majority of vessels were jars, but bowls were also relatively frequent. All three forms showed signs of sooting and some contained limescale, indicating primarily use for cooking and heating water and food.

C.6.23 The later jar types, such as flat-topped everted, squared and thickened everted forms, were more common in this group, suggesting that the site was flourishing by the 13th century. Jars in the medieval coarseware group varied between 140–360mm in diameter, and showed a similar peak (180–220mm) to the early medieval group.

C.6.24 Bowl rim forms in this group were similar to those of the jars, although square-beaded forms were the most common. Bowl diameters ranged between 180–520mm, although all but one were 320mm or greater. Some of the jars over 300mm in diameter may have functioned as bowls.

C.6.25 Seven jugs were present. Three were in simple forms with plain everted or upright rims and four examples had developed flat-topped, squared or triangular rims. One example had a wide strap handle with short slashes. Jug diameters ranged between 90–140mm.

C.6.26 Forty-two vessels in this group had some form of decoration. The most common types were finger-tip impressions at the shoulder (11 examples), applied thumbed strips (9 examples), thumbing of the rim (7 examples) or base (2 examples), and combed or incised wavy or horizontal lines (7 examples). Two vessels were shell-dusted, one had diagonal slashes at the neck and another on the handle, one had long narrow stabs on the rim edge, and two had shallow girth-grooving.

C.6.27 Several vessels from pit fill 410 showed signs of greater than normal use-wear. Up to three jars had pocked surfaces, one of which had lost most of the outer surface. There

were also several flattish base fragments which may have been used after breakage, and one of these appeared to have lines of rouletting on the outer surface (photo), made after firing. This may indicate a non-domestic, perhaps secondary, use for the vessels.

Glazed wares

C.6.28 Glazed wares formed c.9% of the high medieval group (based on MNV). This is an average proportion for a rural site. For example, a contemporary group from Cedar's Park, Stowmarket (Area A), also produced 9% (Anderson and Thompson 2016, 67), as did a group from Days Road, Capel St Mary (Anderson 2011). The majority of glazed wares in this group were comparable with those made at Hollesley, although it is possible that an as-yet-unknown, more local, kiln was in operation. Essex production sites at Hedingham contributed a high proportion and Ipswich glazed ware occurred less commonly. A few glazed wares from further afield came from London, Belgium and France.

C.6.29 Whilst the majority of vessels in this category were probably jugs, only six rims were present. Four jug rims were flat-topped beaded, triangular beaded or upright thickened types, and there were two jug handles.

C.6.30 A face jug with a beaded rim was found, and appeared to be in a local fabric (IPSG?) although the form is identical to Grimston examples. One body sherd of Hollesley-type ware was glazed internally and probably from a bowl, suggesting that it was relatively late in the date range for this fabric.

C.6.31 Decoration other than glaze included white or brown slip lines, self-coloured strips, applied pellets, thumbed bases and a rouletted line. Apart from the face jug, all decorative types were typical of their fabrics.

Imports

C.6.32 A small body sherd of Andenne ware was recovered. This is a relatively frequent find in Ipswich, although it is less common on rural sites in Suffolk. Two body sherds of a fine whiteware jug with pale green glaze and incised wavy line decoration were identified as a possible French ware, but the origin is uncertain.

Distribution

C.6.33 Table 12 shows the distribution of medieval pottery by original site phase. The majority of the medieval assemblage was recovered from contexts assigned to Phase 3.1 and 3.2, with small quantities intrusive in Phase 2 or perhaps contemporary with the latest early medieval ware. Some of the medieval wares were residual in Phase 4 and others, such as HOLL, may be contemporary with the earliest late medieval wares. However by Phase 5 they would certainly have been residual. Much of the glazed ware from this site was recovered from Phase 3.2.

Fabric	Ph. 2	Ph. 3.1	Ph. 3.2	Ph. 4	Ph. 5	Un
MCW1	3	12	36	1	2	
MCW2		2	48	2	1	2
MCW3		5	21	4	1	1
MCW4		7	32	9	2	2
MCW5		11	14	3	1	1
MCW6		15	72	7		1
MCW7	1	10	79	1	1	5
MCW8		1	3	1		1
MCW9		2	26			
MCWG	1	7	50	1		
MCWM1		6	25	6	2	
MCWM2		3	11	1		
BCSW	1		2			1
HOLL1	2	45	319	42	3	5
HOLL2	1	8	42	2	1	3
HCW		1	15	1	1	
MIPS		10	5	1		
COLC		8	34	1		
MSHW		2	2			
MSDW	1		1			
UPG		1	3	2		
GRIM			1			
COLG			1			
HFW1		4	30	1		
IPSG			11	4		
HOLG		10	37	1		1
LOND			1			
FREN			2			
ANDN			1			

Table 12. Medieval pottery by fabric and site phase (sherd count)

C.6.34 The distribution of medieval wares across the site is closely similar to the pattern of early medieval ware distribution as described above, with both phase groups associated in many features. As there is a greater quantity of medieval than early medieval wares, it is unsurprising that medieval wares tend to outnumber the earlier wares in most features. Ninety-eight contexts contained wares of this phase, with 475 sherds from midden 133, 91 sherds from pit fill 410, 89 from ditch fill 95, between 12–47 sherds from 13 contexts, 6–10 sherds from 13 contexts, and 5 or fewer sherds from 69 contexts.

Illustrated vessels (Fig. 19)

1. MCWG jar, orange with light grey core, everted beaded rim. Incised wavy line at shoulder and rough ?combing below. Layer 133.
2. HOLL1 jar, reduced grey with buff tinge to outer surface, upright square-beaded rim. Long narrow stab-marks in rim edge. Layer 133.
3. MCW6 jar, dark grey surfaces with pale grey core, upright thickened rim. Pit fill 410 (also in well fill 404).
4. MCW6 jar, reduced grey internally, buff externally, flaring rim. Pit fill 414.
5. MIPS jar, oxidised dark red, sooted, flaring rim. Ditch fill 346 and pit fill 375.
6. MCWM1 jar, pale buff, upright everted rim. Pit fills 382 and 384, and well fill 404.
7. MCW7 bowl, brown with grey core, sooted, everted beaded rim. Incised wavy line on inner surface of rim. Ditch fill 390.
8. MCW7 bowl, orange-brown with grey core, upright thickened/tapered rim. Layer 133.

9. MCWG jug, dark orange with grey core, tapered everted rim, wide strap handle with short slashes. Fabric similar to Bury Coarse Sandy ware (or Cambridgeshire SEFEN) but darker red than typical. Post-hole fill 583.
10. IPSG(?) face jug, red with grey core where thicker, beaded rim. Stamped ring-and-dot eyes, straight slashed mouth, indents forming beard edges. Patchy dark green and orange glaze. Layer 133.

Late medieval

C.6.35 Table 13 shows the quantities of late and post-medieval wares in the assemblage.

Description	Fabric	Date range	No	Wt/g	Eve	MNV
Late medieval and transitional	LMT	15th-16th c.	12	158		9
Late Essex-type Wares	LMTE	15th-16th c.	4	41		4
Late Colchester-type Ware	COLL	15th-16th c.	83	2494	0.67	4
Non-local late medieval	NLLM	LMed?	1	32	0.05	1
Langerwehe Stoneware	GSW2	L.14th-15th c.	1	59		1
Raeran/Aachen Stoneware	GSW3	L.15th-16th c.	2	115		2
Total late medieval			*103*	*2899*	*0.72*	*21*

Table 13. Late medieval pottery

C.6.36 Late medieval and transitional wares of both Suffolk and Essex types were present. The majority of sherds were body and base fragments, but there was one LMT bowl rim in pit fill 77, and fragments of two Colchester ware cauldrons in subsoil 2 and pit fills 382 and 384 , both comparable with a 15th-century example from the town (Cotter 2000, fig. 89.106). A thickened everted bowl rim was in a non-local fabric, similar to Bourne D but with no calcareous inclusions. Sherds of three German stoneware vessels with frilled bases were also recovered.

C.6.37 Late medieval wares were recovered from 14 contexts overall, the largest concentrations being in pit fill 382 (53 sherds), pit fill 384 (10 sherds) and subsoil 2 (19 sherds), with other contexts containing 7 or fewer sherds each. None were found in the features to the north of the site, but several sherds came from the post-medieval features to the southern end of the site.

Post-medieval and modern

C.6.38 Table 14 shows the quantities of post-medieval and modern pottery recovered.

C.6.39 Post-medieval wares were all local or regional red earthenwares. Identified vessels included an IGBW chamber pot, and GRE jars, a pancheon, a bowl and a jug. All were in typical forms for the area.

C.6.40 Modern wares were dominated by creamwares including several plates, a bowl and a jug. Two pearlware vessels with hand-painted blue Chinoiserie decoration were also collected, and there were two sherds of a brown-washed English stoneware vessel.

Description	Fabric	Date range	No	Wt/g	Eve	MNV
Post-medieval redwares	PMRW	16th-18th c.	1	2		1
Iron-glazed blackwares	IGBW	16th-18th c.	4	61	0.16	1
Glazed red earthenware	GRE	16th-18th c.	26	976	0.60	19
Speckle-glazed Ware	SPEC	L.17th-18th c.	2	72		2
Total post-medieval			*33*	*1111*	*0.76*	*23*
Creamwares	CRW	1730-1760	13	107	0.10	9
Pearlware	PEW	L.18th-M.19th c.	4	9		2
English Stoneware	ESW	17th-19th c.	2	26		1
Total modern			*19*	*142*	*0.10*	*12*

Table 14. Post-medieval and modern pottery.

C.6.41 Most of the pottery of this date was recovered from three large pits at the southern end of the site, and two of the recuts of the large boundary ditch.

Pottery by site phase

C.6.42 A summary of the pottery by site phase is provided in Table 15.

Pot phase	Ph. 2	Ph. 3.1	Ph. 3.2	Ph. 4	Ph. 5	Unphased.
ESax			1			
LSax	1		7		1	1
EMed	9	71	232	5	3	9
Med	10	170	924	91	15	23
LMed			10	64	28	1
PMed			1		32	
Modern					19	
Unknown			2			
Totals	*20*	*241*	*1177*	*160*	*98*	*34*

Table 15. Pottery phase by phase (sherd count).

C.6.43 The majority of pottery was recovered from Phase 3.2, with smaller but still significant groups from Phases 3.1 and 4. Very little early medieval pottery was found in the early medieval Phase 2, much of it appearing to be contemporary with the high medieval phases. A high proportion of the late medieval Phase 4 assemblage was of high medieval date, but some of these wares certainly continued into the 14th century and may have been in use alongside the new late medieval and transitional products. Phase 5 includes a high proportion of late medieval pottery, which again could have been in use at the same time as the 16th-century redwares.

C.6.44 The majority of sherds were recovered from pits, ditches and middens. Table 16 shows the distribution by feature type and phase.

Feature Type	Ph. 2	Ph. 3.1	Ph. 3.2	Ph. 4	Ph. 5	Unph.
Ditch	14	166	150	10	16	
Pit	6	53	305	141	48	
post hole		22	24	9	1	
Well			39			
Midden			648			
Floor			2			
hearth/oven/pit/flue			9			
Subsoil					33	
u/s finds						11
unknown						23

Table 16. Pottery distribution by feature type and phase (sherd count).

C.6.45 This shows that in Phases 2 and 3.1, deposition was more likely to occur in a ditch fill, whilst in Phases 3.2 and 4 pits were more commonly used for disposal, although the greatest quantity of pottery from Phase 3.2 was recovered from middens, most notably midden 133 (637 sherds).

Phase 2: Early medieval (11th–12th c.)

C.6.46 Twenty sherds were recovered from two pits and four ditches in this phase, most of them located towards the northern part of the site, with only two pits in the central area. Only three of the features contained exclusively early medieval pottery, with high medieval pottery occurring alone in one feature and a mixture of the two in the other two features. Most sherds were small body fragments, with the exception of a Hollesley ware bowl rim in pit **215**.

Pit **215**: Three sherds were recovered under the cut number: 1 MSDW, 1 MCW7 and a HOLL1 bowl rim. All three would be intrusive in this phase. 13th–14th c.

Pit **479**: Fill 477 contained 1 THET, 1 EMWSS1 and 1 EMWSPHG1. 11th–13th c.

Ditch **563**: Three sherds were recovered from fill 564, 1 MCWG, 1 PING and 1OLL1. 13th c.

Ditch **300**: Two sherds of a YAR vessel were found in fill 651. 11th–12th c.

Ditch **304**: Fill 305 contained 1 EMW and a jar rim in EMWSS1. 12th–13th c.

Ditch **467**: Two fills of this ditch contained several sherds of five vessels: one EMWG, one EMWSS1, three MCW1, one BCSW and one HOLL2. (13th c.?)

Phase 3: Medieval (12th–14th c.)

Phase 3.1: 12th–13th c.

C.6.47 The Phase 3.1 assemblage comprises 241 sherds recovered from 22 features. Most contained fewer than ten sherds each, and early medieval fabrics were found in all but three. Thirteen features contained high medieval sherds, including both simple and developed rim forms. The largest groups were recovered from pit 415 (37 sherds), ditch 141 (60 sherds), ditch **189** (21 sherds) and ditch **209** (65 sherds).

Pits

Pit **60:** Pit fill 59 contained a single small sherd of EMWSPHG1. 11th-13th c.

Pit **190** Three sherds were recovered from fill 191: 1 EMWSS1 and 2 EMW. 11th-12th c.?

Pit **218:** Fill 219 contained 1 EMW, 1 EMWSS1 and 1 EMWSPHG2. 11th-13th c.

Pit **415**: Thirty-seven sherds were recovered from two fills (413, 414), of which three were early medieval (EMWE, EMWSPHG1, MTN1) and the rest were high medieval: 3 MCW1, 1 MCW2, 3 MCW4, 8 MCW6 including two jar rims, 1 MCWM1, 12 HOLL1 including a jug and a jar, 2 HOLL2, 1 MSHW and 3 HOLG including a jug rim/handle. 13th c.

Pit **486:** Fills 487 and 488 produced 5 sherds of EMWSS1. 11th-13th c.

Pit **514:** One MCWM2 was found in fill 513. 12th-14th c.

Pit **535**: One sherd of HOLL1 came from fill 532. 13th-14th c.

Pit **656**: Fill 655 contained 2 tiny sherds, 1 YAR and 1 EMWSS1. 11th-12th c.+

Postholes

PH **112**: One sherd of EMWSPHG1 was recovered from fill 113. 11th-13th c.

PH **225**: Fill 224 contained 1 EMWSS1, 1 MCW1, 2 MCW3 and 1 MCW9. 12th-14th c.

PH **582:** Six sherds were recovered from fill 583, 1 EMWE, 2 EMWSS1, 1 MCWG jug rim/handle, 1 HOLL1 and 1 COLC. 13th c.

PH **711**: One YAR sherd was recovered from fill 710. 11th-12th c.

PH **598:** Fill 599 contained 1 EMWE, 1 EMWSS1 and 1 MCW5. 12th-13th c.?

PH **211** Six sherds were recovered from fill 210, comprising 1 EMW, 2 EMWSS1 jar rims, 1 EMWSPHG1, 1 EMWSPHG2 jar rim and 1 MCW5 jar rim. 12th-13th c.

Ditches/boundaries

Ditch **30**: Fill 128 contained 1 MCWM1 and 1 HOLG. 13th-14th c.

Ditch **81**: Fills 82 and **107** contained 4 EMWE, 5 EMWSS1 and 1 MCW5. 12th-13th c.?

Ditch **141:** Four fills of this ditch (139, 346, 348, 390) contained a total of 60 sherds, with most segments containing both early and high medieval wares. Table 11 shows the distribution of fabrics in the four segments. Rims of 4 jars and 4 bowls were recovered, most of which were developed types. There were cross-links with ditch **189** (see below), Phase 3.2 ditch **122** and pit **374**, and Phase 4 pit **381**. The high proportion of HOLL1 suggests a 13th/14th-century date for the fills.

Fabric	139	346	348	390
YAR			1	
EMW	1			
EMWSPHG2	1			1
EMWSS1	1		1	
MTN1			1	
MCWG				1
HCW			1	
HOLL1	5	2	11	1
HOLL2			2	1
MCW1	1		3	
MCW3			1	
MCW4	1			1
MCW5	2		1	
MCW6	1			
MCW7	4			2
MCW9			1	
MCWM1		1	1	
MIPS		7	1	
HOLG			1	

Table 17. Pottery fabrics in four fills of ditch 141.

Ditch **189:** Four fills of this ditch (188, 226, 227, 350, 631) contained 21 sherds: 1 EMWSS1, 1 EMW, 1 EMWG, 1 EMWM, 1 MCWG, 1 MCW5, 1 MCW6 bowl rim, 2 MCW7, 2 MCWM1, 5 HOLL1 including a jar rim, 1 HOLL2 jar rim, 1 MIPS, and 1 COLC. The HOLL2 jar and the MIPS vessel were also found in fill 348 of ditch 141. 13th c.?

Ditch **205**: One sherd of EMWG was recovered from fill 204. 11th-13th c.

Ditch **209**: Sixty-five sherds were recovered from two fills, 208 and 690, the majority from the former. Eighteen sherds were early medieval (5 EMW, 1 YAR, 6 EMWE including 2 jar rims, 1 EMWG, 5 EMWSS1 including a bowl rim), and the rest medieval (4 MCWG, 4 MCW1, 1 MCW2, 1 MCW3, 1 MCW4, 4 MCW5, 5 MCW6 including a jar/jug rim, 1 MCW7 jar rim, 1 MCW8, 2 MCWM2, 1 MSHW, 6 HOLL1 including a jar rim, 2 HOLL2, 4 COLC, 4 HFW1, 5 HOLG, 1 UPG). The UPG sherd was part of a vessel also found in Phase 3.2 pit fill 272. 13th c.

Ditch **537**: Fill 536 and 565 contained 1 EMWSPHG2, 1 HOLL1 bowl rim, and 1 COLC. 13th c.

Ditch **626:** Fill 627 contained 1 EMWG, 1 MCW3, 1 MCW4 and a COLC jar rim. 13th c.

Phase 3.2: 13th–14th c.

C.6.48 The Phase 3.2 assemblage totalled 1177 sherds from 49 features, mostly pits, some ditches, a well, postholes and three ovens. More than half of the total quantity was recovered from midden 133, which overlay the main features of this phase (described under Phase 4 in Section 3). Other large groups were found in pit **274** (75 sherds), pit **409** (96 sherds), well **400** (39 sherds), ditch 28 (92 sherds) and ditch **122** (47 sherds). The majority of sherds were of high medieval date, with a small proportion of early medieval wares, some of which may be broadly contemporary whilst others may be residual. Several large pits of this phase appear to be situated around a group of postholes in the centre of the intensively used area at the south-west of the site, perhaps suggesting that they serving as rubbish pits for a ?workshop structure.

Midden 133: Possible long lived midden: This large group included pottery of prehistoric, Late Saxon, early medieval, medieval, late medieval and post-medieval date, although the small quantity and

sherd size of the latter two suggests these were intrusive. Table 18 summarises the 637 sherds of pottery from this feature.

Fabric	No	MNV	Identified forms
UNFT	2	2	
THET	2	2	strap handle
EMW	24	24	
EMWE	30	22	
EMWG	14	10	
YAR	3	3	
EMWSS1	67	53	7 jars, 1 bowl, 1 jar/bowl
EMWSPHG1	1	1	
EMWSPHG2	6	6	
MTN1	5	5	3 jars, 1 bowl
MCWG	42	37	6 jars
MCW1	13	6	
MCW2	33	31	1 bowl
MCW3	1	1	
MCW4	7	6	3 jars
MCW5	2	2	
MCW6	19	16	
MCW7	56	45	3 jars, 5 bowls
MCW9	24	21	1 jar
MCWM1	22	22	
BCSW	1	1	
HOLL1	150	131	14 jars, 6 bowls, 1 jar/jug, 3 ?jugs
HOLL2	20	16	4 jars, 2 bowls
HCW	12	10	
MIPS	3	3	
COLC	27	24	4 jars
HFW1	22	13	
IPSG	6	5	1 face jug
HOLG	12	8	1 jug
FREN	2	1	
ANDN	1	1	
LMT	5	3	
COLL	2	2	
GRE	1	1	1 dish/bowl

Table 18. Pottery from midden 133.

Midden 546: Five sherds were recovered: 1 EMWG, 2 UPG, 1 HOLG ?bowl, 1 LMTE. M.14th c.+

Midden 549: Six body and base sherds of EMWSS1, MCW4, MCW6, MCW7, HOLL1 and HFW1 were found. 13th-14th c.

Pits

Pit **174:** Fill 176 contained 1 MCW7, 2 MCWM2 and 1 HOLL1. 13th-14th c.

Pit **177:** One residual THET and 1 MCW3 were found in fill 178. Fill 179 contained 1 MCW2, 5 MCW4 including 3 jar rims, 1 MCW6, 1 MCW8, 2 MCWM2, 1 HOLL2 and 1 HFW1. 13th c.

Pit **192:** Fill 193 contained 1 EMWSS1, 1 MCW8 and 5 HOLL2. 13th c.?

Pit **198**: Small sherds of EMWSS1, MCW1, MCW7 and MSDW were found in fill 199, together with two sherds of a MSHW jar rim. 12th-13th c.

Pit **268**: Fill 267 contained 1 MCW3 jar rim, 2 MCW6 and 1 HOLL1. 13th-14th c.

Pit **271**: A large base fragment of HOLG came from fill 269. Sherds of the same vessel were also found in pit fill 272 (pit 274). 13th-14th c.

Pit **274:** Seventy-five sherds were found in two fills of this pit. A few early medieval sherds were recovered (1 EMW, 7 EMWSS1, 2 EMWE, 3 EMWG, 1 YAR, 1 MTN1), but the majority were

medieval: 1 MCWG, 9 MCW1 including a jar, 4 MCW4, 7 MCW5 including a jar rim, 6 MCW7, 1 MCW9, 3 MCWM2, 17 HOLL1 including a jar rim, 1 UPG, 3 HFW1, 7 HOLG, and 1 LOND. Cross-links were found with pit fill 269 and Phase 3.1 ditch fill 208. 13th-14th c.

Pit **281:** Three sherds of HOLL1 were found in fill 282. 13th-14th c.

Pit **359**: Fill 360 contained 1 MCW1, 2 HOLL1 and 2 HOLG. 13th-14th c.

Pit **361**: A body sherd of an MCW2 ?bowl was found in fill 362. 12th-14th c.

Pit **374**: A MIPS jar rim was found in pit fill 375. 13th-14th c.

Pit **407**: One small sherd of MCW5 and 1 HOLL1 were found in fill 408. 13th-14th c.

Pit **409**: Ninety-six sherds were collected from fill 410, comprising 2 EMW, 1 EMWG, 2 EMWSS1, 3 MCW1, 4 MCW2, 14 MCW3, 1 MCW5, 32 MCW6 including two jars, 4 MCW7, 26 HOLL1 including a jar rim, 1 IPSG and 6 HOLG. 13th-14th c.

Pit **419:** Fills 416 and 418 contained 1 EMW, 1 YAR, 1 EMWSS1, 1 MCWM2 and 1 HOLL1 bowl rim. 13th-14th c.

Pit **444:** One small body sherd of MCW6 was recovered from fill 443. 12th-14th c.

Pit **450**: Four sherds (MCW4, MCW9, HCW, COLC) were found in fill 448. 13th-14th c.

Pit **457**: Sixteen sherds were collected under the cut number: 4 MCW2 including a jar rim, 3 MCW4, 7 HOLL1, 1 HFW1 and 1 HOLG. There were cross-links to pit fill 410. 13th-14th c.

Pit **483**: Fill 482 contained 1 THET, 1 MCW4 and 2 HOLL1. 13th-14th c.

Pit **510**: One sherd of EMWSS2 was found in fill 509. 11th-13th c.

Pit **556**: Fill 555 contained a sherd of MCW4. 12th-14th c.

Pit **562**: Fill 642 contained 1 EMW, 1 EMWE, 2 MCWG including a jar rim, 2 HOLL1, 1 HOLL2 and 1 HCW. 13th c.

Pit fill 646: Nine sherds were recovered from an animal burial: 1 MCW3 jar rim, 1 MCW6, 3 MCW7, 1 MCWG, 2 HOLL1 and 1 HOLG. 13th-14th c.

Pit **685**: Two sherds of a MCW7 bowl and 1 HOLL1 were found in fill 684. 13th-14th c.

Pit **695**: Fill 694 contained 1 EMWSS1, 1 MCWG jar rim and 1 MTN1 jar rim. 13th c.

Pit **697**: Fill 696 contained 1 EMWG, 4 EMWSS1 including a jar rim, 2 MCW1, 1 MCW2, 1 MCW6 jar rim, 2 MCWG, 1 MCWM1, 1 HCW and 1 COLC jar rim. 13th c.?

Pit **731**: A fragment of HOLL1 base came from fill 730. 13th-14th c.

Pit **405**: Fill 406 contained 3 HOLL1 and fill 464 contained 1 EMWE and 1 MCW5. 13th-14th c.

Pit **284**: Fill 283 contained a COLC jar rim. 13th c.

Pits **666**, **671**, **673**, **681**:Combined, this cluster of four pits contained 9 sherds: 1 THET, 1 EMW, 2 EMWG, 1 EMWSS1, 2 EMWSPHG1, 1 HOLL1. 13th c.? (possibly earlier if the HOLL1 sherd is intrusive)

Well

Well **400:** Thirty-nine sherds were recovered from fills 402 (basal), 403 (mid) and 404 (upper), the majority from the latter. Three residual sherds of early medieval date were recovered (1 EMWE, 1 EMWM, 1 EMW). Medieval wares were broadly contemporary in all three fills and comprised: 2 MCW2, 1 MCW3, 1 MCW4, 10 MCW6 including a jar rim, 1 MCW8, 1 MCWM1, 13 HOLL1 including a jar rim, 3 HOLL2 including a jug handle, 1 IPSG, 1 COLC, 1 COLG, 1 HOLG. L.13th-14th c.

Pit and ovens

Pit **543**: One EMWG, 2 EMWSS1, 1 MCWG and 2 COLC sherds were found in fills 540 and 541. 13th c.

Oven 1: Fill 664 contained 1 MCWM1 and 1 BCSW. 12th-13th c.

Oven 2: Two sherds of an EMWM vessel were found in floor 378. 11th-13th c.

Oven 3: One small sherd of YAR and a sherd of EMWSS1 came from fill 523. 11th-13th c.

Postholes

PH **561**: One small sherd of HOLL1 was found in fill 569. 13th-14th c.

PH **641**: A small sherd of EMWSS1 was collected from fill 640. 11th-13th c.

PH PHG5: Fill 587 contained 1 EMWE, 1 EMWSPHG2, 2 MCW2, and 3 HOLL2. 13th c.?

PH PHG6: One sherd of EMWSS1 came from fill 617, and fill 621 contained 1 HOLL2. 13th-14th c.?

PH PHG7: Five postholes (213, 628, 687, 689, 705) in this group contained 7 sherds: 1 THET, 3 EMWSS1 including a jar rim, 2 HOLL1 and 1 COLC. 13th c.?

PH PHG5: A sherd of STND was recovered under the cut number **594**. 12th-13th c.

PH PHG8: One sherd of THET came from fill 700, and there were 2 EMWG and 1 MCW4 sherds from fill 613. 12th-14th c.?

Ditches/boundaries

Ditch **28**: Fill 95 produced 92 sherds, of which 57 were from a HOLL1 jug (1 sherd was also found in fill 195 of ditch 122). Other finds comprised 1 EMW, 2 EMWSPHG1 from a jar, 4 MCW1 from a jar, 2 MCW3, 4 MCW4, 3 MCW6 including a jar rim, 2 MCW7, 2 MCWM2 from a bowl, 11 HOLL1 including a jar rim, 2 HOLL2 and 2 HOLG. A single sherd of EMWE was recovered from fill 170. 13th-14th c.

Ditch **30:** A residual RBGM bowl/dish rim and a large base fragment of MCWM2 were recovered from fill 31. 12th-14th c.

Ditch **122:** Four fills (134, 135, 195, 411) contained 47 sherds of early and high medieval date, as shown in Table 13. Only two rimsherds were found, a HFW1 jug and a MCW6 bowl. One HOLL1 sherd was linked to another in ditch fill 95 (ditch **28**). 14th C+.

Fabric	134	135	195	411
EMW	1			
EMWE	3			
EMWG				1
EMWSS1	1	2		2
MCW1	3			
MCW4			1	1
MCW5	2			
MCW6			1	
MCW7		1	2	
HOLL1	5	3	3	
HOLL2		1	1	4
GRIM		1		
HFW1	1			
IPSG	1			2
HOLG	2			
LMT	1			
LMTE		1		

Table 19. Pottery from the fills of ditch 122 (sherd count)

Ditch **187:** Fill 316 contained a sherd of HFW1. 12th-13th c.

Ditch **288:** One body sherd of a HOLG jug was found in fill 287. 13th-14th c.

Ditch **723**: Fill 722 contained 1 EMW, 1 YAR, 1 MCW4 bowl rim, 1 HOLL1 jar/jug rim, 1 HOLL2 and 1 MTN1 jar rim. 13th c.

Phase 4 – Late medieval (M/L.14th–16th c.)

C.6.49 Contexts assigned to this phase produced a total of 160 sherds. The largest groups were from pit **381** (123 sherds) and adjacent pit **383** (15 sherds). Several cross-links were noted between Phase 4 features, and between these features and a few Phase 3.1 and 3.2 contexts. In particular there were links between pit **381** and pit **383**, and between these and well **400** and ditch **141**, probably due to contemporaneity or disturbance. The majority of pottery recovered from this phase was of medieval date, but there was still a high proportion of late medieval and transitional date in most features.

Pit **381:** Two fills (382, 386) contained 123 sherds, as shown in Table 20. There were cross-links with pit fill 384 (below), adjacent Phase 3.2 well fill 404 and Phase 3.1 ditch fill 348. This pit appears

to be the same as evaluation pit 105, and the sherds recovered from that (Sudds 2015) are included in the table. An adjacent pit (**E117**) in the evaluation also produced MCW, COLC, HOLL and HOLG.

Fabric	382	386	eval 106	Identified forms
THET			1	
EMWSS1		2		
EMWSPHG2		1		
MCW			8	1 jar
MCW2	1	1		
MCW3	3			
MCW4	6	1		1 jar
MCW5	2			
MCW6	2	2		
MCW7		1		
MCW8	1			
MCWM			5	
MCWM1	4			1 jar
MCWM2	1			1 jug
HOLL			28	1 jar, 1 jug
HOLL1	22	13		5 jars, 1 jar/jug, 1 jug, 1 bowl
HOLL2	1			
MIPS		1	1	
IPSG	3	1	1	1 jug
HOLG			4	1 jug
COLC	1			
COLL	53			1 cauldron

Table 20. Pottery from pit 381 (sherd count).

Pit **383**: Fill 384 contained 1 MCW4, 2 MCW6, 1 MCWG, 1 MCWM1 and 10 sherds of a COLL cauldron. Cross-links were recorded with pit fill 382 and Phase 3.2 well fill 404. L.14th-15th c.

Pit **717**: Three sherds of a HOLL1 vessel were recovered from fill 716. 13th-14th c.

PH **143**: Fill 142 contained fragments of three jugs, 1 HOLL1, 2 UPG, and 1 HOLG. 13th-14th c.

PH **545**: Fill 544 contained 1 EMWG, 1 MCW4, 1 MCW5, 1 HOLL1 and 1 HFW1. 13th c.?

Ditch **50**: Fills 49, 57 and 370 contained 7 sherds: 1 EMW, 1 MCW3, 1 MCWM1, 2 HOLL1, 1 HOLL2, and a NLLM bowl rim. 15th-16th c.?

Ditch **286**: One sherd each of MCW1, MCW6 and HCW were found in fill 285. 12th-14th c.

Phase 5 – Post-medieval (16th–18th c.)

C.6.50 There were 98 sherds in contexts and features of this date, the majority being late medieval and post-medieval. The largest group 2 (33 sherds), were from the subsoil (2) pit **5** (20 sherds) and pit **76** (16 sherds). Large rectangular pits **63** and **76** at the southern end of the site both contained small quantities of pottery which suggests a 16th-century date, along with earlier material, but given the small quantities this material could all be redeposited. Pit **5** and ditches **9** and **10** all contained 18th-century material, whilst ditch **12,** which ran parallel to **8** and **10**, produced nothing later than late medieval and transitional wares. Posthole **21** in PHG12 contained only a single sherd of MCWM1

Subsoil 2: Sherds from this layer comprised 1 THETI handle, 1 MCW1 handle, 1 MCW2, 1 MCW3, 2 MCW4, 1 MCW5 jar rim, 1 MCWM1, 1 HOLL1 jar rim, 1 HCW, 18 sherds of a COLL cauldron, 4 GRE including a jar rim, and a GSW2 base. 16th-18th c.+

Pit **5**: Fills 3 and 4 contained 1 EMWE, 6 GRE including a ?jar rim, 1 IGBW chamber pot rim, 7 CRW including a ?bowl and a plate, 2 ESW, and 3 PEW. L.18th-19th c.

Pit **63**: Fill 66 contained 4 GRE including a jug rim, 2 SPEC and 1 GSW3 base. 16th c.?

Pit **76**: Two fills, 77 and 78, contained 6 residual sherds (1 EMWSS1, 1 MCW1, 1 MCW7, 2 HOLL1, 1 HOLL2), 5 LMT including a bowl rim, 3 GRE, 1 PMRW and 1 GSW3. 16th c.?

PH PHG12: One sherd of MCWM1 was recovered from fill 20. 12th-14th c.

Ditch **8:** Fill 9 contained 4 GRE including a pancheon rim, and 4 CRW including two plate rims. There were cross-links to ditch 10. 18th c.

Ditch **10**: Fill 11 contained a large sherd of a GRE pancheon and a fragment of CRW plate, both with cross-links to ditch fill 9. Fill 88 contained a GRE bowl rim, fill 145 1 EMWE and a GRE handle, and fill 166 a CRW ?jug handle. 18th c.

