Excavation Report

Medieval remains at Cherry Tree Farm Mellis Road Wortham Suffolk

Excavation Report

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January 2012

Client: Dr Simon Bennett

OA East Report No: 1176
OASIS No: Oxfordar3-101096
NGR: TM 0846 7708

Report Number:	1176
Site Name:	Cherry Tree Farm, Mellis Road, Wortham, Suffolk
HER Event No:	WTM 048
Date of Works:	March 2010
Client Name:	Dr Simon Bennett
Client Ref:	11569
Planning Ref:	Mid Suffolk District Council (751/06)
Grid Ref:	TM 0846 7708
Site Code:	WTM 048
Finance Code:	XSFWOR10
Receiving Body:	Suffolk County Council Stores

Prepared by:	Rob Atkins
Position:	Project Officer
Date:	September 2011
Checked by:	Dr Paul Spoerry
Position:	Regional Manager, OA East
Date:	September 2011
Signed:	.....

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Medieval remains at Cherry Tree Farm, Mellis Road, Wortham, Suffolk

Archaeological Excavation

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Summary

Between 1st and the 31st March 2010, OA East conducted an excavation on c.0.16ha of land at Cherry Tree Farm, Wortham, Suffolk (TM 0846 7708) in advance of a housing development. This work follows on from two evaluations within the site (Everett 2008 and Hodges 2009). The excavation found archaeological features dating from the early medieval to modern periods. The site lies within the Southmoor parish of Wortham, adjacent and to the east of a minor routeway (Mellis Road), and c.300m to the west of the Saxon church and manor located by Basil Brown in 1955. It lies c.70m to the south of the main road (now called the A143) with the village green further to the north.

There was no definite Saxon occupation on the site and it is likely that the excavation area lay outside of the settlement at this time. The first main archaeological phase on site dated to the late 11th century or sometime in the 12th century and comprised five plots running east to west and presumably these fronted onto Mellis Road. It is likely that these plots contained houses and their back areas. Most of the excavation area was away from the road frontage, although in the one location adjacent to the road, there were undated post-holes perhaps indicative of a structure. In the 2009 evaluation there were some undated post-holes adjacent to Mellis Road to the south of the present excavation area. It is likely that other areas along Mellis Road were also first developed at this time and these five plots thus represent part of a planned expansion of the village, presumably by the manorial landowners, the Abbey of Bury St Edmunds.

The relatively neat plot boundaries went out of use in the early 13th century although it is unclear whether the postulated Phase 2 buildings fronting onto Mellis Road continued to be occupied. The western part of the excavation area closest to Mellis Road was moderately used with a structure, pits, two wells or watering holes and fragmented ditches. It is uncertain what these features represented, indeed they may have been back plot features. The eastern side had two sub-phases with a possible short-lived routeway defined within two north to south ditches c.10m apart running towards the A143. In the second sub-phase the eastern side of site probably reverted to agricultural useage as only a single pit and a fragmentary ditch recorded in this area. In around the late 13th century, the boundaries within the excavated area were further realigned with two new large east to west long-standing boundary ditches created at the northern and southern sides of the site. In between these ditches there were three shallow fragmentary ditches which may have been the remains of internal boundaries. There were several large quarry pits within the north-western and far eastern parts of the site as well as two small pits or post-holes. There was no evidence of structures within the excavation area, although it is entirely possible buildings still fronted Mellis Road.

From the mid 14th to mid 16th centuries the site was probably used only for pastoral farming as there were just four features dating to this period comprising an extremely large watering hole, a fragmentary ditch and two small pits. This major change in use on the site is likely to have resulted from the environmental and human induced problems of the first half of the 14th century (famines, pestilences and war) which substantially reduced the country's population. The late 16th to mid 18th century phase is represented by a single north to south ditch which almost certainly related to the later 16th century building (Old Ale House) located just beyond the southern boundaries of the excavation. There were a few modern features within the excavation area such as a brick well which was probably within the Old Ale House plot. Other features such as pits in the north-western part of the excavation area, would have been within the curtilage of a former 18th century building which had stood until recently adjacent to the excavation area.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 An archaeological excavation was conducted at Cherry Tree Farm, Wortham, Suffolk (Fig. 1). This work was undertaken in accordance with a brief issued by Jess Tipper of the Suffolk County Historic Environment Record (SHER; Tipper 2010) and supplemented by a specification prepared by OA East (Spoerry 2010).

1.1.2 This archaeological work took place as part of a planning requirement granted by Mid Suffolk District Council (751/06) for residential development consisting of 11 new properties (following demolition of existing farm buildings) on Land Adjacent to Cherry Tree Farm, Mellis Road, Wortham, Suffolk (TM 0846 7708). The Planning Authority put a condition on the application that any consent should be conditional upon an agreed programme of archaeological work taking place before development began (PPG 16, paragraph 30 condition).

1.1.3 This proposed development was situated in an area of archaeological importance, and was recorded by the Suffolk County Historic Environment Record (SHER) as lying within the historic settlement core of the village. An archaeological evaluation by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Field Team in 2008 identified medieval and undated archaeological features within the development area (Everett 2008; SHER WTM 044; Fig. 2). Further trenched evaluation by NAU Archaeology in 2009 was undertaken in an attempt to establish the limits of the medieval settlement deposits (Hodges 2009; SHER WTM 047; Fig. 2).

1.1.4 These two evaluations recovered evidence that the site contained important archaeological remains, and as part of the planning condition, the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council (SCCAS/CT) requested further archaeological recording of deposits that would be affected by development (Tipper 2010). The brief identified a *c*.0.2ha area which required excavation and this was located over the six proposed dwellings nearest the A143 Bury Road and the Mellis Road (Tipper 2010). The main aim of the project recorded in the specification was to preserve the archaeological evidence by record and to attempt a reconstruction of the history and use of the site (Spoerry 2010). After the excavation, the brief required an assessment report which was to provide the potential for further analysis beyond the archive stage as well as a suggested requirement for publication in the local journal.

1.2 Stratigraphic and Structural Data

1.2.1 The excavation recovered evidence that the site was occupied/used from around the late 11th century AD to the present day. Features were assigned to seven archaeological phases spanning this period, although most dated from the *c*.late 11th to mid 14th centuries (Phases 2 to 4). Overall, there was moderate quantity of features uncovered across the site with a significant quantity of these having at least one stratigraphic relationship. A small to moderate quantity of artefacts were also recovered from their backfills which has allowed many features to be tied down to periods with a reasonable level of certainty. Several undated features were phased by association. Only nineteen contexts out of 354 (*c*.5%) were not phased (Appendix B).

1.2.2 The contexts were all entered onto a data base, and the program *Stratify* was used to form a matrix and check relationships between features.

1.3 Documentary Research

1.3.1 Visits to the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER), the Record Offices at Bury St Edmunds and Ipswich were undertaken to assess the potential of former archaeological findings, documentary and cartographic material. The HER data indicated that important excavations by Basil Brown took place in the mid 20th century between *c*.300m to 600m of the site. Although these excavations have not been published, Brown's notebooks have provided valued insights on Roman, Early Saxon remains as well as the Late Saxon to medieval church and manor. Besides these excavations, only a few very minor archaeological works and stray finds have been recorded in the immediate area around the site. The HER data for the whole modern parish of Wortham has been collated for the relevant periods and is reported on in Fig. 2. English Heritage recorded two early and late post-medieval standing buildings within the development area and their report has brought interesting data to the later development of the site.

1.3.2 The site is within the former Wortham Southmoor parish which was merged with Wortham Eastgate in 1769. There are many documents which relate to medieval Southmoor surviving in several libaries around the world. These are mostly records recorded by the Abbey of Bury St Edmunds. There are far fewer records of early post-medieval Southmoor. The documentary potential for the area is therefore moderate to high. The cartogaraphic evidence for Wortham is poor with no early maps surviving. The first map of the site dates to 1783 (Fig. 3) and is at a very small scale, which although very useful in showing the general view of the Wortham area including the green, it is not particularly useful in understanding what was occurring on the site.

1.4 Geology and Topography (By Steve Critchley)

1.4.1 The site lies on relatively flat land at *c*. 55.00m AOD with the solid and drift geology comprising Upper Cretaceous Chalk overlain by Middle Pleistocene glacial tills of the Lowestoft Formation and sands and gravels of the Happisburgh Glaciogenic Formation (British Geological Survey 1989). The excavation found that both the tills and sands and gravels had been subject to Late Pleistocene ground ice action and displayed the truncated remains of cryoturbation features.

1.4.2 During the excavation, the water levels were particularly high with the water ingress within the site being a combination of groundwater working its way up through the tills and the water already in the sands and gravels from recent rains. All was made worse by a wet winter ensuring that groundwater levels in the chalk were very high, as being constrained by less pervious tills, they were under a measure of hydrostatic pressure.

1.4.3 The Wortham parish is large, sub-square in shape *c*.3.5k north to south and *c*.3.2km east to west (Fig. 2). It has a broad frontage upon the River Waveney on its northern side and this river here separates the counties of Suffolk and Norfolk. The River Waveney flows east ultimately into Breydon Water where it joins the Yare and reaches the sea at Great Yarmouth (Ames and Morgan 2009). The River was clearly navigable in antiquity as remains of an undated boat or ship timbers are said to have been found in peat within its former course (SHER WTM 8284; not illustrated).

1.4.4 Within the southern quarter of the parish, the Bury St Edmunds to Yarmouth road (A143) runs east to west through the parish and *c*.70m to the south of this road lies the development site. The development site is within an area which slopes south towards a shallow valley, perhaps a watershed at 40m OD at Seethings Wood (not illustrated), and rises in the north-west to 60m OD at Spears Hill just within the western parish boundaries (Fig. 2).