Ditch **12**: One LMTE and 1 LMT were found in fills 13 and 148. 15th-16th c.?

Summary and discussion

C.6.51 The majority of the assemblage was recovered from a single midden (which probably spanned the end of Phase 3.2 into Phase 4), with much of the rest recovered from pits, ditches, postholes, floors, ovens and other negative features. Many of these underlay the midden, which presumably represents occupational debris redeposited around the time the site was abandoned. The largest single group of pottery from a feature was recovered from pit **381**, a Phase 4 feature which was part of a row of large pits and a well assigned to Phases 3.1 and 3.2, which also contained relatively large quantities of sherds.

C.6.52 Although there is a high proportion of early medieval ware, and some early rim forms in medieval coarsewares are present, it seems likely that activity intensified from the later 12th/13th century onwards. A relatively high proportion of this assemblage comprises pottery of broadly 12th–14th-century date, but where this could be more closely dated, the majority belongs to the 13th/14th centuries.

C.6.53 Phases 3.1 and 3.2 relate to medieval occupation of the site, and a high proportion of the medieval wares were recovered from contexts assigned to these phases, but a small group was also recovered from late medieval Phase 4 and may be broadly contemporary with the mid to late 14th-century component of this group. Although late medieval wares are present, they form a relatively minor component of the assemblage, suggesting that the main occupation or activity on the site had ceased by or during the 15th century. Very little post-medieval/modern pottery was recovered and most of it was from the southern part of the site close to the belt of trees at the corner of Acton Road.

C.6.54 As has been noted in relation to other sites in the south of the county, some of the medieval vessel forms are similar to those found across Essex. Whilst some of the pottery in this assemblage was certainly made in the Hedingham and Colchester areas and probably at other unknown Essex production sites, local wares are perhaps more frequent and represented by the variety of unprovenanced coarsewares. Hollesley-type wares are the most frequent known types, but other Suffolk production sites or types are also represented, albeit in small quantities. Medieval Ipswich ware, for example, is present but not common, and this is true of other rural sites close to the

town. While there is variation in the medieval coarseware fabrics, most of the rim forms recovered fall into an east Suffolk 'tradition', with square beads on the later vessels and everted beaded forms on the earlier ones being some of the most frequent types.

C.6.55 There is little to suggest that the assemblage was used for non-domestic purposes, but the simple forms in use in the medieval phase were potentially multi-functional. A few sherds were more damaged than would be typical for normal use-wear, and one had evidence of possible post-firing rouletting on the surface, which might suggest re-use in a craft activity such as leather- or metal-working.

C.6.56 Also of note is the quantity of vessels which appears to be represented in the assemblage, with an MNV of over 1000 for the early and high medieval groups. This is well in excess of the quantity of vessels used by the households which presumably occupied the plots identified on the site. It is possible that a more detailed study might identify further cross-matches between vessels, but unlikely that this would reduce the quantity by very much. As around half of these vessels were recovered from the overlying abandonment/midden layer 133, one possible explanation is that this area was used to dump rubbish from elsewhere in the village after the site had been abandoned.

C.6.57 This is the first large post-Roman pottery assemblage from Bramford and there is little to compare it with in the nearby villages. The closest large rural assemblage to be excavated in recent years was from Thurleston School (IPS 504; Anderson 2009a), but this group comprised largely early medieval wares, with sparse shelly and shelly/gritty wares predominating, as at Bramford. To the north-west, rural sites around Stowmarket have produced early and high medieval wares, dominated by sandy wares in the early phase, and by Hollesley-type wares in the later phase (Anderson and Thompson 2016). A small group from Great Blakenham also included a high proportion of sparse shelly wares and some Hollesley-type ware, although the high medieval coarsewares were dominated by Stowmarket-type MCW1 (Anderson 2009b). Some 10km to the south-west, another large rural site was excavated at Capel St Mary (CSM 030; Anderson 2011). At that site, which is broadly contemporary with Bramford, sandy early medieval wares were markedly more frequent than shelly ones, and unprovenanced MCWs were more frequent than Hollesley-type wares in the medieval group. Essex wares were more frequent due to the proximity to the Essex border, and occasional non-local wares from e.g. Yorkshire and Lincolnshire were also present.

C.6.58 Within Ipswich, of the few medieval sites seen by the present author, one of the largest groups is from the Eastern Triangle (IPS 605; Anderson 2012) and this contained more shelly than sandy early medieval wares, and more micaceous grey coarsewares than Hollesley-type wares. The same is true of the slightly smaller assemblage from St George's Street (IAS7017; Anderson 2010), potentially suggesting that the supply of pottery to the town was similar to that at Bramford in the early phase, but different in the later one.

Table 21: Medieval Pottery Summary Catalogue

Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/g	Spot date	Phase	Fabric date range
2	COLL	Cauldron	EV	18	210		5	15th-16th c.
2	GRE			3	74		5	16th-18th c.
2	GRE	Jar	COMP	1	47		5	16th-18th c.
2	GSW2			1	59		5	L.14th-15th c.
2	HCW			1	37		5	L.12th-13th c.
2	HOLL1	Jar	SQBD	1	6	13-14	5	L.13th-14th c.
2	MCW1			1	61		5	12th-14th c.
2	MCW2			1	7		5	12th-14th c.
2	MCW3			1	8		5	12th-14th c.
2	MCW4			2	40		5	12th-14th c.
2	MCW5	Jar	FTBD	1	61	12-13	5	12th-14th c.
2	MCWM1			1	9		5	12th-14th c.
2	THETI			1	17		5	850-1150
3	CRW			1	5		5	1730-1760
3	CRW	Bowl?	FLAR?	1	3		5	1730-1760
3	EMWE			1	5		5	11th-13th c.
3	ESW			2	26		5	17th-19th c.
3	GRE			1	6		5	16th-18th c.
4	CRW			1	6		5	1730-1760
4	CRW	Bowl?	FLAR?	1	3		5	1730-1760
4	CRW	Plate	EV	3	9		5	1730-1760
4	GRE			3	32		5	16th-18th c.
4	GRE	Jar?	TRBD	2	8		5	16th-18th c.
4	IGBW	Chamber pot	FTEV	4	61		5	16th-18th c.
4	PEW			4	9		5	L.18th-M.19th c.
9	CRW			2	20		5	1730-1760
9	CRW	Plate	EV	2	19		5	1730-1760
9	GRE			3	28		5	16th-18th c.
9	GRE	Pancheon	THEV	1	79		5	16th-18th c.
11	CRW	Plate	EV	1	18		5	1730-1760
11	GRE	Pancheon	THEV	1	356		5	16th-18th c.
13	LMTE			1	21		5	15th-16th c.
20	MCWM1			1	14		5	12th-14th c.
31	MCWM2			1	126		3.1	12th-14th c.
31	RBGM		UPPL	1	3		3.1	RB
49	MCW3			1	8		4	12th-14th c.
57	HOLL1			1	2		4	L.13th-14th c.
57	HOLL2			1	1		4	L.13th-14th c.
57	MCWM1			1	14		4	12th-14th c.
59	EMWSPHG2			1	2		3.1	11th-13th c.

Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/g	Spot date	Phase	Fabric date range
66	GRE			2	116		5	16th-18th c.
66	GRE	Jug	COLL	3	72		5	16th-18th c.
66	GSW3			1	78		5	L.15th-16th c.
66	SPEC			2	72		5	L.17th-18th c.
77	GRE			1	6		5	16th-18th c.
77	LMT			2	35		5	15th-16th c.
77	LMT	Bowl	THEV	2	31		5	15th-16th c.
78	EMWSS1			1	7		5	11th-13th c.
78	GRE			2	85		5	16th-18th c.
78	GSW3			1	37		5	L.15th-16th c.
78	HOLL1			2	17		5	L.13th-14th c.
78	HOLL2			1	36		5	L.13th-14th c.
78	LMT			1	15		5	15th-16th c.
78	MCW1			1	8		5	12th-14th c.
78	MCW7			1	4		5	12th-14th c.
78	PMRW			1	2		5	16th-18th c.
82	EMWE			4	69		3.1	11th-13th c.
82	EMWSS1			2	15		3.1	11th-13th c.
92	GRE	Bowl	THEV	1	28		5	16th-18th c.
95	EMW			1	4		3.2	11th-12th c.
95	EMWSPHG1	Jar	THEV	2	21		3.2	11th-13th c.
95	HOLG			2	5		3.2	L.13th-E.14th c.
95	HOLL1			10	93		3.2	L.13th-14th c.
95	HOLL1	Jar	UPTH	1	17		3.2	L.13th-14th c.
95	HOLL1	Jug		57	852		3.2	L.13th-14th c.
95	HOLL2			2	23		3.2	L.13th-14th c.
95	MCW1	Jar	THEV	4	42		3.2	12th-14th c.
95	MCW3			2	19		3.2	12th-14th c.
95	MCW4			2	29		3.2	12th-14th c.
95	MCW4	Jug		2	50		3.2	12th-14th c.
95	MCW6			1	5		3.2	12th-14th c.
95	MCW6	Jar	UPBD	2	34		3.2	12th-14th c.
95	MCW7			2	8		3.2	12th-14th c.
95	MCWM2	Bowl	THEV	2	68		3.2	12th-14th c.
107	EMWSS1			3	72		3.1	11th-13th c.
107	MCW5			1	18		3.1	12th-14th c.
113	EMWSPHG1			1	8		3.1	11th-13th c.
128	HOLG			1	11		3.1	L.13th-E.14th c.
128	MCWM1			1	11		3.1	12th-14th c.
133	ANDN			1	3		4	12th-13th c.
133	BCSW			1	62		4	L.12th-14th c.

Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/g	Spot date	Phase	Fabric date range
133	COLC			21	317		4	12th-14th c.
133	COLC	Jar	FTEV	6	136		4	12th-14th c.
133	COLL			2	11		4	15th-16th c.
133	EMW			24	167		4	11th-12th c.
133	EMWE			30	358		4	11th-13th c.
133	EMWG			14	134		4	11th-12th c.
133	EMWSPHG1			1	9		4	11th-13th c.
133	EMWSPHG2			6	41		4	11th-13th c.
133	EMWSS1			58	661		4	11th-13th c.
133	EMWSS1		BD?	1	13		4	11th-13th c.
133	EMWSS1	Bowl	T	1	29		4	11th-13th c.
133	EMWSS1	Jar	UPBD	5	105		4	11th-13th c.
133	EMWSS1	Jar	UPBD?	1	4		4	11th-13th c.
133	EMWSS1	Jar	UPEV	1	27		4	11th-13th c.
133	FREN			2	17		4	Med
133	GRE		THEV	1	9		4	16th-18th c.
133	HCW			12	82		4	L.12th-13th c.
133	HFW1			22	194		4	M.12th-M.13th c.
133	HOLG			11	147		4	L.13th-E.14th c.
133	HOLG	Jug	UPTH	1	5		4	L.13th-E.14th c.
133	HOLL1			116	1374		4	L.13th-14th c.
133	HOLL1		EVSQ	1	4		4	L.13th-14th c.
133	HOLL1	Bowl	EVBD	2	77		4	L.13th-14th c.
133	HOLL1	Bowl	EVFT	1	16		4	L.13th-14th c.
133	HOLL1	Bowl	SQBD	6	244		4	L.13th-14th c.
133	HOLL1	Bowl	TAP	2	67		4	L.13th-14th c.
133	HOLL1	Jar	BD	4	81		4	L.13th-14th c.
133	HOLL1	Jar	EV	1	6		4	L.13th-14th c.
133	HOLL1	Jar	EVBD	1	72		4	L.13th-14th c.
133	HOLL1	Jar	EVSQ	2	20		4	L.13th-14th c.
133	HOLL1	Jar	SQBD	3	70		4	L.13th-14th c.
133	HOLL1	Jar	TAP	1	17		4	L.13th-14th c.
133	HOLL1	Jar	THEV	1	8		4	L.13th-14th c.
133	HOLL1	Jar	UPBD	2	63		4	L.13th-14th c.
133	HOLL1	Jar	UPBD	2	46	13	4	L.13th-14th c.
133	HOLL1	Jar	UPTH	2	34		4	L.13th-14th c.
133	HOLL1	Jug?		2	68		4	L.13th-14th c.
133	HOLL1	Jug?	EVSQ	1	8		4	L.13th-14th c.
133	HOLL2			13	160		4	L.13th-14th c.
133	HOLL2	Bowl	COMP	1	35		4	L.13th-14th c.
133	HOLL2	Bowl	THEV	1	22		4	L.13th-14th c.

Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/g	Spot date	Phase	Fabric date range
133	HOLL2	Jar		1	39		4	L.13th-14th c.
133	HOLL2	Jar	SQBD	1	9		4	L.13th-14th c.
133	HOLL2	Jar	THEV	1	5		4	L.13th-14th c.
133	HOLL2	Jar	UPBD	2	41		4	L.13th-14th c.
133	IPSG			5	116		4	L.13th-E.14th c.
133	IPSG	Face jug	BD	1	53		4	L.13th-E.14th c.
133	LMT			5	67		4	15th-16th c.
133	MCW1			13	122		4	12th-14th c.
133	MCW2			31	444		4	12th-14th c.
133	MCW2	Bowl	EVINT	2	57		4	12th-14th c.
133	MCW3			1	21		4	12th-14th c.
133	MCW4			4	48		4	12th-14th c.
133	MCW4	Jar	SQBD	1	9		4	12th-14th c.
133	MCW4	Jar	THEV	2	18		4	12th-14th c.
133	MCW5			2	8		4	12th-14th c.
133	MCW6			19	278		4	12th-14th c.
133	MCW7			38	489		4	12th-14th c.
133	MCW7	Bowl	EVBD	10	313		4	12th-14th c.
133	MCW7	Bowl	FTEV	1	20		4	12th-14th c.
133	MCW7	Bowl	TAP	1	14		4	12th-14th c.
133	MCW7	Bowl	UPTH	3	108		4	12th-14th c.
133	MCW7	Jar	FTEV	2	21		4	12th-14th c.
133	MCW7	Jar	UPBD	1	12		4	12th-14th c.
133	MCW9			20	210		4	12th-14th c.
133	MCW9	Jar	FTEV	4	72		4	12th-14th c.
133	MCWG			32	370		4	L.11th-13th c?
133	MCWG	Jar	EVBD	4	66		4	L.11th-13th c?
133	MCWG	Jar	FTEV	4	126		4	L.11th-13th c?
133	MCWG	Jar	FTEV	1	27	E-M.13	4	L.11th-13th c?
133	MCWG	Jar	UPEV	1	25		4	L.11th-13th c?
133	MCWM1			22	195		4	12th-14th c.
133	MIPS			3	52		4	L.13th-E.14th c.
133	MTN1			1	6		4	12th-13th c.
133	MTN1	Bowl	COLL	1	43		4	12th-13th c.
133	MTN1	Jar	EV	1	44		4	12th-13th c.
133	MTN1	Jar	EVBD	1	10		4	12th-13th c.
133	MTN1	Jar	UPBD?	1	5		4	12th-13th c.
133	THET			2	28		4	10th-11th c.
133	UNFT			2	26		4	Prehistoric

Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/g	Spot date	Phase	Fabric date range
133	YAR			3	15		4	11th-12th c.
134	EMW			1	3		3.2	11th-12th c.
134	EMWE			3	22		3.2	11th-13th c.
134	EMWSS1			1	3		3.2	11th-13th c.
134	HFW1	Jug	FTBD	1	8		3.2	M.12th-M.13th c.
134	HOLG			2	12		3.2	L.13th-E.14th c.
134	HOLL1			5	22		3.2	L.13th-14th c.
134	IPSG			1	4		3.2	L.13th-E.14th c.
134	LMT			1	5		3.2	15th-16th c.
134	MCW1			3	48		3.2	12th-14th c.
134	MCW5			2	13		3.2	12th-14th c.
135	EMWSS1			2	5		3.2	11th-13th c.
135	GRIM			1	2		3.2	L.12th-14th c.
135	HOLL1			3	28		3.2	L.13th-14th c.
135	HOLL2			1	8		3.2	L.13th-14th c.
135	LMTE			1	9		3.2	15th-16th c.
135	MCW7			1	5		3.2	12th-14th c.
139	EMW			1	5		3.1	11th-12th c.
139	EMWSPHG2			1	1		3.1	11th-13th c.
139	EMWSS1			1	2		3.1	11th-13th c.
139	HOLL1			5	27		3.1	L.13th-14th c.
139	MCW1			1	2		3.1	12th-14th c.
139	MCW4			1	18		3.1	12th-14th c.
139	MCW5			2	7		3.1	12th-14th c.
139	MCW6			1	7		3.1	12th-14th c.
139	MCW7			4	20		3.1	12th-14th c.
142	HOLG	Jug		1	21		4	L.13th-E.14th c.
142	HOLL1	Jug	SQBD	1	6		4	L.13th-14th c.
142	UPG	Jug	UPTH	2	21		4	L.12th-14th c.
144	EMWE			1	5		5	11th-13th c.
144	GRE			1	30		5	16th-18th c.
148	LMT			1	5		5	15th-16th c.
159 (272)	BCSW			1	7		3.2	L.12th-14th c.
159 (272)	EMW			1	5		3.2	11th-12th c.
159 (272)	EMWG			8	51		3.2	11th-12th c.
159 (272)	HOLL1			3	16		3.2	L.13th-14th c.
159 (272)	HOLL2			2	12		3.2	L.13th-14th c.
159 (272)	MCW4			2	12		3.2	12th-14th c.
159 (272)	MCW5			1	4		3.2	12th-14th c.
159 (272)	MCW7			2	13		3.2	12th-14th c.
159 (272)	MCW7	Jar	EVBD	1	8		3.2	12th-14th c.

Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/g	Spot date	Phase	Fabric date range
159 (272)	MCW8			1	4		3.2	12th-14th c.
159 (272)	THETI			1	4		3.2	850-1150
166	CRW	Jug?		1	24		5	1730-1760
170	EMWE	Jar	SEV	1	10		3.2	11th-13th c.
176	HOLL1			1	5		3.2	L.13th-14th c.
176	MCW7			1	9		3.2	12th-14th c.
176	MCWM2			2	38		3.2	12th-14th c.
178	MCW3			1	5		3.2	12th-14th c.
178	THET			1	5		3.2	10th-11th c.
179	HFW1			1	14		3.2	M.12th-M.13th c.
179	HOLL2			1	2		3.2	L.13th-14th c.
179	MCW2			1	2		3.2	12th-14th c.
179	MCW4			2	7		3.2	12th-14th c.
179	MCW4	Jar	EVBD	1	6		3.2	12th-14th c.
179	MCW4	Jar	THEV	1	7		3.2	12th-14th c.
179	MCW4	Jar?	SQBD?	1	1		3.2	12th-14th c.
179	MCW6			1	8		3.2	12th-14th c.
179	MCW8			1	5		3.2	12th-14th c.
179	MCWM2			2	10		3.2	12th-14th c.
188	EMWSS1			1	5		3.1	11th-13th c.
191	EMW			2	8		3.1	11th-12th c.
191	EMWSS1			1	60		3.1	11th-13th c.
193	EMWSS1			1	7		3.2	11th-13th c.
193	HOLL2			5	73		3.2	L.13th-14th c.
193	MCW8			1	3		3.2	12th-14th c.
195	HOLL1			3	121		3.2	L.13th-14th c.
195	HOLL2			1	15		3.2	L.13th-14th c.
195	MCW4			1	16		3.2	12th-14th c.
195	MCW6	Bowl	THEV	1	20		3.2	12th-14th c.
195	MCW7			2	17		3.2	12th-14th c.
199	EMWSS1			1	7		3.2	11th-13th c.
199	MCW1			1	3		3.2	12th-14th c.
199	MCW7			1	4		3.2	12th-14th c.
199	MSDW			1	6		3.2	12th-13th c.
199	MSHW	Jar	SEV	2	20		3.2	12th-13th c.
204	EMWG			1	6		3.1	11th-12th c.
208	COLC			4	28		3.1	12th-14th c.
208	EMW			4	16		3.1	11th-12th c.
208	EMWE			4	13		3.1	11th-13th c.
208	EMWE	Jar	SEV	1	4		3.1	11th-13th c.
208	EMWE	Jar	UPEV	1	15	L.12-E.13	3.1	11th-13th c.

Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/g	Spot date	Phase	Fabric date range
208	EMWG			1	8		3.1	11th-12th c.
208	EMWSS1			4	24		3.1	11th-13th c.
208	HFW1			4	22		3.1	M.12th-M.13th c.
208	HOLG			4	27		3.1	L.13th-E.14th c.
208	HOLL1			4	23		3.1	L.13th-14th c.
208	HOLL1	Jar	UPTH	1	34		3.1	L.13th-14th c.
208	HOLL2			2	14		3.1	L.13th-14th c.
208	MCW1			4	18		3.1	12th-14th c.
208	MCW2			1	34		3.1	12th-14th c.
208	MCW3			1	5		3.1	12th-14th c.
208	MCW4			1	7		3.1	12th-14th c.
208	MCW5			4	27		3.1	12th-14th c.
208	MCW6			4	47		3.1	12th-14th c.
208	MCW6		SQBD	1	6		3.1	12th-14th c.
208	MCW7	Jar	UPEV	1	6		3.1	12th-14th c.
208	MCWG			2	13		3.1	L.11th-13th c?
208	MCWM2			2	10		3.1	12th-14th c.
208	MSHW			1	3		3.1	12th-13th c.
208	UPG			1	5		3.1	L.12th-14th c.
208	YAR			1	3		3.1	11th-12th c.
210	EMW			1	4		3.2	11th-12th c.
210	EMWSPHG1			1	7		3.2	11th-13th c.
210	EMWSPHG2	Jar	UPEV	1	12	12-13	3.2	11th-13th c.
210	EMWSS1	Jar	EVBD	2	21		3.2	11th-13th c.
210	MCW5	Jar	EVBD	1	11		3.2	12th-14th c.
212	EMWSS1			1	3		3.2	11th-13th c.
212	HOLL1			1	3		3.2	L.13th-14th c.
215	HOLL1	Bowl	EVSQ	1	10		2	L.13th-14th c.
215	MCW7			1	3		2	12th-14th c.
215	MSDW			1	6		2	12th-13th c.
219	EMW			1	4		3.1	11th-12th c.
219	EMWSPHG2			1	31		3.1	11th-13th c.
219	EMWSS1			1	33		3.1	11th-13th c.
224	EMWSS1			1	12		3.1	11th-13th c.
224	MCW1			1	3		3.1	12th-14th c.
224	MCW3			2	8		3.1	12th-14th c.
224	MCW9			1	9		3.1	12th-14th c.
226	COLC			1	2		3.1	12th-14th c.
226	EMW			1	3		3.1	11th-12th c.
226	EMWG			1	1		3.1	11th-12th c.
226	HOLL1			3	14		3.1	L.13th-14th c.

Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/g	Spot date	Phase	Fabric date range
226	MCW5			1	5		3.1	12th-14th c.
226	MCW7			1	3		3.1	12th-14th c.
227	EMWM			1	3		3.2	11th-13th c.
267	HOLL1			1	10		3.2	L.13th-14th c.
267	MCW3	Jar	THEV	1	6		3.2	12th-14th c.
267	MCW6			2	6		3.2	12th-14th c.
269	HOLG			1	119		3.2	L.13th-E.14th c.
272	EMW			1	3		3.2	11th-12th c.
272	EMWSS1			3	15		3.2	11th-13th c.
272	HFW1			2	7		3.2	M.12th-M.13th c.
272	HOLG			5	207		3.2	L.13th-E.14th c.
272	HOLL1			8	48		3.2	L.13th-14th c.
272	HOLL1	Jar	SQBD	1	5		3.2	L.13th-14th c.
272	LOND			1	3		3.2	L.12th-E.14th c.
272	MCW1			2	7		3.2	12th-14th c.
272	MCW1	Jar		6	94		3.2	12th-14th c.
272	MCW4			4	30		3.2	12th-14th c.
272	MCW5			4	21		3.2	12th-14th c.
272	MCW7			4	39		3.2	12th-14th c.
272	MCWM2			1	7		3.2	12th-14th c.
272	MTN1			1	4		3.2	12th-13th c.
272	UPG			1	3		3.2	L.12th-14th c.
273	EMWE			2	35		3.2	11th-13th c.
273	EMWG			3	113		3.2	11th-12th c.
273	EMWSS1			4	13		3.2	11th-13th c.
273	HFW1			1	9		3.2	M.12th-M.13th c.
273	HOLG			2	12		3.2	L.13th-E.14th c.
273	HOLL1			8	65		3.2	L.13th-14th c.
273	MCW1			1	16		3.2	12th-14th c.
273	MCW5			2	10		3.2	12th-14th c.
273	MCW5	Jar	SQBD	1	13		3.2	12th-14th c.
273	MCW7			2	15		3.2	12th-14th c.
273	MCW9			1	14		3.2	12th-14th c.
273	MCWG			1	23		3.2	L.11th-13th c?
273	MCWM2			2	21		3.2	12th-14th c.
273	YAR			1	4		3.2	11th-12th c.
282	HOLL1			3	15		3.2	L.13th-14th c.
283	COLC	Jar	UPBD	1	5	13	4	12th-14th c.
285	HCW			1	15		4	L.12th-13th c.
285	MCW1			1	3		4	12th-14th c.

Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/g	Spot date	Phase	Fabric date range
285	MCW6			1	28		4	12th-14th c.
287	HOLG	Jug		1	13		3.2	L.13th-E.14th c.
305	EMW			1	3		2	11th-12th c.
305	EMWSS1	Jar	FTBD	1	16	12-13	2	11th-13th c.
316	HFW1			1	3		3.2	M.12th-M.13th c.
346	HOLL1			2	13		3.1	L.13th-14th c.
346	MCWM1			1	13		3.1	12th-14th c.
346	MIPS	Jar	FLAR	7	38		3.1	L.13th-E.14th c.
348	EMWSS1			1	2		3.1	11th-13th c.
348	HCW			1	6		3.1	L.12th-13th c.
348	HOLG			1	15		3.1	L.13th-E.14th c.
348	HOLL1			9	93		3.1	L.13th-14th c.
348	HOLL1	Bowl	SQBD	1	17		3.1	L.13th-14th c.
348	HOLL1	Jar	SQBD	1	9		3.1	L.13th-14th c.
348	HOLL2			1	16		3.1	L.13th-14th c.
348	HOLL2	Jar	UPBD	1	11	13	3.1	L.13th-14th c.
348	MCW1			3	54		3.1	12th-14th c.
348	MCW3			1	22		3.1	12th-14th c.
348	MCW5			1	10		3.1	12th-14th c.
348	MCW9			1	11		3.1	12th-14th c.
348	MCWM1			1	5		3.1	12th-14th c.
348	MIPS			1	11		3.1	L.13th-E.14th c.
348	MTN1	Bowl	EVSQ	1	29		3.1	12th-13th c.
348	YAR	Jar	UPBD	1	5		3.1	11th-12th c.
350	HOLL2	Jar	UPBD	1	11		3.1	L.13th-14th c.
350	MCW6	Bowl	EV	1	34		3.1	12th-14th c.
350	MCWG			1	17		3.1	L.11th-13th c?
350	MCWM1			1	9		3.1	12th-14th c.
350	MIPS			2	31		3.1	L.13th-E.14th c.
360	HOLG			2	15		3.2	L.13th-E.14th c.
360	HOLL1			2	19		3.2	L.13th-14th c.
360	MCW1			1	16		3.2	12th-14th c.
362	MCW2	Bowl?		1	11		3.2	12th-14th c.
370	EMW			1	5		4	11th-12th c.
370	HOLL1			1	6		4	L.13th-14th c.
370	NLLM	Bowl	THEV	1	32		4	15th-16th c.
375	MIPS	Jar	FLAR	2	17		3.2	L.13th-E.14th c.
378	EMWM			2	11		3.1	11th-13th c.
382	COLC			1	67		4	12th-14th c.

Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/g	Spot date	Phase	Fabric date range
382	COLL	Cauldron	EV	53	1947		4	15th-16th c.
382	HOLL1			12	114		4	L.13th-14th c.
382	HOLL1		EV	1	3		4	L.13th-14th c.
382	HOLL1	Jar		4	101		4	L.13th-14th c.
382	HOLL1	Jar	SQBD	1	12		4	L.13th-14th c.
382	HOLL1	Jar	UPFT	3	74		4	L.13th-14th c.
382	HOLL1	Jug	UPTH	1	4		4	L.13th-14th c.
382	HOLL2			1	8		4	L.13th-14th c.
382	IPSG			3	31		4	L.13th-E.14th c.
382	MCW2			1	20		4	12th-14th c.
382	MCW3			3	53		4	12th-14th c.
382	MCW4			6	222		4	12th-14th c.
382	MCW5			2	25		4	12th-14th c.
382	MCW6			2	41		4	12th-14th c.
382	MCW8			1	12		4	12th-14th c.
382	MCWM1			1	30		4	12th-14th c.
382	MCWM1	Jar	UPEV	3	69		4	12th-14th c.
382	MCWM2	Jug	TRBD	1	9		4	12th-14th c.
384	COLL	Cauldron		10	326		4	15th-16th c.
384	MCW4			1	30		4	12th-14th c.
384	MCW6			2	13		4	12th-14th c.
384	MCWG			1	7		4	L.11th-13th c?
384	MCWM1			1	20		4	12th-14th c.
386	EMWSPHG2			1	12		4	11th-13th c.
386	EMWSS1			2	17		4	11th-13th c.
386	HOLL1			10	171		4	L.13th-14th c.
386	HOLL1	Bowl	EVSQ	1	34		4	L.13th-14th c.
386	HOLL1	Jar	COLL	1	18		4	L.13th-14th c.
386	HOLL1	Jar	FLAR	1	20		4	L.13th-14th c.
386	IPSG			1	8		4	L.13th-E.14th c.
386	MCW2			1	8		4	12th-14th c.
386	MCW4	Jar	EVSQ	1	6		4	12th-14th c.
386	MCW6			2	19		4	12th-14th c.
386	MCW7			1	4		4	12th-14th c.
386	MIPS			1	6		4	L.13th-E.14th c.
390	EMWSPHG2			1	16		3.1	11th-13th c.
390	HOLL1			1	10		3.1	L.13th-14th c.
390	HOLL2	Bowl?	EVSQ	1	24		3.1	L.13th-14th c.
390	MCW4			1	29		3.1	12th-14th c.
390	MCW7			1	51		3.1	12th-14th c.
390	MCW7	Bowl	EVBD	1	37		3.1	12th-14th c.

Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/g	Spot date	Phase	Fabric date range
390	MCWG			1	7		3.1	L.11th-13th c?
402	HOLL2			1	4		3.2	L.13th-14th c.
402	IPSG			1	13		3.2	L.13th-E.14th c.
403	EMWE			1	2		3.2	11th-13th c.
403	EMWM			1	4		3.2	11th-13th c.
403	HOLL1			1	7		3.2	L.13th-14th c.
403	MCW2			1	11		3.2	12th-14th c.
403	MCW4			1	3		3.2	12th-14th c.
403	MCW6			1	14		3.2	12th-14th c.
404	COLC			1	3		3.2	12th-14th c.
404	COLG			1	16		3.2	L.13th-M.16th c.
404	EMW			1	9		3.2	11th-12th c.
404	HOLG			1	42		3.2	L.13th-E.14th c.
404	HOLL1			11	141		3.2	L.13th-14th c.
404	HOLL1	Jar	TAP	1	11		3.2	L.13th-14th c.
404	HOLL2			1	16		3.2	L.13th-14th c.
404	HOLL2	Jug		1	78		3.2	L.13th-14th c.
404	MCW2			1	13		3.2	12th-14th c.
404	MCW3			1	6		3.2	12th-14th c.
404	MCW6			8	57		3.2	12th-14th c.
404	MCW6	Jar	UPTH	1	21		3.2	12th-14th c.
404	MCW8			1	9		3.2	12th-14th c.
404	MCWM1			1	24		3.2	12th-14th c.
406	HOLL1			3	21		3.2	L.13th-14th c.
408	HOLL1			1	21		3.2	L.13th-14th c.
408	MCW5			1	2		3.2	12th-14th c.
410	EMW			2	8		3.2	11th-12th c.
410	EMWG			1	17		3.2	11th-12th c.
410	EMWSS1			2	13		3.2	11th-13th c.
410	HOLG			6	110		3.2	L.13th-E.14th c.
410	HOLL1			25	432		3.2	L.13th-14th c.
410	HOLL1	Jar	UPEV	1	42		3.2	L.13th-14th c.
410	IPSG			1	4		3.2	L.13th-E.14th c.
410	MCW1			3	14		3.2	12th-14th c.
410	MCW2			4	103		3.2	12th-14th c.
410	MCW3			14	281		3.2	12th-14th c.
410	MCW5			1	9		3.2	12th-14th c.
410	MCW6			29	615		3.2	12th-14th c.
410	MCW6	Jar	FLAR	1	16		3.2	12th-14th c.
410	MCW6	Jar	UPTH	2	52		3.2	12th-14th c.

Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/g	Spot date	Phase	Fabric date range
410	MCW7			4	70		3.2	12th-14th c.
411	EMWG			1	3		3.2	11th-12th c.
411	EMWSS1			2	13		3.2	11th-13th c.
411	HOLL2			4	42		3.2	L.13th-14th c.
411	IPSG			2	63		3.2	L.13th-E.14th c.
411	MCW4			1	23		3.2	12th-14th c.
413	EMWSPHG1			1	13		3.1	11th-13th c.
413	HOLG			1	19		3.1	L.13th-E.14th c.
413	HOLG	Jug	TRBD	1	65		3.1	L.13th-E.14th c.
413	HOLL1			10	212		3.1	L.13th-14th c.
413	HOLL1	Jug	EV	1	13		3.1	L.13th-14th c.
413	HOLL2			2	15		3.1	L.13th-14th c.
413	MCW1			3	8		3.1	12th-14th c.
413	MCW4			3	48		3.1	12th-14th c.
413	MCW6			6	153		3.1	12th-14th c.
413	MCW6	Jar	THEV	1	11		3.1	12th-14th c.
413	MCWM1			1	17		3.1	12th-14th c.
413	MSHW			1	8		3.1	12th-13th c.
413	MTN1			1	34		3.1	12th-13th c.
414	EMWE			1	4		3.1	11th-13th c.
414	HOLG			1	6		3.1	L.13th-E.14th c.
414	HOLL1	Jar	UPTH	1	7		3.1	L.13th-14th c.
414	MCW2			1	36		3.1	12th-14th c.
414	MCW6	Jar	FLAR	1	62		3.1	12th-14th c.
416	EMW			1	3		3.2	11th-12th c.
416	MCWM2			1	4		3.2	12th-14th c.
416	YAR			1	11		3.2	11th-12th c.
418	EMWSS1			1	6		3.2	11th-13th c.
418	HOLL1	Bowl	EVSQ	1	21		3.2	L.13th-14th c.
443	MCW6			1	4		3.2	12th-14th c.
448	COLC			1	7		3.2	12th-14th c.
448	HCW			1	3		3.2	L.12th-13th c.
448	MCW4			1	10		3.2	12th-14th c.
448	MCW9			1	5		3.2	12th-14th c.
457	HFW1			1	9		3.2	M.12th-M.13th c.
457	HOLG			1	5		3.2	L.13th-E.14th c.
457	HOLL1			7	56		3.2	L.13th-14th c.
457	MCW2			3	55		3.2	12th-14th c.
457	MCW2	Jar	THEV	1	4		3.2	12th-14th c.
457	MCW4			3	16		3.2	12th-14th c.

Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/g	Spot date	Phase	Fabric date range
464	EMWE			1	58		3.2	11th-13th c.
464	MCW5			1	5		3.2	12th-14th c.
468	EMWG			1	9		2	11th-12th c.
468	EMWSS1			1	11		2	11th-13th c.
468	MCW1			3	59		2	12th-14th c.
477	EMWSPHG1			1	4		2	11th-13th c.
477	EMWSS1			1	14		2	11th-13th c.
477	THET			1	3		2	10th-11th c.
482	HOLL1			2	21		3.2	L.13th-14th c.
482	MCW4			1	9		3.2	12th-14th c.
482	THET			1	3		3.2	10th-11th c.
487	EMWSS1			2	17		3.1	11th-13th c.
488	EMWSS1			3	18		3.1	11th-13th c.
509	EMWSS2			1	8		3.1	11th-13th c.
513	MCWM2			1	5		3.1	12th-14th c.
523	YAR			1	2		2	11th-12th c.
532	HOLL1			1	20		3.1	L.13th-14th c.
536	EMWSPHG2			1	24		3.1	11th-13th c.
536	HOLL1	Bowl	EVSQ	1	28		3.1	L.13th-14th c.
540	COLC			2	28		3.1	12th-14th c.
540	EMWG			1	12		3.1	11th-12th c.
540	EMWSS1			2	14		3.1	11th-13th c.
541	MCWG			1	31		3.1	L.11th-13th c?
544	EMWG			1	4		4	11th-12th c.
544	HFW1			1	5		4	M.12th-M.13th c.
544	HOLL1			1	8		4	L.13th-14th c.
544	MCW4			1	7		4	12th-14th c.
544	MCW5			1	3		4	12th-14th c.
546	EMWG			1	7		3.2	11th-12th c.
546	HOLG	Bowl?		1	38	14?	3.2	L.13th-E.14th c.
546	LMTE			1	3		3.2	15th-16th c.
546	UPG			2	17		3.2	L.12th-14th c.
548	BCSW			1	9		2	L.12th-14th c.
548	HOLL2			1	9		2	L.13th-14th c.
549	EMWSS1			1	6		3.2	11th-13th c.
549	HFW1			1	6		3.2	M.12th-M.13th c.
549	HOLL1			1	3		3.2	L.13th-14th c.
549	MCW4			1	24		3.2	12th-14th c.
549	MCW6			1	4		3.2	12th-14th c.
549	MCW7			1	32		3.2	12th-14th c.
555	MCW4			1	12		3.2	12th-14th c.

Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/g	Spot date	Phase	Fabric date range
564	HOLL1			1	12		2	L.13th-14th c.
564	MCWG			1	13		2	L.11th-13th c?
564	PING			1	17		2	10th-13th c.
565	COLC			1	57		3.1	12th-14th c.
569	HOLL1			1	5		3.2	L.13th-14th c.
583	COLC			1	7		3.1	12th-14th c.
583	EMWE			1	5		3.1	11th-13th c.
583	EMWSS1			2	11		3.1	11th-13th c.
583	HOLL1			1	13		3.1	L.13th-14th c.
583	MCWG	Jug	TAP	1	105		3.1	L.11th-13th c?
587	EMWE			1	8		3.2	11th-13th c.
587	EMWSPHG2			1	14		3.2	11th-13th c.
587	HOLL2			3	25		3.2	L.13th-14th c.
587	MCW2			2	10		3.2	12th-14th c.
594	STND	Jar	UPBD	1	35		3.1	Emed
599	EMWE			1	7		3.2	11th-13th c.
599	EMWSS1			1	11		3.2	11th-13th c.
599	MCW5			1	5		3.2	12th-14th c.
613	EMWG			2	7		3.2	11th-12th c.
613	MCW4			1	7		3.2	12th-14th c.
617	EMWSS1			1	26		3.2	11th-13th c.
621	HOLL1			1	2		3.2	L.13th-14th c.
627	COLC	Jar	FTEV	1	48		3.1	12th-14th c.
627	EMWG			1	7		3.1	11th-12th c.
627	MCW3			1	4		3.1	12th-14th c.
627	MCW4			1	34		3.1	12th-14th c.
629	THET			1	6		3.2	10th-11th c.
631	HOLL1			1	3		3.1	L.13th-14th c.
631	HOLL1	Jar	EVSQ	1	14		3.1	L.13th-14th c.
631	MCW7			2	6		3.1	12th-14th c.
631	MCWM1			1	3		3.1	12th-14th c.
640	EMWSS1			1	3		2	11th-13th c.
642	EMW			1	3		3.2	11th-12th c.
642	EMWE			1	9		3.2	11th-13th c.
642	HCW			1	3		3.2	L.12th-13th c.
642	HOLL1			2	21		3.2	L.13th-14th c.
642	HOLL2			1	4		3.2	L.13th-14th c.
642	MCWG			1	12		3.2	L.11th-13th c?
642	MCWG	Jar	TAP	1	13		3.2	L.11th-13th c?
646	HOLG			1	60		3.2	L.13th-E.14th c.

Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/g	Spot date	Phase	Fabric date range
646	HOLL1			2	7		3.2	L.13th-14th c.
646	MCW3	Jar	COLL	1	8		3.2	12th-14th c.
646	MCW6			1	3		3.2	12th-14th c.
646	MCW7			3	13		3.2	12th-14th c.
646	MCWG			1	3		3.2	L.11th-13th c?
650	EMWSS1			1	7		2	11th-13th c.
651	YAR			2	16		2	11th-12th c.
655	EMWSS1			1	1		3.1	11th-13th c.
655	YAR			1	2		3.1	11th-12th c.
664	BCSW			1	31		3.1	L.12th-14th c.
664	MCWM1			1	4		3.1	12th-14th c.
667	HOLL1			1	5		3.2	L.13th-14th c.
672	EMWG			1	8		3.2	11th-12th c.
672	EMWSS1	Jar?	THEV	1	21		3.2	11th-13th c.
674	EMW			1	2		3.2	11th-12th c.
674	EMWG			1	5		3.2	11th-12th c.
674	EMWSPHG1			2	10		3.2	11th-13th c.
674	EMWSS1			1	7		3.2	11th-13th c.
682	THET			1	3		3.2	10th-11th c.
684	HOLL1			1	36		3.2	L.13th-14th c.
684	MCW7	Bowl	EVSQ	2	30		3.2	12th-14th c.
686	COLC			1	7		3.2	12th-14th c.
686	EMWSS1			1	4		3.2	11th-13th c.
688	HOLL1			1	36		3.2	L.13th-14th c.
690	EMW			1	1		3.1	11th-12th c.
690	EMWSS1	Bowl	BD	1	20		3.1	11th-13th c.
690	HOLG			1	10		3.1	L.13th-E.14th c.
690	HOLL1			1	16		3.1	L.13th-14th c.
690	MCW8			1	5		3.1	12th-14th c.
690	MCWG			2	19		3.1	L.11th-13th c?
694	EMWSS1			1	7		3.2	11th-13th c.
694	MCWG	Jug?	SQEV	1	10		3.2	L.11th-13th c?
694	MTN1	Jar	THEV	1	42		3.2	12th-13th c.
696	COLC	Jar	UPEV	1	12		3.2	12th-14th c.
696	EMWG			1	8		3.2	11th-12th c.
696	EMWSS1			3	13		3.2	11th-13th c.
696	EMWSS1	Jar	UPBD	1	14		3.2	11th-13th c.
696	HCW			1	2		3.2	L.12th-13th c.
696	MCW1			2	23		3.2	12th-14th c.
696	MCW2			1	16		3.2	12th-14th c.
696	MCW6	Jar	FLAR	1	5		3.2	12th-14th c.

Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/g	Spot date	Phase	Fabric date range
696	MCWG			2	16		3.2	L.11th-13th c?
696	MCWM1			1	9		3.2	12th-14th c.
700	THET			1	5		3.2	10th-11th c.
704	EMWSS1	Jar	EV	1	6		3.2	11th-13th c.
710	YAR			1	8		2	11th-12th c.
716	HOLL1			3	26		4	L.13th-14th c.
722	EMW			1	3		3.2	11th-12th c.
722	HOLL1		EVSQ	1	12		3.2	L.13th-14th c.
722	HOLL2			1	9		3.2	L.13th-14th c.
722	MCW4	Bowl	FTEV	1	24		3.2	12th-14th c.
722	MTN1	Jar	THEV	1	6		3.2	12th-13th c.
722	YAR			1	3		3.2	11th-12th c.
730	HOLL1			1	25		3.2	L.13th-14th c.
99999	HOLG			1	11			L.13th-E.14th c.
99999	HOLL1			2	37			L.13th-14th c.
99999	HOLL2			1	5			L.13th-14th c.
99999	LMTE			1	8			15th-16th c.
99999	MCW2			2	18			12th-14th c.
99999	MCW3			1	5			12th-14th c.
99999	MCW6	Jar	THEV	1	5			12th-14th c.
99999	MCW7			2	29			12th-14th c.

4.9.6 These non-local sherds were included in the assemblage but are thought to be wrongly labelled:

Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	N0	Wt/g	Phase	Fabric Date Range
578	CONM			3	30	3.2	
578	GRIM			1	4	3.2	L.12th-14th c.
578	LSCW			7	96	3.2	13th-14th c.
578	LSCW	Bowl	UPFT	1	126	3.2	13th-14th c.

C.7 Clay tobacco pipes

By Carole Fletcher

C.7.1 During the excavation, four fragments of white ball clay tobacco pipe were recovered from pit **5**, ditch **260**, and from unstratified deposits. Terminology used in this report is taken from Oswald's simplified general typology (Oswald 1975, 37–41) and Crummy and Hind (Crummy 1988, 47-66). A quantification table for the clay pipes can be found at the end of this report, based on the recording methods recommended by the Society for Clay Pipe Research (http://scpr.co/PDFs/Resources/White%20BAR%20Appendix%204.pdf). Stem borehole diameter recording has not been undertaken on this assemblage due to its limited size.

C.7.2 The clay tobacco pipe recovered represents what are most likely a casually discarded pipe stem and a broken bowl of Oswald type 10 (Oswald 1975, 37). The pipe fragments do little other than to indicate the consumption of tobacco on or in the vicinity of the site, most likely in the 18th or 19th century, when considered in relation to the pottery also recovered from pit **5** (see Anderson App. C.6). The plain and fragmentary nature of the assemblage means it is of little significance. The following catalogue acts as a full record and the clay tobacco pipe may be deselected prior to archival deposition.

Context	Cut	Form	No of pipe stem fragments	No of complete bowls or fragments	Description	Weight (kg)	Date
3 Phase5	**5** pit	Pipe stem	1		Pipe stem fragment 41mm in length, oval in profile with slightly flattened sides with obvious, but trimmed, mould lines.	0.003	Not closely datable
4 Phase 5	**5** pit	Pipe Stem	1		Pipe stem fragment 37mm in length oval in profile with well-trimmed mould lines.	0.003	Not closely datable
261 Phase 3.1	**260** ditch	Pipe Stem	1		Abraded short, fragment of pipe stem, blackened and grey around the bore, somewhat also somewhat grey on surface indicating usage and or cleaning. 22mm long, sub-rounded, no obvious mould seams.	0.002	Not closely datable
99999		Oswald type 10		1	Near complete bowl, triangular section missing from rim and wall, neatly finished rim, internally discoloured from use and cleaning, side wall externally blackened from cleaning. Short length of surviving stem (18mm), sub-rounded, slightly irregular foot due to the poorly trimmed front mould line where it meets the heel. Back of bowl mould line trimmed in such a way as to leave an obvious flattened surface on the bowl. Slightly burnished around seams.	0.017	1700-1740
Total			**3**	**1**		**0.025**	

Table 22-Clay Tobacco Pipes

C.8 Worked stone

By Simon Timberlake

Introduction

C.8.1 A total of 36kg (x70 pieces) of stone were examined from this excavation, of which 34.26 kg consisted of fragmentary lava quern, the vast majority of which was identified as being of 'Saxon' (Early Medieval) rotary collared quern type and Medieval pot quern. The assemblage was excavated between December 2016 and February 2017, the quern being recovered from 12th-14th century settlement features (ditches, postholes and pits) as well as from a 14th-15th century medieval buried soil midden which overlaid and sealed these.

C.8.2 All of the worked stone (quern) examined appeared to be medieval in date, although the 'Saxon' type collared quern is typically thought of as being pre-11th century AD, although clearly used later, sometimes as curated/ re-worked millstone, and sometimes as re-cycled stone used in flooring and hearth surrounds.

C.8.3 A few pieces of burnt and calcined sandstone were recovered from the fill (293) of an Early Bronze Age (Beaker) pit (294), and a single burnt waterworn pebble from context (362).

C.8.4 A glacial erratic slab of quartzitic sandstone, which had been opportunistically used perhaps as a whetstone just upon one face, was recovered from a 13-14th century feature (fill 208, ditch 209, Phase 3.1). The stone showed no evidence of having been fashioned, nor of being used more than once or twice for this purpose.

Methodology

C.8.5 All the stone was identified visually using an illuminated x10 magnifying lens, and compared where necessary with an archaeological worked stone reference collection. This included a number of specimens of basalt collected from the lava flow beds quarried in the Roman-Medieval quern quarries at Mayen, Germany. Projected quern diameters were estimated using a chart, and in some cases this involved re-fitting rim fragments. A dropper bottle containing dilute hydrochloric acid was used to confirm the presence or absence of calcite in the rock.

Catalogue and description of worked stone

C.8.6 A full analysis of the worked stone has revealed a fragmentary, burnt and somewhat modified assemblage of partially re-cycled lava quern dumped as discarded stone within medieval features. Some of this stone (up to 20%) shows signs of having been broken up and chiselled to shape to fit what may once have been the sides of hearth surrounds or gaps within slab floors, suggesting a long history of subsequent use.

C.8.7 Primary use appears to be as hand mill rotary querns, some 59% (by weight) of these being made up of large relatively thin (20-40 mm thick) worn stones of the 'Saxon' (Early Medieval) type with original diameters of between 400-600 mm, with most of the remaining material (36%) consisting of broken-up medieval pot quern (illustration

1). The latter become increasingly common in urban centres from the 13th century onwards.

C.8.8 The current assemblage is split almost equally between upper and lower stones (53% upper / 47% lower (by weight)): see illustration 2). This suggests an in situ (though probably now mixed-up and separated) site-based assemblage.

C.8.9 A rather unusual example of a miniaturised quern just 180mm in diameter (SF 42; upper stone, Fig. 18) was encountered (within context 258, ditch 241, Phase 5); perhaps a modified form of pot quern, but one with a rather amateurishly dressed grind surface consisting of harps of 8-9 crudely-cut shallow furrows. Yet another pot quern (upper stone) encountered from context (fill 453, posthole 45, Phase 2) included a variation of the 'Saxon' collared rim surround to the eye or grain-feed hopper. Alongside this there was a slotted circumferential rim which evidently fitted into a circular groove intended to help centre its rotation within the basal stone. The upper grinding surface of this and several other of the pot querns showed the characteristic signs of rotational polish and scoring present on the friction surfaces located just below the outside rims. Furrow dressing is more typically (but not universally) applied to the basal recessed stone of the pot quern (see examples from Phase 4 midden 133, SFs 65 + 39), but is invariably absent within the earlier 'Saxon' type hand mills (but note the exception from context 468, ditch 467, Phase 2 SF 66). Amongst the latter we find crude pick point dressing of the upper and lower non-grinding surfaces which appears to be a characteristic feature; both this and the sometimes perforated small holes intended for the fixing of handles (witness that from fill 210, posthole 211, phase 3.1<30> and posthole 277, Phase 3.1) closely resemble that shown on drawing of the Anglo-Saxon lava quern from Dorestad in the Netherlands (Watts 2002, 39, fig 14 [reproduced here as illustration 4]).

C.8.10 Full details of this quern assemblage are provided in Table 23. This includes a hand-specimen petrographic assessment of lava type, a summary description of which is provided in the accompanying key. This assessment was undertaken with a view to looking for any correlation(s) between lava bed and date / type of quern, but no meaningful patterning could be detected, the lava beds probably varying significantly between the top and bottom of flows, and probably also laterally in their inclusions.

Context	SF no	nos frags	dimensions (mm)	Wt (kg)	basalt type	U/ L stone	estim stone diam (mm)	eye diam (mm)	quern type	grind surface	burnt?	Comment
478	123	1	180x150x60	2.62	A	U	530	150	pot ?	4	B (soot)	
478	124	12	largest 95x85x23	1.11	B	U?	530		Saxon	4	B	re-fitting rim frags
672	130	2	190x90x 22-15	0.58	B	U	530+		Saxon	3	B	
585	129	1	280x180x 20-15	2.18	C	L?	520+		Saxon	2		rough base
210	30	2	160x150x 30-21	0.99	E	U	530+		Saxon	4	B (soot)	15 mm holes for handle
208	27	1	90x70x20-15	0.16	E	U?			Saxon?			
159	35	4	45x45x15	0.05	F	?			?			
532		2	40x15	0.02	D?	?			?			
712		1	140x60x25-26	0.28	A	L			Saxon	2	B (soot)	
583		1	140x110x 40-50	0.7	E	L?	530+		Saxon	5		
227	34	1	80x75x60	0.55	E	L			pot ?	4	B (soot)	broken rim?
277		1	160x130x 20-25	0.69	F	U	520+		Saxon	4		10mm hole for handle
258	42	1	150x90x35	0.58	A	U	180	40	modified	3		reworked miniature with harp dressed furrows
599		1	150x120x 25-35	0.72	C	U	600+		Saxon	4		
377		1	110x70x35-33	0.31	D	U	500		Saxon		B	
370		1	45x70x27	0.11	D	?			?			
544		1	45x25x15	0.02								
696		1	25x20x10	0.01								
672		1	35x25x20	0.02								
453		1	200x130x 35-40 > 45	1.5	E	L	620		Saxon	3		re-shape with chisel
453		1	220x210 x 75-22	4.02	D	U	550 max	120	pot ?	5		collar+ unusual rim channel
711		1	200x110x60-55	1.65	E	U	400+	50	pot ?	2	B (soot)	
418		1	140x130x 80-50	1.63	A	U	500+	100	Saxon	4		collar 70mm x 25 mm
468	66	1	210x140x 25-40	1.27	C	L	640+		Saxon?	3	B	sickle-furrow dressed (15 mm)
477		1	135x100x 22-25	0.44	A	L	520		Saxon	4	B	
404		1	150x70x40-25	0.50	B	L	?		Saxon	2		
414		1	160x125x30-35	0.68	B	L	400+		Saxon?	4	B	
128		4	10-40	0.15	F	?			?		B	
133		1	80x60x55-50	0.31		L?	400+		Saxon			
133		1	130x60x45-38	0.56	A	L	460-520		pot ?	5		rotary groove/ polish on rim
133		1	140x80x60	0.71	A	U?	520		?			
133		1	110x65x50-45	0.48	F	L			pot	2	B (soot)	
133		1	70x50x23-35	0.15	A	U			Saxon		B (sooted)	
133		1	70x50x15-18	0.09	A	L?			Saxon	1		
133	65	1	110x65x20-32	0.32	C	L	?		pot ?	1	B (soot)	furrow dress (15mm)
133	127	1	215x75x 50-60	1.10	A	L	700?		Saxon	3		convex grind sfc
133	46	1	70x30x27-30	0.10	E	L?			Saxon?	4	B (soot)	
133	39	1	50x40x40	0.11	A	L			pot ?	1		furrow dressed (10mm)
133		1	265x100x55	2.01	C	U	530?	70	pot ?	2		
133	41	1	160x120x 45-65	1.91	D	L	?		Saxon	4		
133	44	1	170x130x 35-22	1.1	E	L?	520+		Saxon	4	B (soot)	
133		1	35	0.02	F						B	
133	128	3	60x30-35 + 85x28-38	0.52	E	L?			Saxon		B	from same qu
2		1	165x135x 25-45	1.23	E	L	440+		Saxon	2		convex grind sfc

Table 23: Catalogue of lava quern. Total weight quern=34.26 kg

Basalt type **A** = hard, coarse vesicular, med grey, pyroclast inclus, small pyroxene phenocryst (Mayen quarries?); **B** = light grey, fine vesicular, larger augite phenocryst, zeolite infill; **C** = dark grey, fine vesicular, minor zeolite + hematite infill of vesicles; **D** = moderate vesicular, light-mid grey, pyroclast inclus.+ zeolite; **E** = coarsely vesicular, hard grey, some larger vesicle zeolite fill + pyroxene phenocrysts; **F** = fine grain vesicular, mid grey, soft with no zeolite infill
U/L stone **U** = upper stone; **L** = lower stone

Quern type **Saxon** = 'Saxon' or Early Medieval forms with raised collars around the eye, flat-concave grind surfaces (US), and occasional holes for handles; **pot** = fragments of pot quern (millstone) with upper stones inset into lower + evidence of rim polish
Grind surface **1** = little or no wear; **2** = minor wear (patchy); **3** = flattened ridges; **4** = more extensive wear (flattened with some polish); **5** = finely ground polish and rotational grooving (e.g. internal rims of pot querns)
Burnt? **B**= evidence for burning, including soot stains, suggesting re-use as hearth stone

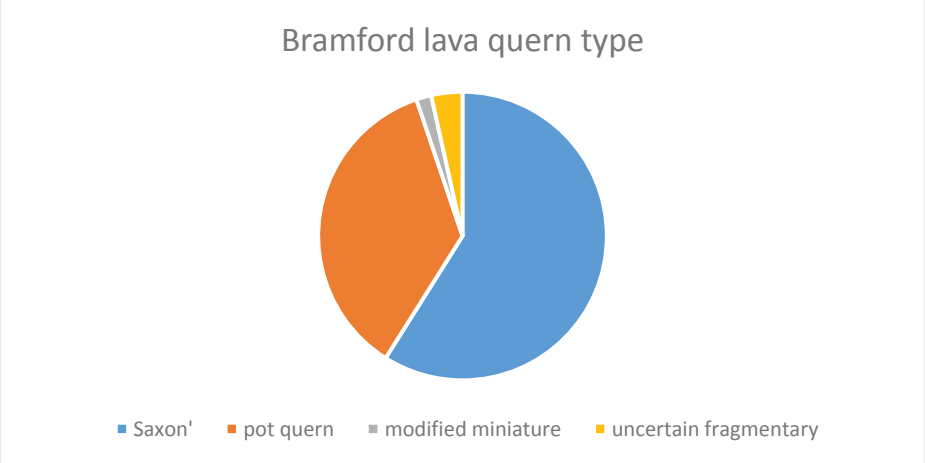

Illustration 1: Distribution of lava quern rotary mill types present.

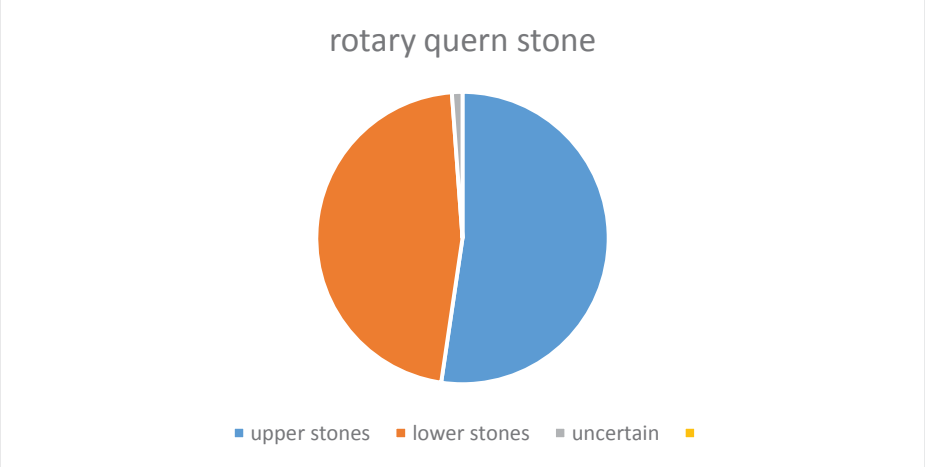

Illustration 2: Percentages of upper and lower stones present

Illustration 3: Re-fitted rim fragments for upper stone of the 'Saxon' type lava quern <124>

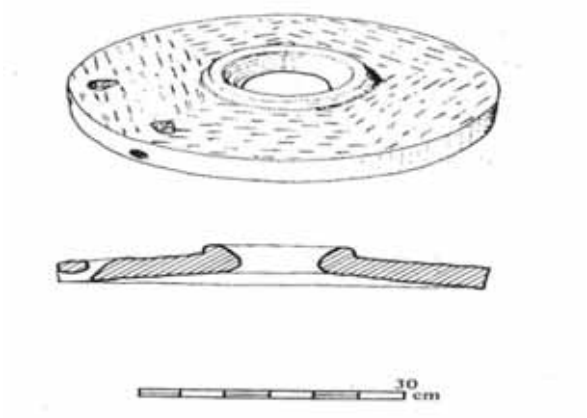

Illustration 4: Saxon quern (after Watts 2002)

Illustration 5: Medieval quern operation
(www.onlineacademiccommunity.uvic.ca//brewing)

Quern typology and dating

C.8.11 This unusually large and moderately well preserved assemblage of medieval lava quern (for East Anglia) has permitted some useful comparisons to be made both of date and the evolution of type. This change from Roman to Anglo-Saxon (and Early medieval) forms of rotary hand quern made from Mayen and Niedermendig lavas is moderately well documented (Hörter et al. 1951; Watts 2002,33-42; Mangartz 2008); the earliest medieval querns being somewhat larger in diameter but often thinner, with larger eyes and collars in the centre of the upper stones, an absence of furrow dressing upon the grind surfaces, a distinctive pick dressing on top, and frequently also small L-shaped perforations for handles (such as for the rope attachment of the upper stone to a wooden pole suspended from the roof rafters – and used for the easy turning of the mill: See Illustration 5). All or most of these features are recognisable within the fragmentary assemblage of 'Saxon' type quern from Bramford.

C.8.12 Although produced from the 7th-8th centuries AD, lava querns of the 'Saxon' type become more commonplace in Europe during the 9th - 10th century AD, reflecting the re-activation of the Roman quarries at Mayen (Hörter et al. ibid., 73) and also the increase in cross-channel trade. Nevertheless, it is clear that in England we witness the continuing import of these earlier models well beyond the introduction of the pot quern which began to be produced at Mayen (and later Niedermendig) around AD 1000. More important still was the continuing curation of old quern stone(s), its recycling, and sometimes even its refurbishment or complete re-fashioning of querns from broken material. We are probably witnessing this same phenomenon in the Bramford assemblage, with the use of old and worn quern to the point of destruction, and also the relatively unskilled attempts at manufacturing a miniature handmill from what was probably redundant stone. Beyond the useable life of this quern we then witness its 're-use' as hearth surround stone, or possibly as stone for floors or walls. We cannot confirm such use at Bramford, yet there are numerous examples of the discovery of quern used within the ovens and hearths of medieval houses, and sometimes also its deliberate concealment to avoid confiscation at a time of the rise of the manorial mill; the privilege of the use of which would have been an important source of income for the manor or church (Watts ibid., 40).

C.8.13 The first appearance in England of three different styles of pot quern manufactured at and imported from the Mayen-Niedermendig quarries can be dated the 12th century. However, this reflect the fashion within the urban centres of London and Winchester (Watts ibid., 42), thus a more realistic estimate for its commonplace use within the rural areas of England is likely to be the 13th century or later. This accords well with the evidence from Bramford.

C.8.14 All of the putative pot quern fragments recovered from The Street excavation come from contexts which have been pottery-dated to the 13th-14th centuries, and post-that from a buried soil (133) which dates to the 14th-15th. By contrast, the fragmentary 'Saxon' (early Medieval) quern has been found within a wider range of dated features, the earliest of which (context 477, pit 479, Phase 2) can be securely dated to the 11th – 12th century (which also includes Late Saxon Thetford Ware), and

the latest to the 14th-15th. More than likely this reflects the re-cycling of discarded material, but it may also reflect some element of continuing use.

Notes on the production and trade of quernstone from the Mayen – Niedermendig quarry source, Eifel Region Germany.

C.8.15 Quern production at Mayen begins in the Late Neolithic, and was already considerably developed by the Late Iron Age (La Tène) phase, although the height of production and trade with Britain and the Low Countries wasn't reached until Roman times. The latter expansion in production at Mayen followed the complete removal of the overburden of pumice ash deposits, and subsequently quarrying began on an industrial scale along a front 5000 metres long and up to 50 metres deep into the bedded lava flows, this involving the total removal of at least one and a quarter million cubic metres of stone (Hörter et al. ibid., 72) Boats laden with quern and millstone as ballast left the port of Andernach on the Rhine for London and Colchester. Quern blanks or rough-outs were prepared at the quarry site(s) themselves from the splitting and shaping of the polygonal-shaped columns of basalt detached from the cooling joints of the flows (Mangartz ibid., 66-67).

C.8.16 This same method of extraction re-commenced in the Anglo-Saxon phase, but on a smaller scale at Mayen, exploiting the un-worked block areas left in between the Roman quarries. Once the industry and trade route(s) were revived in the Mid-Late Saxon times, both finished products (hand querns and millstones) and also blanks were shipped to England from a series of distribution centres, including that of Dorestad in the Netherlands (Parkhouse 1997). London, Southampton and Ipswich were amongst the receiving ports for this trade between the 9th-11th centuries AD, and as the trade declined before its brief revival spurred on by the development of the pot quern and locally produced (English) quern and millstones during the 12th century, we witness a phase of re-cycling of a temporarily scarce resource.

C.8.17 Production shifts from the now largely exhausted surface outcrops at Mayen to the Niedermendig quarries and underground mines during the 11th century AD (Hörter et al. ibid, 68-69), the latter site much more likely to have been the actual source of the pot querns imported into medieval Britain

C.8.18 The relatively high incidence of lava quern at Bramford, both pre- and post-introduction of the pot quern, might relate to its proximity to the port of Ipswich, but also to its distance from the other (contemporary) English production centres for quern such as the Southern Pennines and North Yorkshire.

Conclusions

C.8.19 The lava quern from Bramford represents a large assemblage in regional terms, with evidence for an interesting transition between early Medieval 'Saxon' type grain hand mills and pot querns, as well as for refurbishment and ad hoc. manufacture of new quern from older and redundant material. The appearance of furrow dressed stones amongst some of this 'early quern' is interesting in respect of its similarity to Roman quern style, and also the influence of pot quern introduction. One of the best preserved of these fragmentary pot querns shows elements of incorporation of the 'Saxon' style, as well as an unusual modification added perhaps to true the rotation of

the upper stone. There is yet another interesting dimension to the occurrence and deposition of lava quern stone at this site. This may relate to its residuality and secondary use as hearth stone and flooring material subsequent to its breakage and abandonment as quernstone.

C.9 Ceramic building material (CBM)

By Sue Anderson

C.9.1 Seventy-eight fragments of CBM weighing 13,378g were collected from 19 contexts. The assemblage was quantified (count and weight) by fabric and form. Fabrics were identified on the basis of macroscopic appearance and main inclusions. The width, length and thickness of bricks and floor tiles were measured where possible, but roof tile thicknesses were only measured when another dimension was available.

The assemblage

C.9.2 Table 24 shows the quantification by type and form. The majority of fragments were pieces of brick and roof tile.

Type	Form	code	No	Wt (g)
Roman	Roman tile	RBT	4	439
		RBT?	1	13
Roofing	Plain roof tile: medieval	RTM	2	159
		RTM?	1	49
	Plain roof tile: post-med	RTP	23	1213
	Pantile	PAN	2	236
Walling	Late brick	LB	41	10444
Flooring	Floor tile/brick	FT/FB	1	264
	Floor tile?	FT	3	561
Totals			**78**	**13378**

Table 24. CBM by type and form.

Roman

C.9.3 Four certain and one possible fragments of Roman tile were collected from Phase 3.2-4 layer 133. All were abraded, with two showing signs of possible water-erosion. They were in fine sandy fabrics, with one tile containing mica and clay pellets. Thicknesses of three fragments ranged between 30–34mm, which is within the upper range for roof tiles (flanged tegulae) and the lower range for wall/floor tiles.

Roofing

C.9.4 Twenty fragments of roofing tile were recovered, as shown in Table 25.

Fabric	code	RTM	RTM?	RTP	PAN
Fine sandy	fs	1		6	
Fine sandy with fine chalk	fsc	1			
Fine sandy with clay pellets	fscp			2	
Fine sandy with flint	fsf			2	
Fine sandy ferrous	fsfe			4	2
Fine sandy with grog	fsg			1	
Fine sandy with grog and ferrous	fsgfe			1	
Fine sandy micaceous	fsm			5	
Medium sandy	ms			1	
Medium sandy micaceous with clay pellets	msmcp		1		
White-firing fine sandy	wfs			1	

Table 25. Roofing tiles by fabric and form (fragment count).