1.5 Archaeological and Historical Background

Historical sources, Cartographic and SHER records (integrated)(Fig. 2)

Prehistoric

1.5.1 In the north-eastern corner of the modern parish, at Wortham Ling, near to the River Waveney, large quantities of Mesolithic flint work have been recovered, with some of this flint possibly originating in the Upper Palaeolithic period (SHERs WTM 040 and 043). Five sherds of Neolithic pottery were found near this location and to the east (SHER WTM 042). A possible long barrow has also been suggested near the River Waveney (SHER WTM 013). A scatter of other Mesolithic and Neolithic flintwork has been found across the parish, including a mace head and a few axes (not illustrated).

1.5.2 In the far north-eastern corner of the parish there was a possible Bronze Age round barrow (SHER WTM 039). Just to the south of the barrow, Beaker, plain pottery and flint have been recovered (SHER WTM 038). Bronze Age flints have been found scattered across the parish in no obvious concentrations. The flint tools include a barbed and tanged arrowhead from Honeypot Farmhouse, *c.*50m to the east of the development site (SHER WTM MSF 12711). Six flints were recovered from the Suffolk evaluation which was partly within the site, all seemingly residual or unstratified, and they dated from the Mesolithic or Neolithic to the later prehistoric periods (Pendleton 2008). These comprised five flakes or retouched flakes and an unpatinated rod. An excavation 100m to the south of the site, found seventy-eight struck flints and fourteen burnt fragments (Bates 2009). Most of these were within a single context and these seem to represent Early Neolithic knapping debris. No flints were recovered from the 2009 Norfolk evaluation within the site (Hodges 2009).

1.5.3 Probable Iron Age occupation has been found in four locations within the parish. An evaluation and excavation *c.*100m to the south of the site produced Early Iron Age settlement remains which comprised a probable midden, linear ditches, pits, worked flint and pottery (Everett 2008; Ames and Morgan 2009; SHER WTM 044). Early Iron Age pottery has also been recovered from Wortham Ling in the far north-eastern part of the parish (SHER WTM 040). In the far western part of the parish Iron Age occupation was found at Spears Hill during pipeline laying in 1955 (SHER WTM 006). In the far eastern part of the parish, Iron Age occupation site was uncovered also during pipeline trenching in 1955 (SHER WTM 010).

Roman

1.5.4 Three Roman occupation or burial sites have been found relatively close to the excavation area. Occupational remains were encountered at Upper Buntings Field, *c.*0.5km to the south, during pipeline laying in 1955 (SHER WTM 007). Roman burials were found in the 19th century just over 1km to the north-west (SHER WTM 005). A further site lay *c.*300m to the east and was recorded during pipeline laying in 1955 (SHER WTM 008). A north to south Roman road lay adjacent and to the east of this area (SHER WTM 009). Another road was uncovered at Spears Hill, on the far western side of the parish, running east to west (SHER WTM 017) with Roman pottery found just to the south of the road (SHER WTM 006).

1.5.5 Two Roman coins were found closer to the excavation area, just *c.*50m and 200m to the west of site (SHERs WTM 016 and WTM 015), but their significance is unclear and they may represent casual loses. A deliberate coin deposit 1.5km to the north

comprised an Early Roman hoard of 160 forgeries of Denarii (SHER WTM 029). There have been other Roman pottery scatters and artefacts recovered within several parts of the parish, but it is uncertain whether they represent settlement, casual losses or are derived from manuring scatters (not illustrated).

Saxon

1.5.6 The name 'Wortham' is probably Anglo-Saxon in origin and means 'enclosed homestead' (Ekwall 1960, 536), but it is not certain where this farmstead was located. Only two Early or Middle Saxon records are located in the SHER documents for Wortham. A possible Early Saxon structure and associated pottery was found 600m to the east during pipe laying in 1955 by Basil Brown (SHER WTM 010). Further to the east of this site, a Saxon Sceat coin, metalwork and pottery was found by metal detectorists during work on the A143 Scole-Stuston road (West 1998, 105; SHER WTM 020).

1.5.7 The Domesday Book (1086) provides some insight into the nature of Wortham in the time of Edward The Confessor. It records that Wortham, in Hartismere Hundred comprised two parishes, Southmoor and Eastgate, each with its own church. After the Conquest, Southmoor was held by the Abbotts of Bury, and Eastgate by the Barons of Rye. The Domesday Book has several records for landholders in the Eastgate and Southmoor parishes, mostly under patronage, in both the pre-Norman and 1086 records implying a fragmentary system of holdings in both the Late Saxon and Medieval periods:

1 free man, Algar, under the patronage of E(dric); 4 acres value 8d. The king and the Earl (have jurisdiction)

Siric, a free man under the patronage of Stigand; 20 acres. 2 small holders; ½ plough. Meadow, 1 acre; woodland, then 6 pigs now 2. Also 3 free men under him, with 6 acres. Value 5s. Stigland (had) the jusidiction

Richard of Saint-Clair holds Wortham for Ralph; Modgeva, a free woman under the patronage of St Edmunds held it before 1066; 1½ carucales of land as a manor. Always 18 small holders, 2 slaves. 2 ploughs in lordship; 2 men's ploughs. Woodland, 10 pigs; meadow, 2 acres, 1 cob, 3 cattle, 20 pigs now 20 goats. Value 40s, now 100s. She could not sell or grant this land away from the church of St Edmunds (has) jurisdiction

1 free woman, Godiva, under the patronage and full jurisdiction of St Edmunds before 1066; 80 acres, a manor. Then 1 plough; now none. Then as now 1 men's plough. Meadow 4 acres. Value then 20s; now the same.

2 churches, 40 acres. value 7s

1.5.8 Basil Brown's observations of pipe laying and subsequent excavations in 1955 almost certainly found the Late Saxon and medieval Southmoor manor and church mentioned in the Domesday book (SHER WTM 008 and WTM 009). The manor was on the west side of the church, adjacent to Wortham Green. Brown uncovered a large rectangular hall running east to west, with a courtyard in front of it to the north and this was bounded by west, east and north wings leading from the hall. Pottery recovered by Basil Brown ranged from the 10th-11th century to at least the 15th century. Directly to the east of the manor, Basil found clay foundations for walls, "possibly indicating the site of the former church of Wortham Everard" (Brown 1956, 118). Pottery included Norman items and among the artefacts recovered was a stone piece possibly from an arch or a window. Brown never published detailed results of his findings with only an

overview paragraph recorded, but he did leave copious notes in several books which are held by the Suffolk HER at Bury.

1.5.9 Two other areas have produced Late Saxon remains in Wortham parishes. In an excavation *c*.100m to the south of the site (WTM 047), there were one or possibly two Late Saxon or Saxo-Norman pits (Ames and Morgan 2009). Nearly 2km to the north, four human skeletons were found four metres below ground level and these were identified as Late Saxon/early medieval by Dr Calvin Wells (SHER WTM 012).

Medieval to modern

Eastgate

1.5.10 The Eastgate church still survives as a standing building in the northern part of the parish, nearly 2km to the north of the subject site (SHER WTM 011) and more than 100m south of the Late Saxon/medieval skeletons recorded above (SHER WTM 012). The Eastgate parish seems to have been very wealthy. The church of St Mary The Virgin (otherwise St Thomas and St Mary) is the largest Norman round tower in England at 29ft in diameter and about 62ft high until the top fell down in 1789 (Pevsner 2002, 507; Hancock 2001). Presumably the former Saxon church mentioned in the Domesday Book was a precursor to this structure but it is uncertain whether it had been a Middle Saxon or earlier minster church. Wortham Hall and manorial farm, including the fragmentary remains of the medieval moat, lie directly to the north of this church (SHER WTM 004). The Hall was sold off in the early 20th century including, "a hoard of manuscripts and parchments dating from 1272 to Victorian times" and these are currently held in Chicago University (Smith undated).

1.5.11 In the far north-eastern corner of the parish and near the River Waveney medieval artefacts were found (SHER WTM 034). The 1783 Hodkinson map implies this area was a continuation of the main Eastgate settlement above (Fig. 3). In the far north-western part of the parish, near to the River Waveney, medieval pottery was found in fieldwalking (SHER WTM 021) but its significance is uncertain. The 1783 Hodkinson map shows that a small post-medieval settlement was established along an east to west road (not illustrated) but the majority of these houses were within the parish adjacent and to the west of Wortham. It is possible that there was an earlier medieval hamlet in this location.

Southmoor parish (based on Wortham Green and also called Wortham Everard)

1.5.12 There are many records for medieval Southmoor surviving in several different libraries. These documents mostly originated from the Abbey of St Edmunds and a list of Wortham documents can be found in Thomson's book on the archives of the Abbey (1980). The Wortham documents include Abbot's charters (E.1-17; Thomson 1980, 26). Land ownership charters for Wortham are held at the Bodleian Library (*ibid*, 53 no.56, 60 no. 118, 61 nos.122 and 123 and 63 nos. 141 and 142). There are leets for Wortham dated *c*.1302-12 and c.1389-93 and these are held at the Bury Record Office (*ibid*, 76). There are various Wortham rentals in both the British Library and Chicago University Library (*ibid*, 97, 98 and 114-5). Various miscellaneous documents for Wortham include Roll of Suitors and pledges at court and these can be found at the Bury Record Office. A document on the litigation between the Abbey and the men of Wortham and Palgrave dated AD 1407-8 is held at Cambridge University Library (*ibid*, 131). Abbot William Bernham had a survey of manors the Abbey controlled and in this survey the extent and

customs in the Soke of Wortham are recorded in documents at the British Library (*ibid*, 134). Various other rentals and customs documents survive and can be found at the Cambridge University Library (*ibid*, 141). The British Library also hold various Wortham rental documents and charters *etc*. (*ibid*, 160 and 161).