C.9.5 The majority of pieces were fully oxidised plain roof tiles in fine and medium sandy fabrics which are likely to be late or post-medieval in date. Medieval roof tiles had reduced cores; both are in similar red-firing fabrics. Only two fragments of pantile were recovered.

Walling

C.9.6 Table 26 shows the quantities of brick fragments by fabric and form.

Fabric	Code	LB
Fine sandy with chalk	fsc	1
Fine sandy ferrous	fsfe	9
Fine sandy with flint and voids	fsfv	1
Fine sandy with grog and ferrous	fsgfe	12
Fine sandy micaceous	fsm	1
fsm with clay pellets	fsmcp	11
fsm with grog	fsmg	1
Medium sandy	ms	1
White-firing fine sandy	wfs	2
wfs with coarse grog	wfg	2

Table 26. Bricks by fabric and form (fragment count).

C.9.7 Fifteen bricks had full thicknesses and varied between 51–62mm thick. Five widths measured 105–118mm. No full lengths were present. Five of the thinner bricks (<55mm) may be of 15th/16th-century date, whilst the rest may be of 17th–19th-century date. Thinner bricks were generally found in association with thicker ones, however.

C.9.8 A number of bricks in this assemblage showed signs of burning, some reduced and others with vitrified surfaces. These were all recovered from Phase 5 features: pits 5, 63 and 76, PHG12 postholes 21 and 23, and ditch 8. It is possible that the bricks had been used in a chimney or possibly a brick kiln before their final deposition.

Flooring

C.9.9 Fragments of three white-firing floor tiles (pamments) and a floor tile/brick were recovered from pit **5**, and ditches **8** and **12** (Phase 5). One fragment with little wear

had a complete thickness of 35mm; the others all showed signs of moderate to heavy wear. This type of tile was commonly used in the 18th/19th centuries to pave well-trodden areas such as kitchens and passageways.

Provenance

C.9.10 Table 27 shows the distribution of CBM by phase/feature.

Phase	Group	Context	Feature type	RBT	RBT?	RTM	RTM?	RTP	PAN	LB	FT	FT/FB
5	8	260	ditch					1		1		
3.1	537	558	ditch			1						
3.1	PHG5	598	post hole					1				
3.2-4	0	133	midden	4	1		1	1		1		
3.2-4	50	371	ditch					2				
5	0	5	pit			1		3		9	1	
5	0	63	pit					1		2		
5	0	76	pit					3		4		
5	10	10	ditch					2				
5	12	12	ditch					1		1		
5	12	149	ditch					1				1
5	8	8	ditch					3	2	3	1	
5	8	88	ditch					1		4		
5	8	145	ditch					2		8	1	
5	PHG12	21	post hole							6		
5	PHG12	23	post hole					1		1		
-	-	0	u/s finds							1		

Table 27. CBM forms by phase and context

C.9.11 Four fragments were recovered from Phase 3.1 (medieval) contexts, of which three were post-medieval (LB, RTP) and one was medieval (RTM). However all are likely to be intrusive in this phase.

C.9.12 Midden 133 contained fragments of Roman tile, medieval roof tile and two post-medieval fragments (RTP, LB) which are likely to be intrusive. However this layer also contained small quantities of late medieval and post-medieval pottery so it may have continued to be reworked in this phase.

C.9.13 Two joining fragments of RTP came from ditch fill 370 in Phase 4 and may be intrusive or contemporary with the latest part of this phase.

C.9.14 The majority of this assemblage was recovered from pits, ditches and postholes assigned to Phase 5. These features each produced small quantities of post-medieval roof tile and brick, with occasional pieces of floor brick/tile. Some of the largest fragments were bricks associated with some of the postholes in PHG12, where presumably they were used as packing material.

Discussion

C.9.15 This is a small and heterogeneous assemblage which includes a few fragments of Roman and medieval phase alongside a larger post-medieval group. All CBM was recovered from pits, ditches, postholes and a midden, and was therefore not in situ in terms of its original use. In some cases it may have been deliberately incorporated into features as packing or hardcore. It is likely to represent demolition rubble from nearby

structures which was later brought to the site, perhaps intentionally to stabilise boggy ground, or accidentally with other waste.

C.9.16 The fabrics and forms are common types found frequently across the region on sites of the relevant phases. The assemblage is fully recorded and could be discarded if required.

C.10 CBM from Attenuation Area

By Carole Fletcher

Introduction and methodology

C.10.1 Eighteen fragments of ceramic building material (CBM) weighing 3.098kg were recovered from context 1018 in ditch **1023**. The assemblage was quantified by context, counted and weighed, with fabric and form recorded where this was identifiable. Only complete dimensions were recorded, which was most commonly thickness. Where possible, the fabrics have been recorded using the fabric series established by Sue Anderson for the previous stage of work (Anderson App.C9).

Assemblage

C.10.2 Ditch **1023** produced a small assemblage of abraded CBM consisting of four fragments of roof tile, 13 pieces of brick, and a floor tile. Most of the brick fragments are in a single fabric, a fine sandy micaceous clay, reddish orange with moderate dark red and pale orange grog; this fabric is equivalent to Anderson's fine sandy micaceous with grog (fsmg) (Anderson section C9).

C.10.3 Only three bricks fragments had full surviving thicknesses, varying from 50 to 58mm, but no full widths or lengths could be established. A corner fragment of what is presumed to be a thin brick, or possibly a floor tile in the same fsmg fabric, was also recovered, heavily worn and with coarser grog than is present in the bricks (up to 16 x 10mm). The thickness varies from 37-44mm, the full width/length cannot be established, however, the surviving length of 150mm, indicates a moderately sized tile. The single fragment of CBM in this fabric from the previous work was dated by Anderson to the post-medieval period and the material recovered here is similarly dated.

C.10.4 A single late brick fragment is in a dull dark red fine sandy clay, which is similar the fabric identified by (Anderson section C9) as fine sandy with grog and ferrous (fsgfe), although the current example has additional angular flint up to 12mm (fine sandy with grog, ferrous and flint (fsgfef)). Also present were two joining fragments (0.187kg) from a thin (42mm), worn brick with reduced surfaces and a trace of ?lime mortar on the header face. The fabric is fine sandy micaceous with clay pellets (fsmcp); two other small brick fragments in this same fabric were also recovered.

C.10.5 The roof tile fragments recovered are in two different fabrics. Two joining fragments form the corner of a tile 13-14mm thick, in a fabric matching Anderson's fine sandy micaceous fabric (fsm), and two fragments of roof tile between 12.5-14mm thick, in

Anderson's fine sandy with clay pellets (fscp). One fragment's surface is completely covered in off-white ?lime mortar.

Discussion

C.10.6 The entire assemblage was recovered from a single feature and, unlike the previous phase of work, it would appear that all of the material is post-medieval, in a more limited range of fabrics. As with the previous phase of work, the CBM is likely to represent demolition rubble from nearby structures and was incorporated into ditch **1023** along with other rubbish. The fabrics and forms are common types frequently found across the region on sites of the relevant period (Anderson section C9). This statement acts as a full record and the CBM may be deselected prior to archive deposition.

Context	Cut	Form	Count	Weight (kg)	Description	Date
1018	**1023**	Roof Tile	2	0.123	Two joining fragments, moderately abraded, from the corner of a tile, most likely a peg tile although no nail hole survives. 13-14mm thick, fabric fsm.	Post-medieval
		Roof tile	1	0.047	Fragment of roof tile, moderately abraded, surviving surfaces are covered with mortar, edge survives. 13mm thick, fabric fscp	Post-medieval
		Roof tile	1	0.084	Fragment of roof tile moderately abraded, both surfaces survive. 13mm thick, fabric fscp	Post-medieval
		Brick	2	0.187	Two joining fragments, moderately abraded-abraded, from a thin (42mm), worn brick with reduced surfaces and a trace of ?lime mortar on the header face, fabric fsmcp	Post-medieval
		Brick	2	0.045	Two abraded fragments from one or more bricks, both have small areas of surviving surface, however, no full dimensions survive. Fabric fsmcp	Post-medieval
		Brick	1	0.432	Sub-rectangular fragment of worn late brick, 61mm thick, one surviving face appears slightly chamfered, fabric fsgfe(f)	Post-medieval
		Brick	1	0.230	Sub-rectangular corner fragment of brick, relatively abraded with upper and lower surfaces surviving and lightly sanded partial edges with slightly reduced surfaces. Thickness 50mmm, fabric fsmg	Post-medieval
		Brick	1	0.336	Irregular fragment of brick moderately abraded-abraded. Thickness 58mm, fabric fsmg	Post-medieval
		Brick	1	0.373	Irregular fragment of brick moderately abraded-abraded. Thickness 48mm, fabric fsmg	Post-medieval
		Brick	1	0.059	Corner fragment of brick, moderately abraded, surfaces survive with traces of mortar on a single face, however, no complete dimensions survive, fabric fsmg	Post-medieval
		Brick	1	0.255	Irregular fragment of abraded brick, partial survival of surfaces and edge although no complete dimensions could be established, fabric fsmg	Post-medieval
		Brick	3	0.250	Irregular abraded fragments of brick, no surfaces or edges survive, fabric fsmg	Post-medieval
		Thin brick/ floor tile	1	0.677	Sub-rectangular, moderately abraded/worn, slightly wedge shaped, two partial lightly sanded edges survive with traces of mortar on one. Thickness varies from 44-37mm, the full width/length cannot be established, however, the surviving length/width is 150mm, fabric fsmg	Post-medieval
Total			**18**	**3.098**		

Table 28: CBM catalogue from Attenuation Area

APPENDIX D ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

D.1 Animal Bone

By Hayley Foster

Introduction

D.1.1 This report details the analysis of the animal bone recovered from Bramford, Suffolk. The assemblage is of a medium size (13.89kg) and the number of recordable fragments totals 297. Material from hand collection totalled 278 fragments and 19 from environmental samples. Animal bone was recovered mainly from pits and a small amount of material from postholes and a midden. The species represented includes cattle (*Bos taurus*), sheep/goat (*Ovis/Capra*), horse (*Equus caballus*), pig (*Sus scrofa*), cat (*Felis catus*), domestic fowl (*Gallus gallus*) and those environmental samples additionally includes frog (*Rana temporaria*) and mouse (*Mus musculus*), fish remains were also recovered from environmental samples and were identified as gadiforms.

D.1.2 The method used to quantify this assemblage was based on that used for Knowth by McCormick and Murray (2007) which was modified from Albarella and Davis (1996). This involves analysing and recording bones from the assemblage but omitting those fragments that are considered 'low grade' and not worthy of being counted. In order for an element to be recorded 50% of the diagnostic zone on a bone must be present. This method narrows down the assemblage so that fragmented elements are not counted multiple times. MNI (minimum number of individuals) was calculated for all species present. MNI estimates the smallest number of animals that could be represented by the elements recovered. For the main domestic mammals only, the atlas and axis were counted for vertebrae.

D.1.3 Identification of the faunal remains was carried out at Oxford Archaeology East. References to Hillson (1992), Schmid (1972), von den Driesch (1976) and Cohen & Serjeantson (1996) were used where needed for identification purposes. Attempts to distinguish between sheep and goat were carried out based on morphological characteristics and metric data following Boessneck (1969, 339-341) and Prummel and Frisch (1986, 569-570).

D.1.4 Two methods of ageing were implemented when analysing the mammalian bone remains. These methods include observing dental eruption and wear and epiphyseal fusion. When analysing tooth wear of sheep/goat, tooth wear stages by Payne (1973 and 1987) were implemented. Tooth wear stages by Grant (1982) were implemented when assessing wear for cattle and pig. Higham (1967) mandibular wear stages (MWS) were assigned to loose mandibular M3s and mandibles with the innermost tooth still present. Fusion was recorded according to Silver (1970) for horse and dog, and Schmid (1972) for cattle, sheep and pig.

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

D.1.6 Measurements were taken according to the specifications of von den Driesch (1976), Payne and Bull (1988) and Davis (1992). Estimated shoulder heights were calculated following Fock (1966) for cattle

Results of analysis

D.1.7 Material from securely dated contexts were divided into several phases, with bone recovered from Phases 2, 3.1, 3.2, 4 and 5. The clear majority of the assemblage is derived from Phase 3.2, dating to the high medieval phase. Pig skeletons and partial pig skeletons dominate the assemblage.

D.1.8 Phase 2 contains only one fragment of animal bone from the environmental samples, which is a sheep/goat mandibular premolar. Phase 3.1 also contains only a small amount of material with two fragments from hand-collection and four fragments from environmental samples (Table 34). As Phase 3.2 contains the most significant amount of data it is the phase that will be discussed the most in depth. Phase 4 and 5 will be mentioned, however only contain 14 and 27 fragments each.

Phase 3.2

D.1.9 Phase 3.2 includes 236 fragments from hand collection and 13 fragments from environmental samples. Pig made up 90.3% of the assemblage, followed by cattle with 5.9% of the NISP. The bone preservation was in good condition, though fragmentation was moderate. The good preservation suggests that the soil conditions did not adversely affect the bones. There was no evidence of taphonomic change on any of the remains from this phase. It is likely that pigs were buried not long after death, as there were no signs of gnawing and there were all no obvious signs of butchery or burning.

Pig remains:

Pit 489-1 animal--all long bones unfused. Fusion data indicates the specimen is 12 months or less as proximal radii, scapulae and humeri are all unfused. Mandible wear indicates an individual is 12-14 months of age at death.
Pit 177-1 animal--17-19 months of age at death from mandible wear.
Pit 438- Partial remains of 2 pigs--12-14 months and 17-19 months based on mandible wear.
Pit 236-1 partial skeleton--17-19 months of age from mandible wear.
Pit 174-1 animal, 17-19 months of age from mandible wear.
Midden 133- not a full skeleton, however mandible wear ageing indicates 17-19 months of age at death.
Pit 274-Partial pig skeleton including ribs and vertebrae, unfused proximal radius and distal humerus indicating an animal less than 12-18 month of age at death.

Element	Cattle	Sheep/Goat	Pig	Horse	Domestic Fowl	Frog	Total
Cranium	1		6				7
Loose teeth		2	16				18
Loose lower			6				6
Loose lower			3				3
Loose lower			8				8
Loose lower			1	1			2
Mandible	6	1	12				19
Atlas			2				2
Axis			3				3
Scapula			11				11
Humerus			13				13
Radius	2		16				18
Ulna	2		10				12
Metacarpal	1		11		1		13
Pelvis			9				9
Femur			16		2		18
Tibia	1		11			1	13
Fibula			1				1
Astragalus			4				4
Calcaneum			7				7
Metatarsal	1		9				10
Scafocuboid			1				1
Phalanx 1			22	1			23
Phalanx 2			12				12
Phalanx 3			3				3
NISP	14	3	213	2	3	1	236
%NISP	5.9	1.3	90.3	0.8	1.3	0.4	
MNI	3	1	8	2	1	1	16
%MNI	18.8	6.3	50.0	12.5	6.3	6.3	

Table 29: Number of identifiable specimens (NISP) by element and species for high medieval (phase 3.2) from hand collection.

D.1.10 The small amount of ageing data for cattle indicates that there were no very young animals present. Mandible wear stages indicate that most animals are 3 years of age or over, which correlates with the fusion data, however there is a presence of 1 unfused distal metapodial indicating an animal 2-3 years of age at death.

D.1.11 Sheep/goat and horse are represented by cranial elements only. Only 1 mandible wear stage was possible, indicating an animal of 26-28 months of age at death. Domestic fowl and frog are represented solely by long bones. In the environmental samples, frogs were represented by vertebrae and mouse remains were also present.

Context	Sample	Species	Element
179	23	Pig	First Phalanx
179	23	Pig	First Phalanx
179	23	Pig	Second Phalanx
179	23	Pig	Second Phalanx
179	23	Pig	Second Phalanx
179	23	Pig	Third Phalanx
179	23	Pig	Third Phalanx
179	23	Pig	Loose Mandibular Tooth
410	51	Mouse	Humerus
410	51	Mouse	Humerus
448	3.2	Frog	Vertebrae
448	3.2	Frog	Vertebrae
528	40	Frog	Femur

Table 30: Identifiable specimens (NISP) by element and species for high medieval (phase 3.2) from environmental samples.

D.1.12 Estimated shoulder heights could not be calculated for the pig remains as no long bones recovered contained two fused epiphyses. Two cattle estimated shoulder heights were calculated indicating an animal of 107.36cm, from a metatarsal measurement and 127.28cm from a radius measurement.

D.1.13 Sex identification was possible from six pig canines, all of which are from male animals. The size of male pig canines are larger, therefore may bias recovery, as they are less likely to be overlooked.

Phase 4

D.1.14 The late medieval assemblage comprises only 14 fragments in total, 13 from hand-collection and 1 from environmental samples. Fragments are fairly evenly distributed with cattle making up 35.5% of the NISP. The single fragment from environmental samples is a small fish vertebra of a gadiform. There were no indications of burning, one example of gnawing and two cases of butchery from ditch 371. A horse pelvis has five diagonal cut marks on the posterior side of the pubis, likely from stripping flesh and detaching ligaments. A pig humerus has a small cut mark on the lower shaft on the lateral side, also likely evidence of detachment of flesh from the bone.

D.1.15 A small amount of ageing data indicates a cattle is older than 18 months old, as has a fused first phalanx, a sheep/goat is less than 18-28 months of age as has an unfused distal metacarpal, and a pig is less than 42 months of age as it has unfused proximal and distal femur epiphyses.

Element	Cattle	Sheep/Goat	Pig	Horse	Total
Loose teeth		1			1
Humerus			1		1
Radius		1			1
Ulna	1				1
Metacarpal	1	1			2
Pelvis				2	2
Femur			1		1
Phalanx 1	2		1		3
Phalanx 3	1				1
NISP	5	3	3	2	13
%NISP	38.5	23.1	23.1	15.4	
MNI	1	1	1	1	4
%MNI	25	25	25	25	

Table 31: Number of identifiable specimens (NISP) by element and species for late medieval (Phase 4) phase from hand-collection.

Phase 5

D.1.16 Phase 5 represents material dating to the post-medieval phase. This is the second largest phase, however still only contains 27 identifiable fragments from hand-collection only. Pig makes up a third of the fragments from this phase, with domestic fowl making up 37%. The sample for this phase is particularly small and MNI for most species is 1 and an MNI of 2 for pig.

D.1.17 The bone is in fair condition and fragmentation is moderate. There is no evidence of burning and gnawing, however there are three cases of butchery evidence. Butchery is present on two pig fragments from ditch 88, a humerus with a trochlea that is chopped through and a pelvis with an ilium chopped through, both indications of rapid dismemberment.

D.1.18 Ageing data is minimal for Phase 5 with one pig mandible ageing to 19-21 months of age at death from pit 76. Cattle long bones recovered have all fused epiphyses and pig long bones have all unfused epiphyses.

Element	Cattle	Pig	Domestic Fowl	Cat	Total
Loose teeth	1				1
Loose lower M1/2	1	2			3
Mandible		2	1		3
Humerus	1			1	2
Radius			1		1
Ulna		1	1		2
Metacarpal			1		1
Pelvis	1	1	1		3
Femur		2	2		4
Tibia			1		1
Astragalus	1				1
Calcaneum	1				1
Metatarsal	1		1		2
Phalanx 1		1			1
Phalanx 2			1		1
NISP	7	9	10	1	27
%NISP	25.9	33.3	37.0	3.7	
MNI	1	2	1	1	5
%MNI	20	40	20	20	

Table 32: Number of identifiable specimens (NISP) by element and species for post-medieval (Phase 5) from hand-collection.

Discussion

D.1.19 At Bramford, domestic animals were the mainstay of the economy with pig dominating the assemblage. Phase 3.2 was the only phase that supplied enough faunal data to analyse in depth.

D.1.20 The amount of full and partial pig skeletons recovered is somewhat unusual as pigs would be raised solely for meat and lard. The presence of buried pigs in pits is likely down to disease due to animal and agricultural management. Murrain, an infectious disease, is documented in pigs during the 1300s, causing over a 35% death rate in some cases (Stone 2005). This increase in disease is likely linked to how draught animals were favoured for arable cultivation, whereas non-draught animals were demoted to less arable land during the medieval phase (ibid). Pig skeletons found in pits were also found at the site of Eastfields, Chesterton, Cambridgeshire (Foster 2017). Only male pigs were identified at Bramford and aged between 10 months and 21 months at death. Pigs would generally not be slaughtered for food until they reach an optimum weight for consumption, which would be around 2 years or more. This evidence once again suggests that pigs died due to disease as all the pigs were under 2 years of age and very few pig remains were disarticulated. Pigs made up the clear majority of the assemblage yet only a small amount definitively from butchery waste. Due to the immaturity of the pigs it is likely they were reared onsite as a swine herd and would have played an important role as the main husbandry practice at Bramford.

D.1.21 The other domestic species played a small role in the assemblage. Cattle were mainly represented by mandibles in Phase 3.2, which is an indication of butchery waste, however may be slightly due to a recovery bias as mandibles are robust.

D.1.22 Horse were found in small numbers in the medieval and late medieval phase. Horses would have been used as mounts and traction purposes, however the piece of butchery evidence on a horse pelvis from Phase 4 suggests the animal was likely exploited for food in this case.

D.1.23 There was no evidence of very young sheep or cattle recovered suggesting breeding was not taking place onsite for these species. However, the absence of fragile and small bones belonging to young animals may be due to preservation or recovery techniques.

D.1.24 Wild mammals were absent from the assemblage at Bramford. Small amphibians and mammals play a small role, with the presence of mouse remains and frog remains. While gnawing was not observed on these specific fragments, these species are a food source for species such as mustelids and birds of prey.

D.1.25 The presence of domestic fowl would have provided a source of meat but also eggs from the chickens. As in medieval times there was a mixed economy of eggs and meat, yet later there was more of a focus on breeding for meat (Albarella, 1997). It seems reasonable to suggest that birds would have only played a minor role in the diet at Bramford.

D.1.26 Fish remains were scarce in the assemblage, however would be an expected part of the inhabitant's diet due to the sites' proximity to the river.

D.1.27 As the assemblage is so heavily dominated by pig skeletons it is difficult to get a clear view of the farming regime and specific husbandry practices. The evidence suggests pigs were raised on site for meat production, cattle were likely consumed as meat, and with the limited ageing data for sheep it is unclear for their main purpose. Nonetheless, during the medieval and post-medieval phase it is more common for sheep to be exploited for their secondary products such as wool, followed by milk (Albarella 1997).

D.1.28 In terms of taphonomy there was minimal evidence of carnivore gnawing indicating some remains were not immediately buried, there was no evidence of burning and 2.4% of the identifiable remains exhibited butchery evidence.

D.1.29 The faunal material is of particular interest due to the quantity of pig remains recovered. When viewed against data from contemporary sites in Suffolk, it can be stated that in terms of taxa type the assemblage conforms, however the taxa frequencies do not conform.

Retention, Dispersal and Display

D.1.30 The assemblage should be retained as it contains a moderate amount of animal remains for a faunal collection from Suffolk and will add to the overall picture of the animal economy in the region. The fragments from topsoil should not be retained and would be recommended for dispersal.

Context	Element	Phase	MWS	Age (Months)
78	MN	5	19	19-21 months
133	MN	4	17+	17-19 months
175	MN	3.2	18	17-19 months
178	MN	3.2	18	17-19 months
20	MN	5	12	10-11 months
237	MN	3.2	18	17-19 months
399	MN	3.2	14	12-14 months
399	MN	3.2	18	17-19 months
491	MN	3.2	14	12-14 months
491	MN	3.2	14	12-14 months
526	MN	3.2	19	19-21 months

Table 33: Tooth wear ageing for pig from Bramford

Context	Species	Element	Phase	Number of Fragments
261	Pig	Femur	3.1	1
261	Cattle	Humerus	3.1	1
414	FISH	Vertebrae	3.1 <24>	3

Table 34: Number of identifiable specimens (NISP) by element and species for phase 3.1 from hand-collection and environmental samples.

Attenuation Area

D.1.31 The faunal assemblage consisted of 6 recordable fragments from 4 separate contexts weighing 120g. Species included cattle (Bos taurus), sheep/goat (Ovis/Capra), and dog (Canis familiaris). The material was in moderate condition and fragmentary. There was no evidence of butchery, burning, pathology or gnawing observed. Remains were recovered by hand-collection only. There was no evidence of younger animals present as long bones that could be assessed for epiphyseal fusion ageing contained fused epiphyses, indicating more mature animals. The types of species present would be consistent with what would be expected from an assemblage from this time period in Suffolk. No further significant information can be gathered due to the size and fragmentation of the assemblage.

Species	NISP
Sheep/Goat	3
Cattle	2
Dog	1
TOTAL	6

Table 35: Number of Identifiable Specimens

Context	Species	Element
1001	Cattle	Femur
1002	Sheep/Goat	Metacarpal
1002	Sheep/Goat	Loose Maxillary M3
1002	Dog	Metatarsal 4
1006	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular M12
1016	Cattle	Femur

Table 36: Identifiable fragments by species and element

Context	Phase	Species	Element
477	2	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth
261	3.1	Cattle	Humerus
261	3.1	Pig	Femur
414	3.1	Fish	Vertebra
414	3.1	Fish	Vertebra
414	3.1	Fish	Vertebra
491	3.2	Pig	Femur
491	3.2	Pig	Phalanx 3
491	3.2	Pig	Phalanx 2
491	3.2	Pig	Phalanx 1
491	3.2	Pig	Phalanx 1
491	3.2	Pig	Phalanx 1
491	3.2	Pig	Phalanx 2
491	3.2	Pig	Pelvis
491	3.2	Pig	Navicular-cuboid
491	3.2	Pig	Metatarsal 3
491	3.2	Pig	Metatarsal 4
491	3.2	Pig	Metatarsal 4
491	3.2	Pig	Metacarpal 3
491	3.2	Pig	Metatarsal unsided
491	3.2	Pig	Phalanx 1
491	3.2	Pig	Phalanx 1
491	3.2	Pig	Phalanx 1
491	3.2	Pig	Phalanx 1
491	3.2	Pig	Phalanx 3
491	3.2	Pig	Calcaneus
491	3.2	Pig	Calcaneus
491	3.2	Pig	Astragalus
491	3.2	Pig	Astragalus
491	3.2	Pig	Femur
491	3.2	Pig	Radius
491	3.2	Pig	Radius
491	3.2	Pig	Tibia
491	3.2	Pig	Tibia
491	3.2	Pig	Humerus
491	3.2	Pig	Humerus
491	3.2	Pig	Axis
491	3.2	Pig	Metacarpal 3
491	3.2	Pig	Phalanx 1
491	3.2	Pig	Phalanx 1
491	3.2	Pig	Phalanx 2
491	3.2	Pig	Phalanx 2
491	3.2	Pig	Phalanx 1
491	3.2	Pig	Metacarpal 4
491	3.2	Pig	Metatarsal 4
491	3.2	Pig	Radius
491	3.2	Pig	Scapula
491	3.2	Pig	Scapula
491	3.2	Pig	Ulna
491	3.2	Pig	Ulna
491	3.2	Pig	Pelvis
491	3.2	Pig	Pelvis
491	3.2	Pig	Cranium
491	3.2	Pig	Cranium
491	3.2	Pig	Mandible
491	3.2	Pig	Mandible

Context	Phase	Species	Element
491	3.2	Pig	Loose Maxillary Tooth
491	3.2	Pig	Loose Maxillary Tooth
491	3.2	Pig	Loose Maxillary Tooth
491	3.2	Pig	Loose Maxillary Tooth
491	3.2	Pig	Loose Maxillary Tooth
491	3.2	Pig	Loose Maxillary Tooth
491	3.2	Pig	Loose Mandibular Tooth
491	3.2	Pig	Loose Mandibular Tooth
133	3.2	Sheep/Goat	Mandible
133	3.2	Pig	Loose Mandibular Tooth
178	3.2	Pig	Scapula
178	3.2	Pig	Scapula
178	3.2	Pig	Tibia
178	3.2	Pig	Tibia
178	3.2	Pig	Tibia
178	3.2	Pig	Tibia
178	3.2	Pig	Radius
178	3.2	Pig	Radius
178	3.2	Pig	Ulna
178	3.2	Pig	Femur
178	3.2	Pig	Humerus
178	3.2	Pig	Humerus
178	3.2	Pig	Astragalus
178	3.2	Pig	Astragalus
178	3.2	Pig	Atlas
178	3.2	Pig	Ulna
178	3.2	Pig	Calcaneus
178	3.2	Pig	Calcaneus
178	3.2	Pig	Calcaneus
178	3.2	Pig	Femur
178	3.2	Pig	Radius
178	3.2	Pig	Humerus
178	3.2	Pig	Femur
178	3.2	Pig	Calcaneus
178	3.2	Pig	Tibia
178	3.2	Pig	Radius
178	3.2	Pig	Pelvis
178	3.2	Pig	Pelvis
178	3.2	Pig	Pelvis
178	3.2	Pig	Phalanx 2
178	3.2	Pig	Phalanx 2
178	3.2	Pig	Phalanx 2
178	3.2	Pig	Phalanx 2
178	3.2	Pig	Phalanx 1
178	3.2	Pig	Phalanx 2
178	3.2	Pig	Phalanx 1
178	3.2	Pig	Phalanx 1
178	3.2	Pig	Phalanx 1
178	3.2	Pig	Phalanx 1
178	3.2	Pig	Phalanx 1
178	3.2	Pig	Phalanx 3
178	3.2	Pig	Metacarpal 4
178	3.2	Pig	Metacarpal 3
178	3.2	Pig	Metacarpal 4
178	3.2	Pig	Metacarpal 3
178	3.2	Pig	Metatarsal 3

Context	Phase	Species	Element
178	3.2	Pig	Metatarsal 4
178	3.2	Pig	Metatarsal 4
178	3.2	Pig	Metatarsal 3
178	3.2	Pig	Loose Maxillary Tooth
178	3.2	Pig	Loose Maxillary Tooth
178	3.2	Pig	Loose Mandibular Tooth
178	3.2	Pig	Loose Mandibular Tooth
178	3.2	Pig	Loose Mandibular Tooth
178	3.2	Pig	Loose Mandibular Tooth
178	3.2	Pig	Loose Maxillary Tooth
178	3.2	Pig	Loose Maxillary Tooth
178	3.2	Pig	Loose Maxillary Tooth
178	3.2	Pig	Loose Mandibular Tooth
178	3.2	Pig	Loose Mandibular Tooth
178	3.2	Pig	Loose Maxillary Tooth
178	3.2	Pig	Loose Mandibular Tooth
178	3.2	Pig	Mandible
178	3.2	Pig	Cranium
178	3.2	Amphibian	Tibia
439	3.2	Horse	Loose Mandibular Tooth
439	3.2	Cattle	Mandible
410	3.2	Cattle	Cranium
410	3.2	Cattle	Mandible
629	3.2	Cattle	Metatarsal 1
594	3.2	Pig	Mandible
526	3.2	Pig	Mandible
410	3.2	Cattle	Mandible
410	3.2	Cattle	Radius
410	3.2	Cattle	Ulna
646	3.2	Pig	Scapula
646	3.2	Pig	Scapula
646	3.2	Pig	Humerus
646	3.2	Pig	Tibia
646	3.2	Pig	Radius
646	3.2	Pig	Ulna
646	3.2	Pig	Femur
646	3.2	Pig	Femur
646	3.2	Pig	Humerus
399	3.2	Pig	Humerus
399	3.2	Pig	Femur
399	3.2	Pig	Humerus
399	3.2	Pig	Radius
399	3.2	Pig	Radius
399	3.2	Pig	Femur
399	3.2	Pig	Femur
399	3.2	Pig	Scapula
399	3.2	Pig	Scapula
399	3.2	Pig	Axis
399	3.2	Pig	Mandible
399	3.2	Pig	Pelvis
399	3.2	Pig	Pelvis
399	3.2	Pig	Metacarpal 4
399	3.2	Pig	Metacarpal 3
399	3.2	Pig	Phalanx 1
399	3.2	Pig	Phalanx 2
399	3.2	Pig	Femur

Context	Phase	Species	Element
399	3.2	Pig	Tibia
399	3.2	Pig	Loose Mandibular Tooth
399	3.2	Pig	Metacarpal 4
399	3.2	Pig	Metacarpal 4
399	3.2	Pig	Ulna
399	3.2	Pig	Phalanx 1
399	3.2	Pig	Cranium
399	3.2	Pig	Loose Maxillary Tooth
399	3.2	Pig	Loose Maxillary Tooth
399	3.2	Pig	Loose Mandibular Tooth
399	3.2	Pig	Loose Mandibular Tooth
399	3.2	Pig	Loose Mandibular Tooth
399	3.2	Pig	Mandible
133	3.2	Bird	Femur
133	3.2	Sheep/Goat	Loose Maxillary Tooth
133	3.2	Cattle	Radius
133	3.2	Cattle	Ulna
133	3.2	Cattle	Tibia
255	3.2	Cattle	Mandible
267	3.2	Pig	Loose Mandibular Tooth
410	3.2	Cattle	Metacarpal 1
133	3.2	Pig	Calcaneus
133	3.2	Sheep/Goat	Loose Maxillary Tooth
418	3.2	Horse	Phalanx 1
133	3.2	Cattle	Mandible
186	3.2	Cattle	Mandible
175	3.2	Pig	Femur
175	3.2	Pig	Scapula
175	3.2	Pig	Radius
175	3.2	Pig	Ulna
175	3.2	Pig	Mandible
175	3.2	Pig	Mandible
175	3.2	Pig	Loose Mandibular Tooth
178	3.2	Pig	Phalanx 2
178	3.2	Pig	Phalanx 2
178	3.2	Pig	Phalanx 1
178	3.2	Pig	Phalanx 1
178	3.2	Pig	Phalanx 1
178	3.2	Pig	Loose Mandibular Tooth
178	3.2	Pig	Fibula
178	3.2	Pig	Radius
133	3.2	Pig	Mandible
95	3.2	Bird	Metacarpal 1
237	3.2	Pig	Pelvis
237	3.2	Pig	Humerus
237	3.2	Pig	Femur
237	3.2	Pig	Atlas
237	3.2	Pig	Scapula
237	3.2	Pig	Scapula
237	3.2	Pig	Ulna
237	3.2	Pig	Tibia
237	3.2	Pig	Ulna
237	3.2	Pig	Loose Mandibular Tooth
237	3.2	Pig	Humerus
237	3.2	Pig	Radius
237	3.2	Pig	Axis

Context	Phase	Species	Element
237	3.2	Pig	Loose Maxillary Tooth
237	3.2	Pig	Phalanx 1
237	3.2	Pig	Mandible
237	3.2	Pig	Cranium
237	3.2	Pig	Cranium
237	3.2	Pig	Femur
237	3.2	Pig	Mandible
133	3.2	Pig	Humerus
133	3.2	Pig	Ulna
133	3.2	Pig	Radius
264	3.2	Bird	Femur
273	3.2	Pig	Radius
273	3.2	Pig	Radius
273	3.2	Pig	Femur
273	3.2	Pig	Humerus
273	3.2	Pig	Tibia
273	3.2	Pig	Femur
237	3.2	Pig	Loose Maxillary Tooth
179	3.2	Pig	Phalanx 1
179	3.2	Pig	Phalanx 2
179	3.2	Pig	Phalanx 2
179	3.2	Pig	Phalanx 3
179	3.2	Pig	Phalanx 3
179	3.2	Pig	Phalanx 1
179	3.2	Pig	Phalanx 2
179	3.2	Pig	Loose Mandibular Tooth
448	3.2	Amphibian	Atlas
410	3.2	Mouse	Humerus
410	3.2	Mouse	Humerus
528	3.2	Amphibian	Femur
370	4	Cattle	Phalanx 1
370	4	Cattle	Phalanx 1
370	4	Pig	Humerus
370	4	Horse	Pelvis
370	4	Horse	Pelvis
370	4	Pig	Femur
370	4	Cattle	Phalanx 3
384	4	Sheep/Goat	Radius
370	4	Cattle	Metacarpal 1
370	4	Cattle	Ulna
370	4	Pig	Phalanx 1
370	4	Sheep/Goat	Metacarpal 1
382	4	Sheep/Goat	Loose Maxillary Tooth
386	4	Fish	Vertebra
92	5	Pig	Pelvis
92	5	Cattle	Humerus
13	5	Cattle	Metatarsal 1
78	5	Pig	Mandible
78	5	Pig	Ulna
78	5	Pig	Phalanx 1
66	5	Cat	Humerus
66	5	Cattle	Loose Mandibular Tooth
66	5	Cattle	Pelvis
9	5	Cattle	Calcaneus
20	5	Pig	Mandible
20	5	Pig	Loose Mandibular Tooth

Context	Phase	Species	Element
20	5	Pig	Loose Mandibular Tooth
144	5	Cattle	Astragalus
144	5	Pig	Femur
3	5	Pig	Femur
148	5	Cattle	Loose Maxillary Tooth
66	5	Bird	Ulna
66	5	Bird	Metacarpal 1
66	5	Bird	Femur
66	5	Bird	Femur
66	5	Bird	Metatarsal 1
66	5	Bird	Tibia
66	5	Bird	Pelvis
66	5	Bird	Radius
66	5	Bird	Phalanx 2
66	5	Bird	Mandible

Table 37-Animal Bone Catalogue

D.2 Mollusca

By Carole Fletcher

D.2.1 A total of 0.198kg of shells were collected by hand during the excavation. The shells recovered are all edible examples from estuarine, shallow coastal waters and intertidal zones. The shell is relatively moderately well preserved and does not appear to have been deliberately broken or crushed. The shells were weighed and recorded by species, the minimum number of individuals was not recorded due to the small size of the assemblage, although right and left valves are noted when identification can be made. An oyster shell recovered from pit **196** shows evidence of damage in the form of small 'V' or 'U' shaped hole on the outer edge of the outer left valved shell. This damage is likely to have been caused during the opening or shucking of the oyster prior to its consumption. The majority of the shell is oyster Ostrea edulis, recovered from medieval pits, with a single example of a cockle recovered from well **400**. The shells recovered are general discarded food waste and, although not closely datable in themselves, may be dated by their association with pottery also recovered from the features. Table 37 acts as a full catalogue and the shell may be deselected prior to archival deposition.