1.5.13 There a relatively few records surviving for early post-medieval Southmoor but include post-dissolution abstracts of customs etc. and these documents can be found in the British Library (*Ibid*, 153). There are few later documents for Wortham but these include notes that John Parsley, Rector of Southmoor (1575-1623), sold the lead from the Chancel roof (quoted in Hancock 2001). A later Rector of Southmoor, Thomas Thurlow (1680-1717), "stood in the pillory for one hour in Bury, fined £200 and was forced to give security for 7 years for seditious assembly on the Fast Day at Botesdale and drinking confusion and damnation to King William and Queen Mary and prosperity to the French King "(quoted from Hancock 2001).

1.5.14 The Southmoor church survived into the late 18th century and the two Wortham parishes (Eastgate and Southmoor) remained separate until 1769 when they were merged under William Evans, Rector of Eastgate. Southmoor church disappeared after this date not to be rebuilt (Hancock 2001). The Southmoor rectory remained for some time, but in February 1785 a faculty was granted by the Bishop of Norwich to Rowland Holt, Patron and Henry Patterson, Rector for "taking down and excusing the rebuilding of one of the parsonages belonging to the Rectory of Wortham Everard w. Jervis annexed." (quoted in Hancock 2001). The parsonage was stated to be above one mile from the Eastgate church and built of stud and claywork and covered with thatch. It consisted only of a kitchen and wash-house with chambers over and "was in a very ruinous and decayed condition and the materials worth only £10." The distance of more than a mile would fit in with Basil Brown's 1955 discoveries of a church (WTM 009; Fig. 2), located *c*.500m to the east of the subject site along the Bury Rd (A143).

1.5.15 Mellis Road is medieval or earlier in origin. This can be seen in a still standing three-unit timber-framed house of at least the mid/late 16th century located *c*.20m to the east of Mellis Rd, adjacent to the south of the excavation area (Jeffries 2006a; Fig. 4). The limits of the medieval settlement along Mellis Road were probably *c*.100m to the south of the excavation area as a 15th/16th century medieval/post-medieval ditch was seen in the Norfolk excavation site but no other medieval remains were to the south of this ditch (SHER WTM 047; Ames and Morgan 2009). Previous evaluations within the subject site itself have found undated post-holes and east to west medieval ditches perpendicular to Mellis Road which may have been boundary plots (Everett 2008; Hodges 2009).

1.5.16 There has been one archaeological evaluation on the north-eastern side of Wortham Green *c*.350m from the site (SHER WTM 035; Everett 2001). This work consisted of three evaluation trenches within which were found six undated ditches. A 1968 findspot (SHER WTM 014) was recorded *c*.350m to the north of the site, just to the east of Wortham Green, comprising six 11th to 13th century coarse black ware sherds (Brown 1968).

1.5.17 At Spears Hill, *c*.1.5km to the west of the subject site, medieval pottery has been found in fieldwalking in two adjacent locations to the west of the A143 Bury Road (SHER WTM 006 and WTM 025)). It is uncertain whether these pottery scatters relate to occupation or if they were just manuring scatters, but as houses were recorded in this location on the 1783 map (Figs. 2 and 3) the former seems likely. In the post-medieval period the Bury Road (A143) continued to be important, as, for example, a coaching inn called The Dolphin was established a few hundred metres to the north-west of the site.

1.5.18 The earliest map is the Hodkinson's Map of Suffolk (1783; Fig. 3). This is a very small scale map but it shows two routeways adjacent to the western (Mellis Road) and northern sides of the development area. The latter runs from the Mellis Road, parallel to the Bury road which is some distance further to the north. At the junction of Mellis Road and this minor routeway, the map records an east to west building just within the development area which had survived until it was burnt down a few years ago. It is important to note that the accuracy of this 1783 map needs to be questioned as a second building should have been recorded within the site but was not. This still standing building was dated by English Heritage as mid-late 16th century or earlier (Jeffries 2006a). The 1783 Hodkinson map is probably largely correct and it shows that in at least the post-medieval period, the Wortham Southmoor population was largely located around a long green called Wortham Green (Fig. 3).

1.5.19 The 1838 Tithe Map (SRO FB 131/C5/1; not illustrated) records that the majority of the subject site was owned by Burgate parish (to the south of Wortham). The map and apportionment document records that Burgate parish owned a further two detached portions within Wortham. The map records both of the post-medieval buildings surveyed by English Heritage but no other structures within the development area. The 1886 Ordnance Survey map (not illustrated) also shows the site having both these buildings with the remainder of the development area open although there was a wooded area directly to the north.

1.5.20 In the early 20th century Wortham was said to have split into 'five hamlets' consisting of Magpie Green, Long Green, The Ling, The Marsh and The Brook (Yeoman 1930, 1). The various greens around the Wortham parish were described as 'extensive enough' (*ibid,* 1). The development area continued to be occupied by the two domestic buildings into the late 20th century. An industrial unit was also established near the northern development boundary with this unit repaired vehicles but this structure has been partly demolished in recent times. In 2006 the two standing buildings within the proposed development area were assessed by English Heritage for possible listing (Jeffries 2006a and b):

Cherry Tree Cottage, Mellis Rd was a small cottage of single storey and attic with its west gable wall abutting Mellis Road (the ridge-line ran approximately east-west). This was a simple cottage, mostly built of 19th century brick and possibly developed from an earlier structure, but with no features of that earlier structure now evident (Jeffries 2006b). This cottage has now been demolished.

The Old Alehouse, in the centre of the site, adjacent to the south of the excavation area, is a single storey building, its long axis (ridge line) running approximately north-south fronting onto Mellis Road. It is a three-unit timber-framed house of the mid/late16th century; it may be earlier, but the evidence is obscured and confused by later alterations. The centre 'hall' bay appears to have always been floored, but the evidence of the relationship between the upper floor structure and the chimney stack has been entirely lost. The house appears to have undergone a major reworking in the late 18th/early19th and 20th centuries when the roof structure was entirely replaced and the chimney stack was rebuilt as well as other alterations. Some of this took place when it became a public house. It is now derelict. English Heritage's view is that the alterations mean it no longer meets the selection criteria for listing, although it is certainly a building of local significance (Jeffries 2006a).

Archaeological excavations within and adjacent to the site

Suffolk evaluation (2008)

1.5.21 The 2008 Suffolk evaluation comprised 13 evaluation trenches of a 1.38 hectare site, with trenches 1-8 within the present development area and trenches 9-13 on a separate site *c.*100m to the south (Everett 2008). Both areas were given the SHER no. WTM 044. The evaluation consisted of a total of 447m of trenching and comprised *c.*3% of the area. Within the present development area most of the eight trenches found a moderate quantity of features. Trenches 3 and 4 located on the north-western side nearest the Mellis Road (Fig. 4), collectively recorded 10 ditches or gullies although just six pottery sherds were recovered and these dated from the medieval to post-medieval periods. Trench 6, in the centre of the site had three shallow pits (Fig. 4). Elsewhere, trenches 1, 5 and 8 produced sparse ditches, aligned both east to west and north to south. Trench 2 on the far north-eastern side was devoid of archaeological remains (Fig. 4). Six environmental samples from features within these trenches produced cereal grains and seeds of common weeds in low to moderate densities with the preservation poor (Fryer 2008). The composition of these assemblages was consistent with material derived from small deposits of either domestic hearth waste or processing/storage refuse (*ibid*).

1.5.22 The Suffolk report concluded that the remains comprised activity focussed on the green edge, with concentrated activity within trenches 3, 4 and 6 suggesting that these features were possibly associated with nearby dwellings (Everett 2008). The report recommended an open excavation in the area.

Norfolk evaluation (Hodges 2009)

1.5.23 A further evaluation took place with the development area in 2009 to establish the limits of the medieval settlement deposits (Hodges 2009) and this was given a separate HER number (SHER WTM 047). This evaluation consisted of six 25m long trenches. All six trenches contained archaeological evidence, predominantly in the form of linear features such as gullies and boundary/drainage ditches but there were a few pits and undated post-holes. Few artefacts were recovered and these comprised just 19 medieval pottery sherds (from the 12th to 14th centuries), 11 post-medieval sherds, a lava quern fragment as well as some CBM, slag, glass and clay pipe. The medieval sherds came from just four features and post-medieval artefacts from two ditches. Three environmental samples were taken with, low quantities of cereal grains and seeds present in all the samples (Fryer 2009). These samples indicated scattered hearth or midden waste was present within the fills of these features.

1.5.24 The Norfolk report's conclusions were that most of the ditches found are likely to have been property/land boundaries suggesting that there was growing management and control of land ownership at the edge of the green. The report stated that whilst some evidence for occupation was present in the middle of the site (trench 2; Fig. 4) and close to the frontage onto the common at the north end of the site (trench 4; Fig. 4), there seemed to be little evidence for medieval occupation along the Mellis Road frontage apart from undated post-holes in trench 5, to the south of the excavation area (not illustrated). Trench 1, oriented north–south and adjacent and parallel to Mellis Road, contained three shallow, undated, gullies with no obvious indication of occupation along this frontage (Fig. 4).

Norfolk excavation c.100m to the south (Ames and Morgan 2009)

1.5.25 The Norfolk excavation adjacent and to the south of the development area (SHER WTM 44) found only three features of Saxon to late medieval date. A Late Saxon/Saxo-Norman pit (276) was found in the extreme north-eastern part of the site, partly within the baulk;1m in diameter and c.0.60m deep with squared corners, steep sides and a flat base and containing two sherds of 10th/11th century Thetford-type Ware (Percival 2009). Nearby, c.3m to the south-east, a further pit was tentatively assigned the same date (262) due to a similar profile and backfill deposits, with only a single hand made Iron Age or Early Saxon pottery sherd (Griggin 2008; Ames and Morgan 2009). In the extreme northern part of the site, a c.16th century east to west ditch was found aligned perpendicular to Mellis Road, that ran for c.40m before entering the northern baulk.

1.6 Acknowledgements

1.6.1 The author would like to thank Dr Simon Bennett who commissioned the excavation. Dr Bennett and his site manager, Ray, commissioned the machine excavation and helped with the smooth running of this project. Dr Paul Spoerry managed the project for OA East and edited this report. I am also grateful to Dr Abby Antrobus of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service for several very useful comments on the draft report and for suggestions of areas of further research.

1.6.2 The Brief for archaeological works was written by Dr Jess Tipper of Suffolk County Council, who monitored the work. Thanks also go to Miss Ruth Coles for interest and the provision of local information on the site. Dr Colin Pendleton of the Suffolk HER was very useful in supplying all of the HER information on Wortham parish and during a visit to the Bury offices he also provided details of Basil Brown's and other work in the area. English Heritage supplied reports on two buildings surveyed in 2006 within the development area. Staff at the Ipswich Record Office was helpful and provided various maps and documents.

1.6.3 I am grateful for specialist analysis from Sue Anderson, Steve Critchley, Nina Crummy, Chris Faine, Carole Fletcher and Rachel Fosberry. Steven Wadeson supervised the post-excavation work on the artefacts and Rachel Fosberry, the environmental material. The illustrations were drawn by Séverine Bézie. Steve Critchley kindly both metal detected on the site and wrote the geology section of this report. Rachel Clarke surveyed the excavation area. Rob Atkins directed the excavations with John House supervising and David Brown, Graeme Clarke and Steve Graham assisting.

2 Aims and Objectives

2.1 Regional Research Objectives

2.1.1 The regional research objectives were drawn up in the Specification (Spoerry 2010) using the evaluation trench results (Everett 2008 and Hodges 2009). It was felt that there was potential within the site to address some of the regional research aims (Brown and Glazebrook 2000).

Anglo-Saxon and medieval

2.1.2 The research themes identified as relevant for the medieval period (below) more usually have their genesis in earlier centuries; village/settlement formation is now recognised as having a key moment for some landscapes in the late Saxon period for example. The particular circumstances here are of a 'green village' in an area rich in historic woodland, where dispersed settlement patterns may have been more significant and may have survived longer. In that sense it has features allied with for example The Whittlewood Forest which has been studied in great detail in recent years (Jones and Page 2006). Any evidence for Late Saxon settlement growth should be assessed in that context.

2.1.3 The regional research agenda and strategy document is divided into main generic headings by period consisting of such areas as *gaps in our knowledge* and *research themes* (Brown and Glazebrook 2000). Using the evaluation data, the following were deemed as potentially relevant for the Wortham site:

Gaps in our knowledge

*Agrarian economy (Murphy 2000, 25).The agrarian economy for Late Anglo-Saxon and medieval rural sites are poorly known (Murphy 2000, 25). Murphy proposed extensive environmental sampling of rural sites of the 5th to 16th centuries on a range of soil types.

*Medieval field systems (Wade 2000, 24). Wade points out there is a need to understand field patterns in East Anglia which would characterise them in terms of date, form, tenurial background, soil type and so on (Wade 2000, 24).

*Households (Wade 2000, 24-25). There are few known plans of rural medieval buildings within East Anglia and there is a need to record more (Wade 2000, 24)

Research themes

*The Origins and development of the agrarian economy (Wade and Brown 2000, 57). This follows on from the gaps in our knowledge (see above) and is central to the adaption and development of agriculture.

*Settlement patterns and field systems (Wade and Brown 2000, 57). The region's distinctive patterns of fields, farms, hamlets and villages are vital to an understanding of past social organisation and economy, and form the matrix of the historic environment. At this site there is clear evidence to suggest that information regarding the evolution of village form, particularly in respect of the establishment, growth, utilisation and infilling of the village green is potentially recoverable from a dated sequence of boundary

systems. Evidence for the uses to which the spaces they enclosed were put; pasture/stock management, settlement, craft production etc. is potentially recoverable. The dynamic between open and closed spaces, and the continuum through un-sanctioned usage (squatting) to ownership is a theme to which the site may contribute evidence.

Post-medieval

2.1.4 For the post-medieval period the evidence implied through the evaluations was that the research themes were significant in the medieval period (above) and could also be relevant for late centuries also.

3 Methodology

3.1 Machining the excavation area

3.1.1 The archaeological work took place within a site that had been derelict for a number of years. There was a standing abandoned medieval/early post-medieval timber framed building in the centre of the site (former Ale house), within the north-western part there was a burnt out former vehicle repair building and across the area there were many young trees growing. The excavation took place in the northern part of the site including the area of the burnt out former business.

3.1.2 Prior to the excavation the client arranged for this area cleared by a demolition company which was registered/licensed with Suffolk County Council for recycling. This company cleared most of the area but sub-contracted the final stage of the project. Unfortunately, this sub-contractor, instead of removing all the material off site, chose to deposit some within the site, excavating a large hole *c.*15m² in size, depositing the waste and then backfilling soil over it (Fig. 4). This material included car batteries and wheels. As a consequence, an important area of archaeological remains was destroyed without record. On realizing what this sub-contractor may have done, the client informed Oxford Archaeology East. When the area of the proposed excavation was laid out using a Leica GPS, the area of the contamination was also recorded. During this survey, it was also noted that with the excavation area there were two overhead electricity cables within the northern and western sides of the excavation area, as well as an exposed stone and flint lined well (with an adjacent silver birch tree which was to be retained in the development) and a breeze-block lined manhole for a sewer (Fig. 4) all of which restricted the area available for excavation.

3.1.3 The majority of the excavation area was opened up using a 360° excavator with a toothless ditching bucket with a dumper used to take topsoil and subsoil away from the excavation area. All mechanical excavation took place under supervision of an experienced archaeologist. A 4-5m area around the well/tree was left unexcavated for environmental and health and safety reasons (Fig. 4). A 7m gap between the excavation and overhead cables was initially not removed due to health and safety requirements. A small area on the north-eastern part was retained to allow site access. An overall area of *c.*0.13ha within the proposed 0.2ha area was initially machined. A small amount of rutting was caused within one small area in the south-eastern corner of the site by the dumper due to the very soft conditions caused by two recent archaeological trench evaluations having taken place on the site and very heavy rain occurring immediately prior to the work.

3.1.4 The client, after discussing the problems of the cables with the electricity company, was given the authority to work in this location with care. A JCB excavator removed the areas near to the overhead cables although a small *c.*4m wide area was retained on the north-eastern side to allow site access. A total area of *c.*0.16ha was machined.

3.2 Excavation of the open area

3.2.1 The site grid was laid out using a Leica GPS and the co-ordinates were overlaid onto the Ordnance Survey National Grid. All features were mapped onto a base plan by hand at 1:50 although an area of intercutting pits was also planned at 1:20. A 50% sample of the fills of most discrete features was excavated although a few features with interesting artefacts were excavated to a greater extent. Where linear features were not directly related to settlement they were excavated sufficiently to provide evidence for an

informed interpretation of their date and function (with mostly a minimum of 10% of the feature excavated). Where linear features were directly related to settlement a minimum of 25% of each feature was excavated. Each feature was individually documented on context sheets and hand-drawn in section and plan at an appropriate scale (1:10 or 1:20). On-site record checking was kept up to date throughout the excavation. Photographs using digital, colour print and black and white films were taken.

3.2.2 The extremely high water level, which in some parts of the site was at the top of the machined level, effected how the site was excavated (See section 1.4 for geological reasons for the high water table). Water flowed into the excavated slots relatively slowly allowing the features to be bailed out intermittently. The spoil was deposited adjacent to the excavated slots as it could not be wheel-barrowed off site. This spoil was metal detected to aid recovery of artefacts.

3.2.3 Seventeen bulk samples were taken from a range of medieval features (post-holes, pits and ditches). The bulk samples taken were mostly 40 litres in volume (1 at 10L, 3 at 20L, 1 at 30L and 12 at 40L), to test for the presence and potential of micro- and macro-botanical environmental indicators.

4 Summary of Results

4.1 Site Phasing

4.1.1 Seven phases of activity has been identified in the excavation as follows:

Period 1	**Medieval (Phases 1-4)**
Phase 1	? Late 11th century
Phase 2	?*c*.Late 11th to early 13th century
Phase 3	13th century
Phase 4	Late 13th to mid 14th century

Period 2	**Very late medieval/post-medieval to modern (Phases 5-7)**
Phase 5	Mid 14th to mid 16th century
Phase 6	Late 16th to mid 18th century
Phase 7	Mid 18th to late 20th century

4.2 Period 1: Medieval (Phases 1-4)(Figs. 4 and 5)

Introduction

4.2.1 Occupation appears to have started on the site in the post-Conquest period, *c*.late 11th century. The first main phase (2) sees fairly ordered plot boundaries laid out from Mellis Road, and domestic use continuing throughout Period 1. The settlement was substantially redefined in the subsequent phases (3 and 4) and these wholesale changes suggest central (manorial) replanning may have occurred (Figs. 4 and 5).

Phase 1 (? Late 11th century)

4.2.2 Two undated features (ditch **2047** and Pit **2259**) have been assigned a Phase 1 date purely on stratigraphic grounds; i.e. they were cut by Phase 2 features. It is possible that they could date to any period before Phase 2 (*c*. late 11th to early 13th century) although it is more likely they are Late Saxon or Early medieval in date. Ditch **2047**, within the extreme south-western part of the site, was aligned roughly north to south and ran for 4m before terminating. It was 0.5m wide and 0.12m deep. Pit **2259** within the extreme north-eastern part of the site, was more than 1.1m in diameter and 0.18m deep, with moderate sides and a flatish base.