Context	*Cut*	Species	Common Name	Habitat	Total No. of Shells	Description	No. of shucked shells	Weight (kg)
13	**12**	*Ostrea edulis*	Oyster	Estuarine and shallow coastal water	3	Near complete left valve and two partial shells, possibly right valve in poor condition		0.024
66	**63**	*Ostrea edulis*	Oyster	Estuarine and shallow coastal water	1	Near complete left valve.		0.016
95	**91**	*Ostrea edulis*	Oyster	Estuarine and shallow coastal water	3	Two complete right valve shells 64mm length, and 74mm long. Partial right valve		0.042
176	**174**	*Ostrea edulis*	Oyster	Estuarine and shallow coastal water	1	Partial right valve abraded		0.004
179	**177**	*Ostrea edulis*	Oyster	Estuarine and shallow coastal water	1	Near complete left valve		0.016
193	**192**	*Ostrea edulis*	Oyster	Estuarine and shallow coastal water	1	Near complete left valve, 91mm long		0.031
197	**196**	*Ostrea edulis*	Oyster	Estuarine and shallow coastal water	6	1 near complete left valve, 55mm long, 70mm wide, partial left valve, fragments of left valve, complete right valve with ?shucking notch, 55mm long 50mm wide	1	0.040
382	**381**	*Ostrea edulis*	Oyster	Estuarine and shallow coastal water	1	Near complete right valve, lost lower edge		0.010

Table 38 Mollusca Catalogue (excavation area)

Attenuation Area: Introduction

D.2.2 A total of 0.377kg of shells were collected by hand from the attenuation pond area. As with the previous work, the shells recovered are edible examples of oyster *Ostrea edulis*, from estuarine and shallow coastal waters. The shell is moderately well-preserved and does not appear to have been deliberately broken or crushed, however, it has suffered post-depositional damage.

Methodology

D.2.3 The shells were weighed and recorded by species, with right and left valves noted, when identification could be made, using Winder (2011) as a guide. Shucking marks, a 'V' or 'U'-shaped hole on the outer edge of (commonly) the left valve, likely to have been caused by a knife during the opening, or 'shucking', of the oyster, prior to its consumption, have been noted, as has other damage to the shell. The minimum number of individuals (MNI) was not established, due to the small size of the assemblage. Similarly, the shells were not measured for length or width, therefore sizing is broad and relative. All information is recorded in the table at the end of this report.

Assemblage and Discussion

D.2.4 The shell assemblage was recovered from two ditches, **1000**, which produced only a single damaged shell (0.007kg) and **1004**, which produced the bulk of the assemblage (46 shells weighing 0.370kg). The shells vary from oysters of a moderate size, to some small shells. The presence of a single shucked shell indicates at least some of the oysters were probably eaten raw, however, the presence of both left and right shells suggests that some may have been cooked. The shells recovered represent general discarded food waste. The shells probably became incorporated into the fills of these ditches as general rubbish. Ditch **1004** may have contained enough bivalve shells to indicate a single meal, however, the oysters may have been combined with other foods. The shells recovered are not closely datable in themselves, however they may be dated by their association with pottery also recovered from the features.

D.2.5 The assemblage is too small a sample to draw any but the broadest conclusions, in that shellfish were reaching the site from the estuarine or coastal region, indicating trade and access to foods sources outside their immediate area and surrounding hinterland. Table 38 acts as a full catalogue and the shell may be deselected prior to archival deposition.

Mollusca Catalogue

Context	Cut	Common Name	Species	Habitat	Total No. of Shells or Fragments	Description/Comment	No. of shucked shells	Weight (kg)
1002	**1000**	Oyster	*Ostrea edulis*	Estuarine and shallow coastal water	1	Incomplete left valve of small to moderate size, having lost the entire ventral margin		0.007
1006	**1004**	Oyster	*Ostrea edulis*	Estuarine and shallow coastal water	5	Four near-complete small left valves and a partial small left valve with traces of worm burrow damage.		0.370
					6	Six near-complete small/medium left valves, mostly damaged on the ventral edge		
					4	Fragments from four small/medium left valves		
					7	Seven near-complete left valves, mostly damaged on the ventral edge		
					2	Two partial medium left valves		
					5	Five fragments from left valves		
					1	Near-complete medium right valve with slight damage and possible shuck mark on the ventral margin	1	
					1	Near-complete medium right valve with slight damage to the ventral margin		
					1	Near-complete small/medium right valve with some damage to the ventral margin, slightly powdery and split into two.		
					5	Five partial small/medium right valves with some damage to the ventral and other margins		
					4	Four fragments from right valves		
					5	Five indeterminate shell fragments		
Total					**47**		**1**	**0.377**

Table 39: Mollusca catalogue attenuation area

D.3 Environmental Samples

By Rachel Fosberry

Introduction

D.3.1 A total of fifty-six bulk samples were taken from features within the excavated area at The Street, Bramford, Suffolk from mainly medieval deposits that related to occupation as well as Bronze Age and post-medieval deposits.

D.3.2 The purpose of this assessment is to determine whether plant remains are present, their mode of preservation and whether they are of interpretable value with regard to domestic, agricultural and industrial activities, diet, economy and rubbish disposal.

Methodology

D.3.3 The samples were processed by tank flotation using modified Siraff-type equipment for the recovery of preserved plant remains, dating evidence and any other artefactual evidence that might be present. The floating component (flot) of the samples was collected in a 0.3mm nylon mesh and the residue was washed through 10mm, 5mm, 2mm and a 0.5mm sieve. A magnet was dragged through each residue fraction for the recovery of magnetic residues prior to sorting for artefacts. Any artefacts present were noted and reintegrated with the hand-excavated finds.

D.3.4 The dried flots were subsequently sorted using a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 60 and an abbreviated list of the recorded remains are presented in Tables 39-43.

D.3.5 Identification of plant remains is with reference to the Digital Seed Atlas of the Netherlands (Cappers et al. 2006) and the authors' own reference collection. Nomenclature is according to Zohary and Hopf (2000) for cereals and Stace (2010) for other plants. Carbonised seeds and grains, by the process of burning and burial, become blackened and often distort and fragment leading to difficulty in identification. Plant remains have been identified to species where possible. The identification of cereals has been based on the characteristic morphology of the grains and chaff as described by Jacomet (2006).

Quantification

D.3.6 For the purpose of this report, items such as seeds and cereal grains have been scanned and recorded qualitatively according to the following categories:

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

D.3.7 Items that cannot be easily quantified such as charcoal and molluscs have been scored for abundance

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

Results

D.3.8 Preservation of plant remains is by carbonization and is generally poor to moderate. Most of the samples contain charred cereal grains and it is likely that many of these have been redeposited. Charcoal quantities are very low which is another indication that there is only occasional deliberate deposition of hearth/oven waste. Modern rootlets and seeds are present as contaminants in most of the samples and could have contributed to movement of carbonised material. Molluscs are rarely preserved.

4.9.7 The results are discussed by phase below:

Phase 1

D.3.9 Fill 293 of prehistoric pit **294** contains a mixed assemblage of charred hazelnut (*Corylus avellana*) shells and 18 cereal grains. The grains are of wheat (*Triticum* sp.) but their morphology more closely resembles free-threshing wheat (T. *aestivum* s.l.) rather than prehistoric hulled wheat. It is possible that these grains are intrusive.

Feature No.	Context No.	Sample No.	Feature Type	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	charred nuts
294	293	17	Pit	8	15	###	##

Table 40: Samples from Phase 1

Phase 2

D.3.10 Samples were taken from two Phase 2 features; Fill 453 of posthole **454** and fills 477 and 478 of pit **479** each contain charred grains of barley (*Hordeum vulgare*), wheat and oat (*Avena* sp.). Pit **479** also contains occasional seeds of common crop weeds such as stinking mayweed (*Anthemis cotula*), corncockle (*Agrostemma githago*), knapweed (*Centaurea nigra*), wild radish (*Raphanus raphanistrum*) as well as a single seed of sedge (Carex sp.), a wetland plant indicator. Also present in both fills of pit **479** are seeds of duckweed (Lemna sp.) indicating that the pit may have been filled with water.

Feature No.	Context No.	Sample No.	Feature Type	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Weed Seeds	Snails from flot	Charcoal <2mm	Charcoal > 2mm
454	453	36	Post hole	8	1	##	0	0	+	0
479	477	49	Pit	7	10	##	##	+b	+	+
479	478	50	Pit	7	2	##	#	+b	+	0

Table 41: Samples from Phase 2

Phase 3.1

D.3.11 Each of the four samples taken from Phase 3.1 deposits contain occasional charred grains of barley and/or wheat at a low density that does not indicate deliberate deposition of culinary or processing waste and are likely to have originated either

incorporated in midden material or from later deposits. Hazelnut shell fragments also occur in small numbers.

Feature No.	Context No.	Sample No.	Feature Type	% context sampled	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Legumes	Weed Seeds	charred nuts	Charcoal <2mm	Charcoal > 2mm
60	59	2	Pit	50	8	5	#	0	0	##	+	0
306	307	18	Pit	20	8	15	#	0	0	##	+	0
415	414	24	Pit	10	9	2	##	0	#	0	+	+
558	565	29	Ditch	10	4	2	##	#	0	0	+	0

Table 42: Samples from Phase 3.1

Phase 3.2

D.3.12 Thirty-eight samples were taken from the main phase of occupation of the site from an area that included two plots with associated pits and postholes, four ovens, animal burials, a well and occupation layers. Charred cereal grains with occasional legumes and weed seeds are present in most of the samples and there is little distinction between individual assemblages. The cereals are mainly wheat and barley with occasional oats and rye (*Secale cereal*), legumes include peas and beans and weeds include stinking mayweed, corncockle, wild radish, corn gromwell (*Lithospermum arvense)*, knawel (*Scleranthus annuus*) and docks (*Rumex sp.).* The possible well (400) did not contain any waterlogged plant remains suggesting that it dried out in antiquity. The most productive samples were predictably those taken from oven deposits, particularly from Oven 3 (**522**) and Oven 1 (**658**). Both contain moderate assemblages of mixed grain (wheat, barley, rye and oats). The ovens were probably multifunctional being used for cooking, baking bread and probably for drying grain prior to grounding into flour (as dried grain has been proven to store better and to mill quicker). Spare grain of any variety may have been spread over the oven shelves to prevent bread sticking. This would produce substantial quantities of burnt grain.

Feature No.	Context No.	Sample No.	Feature Type	% context sampled	Group	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Chaff	Legumes	Weed Seeds	charred nuts	Charcoal <2mm	Charcoal > 2mm
0	133	12	Layer	>5	0	8	5	##	0	#	0	0	+	0
0	133	13	Layer	>5	0	9	1	0	0	0	0	0	+++	+
0	133	14	Layer	>5	0	8	1	#	0	0	0	0	+	0
0	133	15	Layer	>5	0	9	1	#	0	0	0	0	+	0
0	133	16	Layer	>5	0	8	10	##	0	0	0	0	+	+
62	61	3	Pit	50	0	6	1	0	0	0	0	##	+	0
154	156	4	Beam Slot	20	0	8	1	##	0	0	#	0	+	0
157	158	5	Pit	30	0	9	2	#	0	0	0	##	+	0
174	176	6	Pig Burial	50	0	10	5	##	0	0	0	0	++	+
177	179	23	Pig Burial	<2	0	9	1	##	0	#	0	0	+	0

Feature No.	Context No.	Sample No.	Feature Type	% context sampled	Group	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Chaff	Legumes	Weed Seeds	charred nuts	Charcoal <2mm	Charcoal > 2mm
236	238	7	Pig Burial	?	0	9	15	#	0	#	0	0	+	0
438	439	25	Pig Burial	<20	0	8	1	#	0	#	##	0	0	0
268	267	10	Pit	<20	0	9	5	##	0	#	0	0	++	+
344	363	21	Oven	100	Oven 2	8	15	##	0	0	0	0	+	0
357	358	19	Pit	40	Misc	3	1	#	0	#	0	0	0	0
359	360	20	Pit	20	Misc	8	20	##	0	0	#	##	++	++
376	377	22	Ditch	20	0	8	1	#	0	0	#	0	+	+
400	404	30	Well	<10	0	10	10	##	0	##	#	0	++	++
400	403	31	Well	<10	0	8	1	#	0	0	0	##	+	0
400	402	32	Well	<10	0	8	1	##	0	#	#	0	+	0
400	401	33	Well	<20	0	8	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
409	410	51	Pit		0	5	2	##	0	0	#	0	+	+
412	411	35	Ditch	<20	D3.3	7	2	##	0	#	#	0	0	0
445	447	26	Post hole	100	0	X	25	0	0	0	0	0	+++	+++
450	448	56	Pit		0	6	2	##	0	#	#	0	+	+
450	449	57	Pit		0	5	2	##	0	#	#	0	+	0
492	525	38	Oven	50	Oven 4	7	2	#	0	0	#	0	+	0
492	665	45	Clay floor		Oven 4	7	1	##	0	0	0	0	0	0
492	661	46	Clay floor		Oven 4	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
518	519	27	Pit/post hole	100	0	7	3	##	0	#	##	0	+	0
522	527	39	Oven	50	Oven 3	5	20	###	0	#	##	0	+	+
522	528	40	Oven	<10	Oven 3	5	2	###	0	#	#	0	+	+
522	528	41	Oven		Oven 3	6	10	###	0	#	##	0	++	++
522	668	47	Oven		Oven 3	1	1	##	0	#	#	0	+	+
645	645	37	Midden	50	0	6	5	##	0	#	##	0	+	0
658	659	42	Oven		Oven 1	8	40	###	#	#	###	0	+++	+
658	660	43	Clay floor		Oven 1	2	1	#	0	0	#	0	0	0
658	664	44	Clay floor		Oven 1	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 43: Samples from Phase 3.2

Phase 4

D.3.13 Samples taken from Phase 4 deposits are generally less productive than those from Phase 3.2 deposits and have produced a scatter of charred plant remains that are not significant.

Feature No.	Context No.	Sample No.	Feature Type	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Legumes	Weed Seeds	charred nuts	Charcoal <2mm
46	45	1	Pit	8	1	0	0	0	##	+
249	250	8	Ditch	8	5	#	#	0	0	+
286	285	11	Ditch	8	3	#	0	0	0	+
383	386	34	Pit	7	5	##	0	#	0	+
489	490	28	Dog Burial	9	5	0	0	0	0	+
545	544	48	Post hole	9	5	#	#	0	0	+
668	670	53	Pit	3	1	##	#	#	0	+
669	670	52	Pit	1	1	#	0	0	0	+
706	707	54	Pit	1	1	#	0	0	0	+
706	707	55	Pit	1	1	##	0	#	0	+

Table 44: Samples from Phase 4

Discussion

D.3.14 The plant remains recovered from The Street, Bramford are typical of those found on medieval sites in that all four cereal types are represented along with seeds of weeds that were most likely to have been growing amongst the crops and harvested at the same time. Legumes are typically under-represented but would also have been a valued food source that were usually dried and used in soups and stews. The density and diversity of the preserved plant assemblages from this site are unusually low and it is likely that most of the material originated from the ovens and has been scattered over the site. All of the taxa recorded are common and have little archaeobotanical potential for further study.

APPENDIX E EVALUATION CONTEXT SUMMARY

E.1.1 The following is a summary of the findings of 2015 evaluation by Pre-Construct Archaeology (Slater 2015) of those trenches that were within the area of the current excavation. To avoid confusion, the evaluation contexts are prefixed with an **'E'** to differentiate them from the context numbers of the excavation.

Trench 1

E.1.2 No archaeological features or deposits were present within the trench.

Trench 2

E.1.3 The trench contained three ditches, all aligned north-east to south-west, two pits.

E.1.4 Pit [E105] was 1.66m wide and 0.36m deep, with steeply sloping sides. The base was not reached due to a depth exceeding 1.2m. It had a single fill of dark grey brown silty sand (E106) which contained 48 sherds of 13th-14th century pottery.

E.1.5 Pit [E117] was 1.10m wide and 0.24m deep, with steeply sloping sides and a flat base. It had a single fill of mid-grey brown silty sand (E118) which contained 5 sherds of 12th-14th century pottery.

E.1.6 Ditch [E113] was 2.82m wide and 0.74m deep with moderately steep sides and a concave base. It had a single fill of mid grey brown silty sand (E114), which contained two sherds of 11th-13th century Pottery.

E.1.7 Ditch [E115] was 1.07m wide and 0.14m deep with moderately steep sides and a concave base. It had a single fill of light brown grey silty sand (E116) which contained no finds. Ditch [E119] was 0.81m wide and 0.18m deep with moderately steep sides and a concave base. It had a single fill of mid grey brown silty sand (E120), which contained two small fragments (17.5g) of burnt clay.

Trench 3

E.1.8 The trench contained two ditches, one aligned northeast-southwest, one northwest-southeast, and a single pit. Pit [E127] was 0.76m wide and 0.28m deep with steeply sloping sides and a flat base. It had a single fill of mid-grey brown silty sand (E128) which contained no finds.

E.1.9 Ditch [E129] was 0.65m wide and 0.24m deep with moderately steep sides and a concave base. It had a single fill of mid grey brown silty sand (E130) which contained no finds. Ditch [E131] was 1.08m wide and 0.29m deep with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. It had a single fill of mid grey brown silty sand (E132) which contained no finds.

Trench 4

E.1.10 The trench contained two ditches, both aligned northwest-southeast.

E.1.11 Ditch [E121] was 0.84m wide and 0.32m deep, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. It had a single fill of mid-red brown silty sand (E122) which contained no finds.

E.1.12 Ditch [E123] was 1.36m wide and 0.34m deep, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. It had a single fill of light red brown silty sand (E124) which contained no finds.

Trench 5

E.1.13 The trench contained three ditches, one aligned northwest-southeast the others aligned north-south, and a possible furrow.

E.1.14 Furrow [E146] was 1.12m wide and 0.23m deep, with gently sloping sides and a concave base. It had two fills: a basal fill consisting of a light brown sand (E145) which contained no finds and an upper fill of mottled mid-brown and brown yellow silty sand (E144) which contained no finds. The furrow truncated Ditches [E143] and [E148].

E.1.15 Ditch [E135] was 1.62m wide and 0.51m deep, with moderately sloping sides and a flat base. It had two fills: a basal fill consisting of mid-red brown silty sand (E134) which contained no finds and an upper fill of mid-brown grey silty sand (E133) which contained no finds.

E.1.16 Ditch [E143] was 0.38m+ wide and 0.24m deep, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. It had a single fill of mid-grey brown silty sand (E142) which contained ten Bronze Age – Iron Age flints. The ditch was truncated by Furrow [E146].

E.1.17 Ditch [E148] was 0.52m wide and 0.08m deep with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. It had a single fill of mid grey brown silty sand (E147) which contained no finds and was truncated Furrow [E146].

Trench 9

E.1.18 The trench contained three pits, two of which were undated, and a tree throw.

E.1.19 Tree Throw [E111] was 1.37m wide and 0.16m deep, with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. It had a single fill of light grey brown sandy silt (E112) which contained no finds.

E.1.20 Pit [E103] was 1.9m wide and 0.32m deep, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. It had a single fill of mixed mid-yellow grey silty clay (E104) which contained patches of burnt clay and charcoal.

E.1.21 Pit [E107] was 1.33m wide and 0.3m deep, with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. It had a single fill of mid-brown grey brown silty sand (E108), which had nine sherds of 11th - 14th century pottery.

E.1.22 Pit [E109] was 0.22m wide and 0.08m deep, with gently sloping sides and a concave base. It had a single fill of dark grey brown silty sand (E110) which contained no finds.

Trench 10

E.1.23 The trench contained two ditches, one aligned northwest-southeast and one northeast-southwest.

E.1.24 Ditch [E161] was 0.85m wide and 0.28m deep, with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. It had a single fill of mid-grey brown silty sand (E160) which contained no finds.

E.1.25 Ditch [E163] was 0.82m wide and 0.20m deep, with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. It had a single fill of mid-grey brown silty sand (E162) which contained no finds.

Trench 14

E.1.26 No archaeological features or deposits were present within the trench.

APPENDIX F HER DATA

SHER Number	Unique Number	Grid Reference	Description
BRF 156	MSF 4512	TM 1305 4775	Palaeolithic implements, slightly dubious, found in chalk pits in 1909
BRF 002	MSF 4485	TM 1322 4697	Mesolithic or Late Palaeolithic Scatter, From Hill over looking Bramford
BRF 151	MSF4514	TM 125 466	Neolithic Flint flake from sewerage trench
BRF 011	MSF 4495	TM 130 475	Palaeolithic implements found in brickworks pit ('Pit No 2').
BRF 013	MSF 44 98	TM 122 466	Flint flakes and debris, one small core found in garden of 76 The Street, Bramford.
BRF 010	MSF 4494	TM 1210 4677	Cinerary urn found in 1904. "Found north of carriage drive leading to Bramford Hall, about nine chains north-north-west of Angel Inn".
BRF 011	MSF4495	TM 1210 4677	Palaeolithic implements found At brickworks
IPS 182	MSF1255	TM 1330 4755	Bronze Age Assemblage.
BRF 003	MSF4486	TM 1216 4726	Ring ditch and corner of rectangular enclosure.
IPS 282	MSF17709	TM 1331 4728	Pit with *gallo-belgic* beaker pottery
BRF 029	MSF 11026	TM 1289 4721	Find spot of an Iron Age gold quarter stater coin.
BRF 017	MSF 4502	TM 1113 4738	Metal detected Iron Age coins, also pottery
BRF 006	MSF 4489	TM 1238 4697	Ring ditch, single circle, circa 6m diameter. E of housing estate (S1)(S2). One of three in former field.
BRF 007	MSF 4490	TM 1243 4696	Ring ditch, large double circle, outer ditch circa 50m diameter, built over

SHER Number	Unique Number	Grid Reference	Description
BRF 027	MSF 10733	TM 1236 4688	AP of single ring ditch, circa 40m diameter, possibly with two phases - non concentric arc abutts NE side.
BRF 023	MSF 4510	TM 1192 4719	Length of Roman road, Pye Road, Margary.
BRF 107	MSF 32218	TM 1221 4589	Roman Greyware sherds identified during pipeline replacement, Bramford
IPS 247	MSF 14086	TM 1329 4717	Evaluation and subsequent Excavation of significant site including Early Iron Age group of pits and pottery, a Roman enclosure and post-built building, a small Middle Saxon enclosed settlement with rectangular trench and posthole buildings, an inhumation cemetery.
BRF 108	MSF 32219	TM 1212 4627	Possible evidence of Roman Road identified during gas pipeline replacement works at Bramford
BRF 024	MSF 4511	TM 1273 4630	St Mary's Church. Scarfe records this as a possible Domesday Minster (S1). There are two Domesday churches recorded in the parish of Bramford; the second church is thought to be located in the parish of Sproughton.
IPS 282	MSF 17709	TM1395 4234,	Pit with Gallo-Belgic style beaker
BRF 040	MSF 14393	TM 1238 4647	Scatter of sherds collected from back garden between 1988-1992 including sherd of Ipswich ware & sherd of Thetford ware
BRF 036	MSF 12544	TM 1276 4615	Middle & Late Saxon pottery scatter and ?caterpillar brooch fragment

SHER Number	Unique Number	Grid Reference	Description
BRF 005	MSF 4488	TM 125 466	C13 pottery sherds. Slip decoration on jug sherds; cooking pots. Found three feet down in Gas Board trench on housing estate (builders J Nunn & Son, Ipswich), approached by Leggatt Drive.
BRF 037	MSF 13270	TM 1242 4612	Medieval artefact scatter of metalwork and pottery
BRF 054	MSF 16153	TM 1247 4618	Medieval surface scatter
BRF 021	MSF 4508	TM 1199 4769	Scatter of medieval pottery sherds.
BRF 014	MSF 4499	TM 1144 4766	Small concentration of medieval pottery
BRF 040	MSF 14394	TM 1238 4647	Scatter of sherds collected from back garden between 1988-1992, including Early Med coarse wares and early PMed glazed ware
BRF 141	MSF 20062	TM 1209 4700	Medieval pottery scatter , C13/C14 and associated metal finds.
BRF 038	MSF 14108	TM 112 467	Bramford Hall, built by John Acton in C17, 15-19 hearths in 1674. Heightened in early C19. Park over half a mile across in 1783 when owned by Nathanial Acton Esq. Park defined on HER map after Hodskinson's 1783 map.
BRF 012	MSF 4497	TM 1300 4651	Well (Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD
BRF 072	MSF 23642	TM 1259 4628	Monitoring of footing trenches prior to development revealed two pits and a single sherd of post medieval pottery
BRF 048	MSF 154840	TM 127 464	Water mill symbol on River Gipping shown on Hodskinson's 1783 and Bowen' 1755 maps.
BRF 039	MSF 14833	TM1395 4234,	Brick kiln and Works

SHER Number	Unique Number	Grid Reference	Description
BRF 042	MSF 14839	TM 1290 4785	Post Medieval brick kiln, brickworks and chalk pit.
BRF 039	MSF 14838	TM 1282 4789	Post-medieval brick kiln
BRF 144	MSF 14840	TM 128 475	`Lime Kilns' marked on OS 1st ed map of 1838
BRF 076	MSF 24575	M 1266 4820	16th C framing in barn, but extensively rebuilt in 18th C with 20th C roof, mid 19th C & 20th C lean-to sheds. 16th C framing on farmhouse, originally part of a larger house. 18th C Granary with 19th C alteration. 19th C brick shed.

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APPENDIX H RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE

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

RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE
19 July 2019

Laboratory Code	SUERC-87381 (GU51663)
Submitter	Zoe Ui Choileain Oxford Archaeology East 15 Trafalgar Way Bar Hill Cambridgeshire CB23 8SQ
Site Reference	BRM126/XSFBRM16
Context Reference	659
Sample Reference	42
Material	cpr : Hordeum Vulgare
$\delta^{13}C$ relative to VPDB	-22.0 ‰
Radiocarbon Age BP	877 ± 30

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

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

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

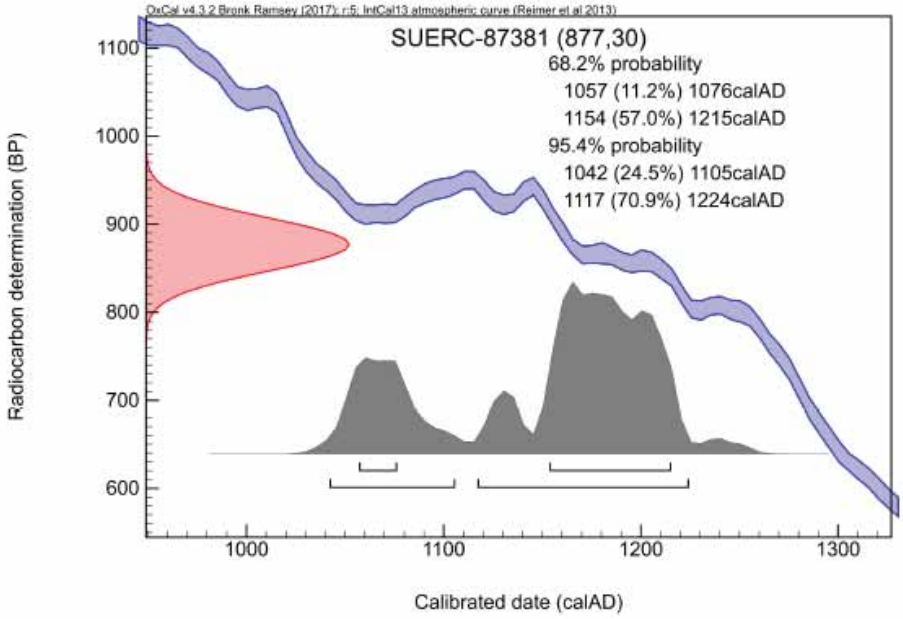
For any queries relating to this certificate, the laboratory can be contacted at suerc-c14lab@glasgow.ac.uk.

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by :

Checked and signed off by :

University of Glasgow
The University of Glasgow, charity number SC004401

The University of Edinburgh is a charitable body, registered in Scotland, with registration number SC005336



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

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

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

* Bronk Ramsey (2009) *Radiocarbon 51(1) pp.337-60*
† Reimer et al. (2013) *Radiocarbon 55(4) pp.1869-87*

APPENDIX I OASIS REPORT FORM

Project Details

OASIS Number	Oxfordar3-268340
Project Name	Land To the east of the Street, Bramford, Suffolk

Start of Fieldwork	08/12/16	End of Fieldwork	08/02/17
Previous Work	No	Future Work	No

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	BRF126	Planning App. Number	2986/15
HER Number	ESF25010	Related Numbers	No

Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority
Development Type	Rural Residential

Techniques used (tick all that apply)

☐ Aerial Photography – interpretation	☒ Open-area excavation	☐ Salvage Record
☐ Aerial Photography - new	☐ Part Excavation	☐ Systematic Field Walking
☐ Field Observation	☐ Part Survey	☐ Systematic Metal Detector Survey
☒ Full Excavation	☐ Recorded Observation	☐ Test-pit Survey
☒ Full Survey	☐ Remote Operated Vehicle Survey	☐ Watching Brief
☒ Geophysical Survey	☐ Salvage Excavation	

Monument	Period
Pit	Bronze Age (- 2500 to - 700)
Ditch	Medieval (1066 to 1540)
Posthole	Medieval (1066 to 1540)

Object	Period
Pot	Bronze Age (- 2500 to - 700)
Pot	Medieval (1066 to 1540)
Metalwork	Medieval (1066 to 1540)

Insert more lines as appropriate.