Phase 2 (?c. late 11th to early 13th century)

4.2.3 Phase 2 features were found across the whole site and these consisted of ditches (mostly east to west), pits and a few post-holes. It is probable that the east to west ditches, which ran roughly parallel, formed plot boundaries fronting onto Mellis Road (tentatively defined as Plot 1 to Plot 5; Fig. 5). The southernmost of these ditches (**2064**, **2034** and **2287**) were equally spaced, at *c*.10m intervals, although, the northern two (**2204** and **2146**/**2148**) were irregularly spaced. Two north to south ditches (**2220** and **2054**) seemed to respect three of these east to west ditches suggesting that some

of the plot boundaries may have been sub-divided. Extremely tentatively a structure (Structure 1; Fig. 5) has been assigned to post-holes found within Plot 2 adjacent to Mellis Road. Each plot contained at least one pit with a concentration of these located within plots 1-3. Within these three plots there were four intercutting areas of pits (Pit Groups 1-4) and some of these may relate to quarrying. Many of the features in this phase were poorly dated with few artefacts being recovered. Several were undated, being assigned to this phase by stratigraphic relationships.

Plot 1

4.2.4 The size of this plot is uncertain as only part lay within the extreme northern area of the site. If ditch **2204** represented the southern boundary of the plot, then a group of possible quarry pits (Pit Group 1) were the only other features found within this area. The western part of **2204** had been removed by modern concrete wall foundations of recent structures. At least four pits were uncovered (**2300**, **2302**, **2305** and unnumbered) and these were located to the north-west of ditch **2204**. The pits formed a north to south alignment for at least 6m running into the site's northern and western baulks. The three excavated pits are thought to be a representative sample, although the intercutting nature of the features does mean that the total number and their size remain unknown. The three excavated pits were all relatively small, sub-rounded between 0.8m and 1.25m in diameter, and between 0.38m and 0.60m deep. All had steep sides and a concave base. The pits had mostly a single sterile backfill, either a light brown sandy silt or a grey brown sandy silt, except pit **2305** which had both these deposits. Only pit **2305** had any dating evidence with a single small Thetford ware sherd recovered from its top backfill deposit (2303).

Plot 2

4.2.5 This plot was defined by two parallel ditches, *c*.8m apart (**2204** and **2206**/**2146**) and in common with all the others its extent further to the east remains unknown. It contained Structure 1 on the western side, Pit Group 2 in the centre and an internal sub-division (**2220**) on its eastern side.

4.2.6 Ditches **2204** and **2206**/**2146** ran from Mellis Road to the west with **2206**/**2146** seen for over 50m within the excavation area. The ditches were very similar, surviving to between 0.7m and 1.1m wide and 0.30 to 0.43m deep, with moderate sides and a slightly concave base. It was unlikely that either ditch was recut with only one of the six excavated slots through the ditches containing a possible recut (**2148**). The backfills of both **2204** and **2206**/**2146** were extremely similar and comprised a fairly sterile, light to mid-grey brown, sandy silt or silty sand. Only three pottery sherds were recovered from the ditches; including a residual Roman sherd and an intrusive sherd which dated to the late 13th to 14th centuries.

4.2.7 Within the area of Plot 2, the edge of the excavation came within five metres of Mellis Road. Four undated post-holes (**2208**, **2210**, **2214** and **2216**) found here may represent the remains of a structure. They have been tentatively assigned to Phase 2 and are labelled as Structure 1. Their inclusion in the phase rests on their location near the road, but are because the fills within the post-holes look old (i.e. they are roughly the same colour as ditch **2206**). Possibly negating this argument was the fact that the post-holes, although they were directly to the north of ditch **2206**, do not seem to be aligned with it. They seem to form two double post-holes **2208**/**2210** and **2214**/**2216**, with the latter intercutting. This may indicate recutting of part of the structure. The post-holes were round or sub-rounded between 0.40m² and 0.55m by 0.50m in size and between 0.15m and 0.31m deep. Their sides varied from gentle to moderate, steep and near

vertical, but all four post-holes were backfilled with a light to mid-grey brown sandy silt. It should be noted that the two adjacent modern post-holes **2212** and **2218** had very different backfills.

4.2.8 Most of Plot 2 was seemingly empty except for an area to the east where a group of intercutting pits were recorded (Pit Group 2) of which two were sampled (**2228** and **2255**. The pits varied in size with the largest, oval pit **2228**, measuring 2.8m by 1.5m and 0.12m deep, whilst pit **2255** was slightly deeper at 0.32m. They had gentle sides and a flat or gently concave base with a sterile mid-brown or mid-orange brown backfill. Directly to the east of Pit Group 2 was a north to south boundary ditch (**2220**) which probably represents a sub-division. It started at ditch **2204**, and ran for *c*.10m in a southerly direction, stopping *c*.0.5m in front of ditch **2146** to perhaps form a pedestrian access to the east, thereby compartmentalising the plot. Ditch **2220** was similar in size to ditches **2204** and **2206**/**2146**, at 0.7m wide and 0.48m deep with moderate to steep sides (Fig. 6, S. 32). Unlike the two other ditches its backfill was not sterile, being a mid to dark grey brown with rare charcoal flecks and containing six sherds (73g) of early and high medieval pottery from four separate vessels.

Plot 3

4.2.9 This plot was *c*.16m wide and defined by ditch **2206**/**2146** on its northern side and ditch **2064** to the south. Ditch **2064** was of a similar width to ditch **2206**/**2146** (0.65m) but was far shallower surviving to only 0.14m deep. The ditch faded out eastwards and it is likely that this ditch originally extended across the site but did not survive later truncation. Ditch **2064** had gentle sides and a slightly rounded base. A moderate quantity of abraded pottery (147g) from about 13 vessels with the latest dating to the 13th or 14th centuries, was recovered from the two excavated sections.

4.2.10 Within the plot there were at least two pit groups (3 and 4) as well as three individual pits. Pit Group 3 was in the middle of the site, near to ditch **2146** and comprised at least seven mostly east to west fragmentary 'pit' features, some of the pits had separate excavation slots (**2150**, **2154**, **2165, 2167**, **2172**, **2176**, and **2190**). These pits covered an area of at least 8m by up to 2m. These features were intercutting and seem to have comprised both linear ribbon quarry pits as well as a few sub-rounded pits. Although they ran into the recent contaminated area to the west they did not continue as far as Suffolk evaluation trench 4 or the excavation area further to the west at this point. The ribbon pits were up to *c*.3.4m long, *c*.1m wide whereas the sub-rounded pits were smaller up to c.2.05m in diameter. All the pits were shallow, between 0.09m and 0.39m deep. The pits sides varied from moderate to vertical and had flat or gently concave bases. All the pits were backfilled with a single fairly sterile deposit, mostly a mid-orange brown sandy silt or a slight variant of this. The majority of the excavated slots through pit group 3 were undated although three produced 14 sherds (238g). An iron strip (SF 2) was recovered from one pit which was probably part of a fitting (Fig. 4). One pit was soil sampled (20) and produced small quantities of barley and wheat (Fig. 4).

4.2.11 Pit Group 4 extended beyond the eastern baulk and comprised at least five shallow, undated intercuting sub-rounded pits (**2241**, **2243**, **2245**, **2247** and **2249**). The pits were up to 2m by 1.3m in size and between 0.13m and 0.22m deep with moderate sides and slightly concave at the base. These pits were backfilled with a similar sterile deposit, a silty sand varying in colour from a light to mid-grey brown. There were isolated, but similar, shallow pits to the north of Pit Group 4 (**2265**, **2273** and **2236**). These pits were up to 1.8m by 1.6m in size and between 0.12m and 0.18m deep. They were very sterile, with only one pit containing any dating evidence.

Plot 4

4.2.12 Plot 4 was just over 10m wide and comprised boundary ditch **2064** (northern) and **2034** (southern). Ditch **2034** presumably originally continued to Mellis Road on the western side but this was not recorded in this part of the excavation area. Ditch **2034** was between 0.80m and 0.85m wide and 0.26m and 0.24m deep with steep sides and a concave base. It was backfilled with a fairly sterile mid-grey brown silty sand which contained just four pottery sherds weighing 31g. The plot was sub-divided by north to south ditch **2054**, which was probably a common sub-division with Plot 5 ditch **2285**. Ditch **2054** possibly terminated *c*.2m from the northern plot boundary ditch and this may indicate an entrance way at this location. Ditch **2054** was 0.79m wide, 0.26m deep and backfilled with a single sterile undated deposit. Directly to the west of ditch **2054** was a small sterile pit (**2052**) or tree throw 1m by 0.75m and 0.40m deep. There was an elongated pit or fragmentary undated ditch **2279** on the north-eastern side of the plot, partly within the excavation area. It was at least 2m long, 0.93m wide and up to 0.21m deep.

Plot 5

4.2.13 Plot 5 was *c*.10m wide and comprised plot boundary ditches **2034** (northern) and **2287** (southern). Ditch **2287** was undated, more than 0.60m wide and 0.28m deep. Ditch **2285** was perpendicular to it and was probably a continuation of sub-division **2054**. It was 0.60m wide and 0.16 deep but was filled with a sterile undated deposit. A single internal pit has been included in this phase (**2059**). This undated pit was 1m wide, more than 0.8m wide and 0.52m deep with steep sides and a concave base.

Phase 3 (13th century)

4.2.14 Phase 3 saw a radical change from the previous Phase 2 settlement plan (Fig. 5). There were two sub-phases in this period but this reordering of the site's layout may only have affected the eastern side of the site. Features in the western side of the site may have been maintained during both sub-phases. Here the site was relatively busy with a possible structure, pits, a well and fragmented ditches. In contrast, within the eastern side the earliest sub-phase a comprised a north to south routeway which respected the northern north to south boundary ditch. In the second sub-phase this eastern side may have become a large field when the routeway ceased.

Eastern side (Phase 3.1)

4.2.15 In the northern part of the site an east to west ditch (**2351**) seemingly respected north to south ditch (**2160**). There may have been an entranceway through between the eastern and western areas of the site at this point but this is conjecture as the extreme northern extent of **2160** was unknown as it was removed by later recuts to this ditch. Ditch **2351** was 0.90m wide and up to 0.20m deep and contained a single, sterile, undated backfill. Ditch **2160** was more than 0.40m wide and between 0.11m and 0.37m deep. Its single sterile backfill deposit contained only a single pottery sherd (11g).

4.2.16 Further to the east another north to south ditch **2226/2238** ran parallel 10m to the east of **2160** to form a probable north to south routeway allowing an access northwards towards the present A143. Ditch **2226** was 0.9m wide and between 0.06m and 0.30m deep with a single sterile fill where artefacts comprised just five medieval sherds (66g). After ditch **2226** terminated there may have been an access point just over 1m wide at this location as the ditch seems to continue just over 1m to the south (**2238**) and continued southward on the same alignment for more than 6m. It was 0.4m wide and 0.06m deep and was filled with an undated sterile deposit. The ditch was very shallow

and may have continued southward but has not survived. There were no recuts to ditch **2226**/**2238** and this may be significant implying that unlike the western routeway ditch **2160** recuts (**2357** and **2355**) or the northern boundary ditch recuts **2342** and **2345** (which cut off access to the north), this ditch **2226**/**2238** and the routeway stopped being used and were not maintained for the rest of Phase 3.

Eastern side (sub-phase 2)

4.2.17 The eastern side of the site was probably part of a large field as there was just two features within the eastern side of the site. Ditch/pit **2118** and a shallow sterile undated ditch **2267**. The former was within the former routeway and therefore presumably it was dug after this had gone out of use in sub-phase 1. It was 3.2m long, 0.82m wide and 0.19m deep with moderate to steep sides and a flattish base. Two pottery sherds dating to the 13th century were recovered from its light to mid-grey sandy silt fill. Ditch **2267** was partly beyond the eastern baulk and aligned north-west to south-east and was dated by stratigraphic relationships.

Western side (Phase 3)

Boundary ditches

4.2.18 The east to west boundary ditch (**2351**) and the north to south ditch (**2160**) were both recut twice in sub-phase 2. It is possibly not a coincidence that the first two ditches should both have two recuts and these renewal events could have been contemporaneous.

4.2.19 Ditch **2351** was recut twice, progressively on its northern side (respectively **2342** and **2345**). The first recut (**2342**), unlike **2351**, continued across the excavation area to the east. The recut was also considerably larger in size, more than 1.1m wide and between 0.46m and 0.50m deep (Fig. 6, S. 48). Its single fill only contained three small sherds (9g) of late 13th century pottery. The second recut (**2345**) was larger again, at more than 2m wide and between 0.58m and 0.76m deep (Fig. 6, S. 48). This later recut contained two or three deposits with some evidence for rapid backfilling with soil being tipped in from the south. The layers ranged from a mid-grey brown sandy silt to a light to mid-orange brown sandy silt. There was only one pottery sherd recovered from the latest backfill deposit.

4.2.20 Ditch **2160** was recut twice progressively on its eastern side. The first recut (**2357**) was up to 0.95m wide and between 0.30 and 0.35m deep. There were just two pottery sherds (15g) in the backfill of the ditch. The second recut (**2355**) started *c*.5m to the south of **2345** and there was presumably an entranceway between these two features. The ditch was up to 1.01m wide and between 0.21m and 0.42m deep. It was backfilled by a single deposit with eight (78g) small abraded pottery sherds were recovered.

Structure 2

4.2.21 In the centre of the western part of the site there were 13 very shallow post-holes, which possibly formed part of a former structure(s) within a *c*.6m by 4m area (**2120**, **2122**, **2124**, **2128**, **2130**, **2132**, **2134**, **2136**, **2138**, **2142**, **2144**, **2184** and **2188**; Plate 1). These were the only Phase 3 post-holes on the site and are likely to be part of one structure. Although there is not an obvious plan, there seem to be two lines of roughly parallel post-holes running north-east to south-west as well as a line of post-holes perpendicular to this, as well as other post-holes just beyond these. Running north-east to south-west there were five intercutting post-holes (**2124**, **2128**, **2130**, **2132** and **2142**) and post-hole **2184** may be a further extension of this line. Just 2m to the south-east there was a second roughly parallel line of three roughly evenly spaced out (0.5m

apart) post-holes (**2122**, **2134** and **2136**). There were probable north-west to south-east alignments of post-holes (**2188**, **2142**, **2122**, **2120** and **2144**). The structure does not front onto Mellis Road and so is less likely to be domestic in origin. It is however uncertain what type of building this was.

4.2.22 The post-holes were all very similar except **2120**, being circular or sub-circular, 0.25m to 0.42m in diameter, 0.05m to 0.15m deep. The vast majority had moderate sides and a slightly rounded base, although the sides of three post-holes were steep. All were filled with a similar mid-grey brown sandy silt or dark orange brown sandy silt and most had occasional charcoal flecks. Soil sample from **2138** produced only charcoal flecks. Only two post-holes had dating evidence with 4 sherds (45g) of medieval pottery recovered. 'Post-hole' **2120** was undated. It was far larger at *c.*1.25m by 0.7m, but was slightly irregular and may represent two or more intercutting post-holes (similar to the five intercutting post-holes above). It was slightly deeper at 0.24m and so, alternatively, it could have been a pit.

Other ditches

4.2.23 It is interesting to note that there were two fragments of possible ditches (**2057** and **2103**) phased to this period, and these were perpendicular to the above post-hole structure on a north-west to south-east alignment. Both ditches were within the southern half of the site and were of uncertain function. Their alignment is possibly significant to their dating as in all other phases on site the features were generally aligned north-south or east-west. They survived to *c.*4m and more than 5m in length respectively, and were between 0.71m and 1.35m wide and between 0.11m and 0.31m deep. Only one of the ditches had artefacts within its backfill with two medieval sherds from within ditch **2103**. In addition to the above three ditches there was also a single, possible east-west ditch (**2072**) dating to this phase although it could also belong to Phase 4. It ran from the western baulk before terminating after less than 4m. It was 0.59m wide and 0.12m deep and contained four pottery sherds (20g), one dating from the late 13th century.

*Possible wells or watering holes (**2069** and **2015**)*

4.2.24 There was a possible well or watering hole **2069**, c.12m directly to the south of Structure 2**.** Due to the relatively large quantity of artefacts recovered, the whole feature was excavated. It was sub-rounded in size, 2.1m by 1.8m and 0.72m deep. The eastern side was steep at 55º whereas the western side was c.40º with a slightly concave base. During excavation, the feature filled up with water. It is likely the feature was backfilled in one quick episode using soil from different sources including from earlier Saxo-Norman feature(s). The basal fill (2066) seems to have been tipped in from the west, and comprised a mid-grey brown silty sand. Within the fill there was a significant part of a Thetford vessel (eight sherds weighing 549g; Fig. 7, SF 1) but also two medieval sherds (5g; one dating from the late 12th century). A soil sample (17) from this deposit produced a discrete collection of a few cereals (barley, wheat and rye) as well as a handful of legumes and weed. This deposit was sealed by layer (2067/2288) which was also tipped in from the west. It was a dark reddish brown sandy silt containing a single medieval sherd (5g). The top fill (2068/2289) was a mid-grey brown silty sand containing a mixture of Saxo-Norman and medieval pottery including sherds of two vessels from late 13th century (thirteen sherds (136g)). In this deposit there was also a burial of a pig of less than 2 years old.

4.2.25 A much larger possible watering hole was more than 20m to the south-west of Structure 2 (**2015**) near the western baulk. It had a diameter of 3.25m and was more

than 0.75m deep, with steep sides and backfilled with four separate sterile undated deposits varying from a mid-yellow brown sandy clay to a dark grey brown sandy silt.

Pits

4.2.26 All eleven pits dating to Phase 3 lay within the western half of the site but their functions were uncertain. There was no evidence that they were originally dug for quarrying, storage, as latrines or for disposal of waste. Indeed, all eleven were fairly sterile and shallow. A single pit (**2224**) lay *c*.5m to the north of Structure 2 . This was sub-rounded in size, 1.08m by 0.98m and 0.60m deep with steep sides and a flat base. Its dark grey brown sandy silty fill contained just two pottery sherds (7g), one from the late 13th century. Two similar sub-rectangular pits were to the west of structure 2 (**2061** and **2063**). They were up to 2.15 by 1.15m in size with moderate sides and between 0.10m and 0.24m deep. Collectively they had four medieval pottery sherds within their similar backfills. There were eight pits between 3m and 20m to the south of Structure 2 . One group of five pits (**2077**, **2079**, **2081**, **2096** and **2098**) were between 3m and 7m away. Three were intercutting (**2077**, **2079** and **2081**), between 1.1m and 2.25m in diameter. All five pits were shallow being 0.08m to 0.20m deep except pit **2079** which was more substantial at 0.56m (Fig. 6, S.12). The pits were backfilled with a mid-grey brown sandy silt or a dark grey brown sandy silt and most were dated by at least two pottery sherds, except **2098** which was undated. There were few other artefacts but portions of a goose were recovered from pit **2079**. Three large, shallow pits were at the far southern end of the site (**2020**, **2045** and **2050**). These varied in size from 1.7m to 2.95m diameter and were between 0.17m and 0.34m deep. All contained single sterile backfill deposits with only a single pottery sherd dating from the late 13th century was recovered from pit **2050**.