Project Location

County	Suffolk
District	Mid Suffolk
Parish	Bramford
HER office	Suffolk
Size of Study Area	8600 m2
National Grid Ref	TM 122 471

Address (including Postcode)

The Street,
Bramford,
Suffolk,
IP8 4EB

Project Originators

Organisation	OA East
Project Brief Originator	Rachel Abrahams (SHET)
Project Design Originator	Rob Wiseman
Project Manager	James Drummond-Murray
Project Supervisor	Michael “Tam” Webster

Project Archives

	Location	ID
Physical Archive (Finds)	SCC Stores	BRF126
Digital Archive	OA East	XSFBRM16
Paper Archive	SCC Stores	BRF126

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

Digital Media		Paper Media	
Database	☒	Aerial Photos	☐
GIS	☒	Context Sheets	☒
Geophysics	☒	Correspondence	☒
Images (Digital photos)	☒	Diary	☐
Illustrations (Figures/Plates)	☒	Drawing	☐
Moving Image	☐	Manuscript	☐
Middensheets	☐	Map	☐
Survey	☒	Matrices	☐
Text	☒	Microfiche	☐
Virtual Reality	☐	Miscellaneous	☒
		Research/Notes	☐
		Photos (negatives/prints/slides)	☐
		Plans	☐
		Report	☒
		Sections	☒
		Survey	☐

Further Comments

APPENDIX J WRITTEN SCHEMES OF INVESTIGATION

Land off The Street, Bramford

Written Scheme of Investigation

Client: CgMs for Hopkins Homes

Prepared by	James Drummond-Murray
Date prepared	August 2018
Version	2
Planning application no.	2986/15
Site code	BRF126
Project number	20133
Project type	Strip Map and Excavation
NGR	TM 122 471
Event number	ESF25010
Museum accession no.	

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CONTENTS

1 GENERAL BACKGROUND

1.1.1 This WSI conforms to the principles identified in Historic England's guidance documents Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE), specifically the MoRPHE Project Manager's Guide (2015) and Project Planning Note 3: Archaeological Excavation.

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

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

1.2 Circumstances of the project

1.2.1 Outline:

- An attenuation pond is to be constructed to the north of residential development which was subjected to archaeological excavation in 2016/17
- Cropmarks show two parallel ditches within the area of the attenuation pond
- these features would be removed by the attenuation pond thus requiring a programme of archaeological mitigation

1.2.2 Archaeological investigation on the site has been required by the Local Planning Authority, Suffolk CC, in relation to planning application 2986/15.

1.2.3 This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) has been prepared on behalf of the Client in response to a request for Investigation issued by County Archaeologist.

1.3 The proposed archaeological strategy

- Strip Map and Excavation of any archaeological remains uncovered

1.4 Changes to this method statement

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

2 THE GEOLOGY, TOPOGRAPHY AND OTHER FEATURES OF THE SITE

The bedrock of the site is chalk of the Newhaven Chalk Formation. This is overlain by sands and gravels of the Lowestoft Formation, and River Terrace deposits.

The soils are deep alluvial deposits. Soil depth averages 0.75m. (UK Soils Observatory website).

The investigation area lies at c10m aOD, and slopes down to the River Gipping at 6m aOD on the eastern edge of the development site.

The site is currently used for arable cultivation.

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

This section is based on the Desk-based Assessment prepared by the Archaeology Collective (Collings 2015) and the Brief for Archaeological Excavation (Abrams 2016).

3.1 Earlier Prehistoric: Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic

The Suffolk HER records little evidence for prehistoric activity around the development site. Those closest are all flint scatters or individual flakes dating from the Palaeolithic to Neolithic (MSF4485, MSF4495, MSF4498, MSF4512, MSF4514).

3.2 Later Prehistoric: Bronze Age and Iron Age

There is a moderate level of later prehistoric activity in the wider area. A Bronze Age cinerary urn was found directly south of the site (MSF4494), and a Bronze Age spearhead, axe and flint one kilometre to the east (MSF 1255).

Iron Age coins have been found in the wider environment (MSF 4502, MSF11026). Excavations on the opposite side of the River Gipping found Early Iron Age settlement activity, including pits with large quantities of pottery. On the development site itself, trial trenching (Fletcher 2015) identified a late prehistoric field system, containing poorly worked late Bronze Age/Iron Age flints. The field system was aligned north-south.

There are a number of cropmarks in the area, consistent with prehistoric activity. These include a ring ditch immediately north of the site (MSF4486), and three in the field immediately to the south east (MSF 4489, MSF4490, MSF10733), visible before the area was developed for housing.

3.3. Roman

The B1113 (which crosses The Street immediately to the east of the site) follows the line of a Roman road (MSF4510, MSF32218). Most Roman activity in the wider area lies on the opposite side of the River Gipping. A Roman enclosure and post-built building were found at White House Road one kilometre to the east (MSF14086) and Gallo-Belgic style pottery was recovered from another site nearby (MSD17709).

3.4 Saxon and Early Medieval

There is no evidence for Early Saxon activity in the area. A Late Saxon brooch was found a kilometre to the south, at the historic centre of Bramford. Middle and Late Saxon pottery has been found 500m and 1000m south of the site (MSF 14393 and MSF12544), as well as one kilometre to the east on the opposite side of the River Gipping (MSF14086). Excavations on that site revealed a Middle Saxon settlement, with post-built building, rubbish pits and an inhumation cemetery.

Ditches on an adjacent site may be Saxon but the report is unavailable.

3.5. Later medieval

Bramford is named in the Domesday book.

Medieval pottery and metalwork has been found in several sites around the historic core of Bramford, 500-1,000m southeast of the site (MSF4488, MSF12545, MSF13270, MSF14394, MSF16153). Small collections of pottery, indicative of agricultural activity, have been recovered 500m north (MSF4508) and 800m northwest (MSF4499) of the development site.

The trial trench evaluation of the site revealed a medieval field system, along with a number of pits and possible enclosures along the western side of the site. Pottery recovered from several features suggests a 13-14th century date. These were interpreted as outlying fields, related to the medieval settlement approximately 800m to the southeast.

However the excavation of the s/w corner of the site in 2016/17 revealed an area of settlement activity much closer than that and related to occupation along the roadside.

3.6 Post-medieval

Bramford expanded during the early post-medieval period and local natural resources comprising clay, lime and flint were used in the construction of buildings in the village.

Bramford Hall was constructed 800m west of the development site in the 17th century (MSF14108), and had a large park associated with it. The building as largely demolished in the mid-20th century.

4 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

4.1 Aims of the investigation

4.1.1 This investigation will seek to preserve archaeological remains through record prior to destruction

4.1.2 Site specific research objectives of this work are:

- Investigate the cropmarks previously identified
- Confirm, or otherwise, the Saxon date placed on the ditches in the Headland evaluation to the north

4.2 Research frameworks

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

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

5 METHODS

5.1 Background research

5.1.1 A suitable level of documentary research has previously been undertaken. This research drew on information in the County Historic Environment Record and County Records Office, and included historical sources, maps, previous archaeological finds, and past archaeological investigations in the vicinity. The results are presented separately in Heritage Collective (2015).

5.2 Event number and site code

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

5.3 Excavation

Excavation standards

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

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

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

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

Pre-commencement

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

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

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

Excavation methods

5.3.6 Service plans will be checked before work commences on site.

All machine excavation will take place under the supervision of a suitably qualified and experienced archaeologist. The excavation areas will be stripped by a mechanical excavator with backacting arm to the depth of geological horizons, or to the upper interface of archaeological features or deposits, whichever is encountered first. A toothless ditching bucket will be used to strip topsoil. Overburden will be excavated in spits not greater than 0.1m thick. Tracking of plant will not happen on stripped areas.

Provision will be made to extend the strip should significant remains be encountered.

5.3.7 The depth and nature of any colluvial or other masking deposits will be established across the site. The top of the first archaeological deposit will be cleared by machine, then cleaned off by hand. Exposed surfaces will be cleaned by trowel and hoe as necessary, in order to clarify located features and deposits.

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

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

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

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

Human burials, cremations & other deposits relating to funerary activity	100%

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

If preservation *in situ* is required by the SCCAS, all exposed surfaces will be cleaned and prepared for reburial beneath construction materials. If appropriate, the areas will be protected with geotextile or other buffering materials.

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

5.4 Recording of archaeological deposits and features

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

Survey

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

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

Written records

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

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

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

Plans and sections

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

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

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

Photogrammetric recording

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

Photographs

5.4.11 The photographic record will comprise high resolution digital photographs.

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

5.5 Exceptional remains, including human remains

Significant archaeological features

5.5.1 If exceptional or unexpected features are uncovered, the County Archaeologist will be informed, and their advice sought on further excavation or preservation.

5.5.2 Significant archaeological features (e.g. solid or bonded structural remains, building slots or post-holes) will be preserved intact, even if fills are sampled. The following features will normally be cleaned, recorded and preserved for future excavation, unless directed to by the County Archaeologist:

- layers relating to domestic or industrial activity (e.g. floor, middens)
- discrete features relating to domestic or industrial activity (e.g. kilns, ovens, hearths)
- artefact scatters (e.g. flint, metal-working debris).

5.5.3 If preservation *in situ* is required by the County Archaeologist, all exposed surfaces will be cleaned and prepared for reburial beneath construction materials. If appropriate, the areas will be protected with geotextile or other buffering materials.

Human remains

5.5.4 If human remains are encountered, the Client, County Coroner, and the County Archaeologist will be informed immediately.

5.5.5 Unless directed otherwise by the County Archaeologist, human remains will be fully excavated.

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

5.6 Metal detecting and the Treasure Act

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

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

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

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

5.7 Post-excavation processing

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

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

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

5.8 Finds recovery and processing

Standards for finds handling

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

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

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

Procedures for finds handling

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

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

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

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

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

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

5.9 Sampling for environmental remains and small artefact retrieval

Standards for sampling and processing

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

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

Procedures for sampling and processing

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

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

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

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

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

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

6 REPORTING

6.1 Report

6.1.1 Post-excavation analysis and reporting will follow guidance in Historic England's (2015) *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE).

6.1.2 The results of this phase of excavation will be incorporated with the earlier phase from 2016-17.

6.2 Contents of the report

6.2.1 The report will include:

- a title page detailing site address, site code and accession number, NGR, author/originating body, client's name and address
- full list of contents
- a non-technical summary of the findings
- the aims of the investigation
- a description of the geology and topography of the area
- a description of the methodologies used
- a description of the findings
- tables summarising features and artefacts
- site location plans, and plans of each area excavated showing the archaeological features found
- sections of excavated features
- interpretation of the archaeological features found
- specialist reports on artefacts and environmental finds
- relevant colour photographs of features and the site
- a discussion of the relationship between findings on the site and other archaeological information held in the Suffolk Historic Environment Record
- a bibliography of all reference material
- the OASIS reference and summary form.

6.3 Draft and final reports

6.3.1 A draft copy of the report will be supplied to the County Archaeologist for comment.

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

6.3.3 If the County Archaeologist requires no further excavation on the site, a summary report will be prepared for the County Archaeological Journal.

- *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology & History*

6.4 OASIS

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

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

7 ARCHIVING

Archive standards

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

- Suffolk County Council Stores

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

Archive contents

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

- artefacts
- ecofacts
- project documentation – including plans, section drawings, context sheets, registers, and specialist reports
- photographs (digital photographs will be stored on CD-ROM, and colour printouts made of key features)
- an archive-standard CD-ROM with electronic documentation (such as GIS and CAD files)
- a printed copy of the Written Brief
- a printed copy of the WSI
- a printed copy of the final report
- a printed copy of the OASIS form.

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

Transfer of ownership

7.1.5 The archaeological material and paper archive produced from this investigation will be held in storage by OA East who will seek to transfer the complete project archive to the County Store, in order to facilitate future study and ensure long-term public access to the archive. To do so will require a transfer of title to the repository in line with the county's guidance on deposition of archaeological archives (Deposition of Archaeological Archives in Cambridgeshire, CCC 2014). Where the landowner wishes to retain items recovered during excavation, all selected artefacts will be fully drawn and photographed, identified, analysed, documented and conserved in order to create a comprehensive catalogue of items to be kept by the landowner before the remainder of the archive can be deposited in the County Store. A written transfer of ownership document will be forwarded to the County Archaeologist before the archive is deposited. In the unlikely event that artefacts of significant monetary value are discovered, and if they are not subject to Treasure Act legislation, separate ownership

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

8 TIMETABLE

8.1.1 The Site strip is expected to take 3-5 days.

8.1.2 Excavation (if required) is expected to take 10 working days to complete, based on a five-day week, working Monday to Friday. This does not allow for delays caused by bad weather, but it does include time for site set-up and final backfilling of trenches.

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

8.1.4 Post-excavation tasks and report writing will take a maximum of 6 months following the end of fieldwork, unless there are exceptional discoveries requiring lengthier analysis.

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

9 STAFFING AND SUPPORT

9.1 Fieldwork

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

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

9.1.2 The Project Manager will be James Drummond-Murray, and the Project Officer responsible for work on site will be [tbc]. Site work will be directed by one of OAE's Project Officers or Supervisors.

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

9.2 Post-excavation processing

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

9.2.2 Pottery will be assessed by Matt Brudenell (prehistoric), Alice Lyons (Roman) and Dr Paul Spoerry (Saxon and medieval).

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

9.2.4 Faunal remains will be examined by Hayley Foster.

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

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

10 OTHER MATTERS

10.1 Monitoring

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

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

10.1.3 Sign of will only be undertaken following approval from SCCAS.

10.2 Insurance

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

10.3 Chartered Institute for Archaeologists

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

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

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

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

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

10.5 Site Security

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

10.6 Access

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

10.7 Site Preparation

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

10.8 Site offices and welfare

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

10.9 Health and Safety, Risk Assessments

10.9.1 A risk assessment covering all activities to be carried out during the lifetime of the project will be prepared before work commences. The risk assessment will conform to the requirements of health and safety legislation and regulations, and will draw on OA East's activity-specific risk assessment literature.

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

11 APPENDIX: CONSULTANT SPECIALISTS

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

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

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

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

Geophysical prospection is normally undertaken by Magnitude Surveys Ltd.

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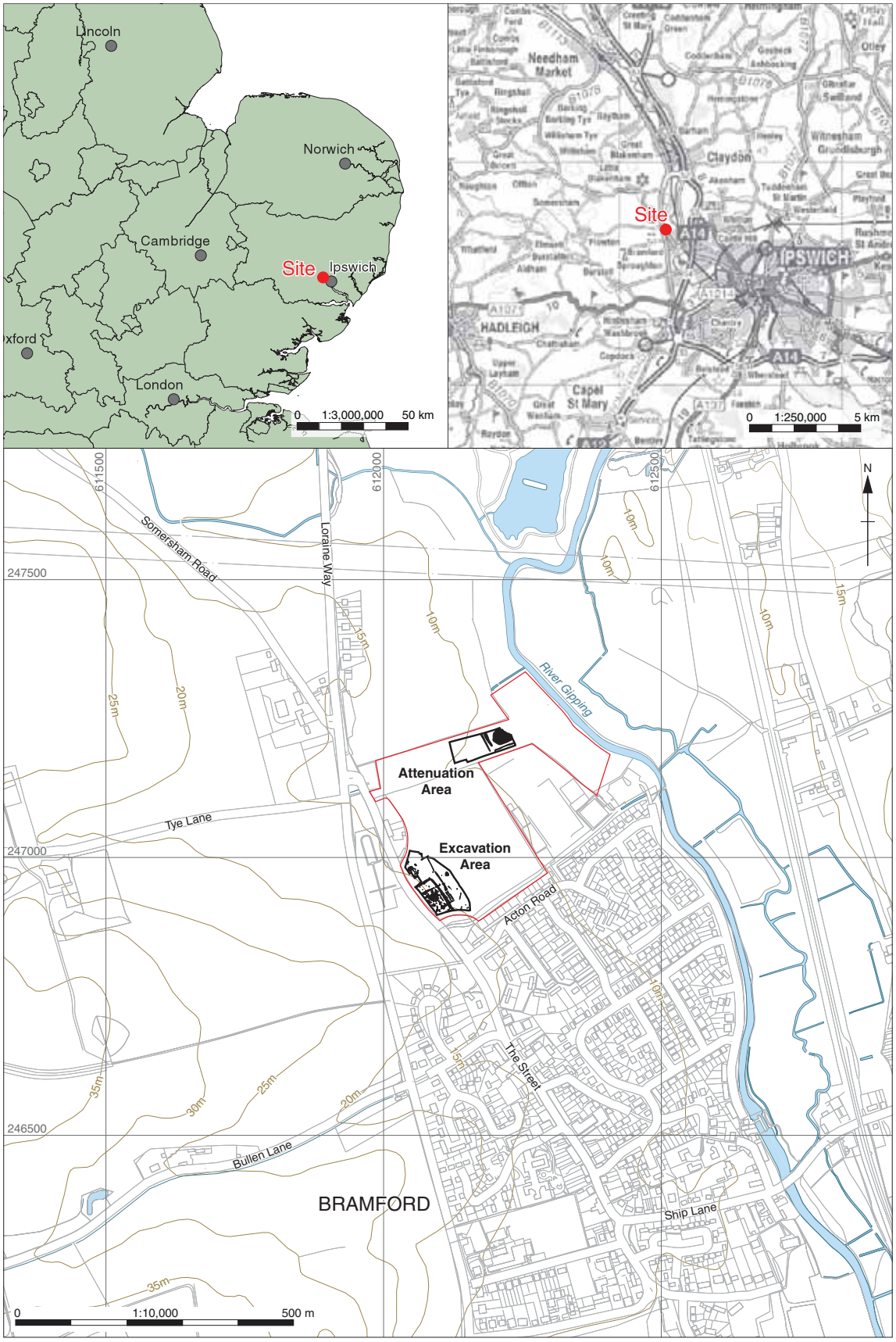


Figure 1: Site location map showing excavation areas (black) within development area (red)

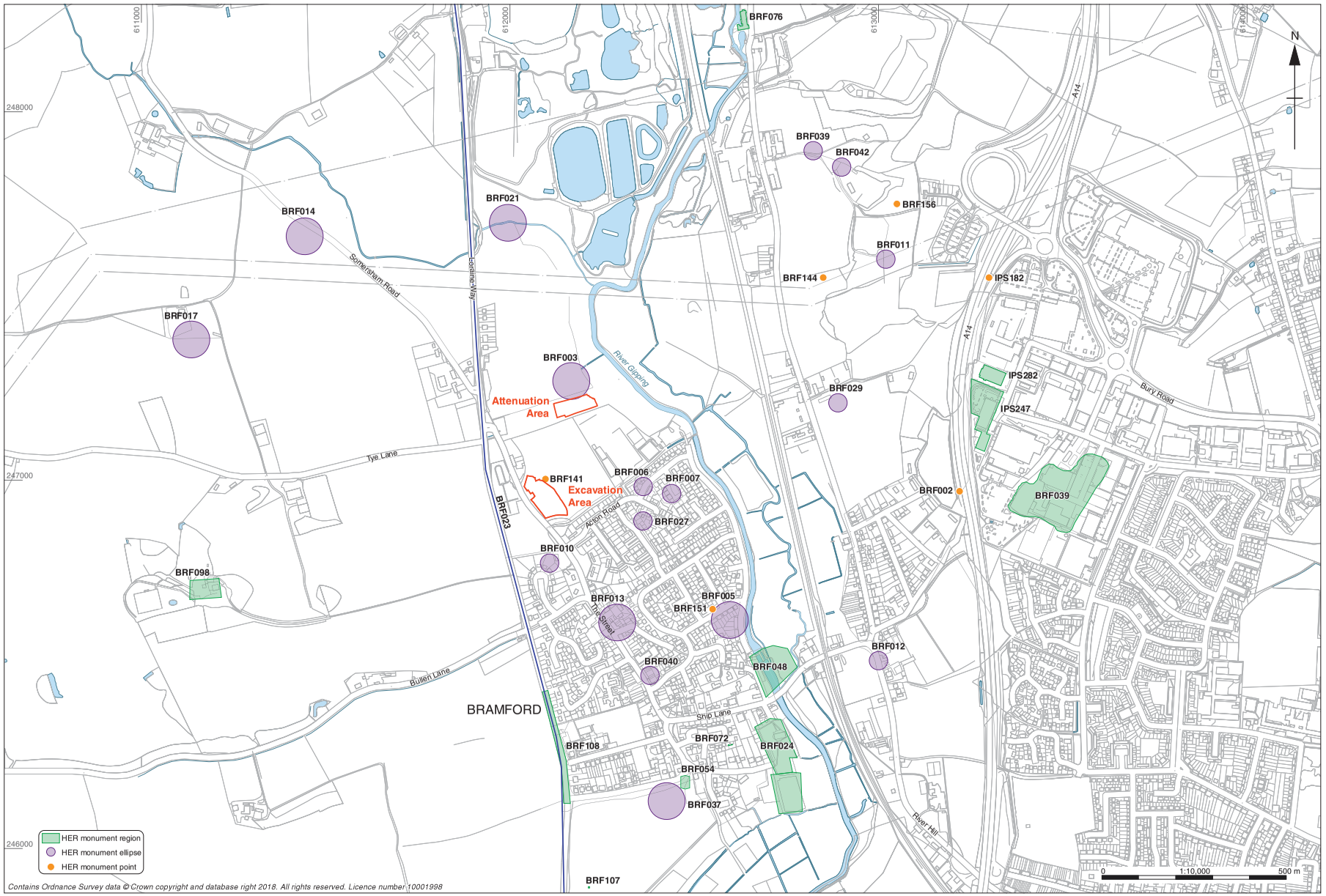


Figure 2: Site location in relation to HER entries

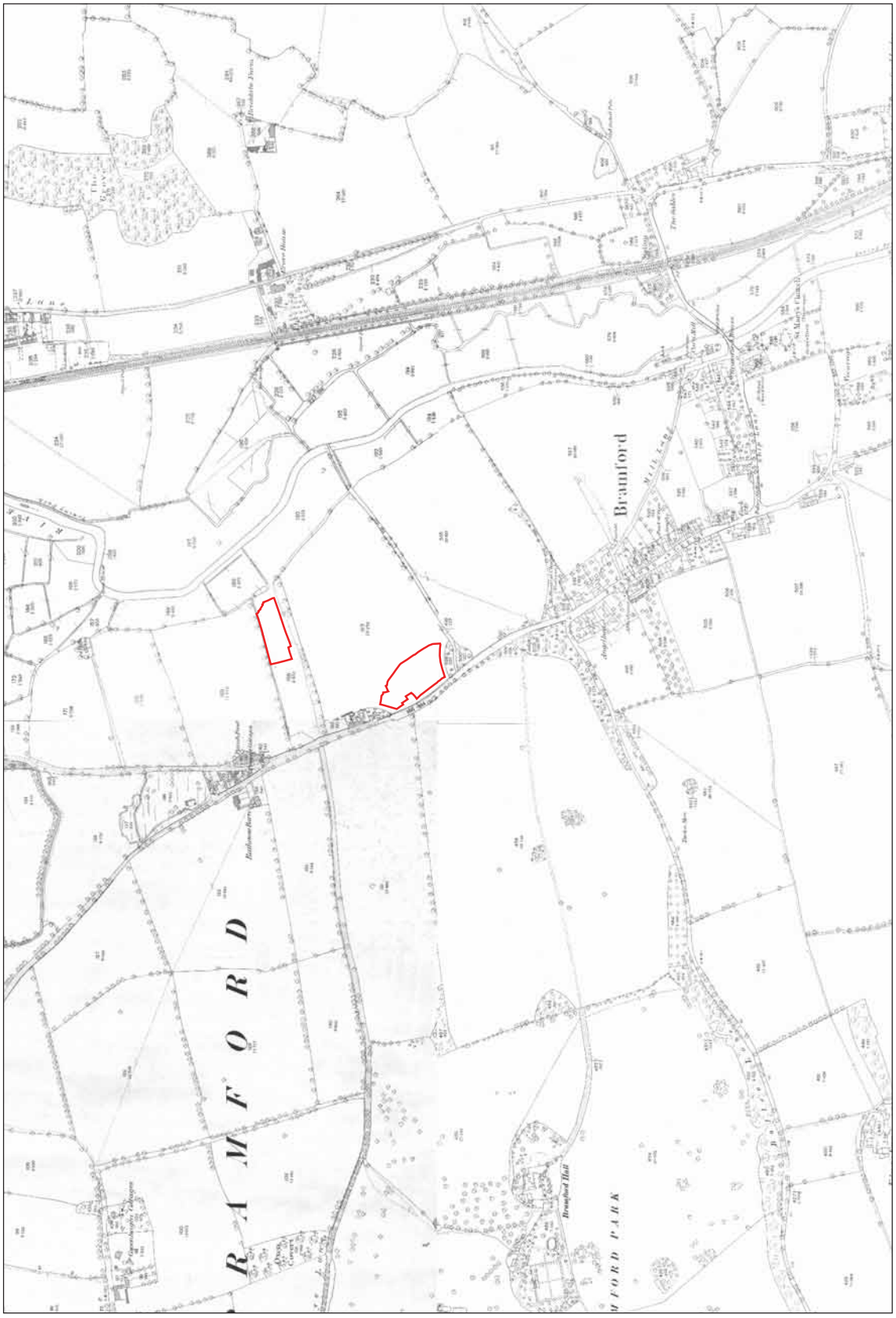


Figure 3: Site location in relation to the 1880 Ordnance Survey Map

Figure 4a: All features plan, main excavation area showing previous evaluation trenches (after Slater 2015, fig. 2)

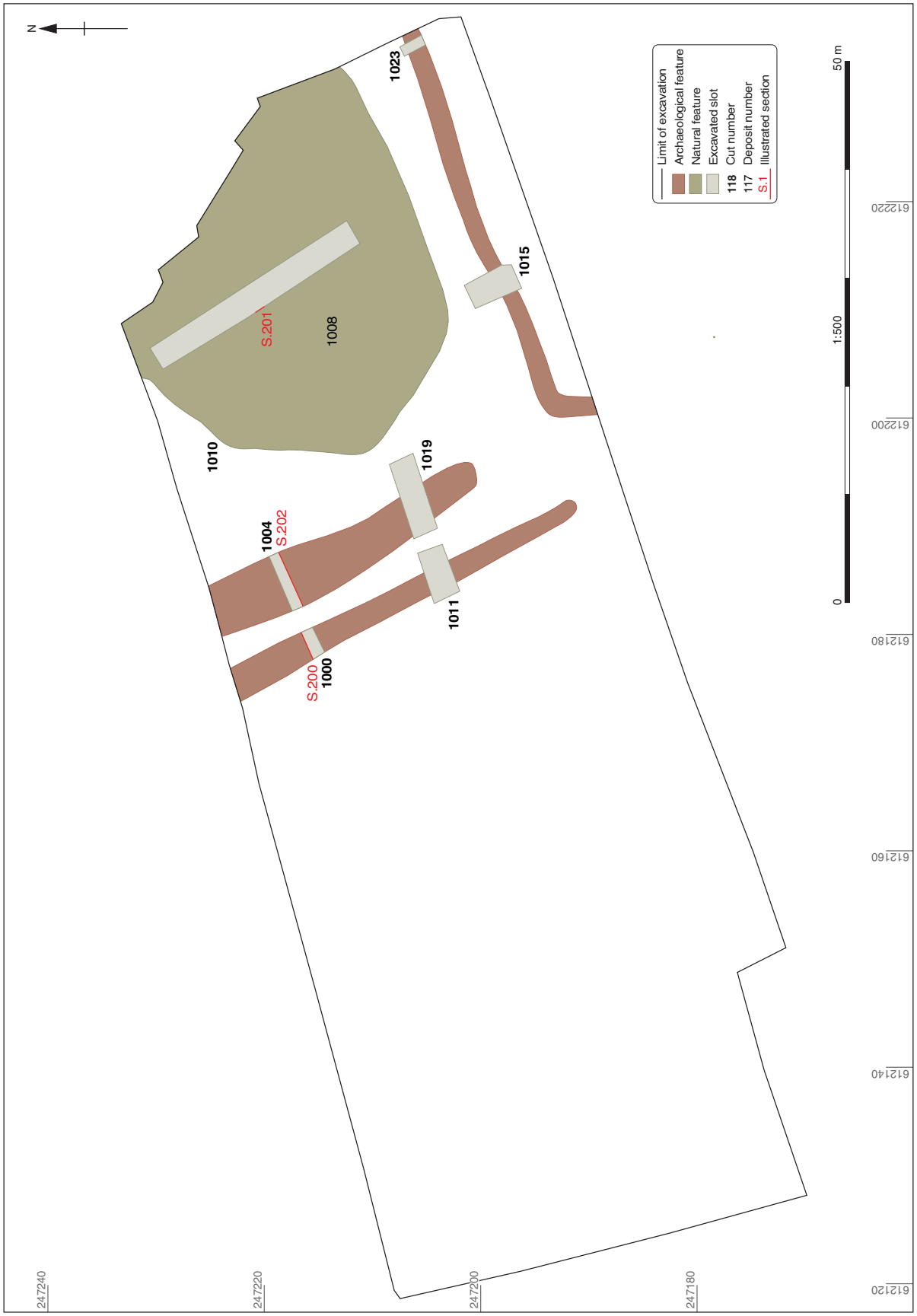


Figure 4b: All features plan, Attenuation Area

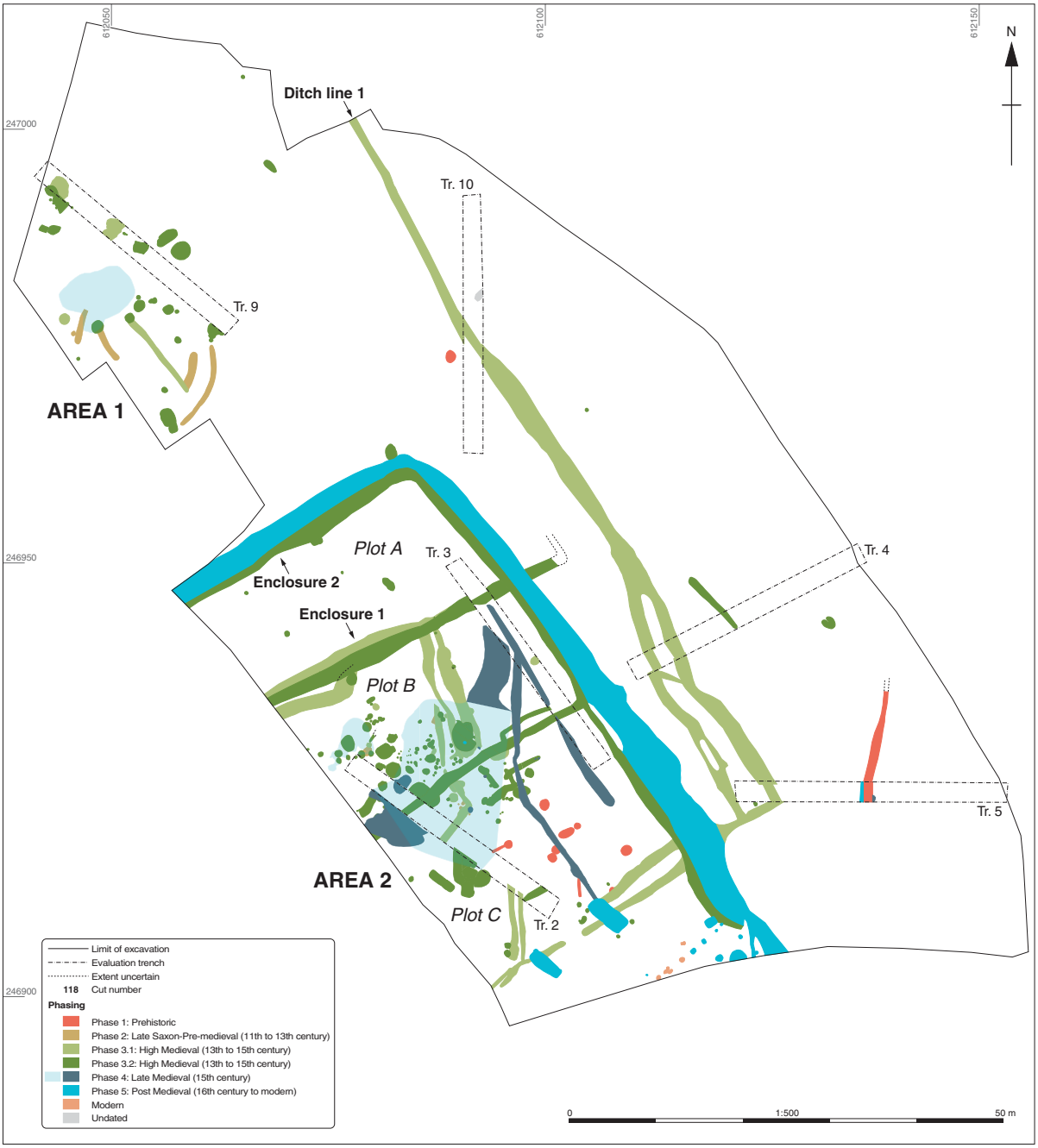


Figure 5: Overall phase plan

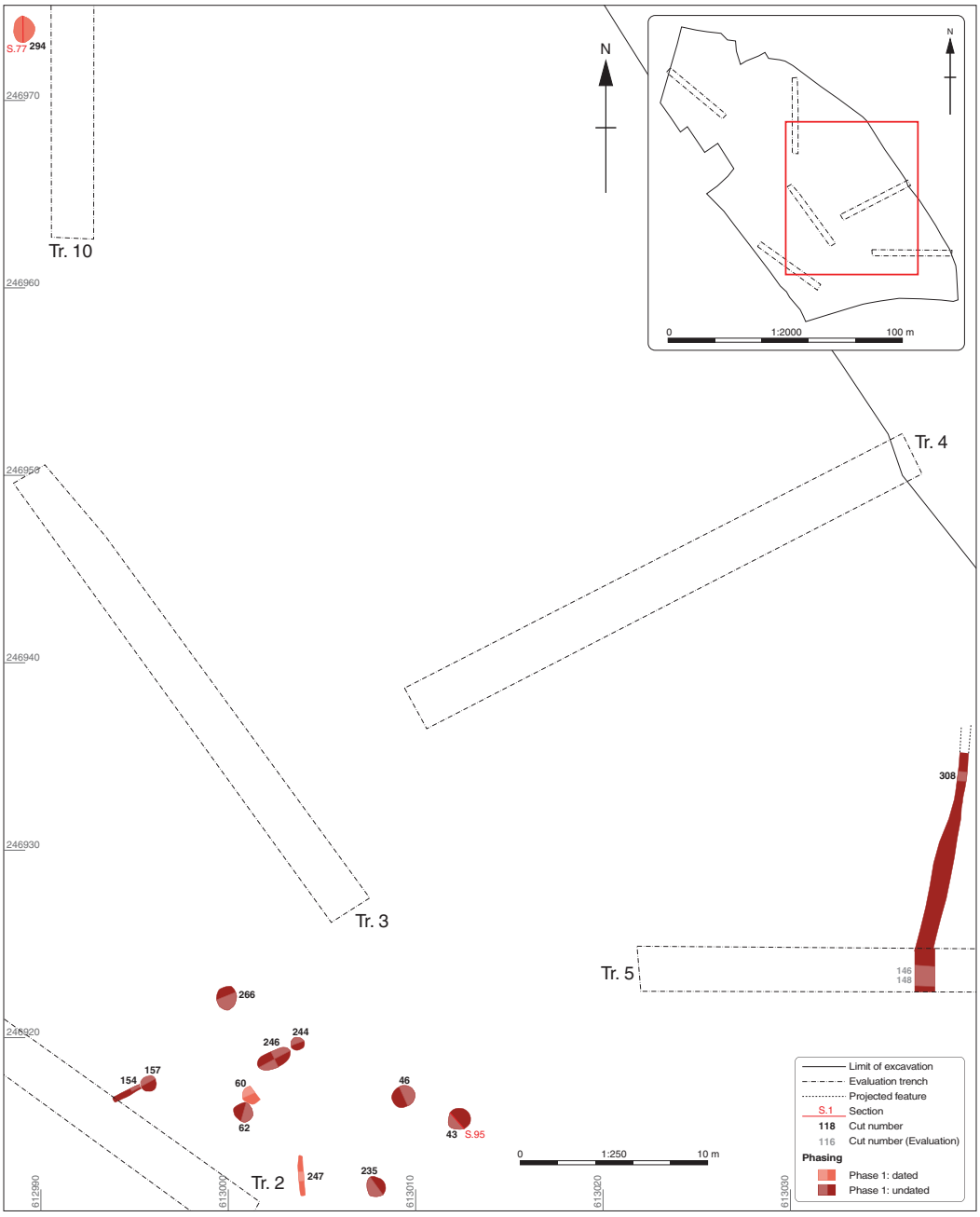


Figure 6: Phase 1: Prehistoric

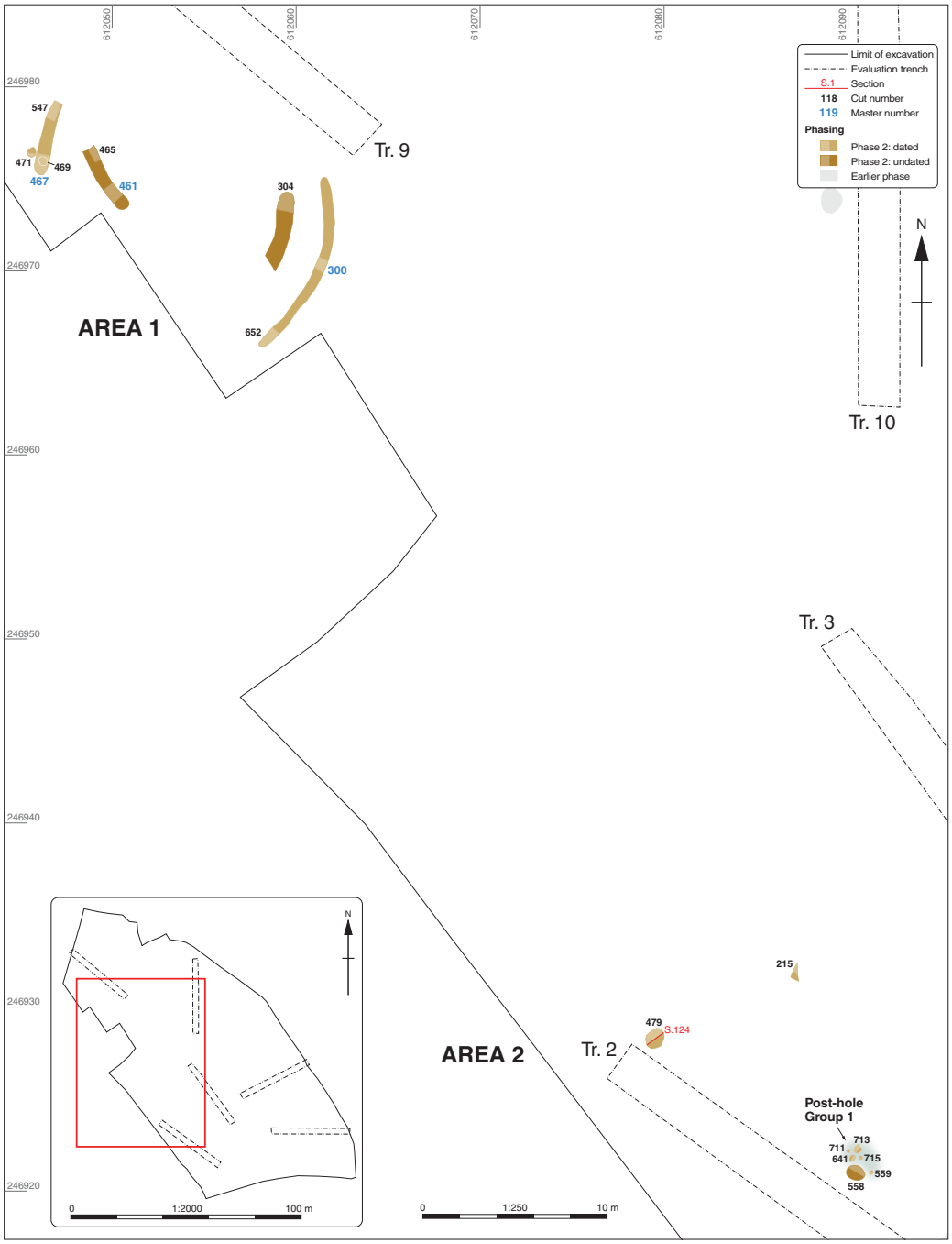


Figure 7: Phase 2: Early medieval (11th-12th century)

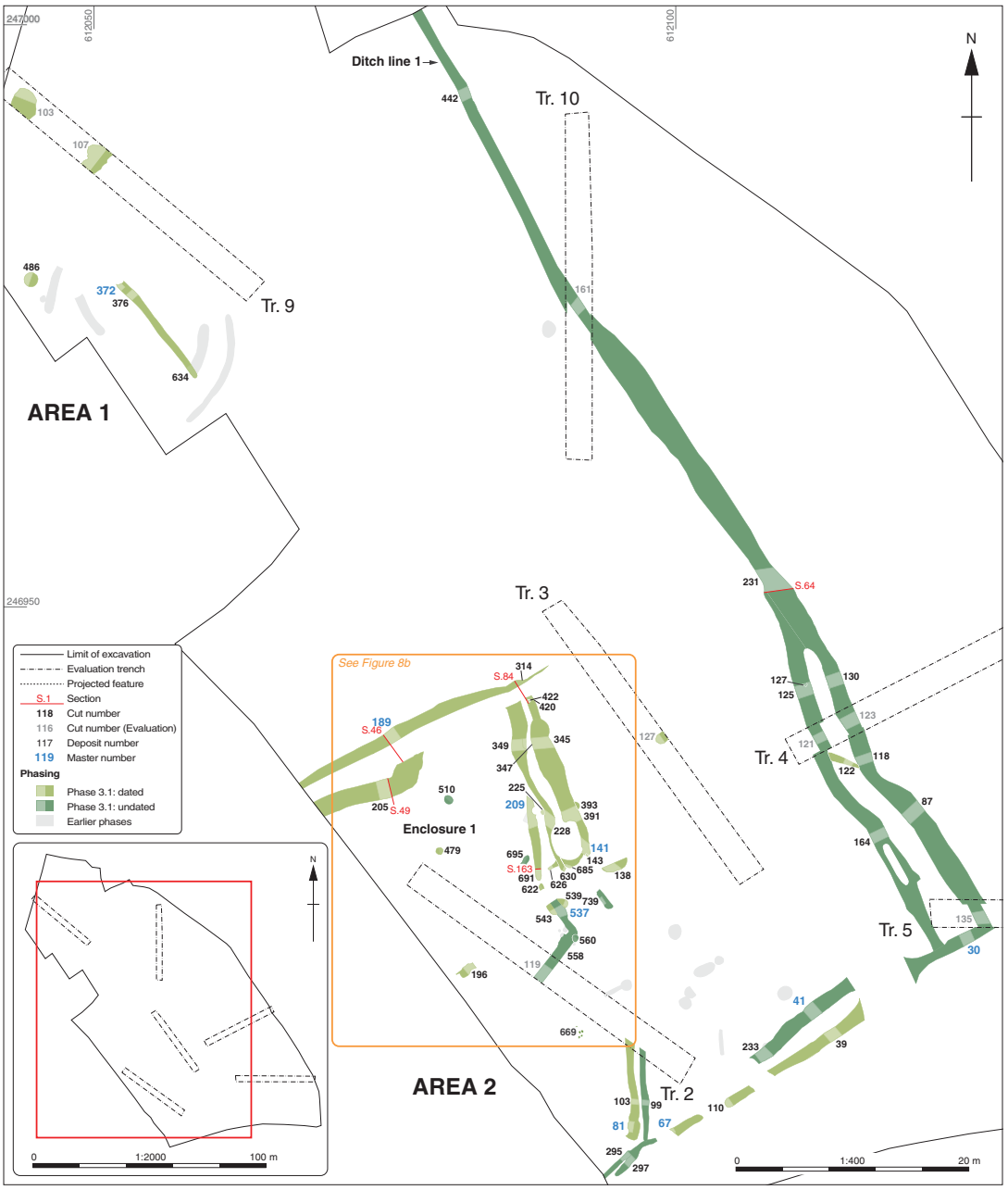


Figure 8a: Phase 3.1: High medieval (12th-13th century)

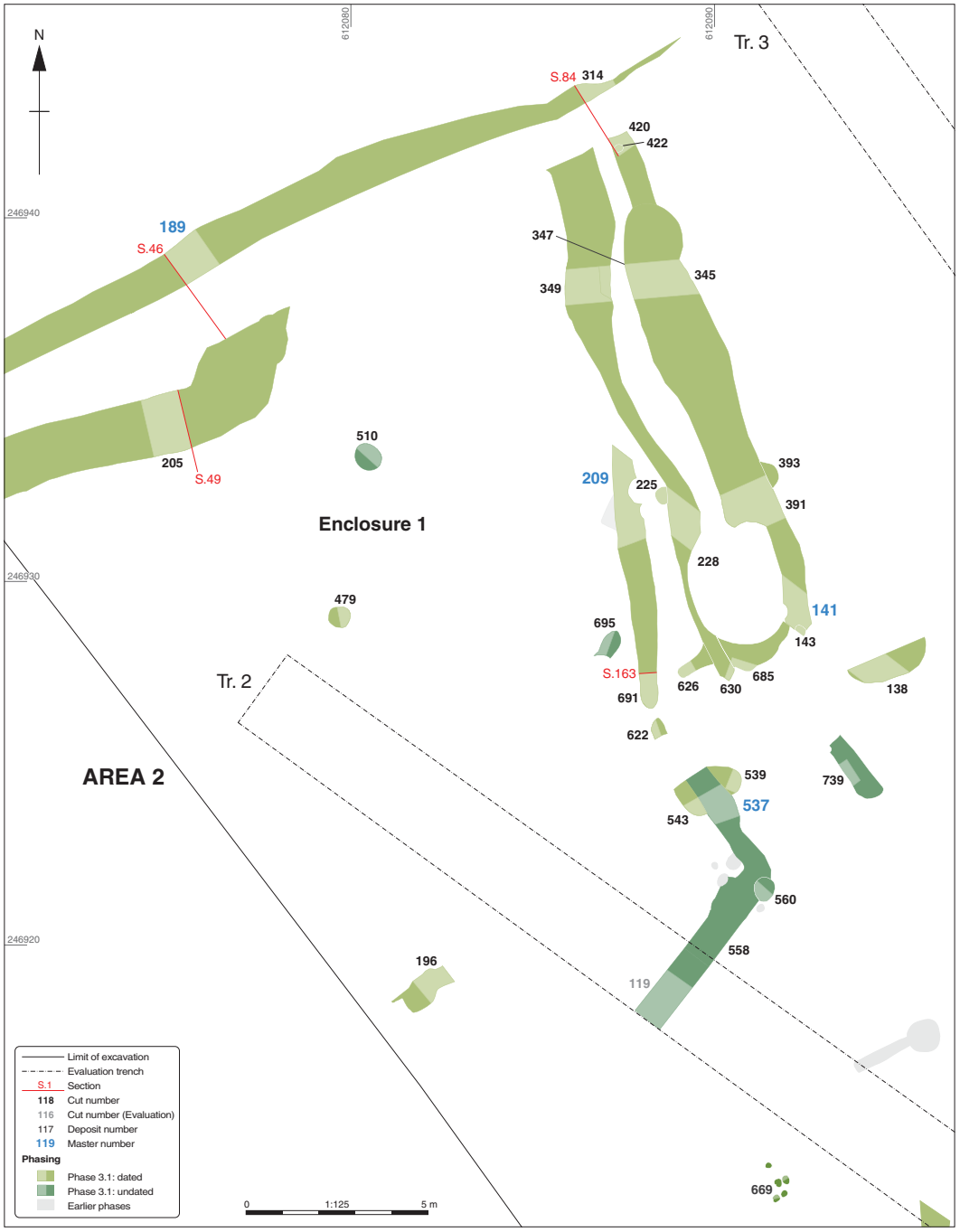


Figure 8b: Phase 3.1: Enclosure 1

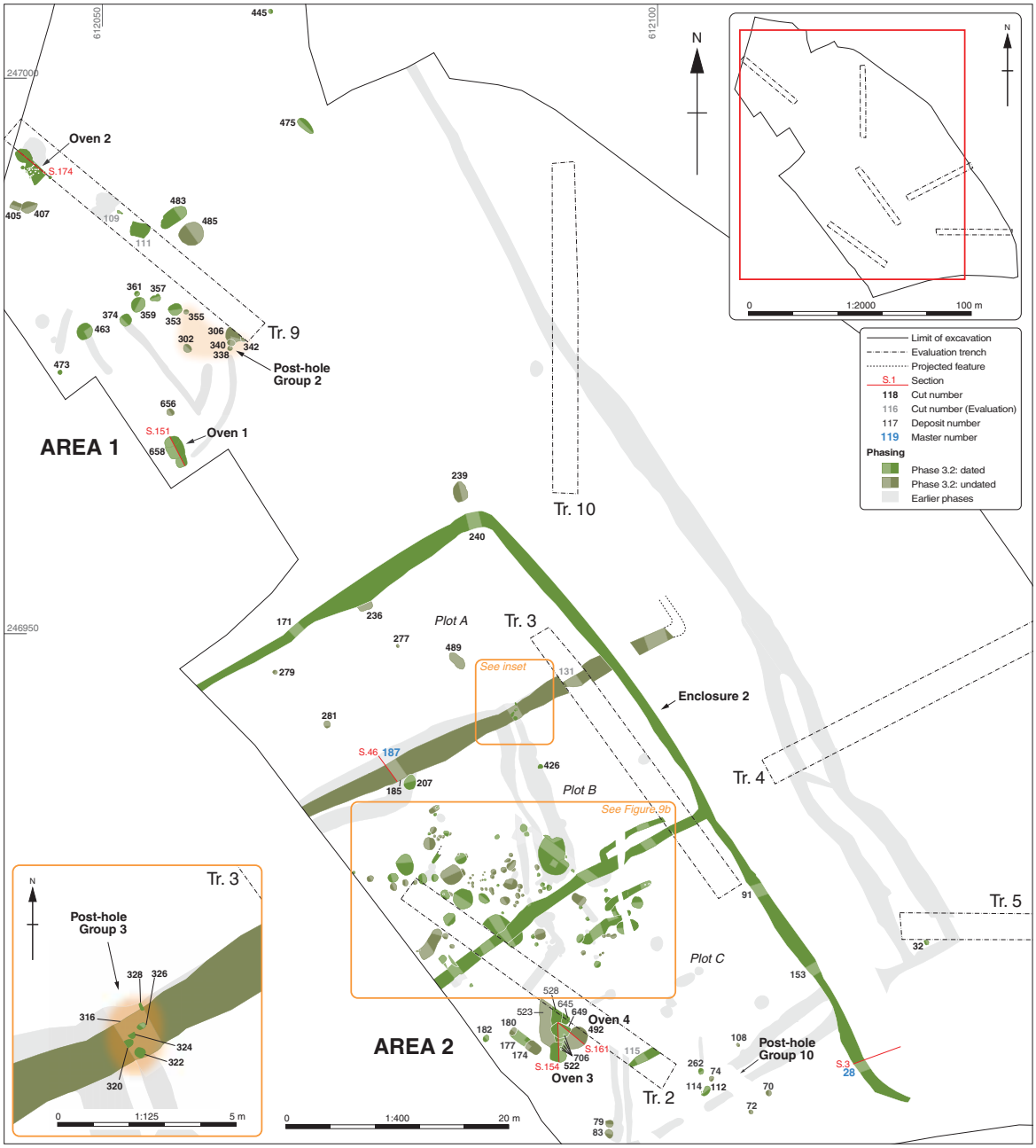


Figure 9a: Phase 3.2: High medieval (13th-14th century)

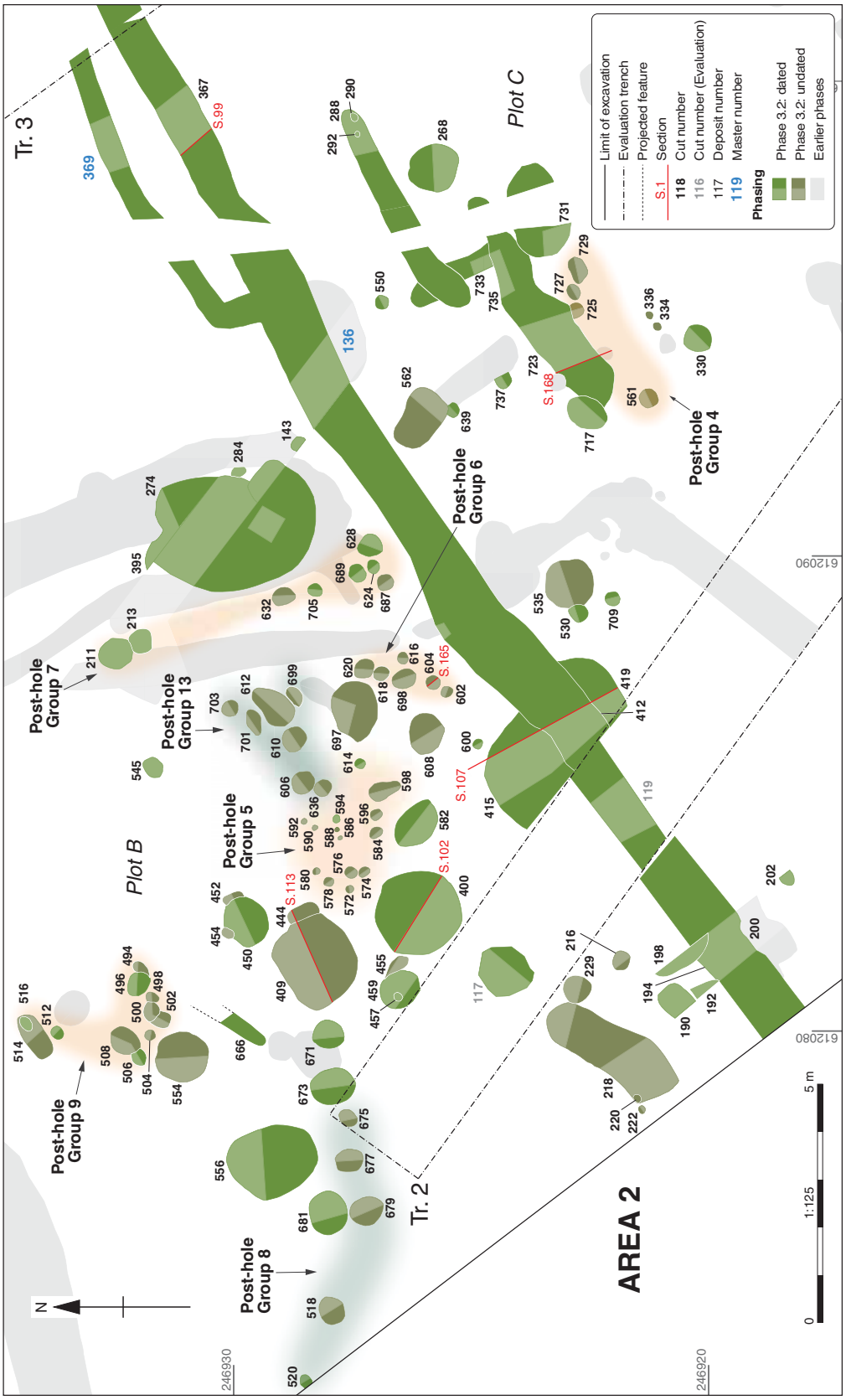


Figure 9b: Phase 3.2: Plots B and C

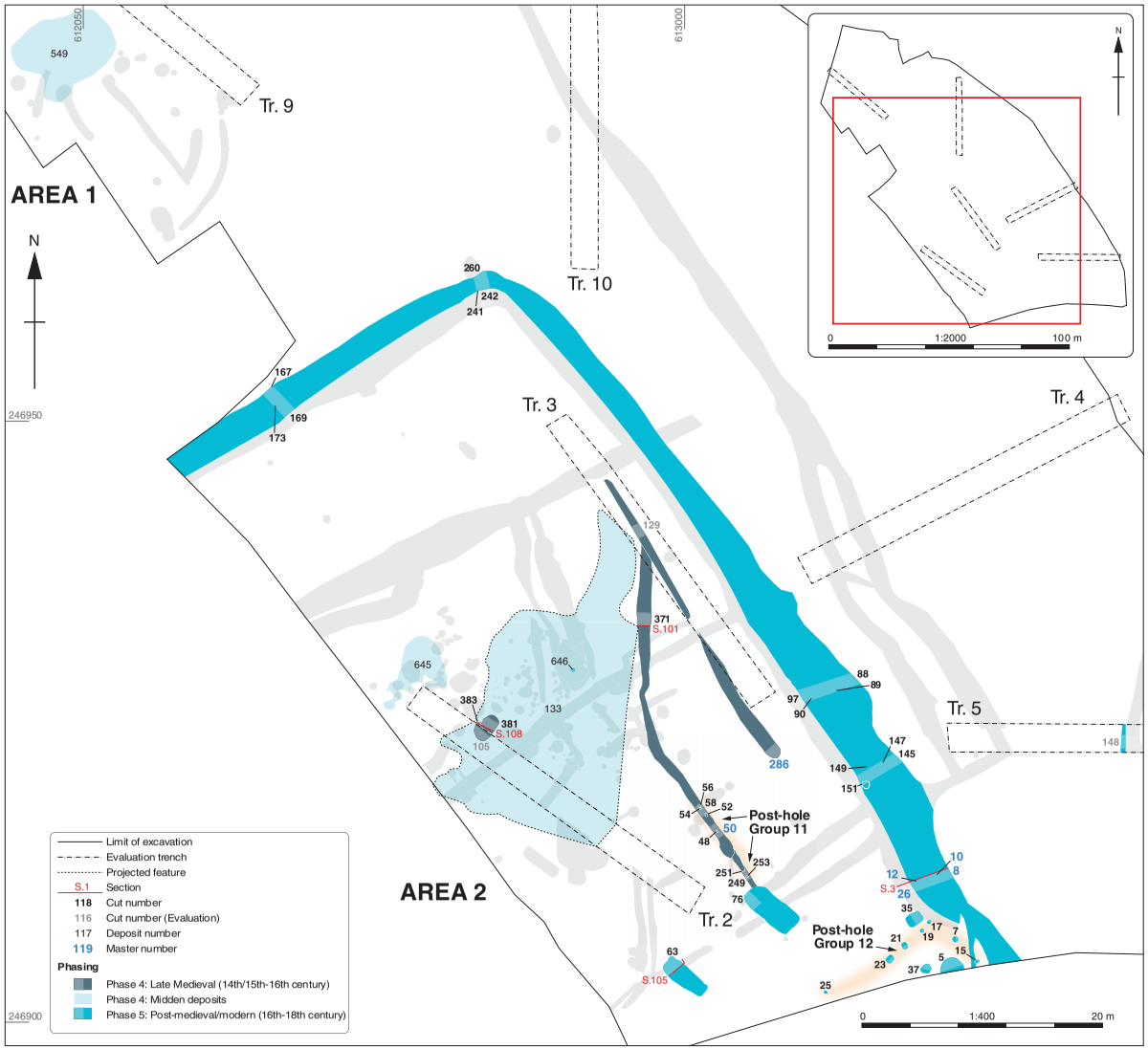


Figure 10: Phases 4 and 5: Late medieval (14th/15th-16th century) and post-medieval/modern (16th-18th century)

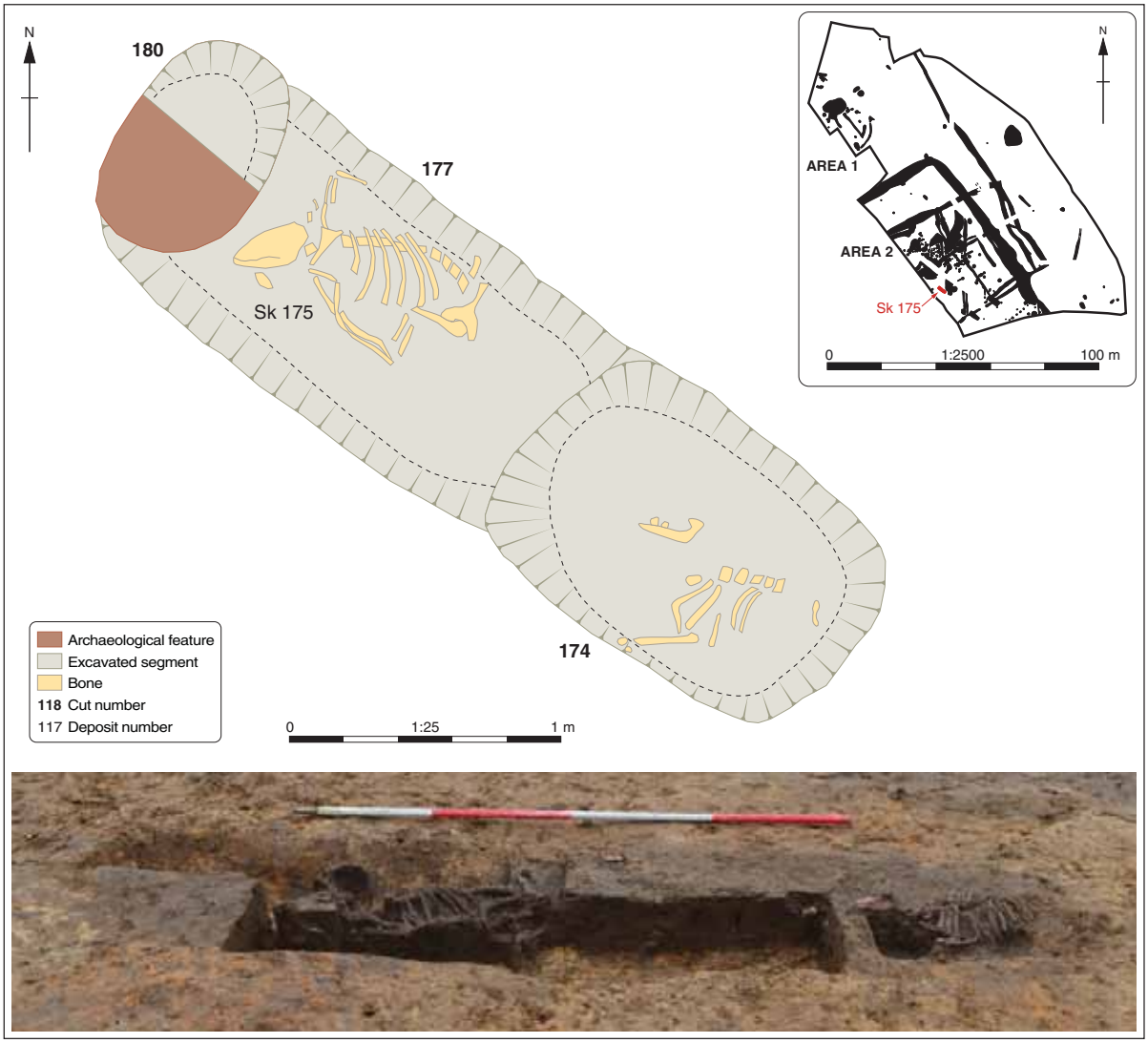


Figure 11: Plan and photograph of Phase 3.2 animal burial **177**

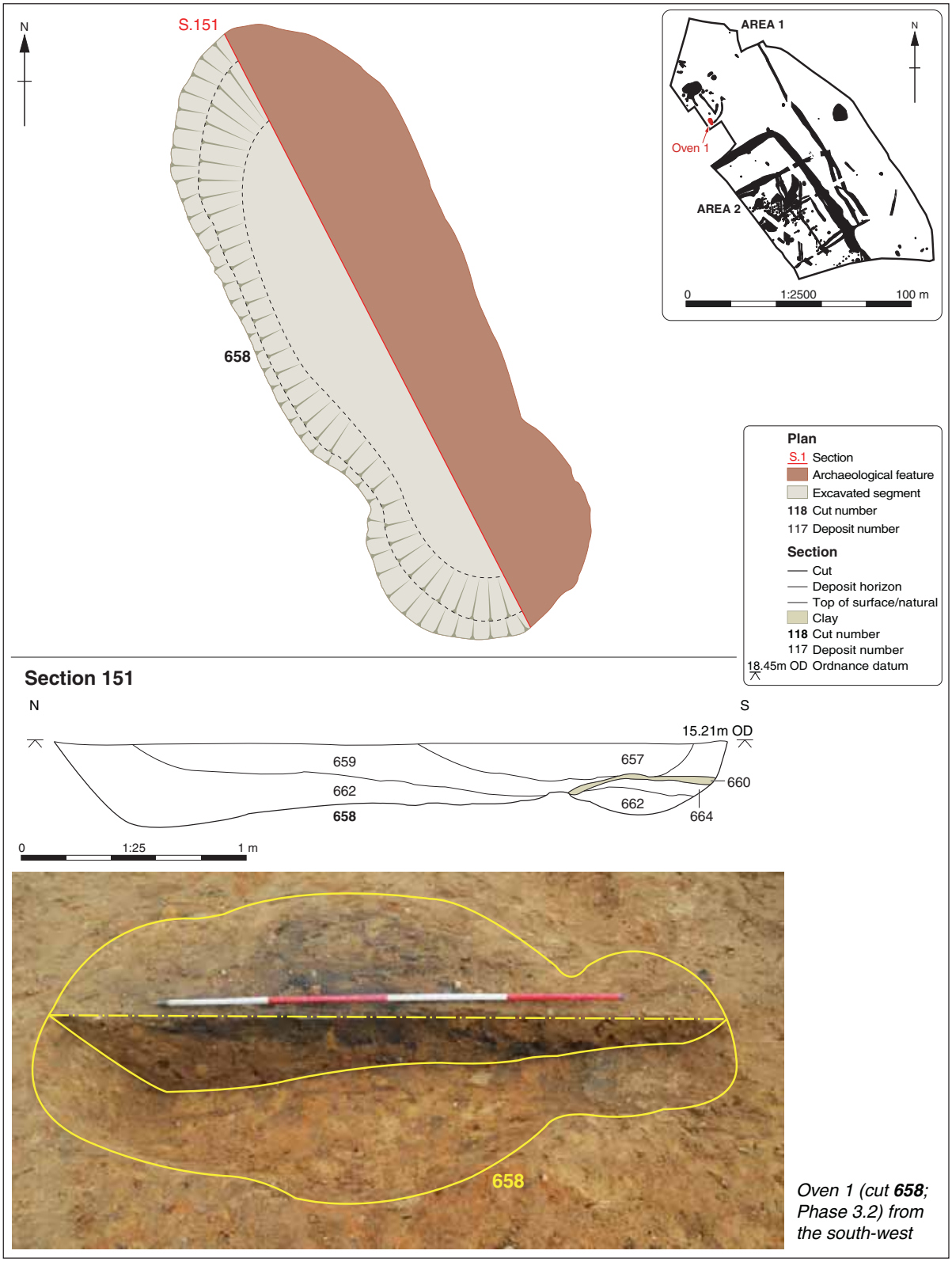
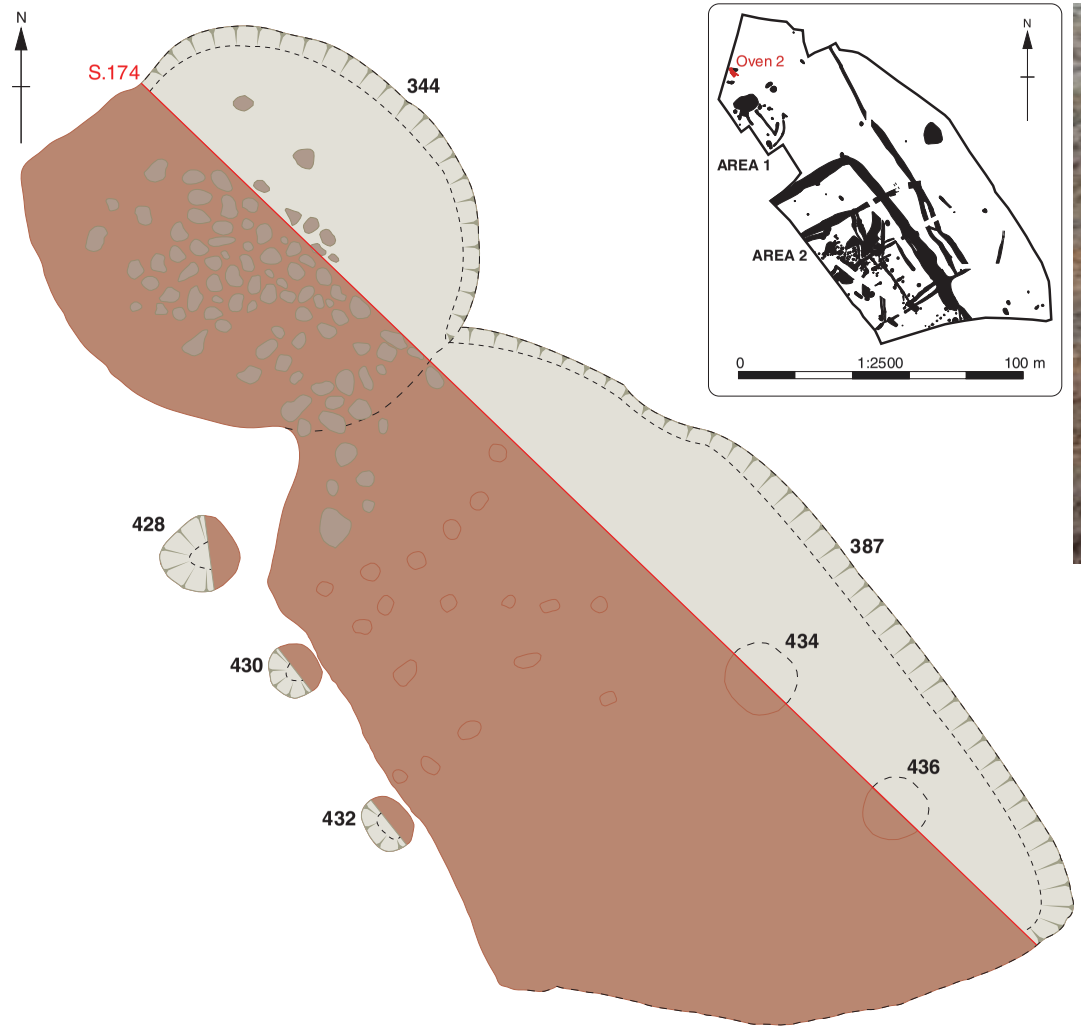
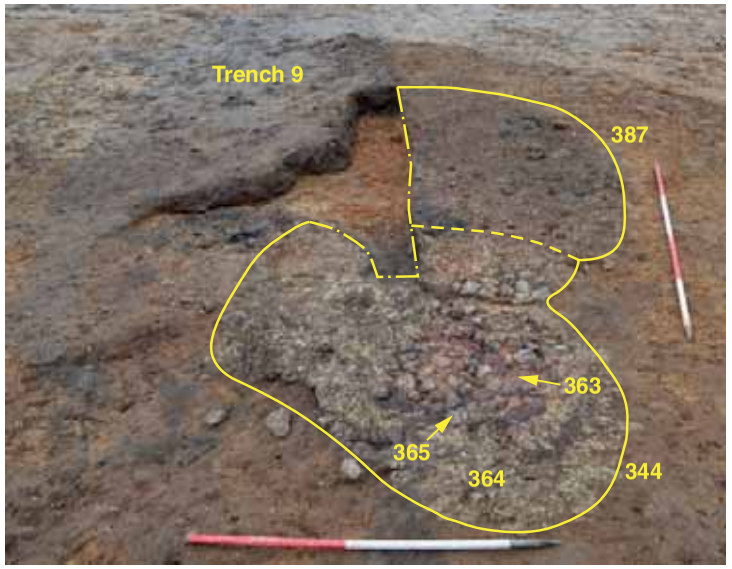