Phase 4 (Late 13th to mid 14th century)

4.2.27 In the late 13th century, two long standing east to west ditches (ditches **2339** and **2041**) were dug in the extreme northern and southern parts of the excavation. It is possible these were plot boundaries. In between there were several large quarry pits, as well as three shallow fragmentary ditches and two small pits/post-holes. It was in this phase that there were two moderate assemblages backfilled within two quarry pits which had probably derived from middens.

4.2.28 Boundary ditch **2339**, partly within the northern baulk, was recut twice on its southern side (**2337** and **2334**). Ditch **2339** started just within the excavation area and ran eastwards. It is uncertain why it started at this point and not near the road to the west. Ditch **2339** was more than 0.60m wide and 0.40m deep and was filled with a single deposit comprising a dark grey brown sandy silt which contained twenty pottery sherds (428g) from four vessels, with one dating from the late 13th century. The recut ditch (**2337**) was substantially larger at 2.04m wide and 0.62m deep with moderate sides and a flattish base (Fig. 6, S. 48). It was filled with between one and three deposits, all sterile and undated. The second recut (**2334**) was 1.2m wide and 0.56m deep with moderate to steep sides and a rounded base. It was backfilled with a single deposit, a very dark grey brown sandy silt which contained two medieval pottery sherds (18g). A soil sample (26) produced a few cereal grains (wheat and rye) and some weed seeds.

4.2.29 Boundary ditch **2041** was *c*.35m to the south of ditch **2339** and was recut three times progressively southwards (Fig. 6, S.5). The original ditch is comparable to **2339**, being relatively small at little more than 0.76m wide and between 0.32m and 0.41m deep. There was a single backfill deposit containing two pottery sherds (56g) including one vessel dating from the late 13th century. The first recut ditch (**2039**) was substantial at

more than 1.03m wide and 0.89m deep with steep sides and a concave base. It was backfilled with two deposits, the lower comprising a dark brown sandy clay. A few cereals, chaff, legumes and weed seeds were found in the soil sample (14). The upper deposit was a sterile mid-brown yellow sandy silt. The second recut (**2032**) was also substantial at between 1.52m and 1.66m wide and 0.66m to 0.78m deep. It was backfilled with between one and three undated deposits ranging from a light orange grey to a dark orange grey silty sand. To the south was a possible third recut ditch (**2043**), which didn't continue to the western baulk. It was 1.07m wide and 0.43m deep, and contained a single medieval pottery sherd.

Quarry pits (pit group 5 and pits **2261**, **2262** and **2271***)*

4.2.30 There were two quarry pit areas comprising a group of at least seven pits in the north-western part of the site (**2161**, **2170**, **2191**, **2196**, **2198**, **2293** and **2296;** pit group 5) and three quarry pits on the extreme eastern side of the site (**2261**, **2262** and **2271**). The two areas of pitting were *c*.20m apart and the pits themselves were of different character, implying that they were two very different events. Pit group 5 in the north-western area extended over an area of at least *c*.15m by 7m with the quarrying continuing to the west beyond the excavation area. The pits were sub-rounded in shape, and fairly deep (except **2196**) (Fig. 4; Table 1; Fig. 6, S. 33). The undercutting and the depth of these pits defines them apart from the previous phase 'quarries' such as pit group 3.

4.2.31 Partly within the site's north-western baulk were intercutting pits **2293** and **2296** with the former being the latest. To the south and south-east were isolated pits **2161** (Plate 2) and **2170**. Nearby were at least three intercutting pits (**2191**, **2196** and **2198**). Pit **2196** was the earliest followed by **2198** and the latest **2191**. It is uncertain why most were intercutting while two were isolated but due to obvious similarities between the features they have been analysed and grouped as one entity (Table 1). The only exception was 'pit' **2196** which was different than the others, and may date from Phase 3, but is more likely to have been created during the quarry process in Phase 4, perhaps as the result of barrowing from pit **2198**. All the pits had fairly sterile deposits except intercutting pits **2191** and **2198** which had moderate to large pottery assemblages but these were not primary groups. They are likely to have derived from middens as the pottery sherds were relatively small and the two collections consisted of parts of many different vessels.

Pits	Size	Sides	Base	Backfill deposits
2293	1.4m diam 0.85m deep	60º-70º	Slightly rounded	Lower fill: undated light grey brown silty sand. Upper fill: pale brown silty sand (2 medieval 12th-14th century pot sherds (7g); 1 worked flint). Sample 25 found a few cereal (rye).
2296	1.5m+ diam 1m deep	50º-60º	Slightly rounded	Lower fill: undated blueish grey silty sand. Upper fill: undated mid- greyish brown silty sand (1 worked flint).
2161	1.98m long 1.65m wide 1.10m deep	Undercutting S side. Near vertical N side	Slightly rounded	Basal fill: undated dark grey brown sandy silt. Sample 19 found a few cereal seeds. Upper fill: light grey brown silty sand (2 medieval L12th-14th century (13g) pottery sherds).
2170	1.70m long 1.40m wide 0.90m deep	Parts either Undercutting or vertical	Very slightly rounded	Lower fill: mid-grey silty sand (1 medieval 11th-12th century (14g), a little animal bone). Upper fill: undated mottled yellow clay and silts (70%)- redeposited natural - and patches of brown silty sand (30%).
2191	3m long 2m wide 1m deep	Undercutting, vertical or near vertical	Flatish/slightly irregular	Lower fill: undated dark grey brown with orange patches clayey sand Upper fill: dark grey brown clayey silt (113 medieval sherds predominantly 13th/L13th -14th century (1.190kg). SF3 copper alloy buckle tongue). Sample 21 found some cereals (barley, wheat and rye) and a few weed seeds.

2196	1m long 0.60m wide 0.15m+	Gentle	? rounded	mid-grey brown silty sand (5 medieval sherds latest was L12-14th century (25g)).
2198	2.60m long 1.80m wide 1m deep	Undercutting, vertical or near vertical	Rounded	Dark grey brown clayey silt sand (38 medieval sherds latest dates from the late 13th-14th century (0.383kg)).

Table1 *Pit group 5*

4.2.32 The three eastern quarry pits (**2261**, **2262** and **2271**) were within 7m of each other. They were all seemingly rounded in diameter, between 1.50m, 2.7m and 2.25m respectively, with the first two pits relatively shallow at 0.38m and 0.26m deep and the latter more than 0.74m deep. This deeper quarry pit had undercutting sides at the top but was merely very steep lower down whereas the first two pits sides were very steep throughout. All three quarry pits had relatively sterile backfills varying from one to three deposits. All three pits were dated to the 13th century by one or two pottery sherds. A sample (24) from the lowest excavated fill of pit **2271** contained some cereals (wheat, rye and barley) and weed seeds.

*Ditches **2222**, **2106** and **2084**, and pits **2071**, **2125** and **2307***

4.2.33 There were three shallow fragmentary ditches (**2222**, **2106** and **2084**) within the centre part of the site. The first two ditches ran east-west, 8m apart, whilst the latter was roughly north-south and 10m to the south of ditch **2106**. It is uncertain what their function was with none of the ditches surviving to more than 7m in length. The ditches varied in width from 0.35m to 1.2m and in depth from 0.12m to 0.40m. All were filled with sterile deposits with only a single pottery sherd found in ditch **2106**.

4.2.34 There were four non quarry pits assigned to this phase mostly due to stratigraphic relationships. All four pits had small or moderate diameters (0.6m to 1.5m) and they were mostly shallow at between 0.19m to 0.42m, except pit **2329** at 0.62m deep. Two pits, **2071** and **2125**, were directly to the west and east of ditch **2084**, whilst **2307** and **2329** were at the extreme north-western part of the site. All these pits had sterile backfills and dating was only found in pit **2125**, which contained two very small early medieval sherds. Pit **2329** cut undated pit or ditch **2332**, and this latter feature was also tentatively assigned a Phase 4 date. This feature may have been a quarry pit (and so part of Pit Group 5), and was 0.78m deep with steep *c*.60º sides and a flatish base.

4.3 Period 2: medieval/post-medieval transition to modern (Phases 5-7)

Introduction

4.3.1 There was a marked change in use of the site at some point in the mid 14th century with the site largely became devoid of features for *c*.200 years. Subsequently pastoral farming appears to have been established here (Phase 5), and then there was progressively more domestic/backplot /agricultural activity in Phase 6, and domestic/industrial use in the modern era (Phase 7).

Phase 5 (mid 14th to late 16th century)

4.3.2 Just four features have been dated to Phase 5 on the site and these comprised a large watering hole (**2005**), a small fragmentary ditch (**2036**) and two pits (**2013** and **2312**). The large watering hole and the lack of other features collectively suggest that domestic occupation was well away from the excavation area. The watering hole lay mostly within the extreme south-western part of the site, *c*.10m to the east of Mellis Road. It measured 5.1m long and more than 3.6m wide and 0.92m deep, with steep

sides on the south-east becoming gentle to moderate on the north-east. The later was probably deliberate so cattle could feed from this side. The primary deposit comprised a light grey/yellow clay sand with very few inclusions but including a 12th-14th century pottery sherd which was residual. The upper deposit was a dark grey brown clay sandy silt up to 0.52m thick. This deposit produced a few artefacts varying from 1 slag piece, nine pottery sherds from six vessels, five dating to the 15th/16th centuries. There was also some animal bone and a single shell. The soil sample (10) produced only a single cereal grain seed.

4.3.3 The fragmentary ditch (**2036**), was 10m to the north-east of waterhole **2005**. It ran north-south for c.2m, was 0.40m wide and between 0.04m to 0.08m deep. It was filled with a mid-grey brown sandy silt containing one sherd of 15th/16th century pottery and a small slag piece. The two pits (**2013**) and (**2312**) were both undated and tentatively assigned to this phase as both cut long standing Phase 4 boundary ditches. They could be from a later phase but later post-medieval and modern features from this site were well dated by artefacts. The former pit was directly to the north of the watering hole it was *c.*1.5m by 1.25m in size and 0.24m deep with steep sides and a concave base. It was filled with a sterile mid-brown grey silty sand. At the far north-western part of the site pit (**2312**) measured c.2m in diameter and was 0.40m deep. It had a gentle slope on the southern side, was steep on the north and was backfilled with three sterile deposits.