Figure 12: Plan, section and photograph of Oven 1

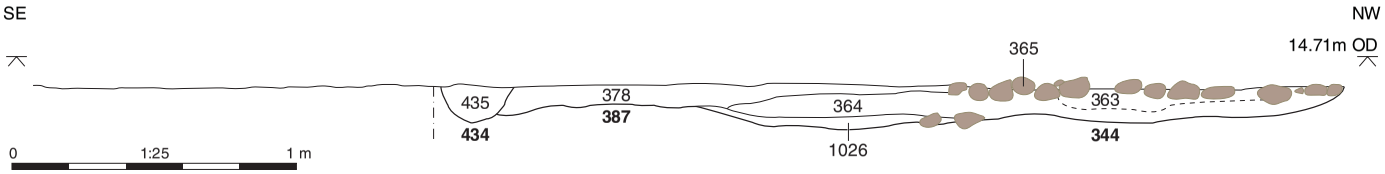
*Oven 1 (cut **658**; Phase 3.2) from the south-west*





*Oven 2 (**344/387**), looking south-east*

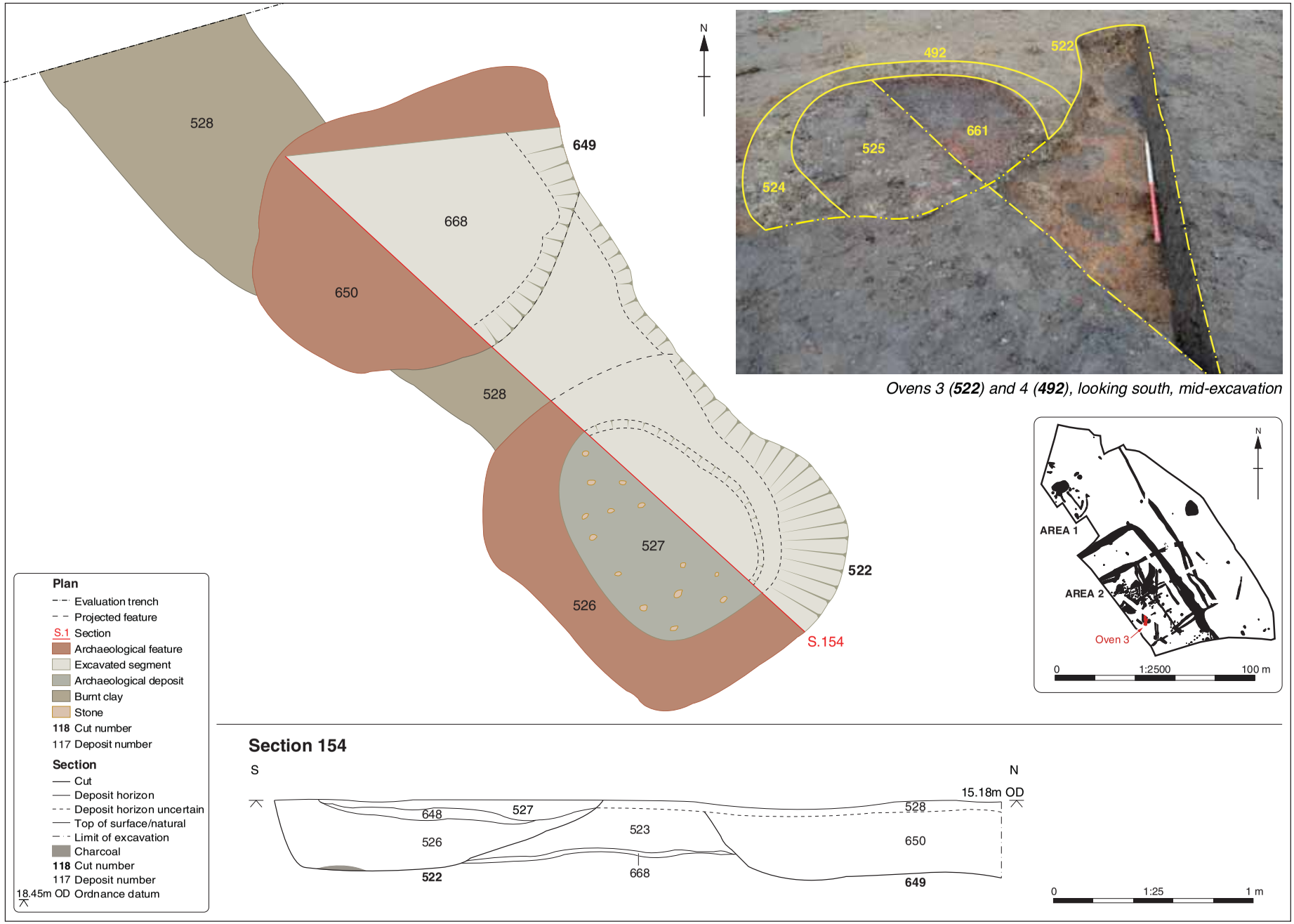
Section 174



Plan
- Projected feature
- S.1 Section
- Archaeological feature
- Excavated segment
- Peeble
- **118** Cut number
- 117 Deposit number

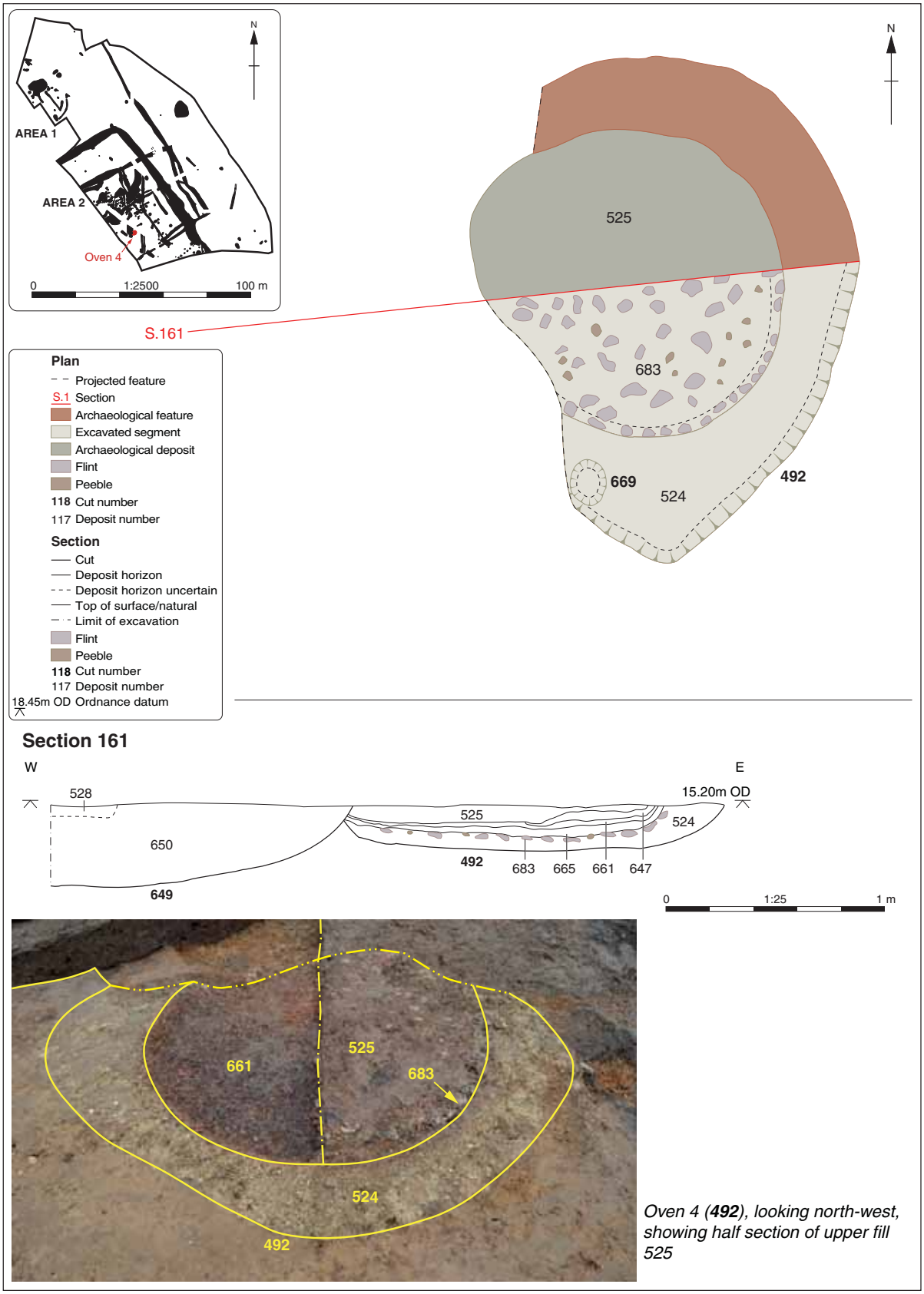
Section
- Cut
- Deposit horizon
- Deposit horizon uncertain
- Top of surface/natural
- Limit of excavation
- Peeble
- **118** Cut number
- 117 Deposit number
- 18.45m OD Ordnance datum

Figure 13: Plan, section and photograph of Oven 2



*Ovens 3 (**522**) and 4 (**492**), looking south, mid-excavation*

Figure 14: Plan, section and photograph of Oven 3



*Oven 4 (**492**), looking north-west, showing half section of upper fill 525*

Figure 15: Plan, section and photograph of Oven 4

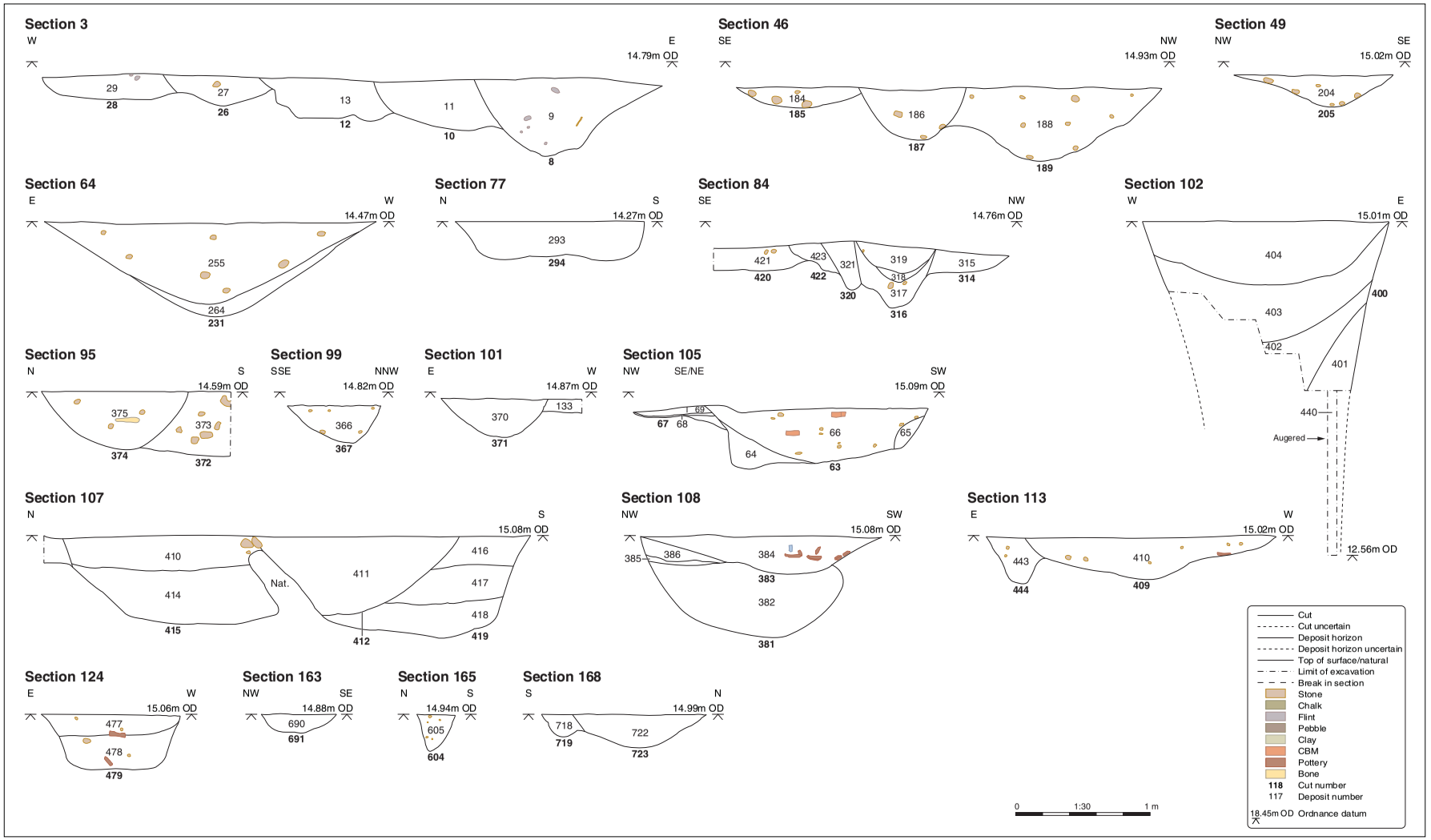


Figure 16a: Selected sections

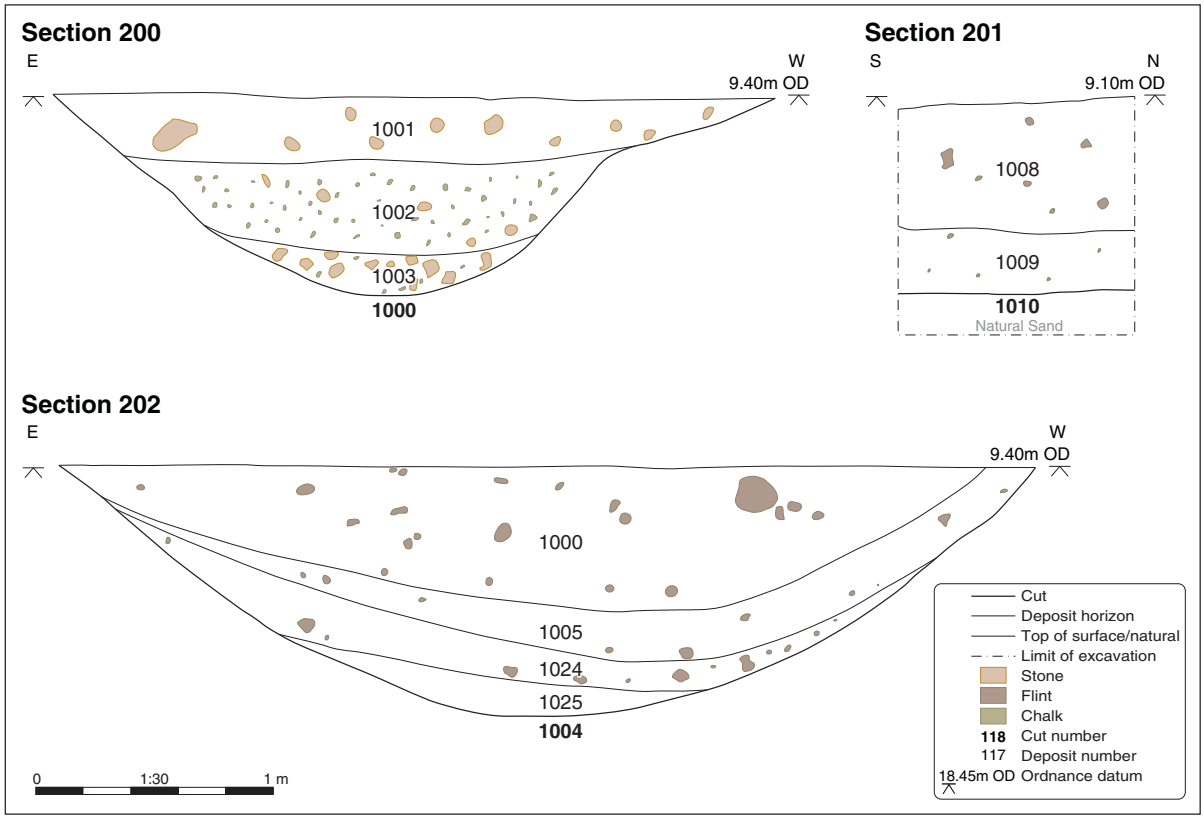


Figure 16b: Selected sections Attenuation Area

Figure 17: The development of the site overlaid on the 1880 Ordnance Survey map

Figure 18: Selected small finds (metalwork and stone). SF 26, silver hammered penny of Edward I, II or III; SF 131, silver hammered farthing, probably Edward I or II; SF 15, copper alloy leather fitting, medieval; SF 142, copper alloy leather fitting, late medieval; SF 143, copper alloy probable purse holder, medieval; SF 79, copper alloy buckle and buckle plate, high medieval; SF 63, copper alloy key, late medieval; SF 62, copper alloy purse frame (post-medieval); SF 42, lava quern fragment

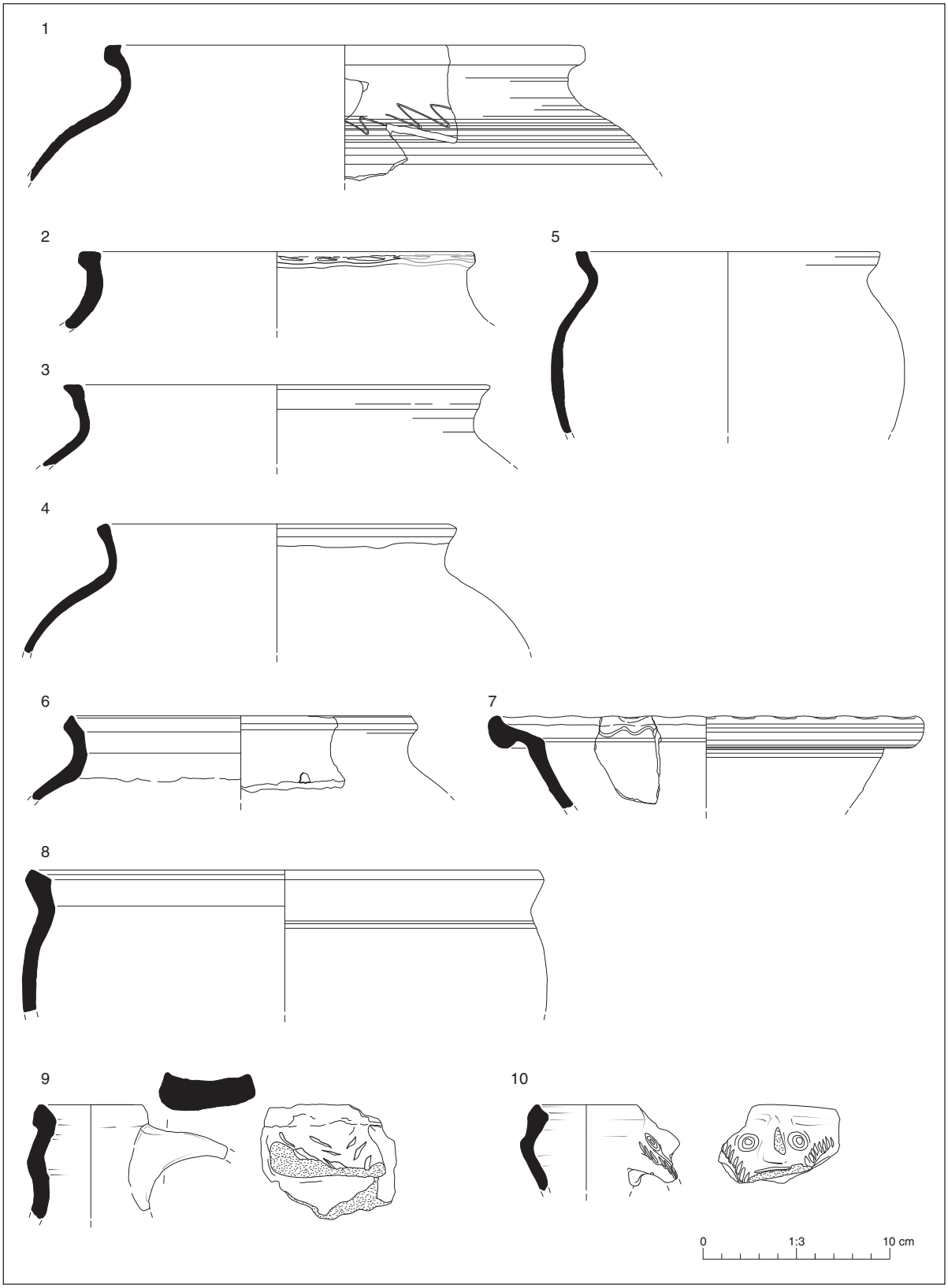


Figure 19: Medieval pottery

Plate 1: Pit **294** (Phase 1) from the west

Plate 2: Beaker pottery recovered from Phase 1 pit **294**

Plate 3: Ditch **300** (Phase 2) from the west

Plate 4: Ditch slots **39** and **41** (Phase 3.1) from the south-west

Plate 5: Ditch **231** (Phase 3.1) from the north

Plate 6: Ditches **185**, **187** and **189** from the south-west

Plate 7: Pit **510**, **514** and posthole **512** from the north-east

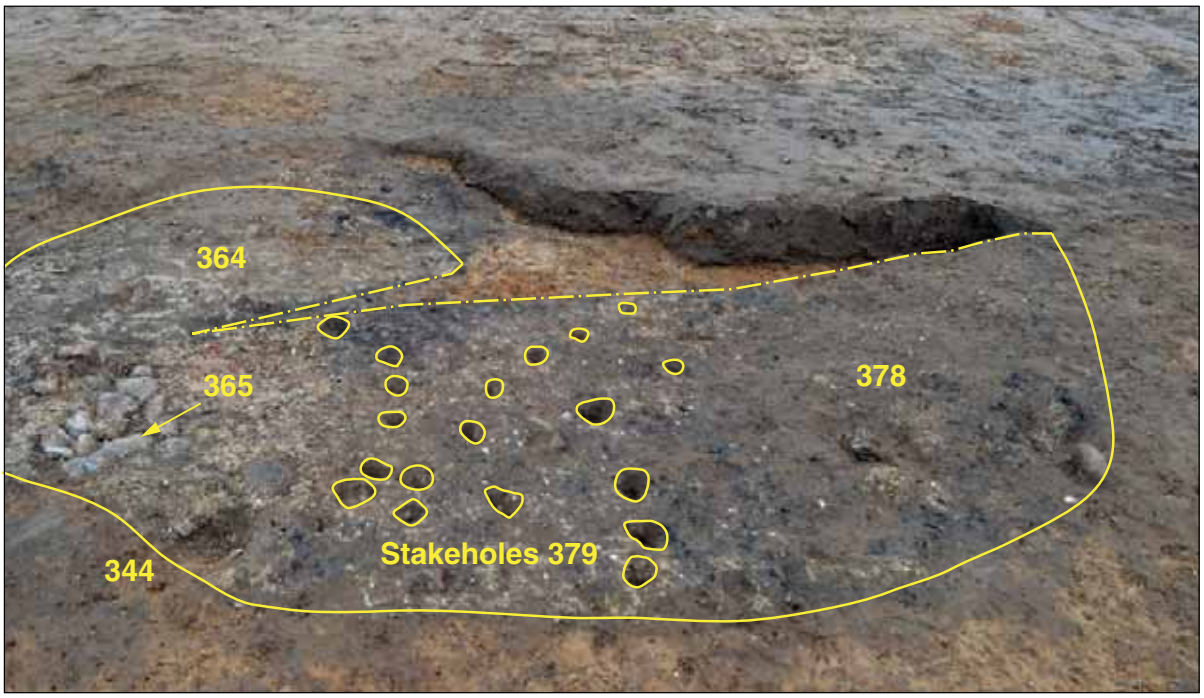


Plate 8: Oven 2 (**344**/**387**), looking north-east

Plate 9: Intercutting ditches **8**, **10**, **12**, **26** and **28** from the south-east

Plate 10: Well **400** from the south

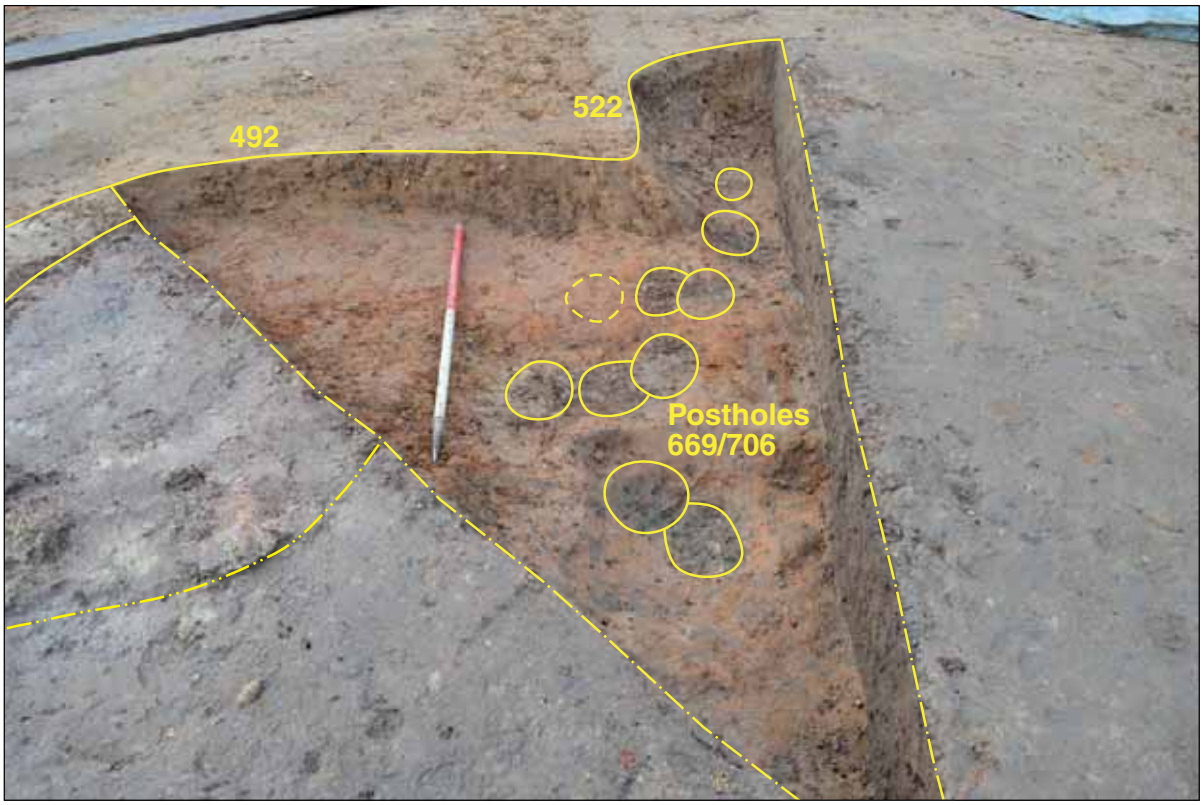


Plate 11: Ovens 3 (**522**) and 4 (**492**), looking south, half sectioned with postholes **669**/**706** unexcavated

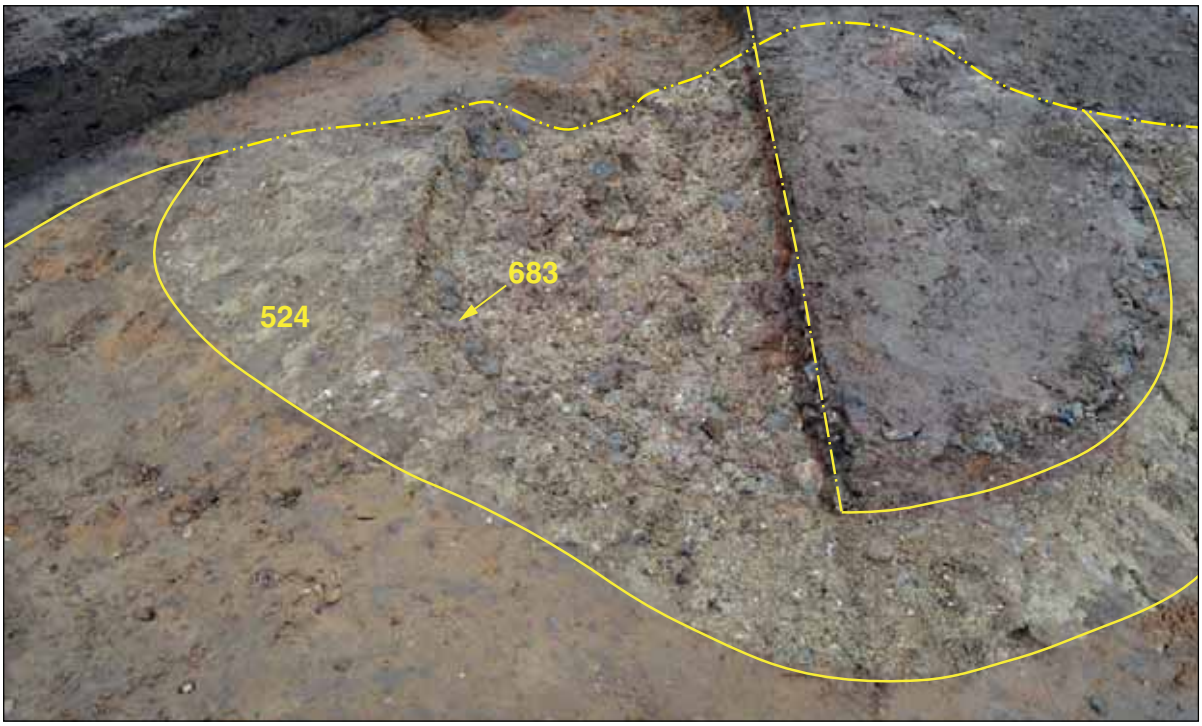


Plate 12: Oven 4 (**492**), looking north-west, showing half section exposing cobbles (683) and clay lining (524)

Plate 13: Natural hollow **1010** (Attenuation Area), viewed from the south

Plate 14: Ditch **1011** (Attenuation Area), viewed from the south

Plate 15: Ditch **1023** (Attenuation Area), viewed from the east

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