Phase 6 (late 16th to mid 18th century)

4.3.4 A single north to south ditch (**2021**) ran from the southern baulk northwards. It is known to have extended for at least 40m as it was seen in Suffolk evaluation trench 3 (ditch 20), but as it was not observed in the Norfolk evaluation trench 4 it clearly did not extend much further northwards. This ditch almost certainly relates to the former 16th century building (Old Ale House) which is still standing just beyond the southern edge of the site. Ditch **2021** was recut on its western side (**2024**). The original ditch was more than 1m wide and 0.60m deep with moderate sides and a flat base. It was backfilled filled with two undated sterile deposits. Its recut was 1.70m wide and 0.87m deep with moderate sides and a flat base. The lower backfill deposit was filled with a dark greyish brown sandy silt. There was a moderate quantity of domestic artefacts in its backfill including two copper-alloy objects; a scissor handle and a thimble both dating from the late 17th or early 18th century. There were ten pottery sherds some dating from the later 17th century, three post-medieval brick fragments, two floor brick fragments, two roof tile fragments, four fragments of vessel glass, and ten of window glass, dating from the late 17th or mid 18th century.

Phase 7 (Mid 18th to 20th century)

4.3.5 There were a few modern features within the excavation area. A brick well was left *in situ* and not excavated in the middle of the site. It was placed through the former Phase 6 boundary ditch **2201**. Other modern features in the north-western part of the excavation area would have been within the curtilage of a former building which had stood directly to the north-west of the excavation. This comprised a mid to late 18th century pit (**2195**) and a 19th to 20th century pit (**2201**). Other modern features included post-holes **2212** and **2218** within the north-western part of the site, presumably part of out-buildings or fence lines linked to the former building to the north-west. Twentieth century features included a former sewage manhole, just beyond the excavations to the south, and associated service pipe trenches, concrete foundations etc.

Unphased

4.3.6 Eight unphased features were found across the site. Most of these features were small to medium pits (**2049**, **2092**, **2114**, **2178**, **2231**, **2234** and **2275**) and a ditch fragment **2277**.

5 Conclusions and Discussion

Prehistoric and Roman

5.1.1 A small number of residual objects from earlier periods (eight prehistoric flints, and five five Roman pottery sherds) were recovered from the excavation. These flints included an Early Neolithic blade and a Late Neolithic transverse arrowhead, showing that activities such as hunting were presumably taking place within the site in these periods. The blade may be contemporary with a probable Early Neolithic knapping area found *c*.100m to the south of the excavation (Hodges 2009). Although there is no direct evidence of occupation here in the Roman period, single Roman coins have been recovered 50m and 200m to the west (SHERs WTM 016 and WTM 015) and it is possible that the residual pottery derives from settlement in this location, to the west of the site, or from nearby Roman settlements 300m to the east (SHER WTM 008) and 500m to the south (SHER WTM 007).

Saxon

5.1.2 There is little evidence of Saxon remains within the excavation area. No Early or Middle Saxon artefacts were found and the first postulated phase within the site only consisted of two possible fragmentary undated features which have been tentatively dated as *c*. late 11th century. The fourteen sherds of Thetford type ware found in the excavation were from three vessels but were residual artefacts in later features. Only a single Late Saxon or Saxo-Norman pit was found in the Norfolk excavation *c*.100m to the south of the site, also suggesting that Late Saxon occupation was not nearby (Ames and Morgan 2009). The present excavation partly fronted Mellis Road and the results therefore show that if this road existed in the Late Saxon period, it did not seem to have houses/occupation fronting or backplots behind it. The excavation area was therefore presumably within the Saxon field system. It is important to understand how this lack of Saxon occupation within the excavation area fits in with the village and green origins.

5.1.3 There are only two Early or Middle Saxon records in the SHER documents for Wortham and both sites are located next to the present A143 (Scole-Stuston road), 0.6km and 1.5km respectively to the east of the excavation area. These consisted of a possible Early Saxon structure and associated pottery uncovered during pipe laying (SHER WTM 010) and a Saxon Sceat coin, metalwork and pottery found by metal detectorists (SHER WTM 020). There has therefore been relatively little archaeological work done within these two areas and the significance of these records are not known. The Early Saxon structure and artefacts were found 300m to the east of the former Southmoor church and manor, but it is uncertain whether this structure was part of a larger settlement, if relates to the A143 (which could be of Roman origin) or whether the later church, manor were a continuation of this settlement. If the A143 is of Roman origin, the Saxon settlement may have planned around it?

5.1.4 The church and manor were located by Basil Brown in 1955, 300m to the east of the development site (Brown 1956; SHER WTM 008 and WTM 009). The two buildings were adjacent to each other with the manor on the western side. Brown identified the pottery belonging to the manor as being Late Saxon in date (10th/11th century). The church is recorded in the Domesday book. It is likely that the village was planned, possibly in the Late Saxon period as there is a seemingly deliberate layout in this area. Figure 3 shows how the church and manor sat south of the main east to west road (present A143), at its confluence with the southern edge of the very large, open green. This relationship between the manor and green is very important. A survey of three

settlements in Cambridgeshire found that in the Saxon period the manor occupied a commanding position in relation to the entrance to the common (Oosthuizen 1993, 100). The placing of the church, manor and green adjacent to each other is significant as there was also often a close relationship between lordly centres and Saxon churches (Lewis *et al* 2001, 87-88). It is also perhaps significant that within neighbouring Wortham Eastgate there was also an association between manor and church (the latter recorded in the Domesday Book) with the manor directly to the north of the church although here no greens are recorded. This relationship is very common across many settlements which possessed a single dominating manorial estate.

5.1.5 This suggestion of a Late Saxon date for the Wortham Green needs to be put into context with the lively long-running debate on the age of Suffolk greens. Warner (1987) has suggested that the origin for Suffolk greens is at the later end of the 9th, or in the 10th century. His dating has been questioned by Martin and Satchell as the evidence, "rests too heavily on a couple of associations with Late Saxon metalwork. It also confuses the evidence for settlements on the peripheries of parishes (or actually straddling the boundaries) some of which were certainly in existence by 1086, with the evidence for undoubted greens" (Martin and Satchell 2008, 17). Martin himself suggests a 12th-century origin for many of the settlements around Suffolk greens citing that this is consistent with place-name evidence (Martin 1999, 62).

5.1.6 In neighbouring counties of Cambridgeshire and Norfolk there are different suggested dates. In Cambridgeshire the considered view is a Middle Saxon date for greens of varying sizes of sub-oval shape. In southern Cambridgeshire, on low-lying ground, these are large mostly sub-oval greens (Taylor 2002; Oosthuizen 2006, 51-59), whereas a medium size oval green was found at Stow Longa in Huntingdon District on higher ground (Atkins 2010). It has been argued that the forming of greens may suggest centralised planning in Cambridgeshire in this period. At Stow Longa, Huntingdon, Cambridgeshire, the evidence suggests that the green, church and manor may have been created together in the Middle Saxon period, with the Saxon manor positioned on the opposite side of the green (*c*.260m by 200m in size) to the church (Atkins 2010). In South Cambridgeshire, at Haslingfield, it has been postulated that an ovoid area formed a green (of 48ha) and this may have been used as a very large ill-drained meadow (Oosthuizen 1996; Taylor 2002, 62). At a later date, greens were encroached on, and in Haslingfield's case, an eleventh-century parish church was built just within the green indicating that encroachment into it began at the time the church was constructed (Oosthuizen 2006 fig. 3.6, 54). Fieldwalking around greens in Norfolk has suggested a late 11th or 12th century date for greens (Wade-Martins 1980, 86-8; Davidson 1990, 71-2). The presence of Saxo-Norman Thetford-type ware on some green-edges elsewhere in Norfolk has, however led to the suggestion that common-edge settlement was already taking place by the time of Domesday (Williamson 1993, 169), whilst other fieldwalking in Norfolk suggests a gradual start in the 11th century but greater activity in the 12th and 13th centuries (Rogerson 1996, 62).

5.1.7 The Wortham Green is recorded as long and thin on the 1783 Hodkinson map. The green lay on the south-western part of the present Wortham parish, below a major east to west road (Figs. 2 and 3). The Domesday book (1086) records Wortham as having two parishes (Southmoor and Eastgate). It is tempting to suggest that this east to west road was the former dividing line between the two parishes, although this would mean that Southmoor covered *c*.2/3rds of the present parish. The Eastgate Church, manor and burial ground are to the north of the east to west road (WTM 004, 011 and 012). If this interpretation is correct then Wortham Green was therefore the green for Southmoor parish. It is also interesting that the western limits of the green seem to

also largely respect the western boundary of the present parish (Fig. 2). One might speculate that Eastgate may have been the older and the more important centre. Certainly it was probably the wealthiest of the two; the church has the largest Norman tower in England (see Section 1.5.10). If this were the case then Eastgate may have origins as a Middle Saxon minster church and it would therefore have served a larger area than the present parish.

5.1.8 Suffolk greens can range in size and shape with "small, medium and large greens defined as less than 2 hectares, between 2 and 20 hectares and greater than 20 hectares respectively" (Martin and Satchel 2008, 51-54). Wortham Green is a very large green and is typical of this part of Suffolk, "Large greens were a particular feature of North Suffolk'"(Martin 1999, 62). The site is also on clay within a fairly high part of the county at 55mOD and both these two aspects conform with Martin's evidence that there was a link between greens and clay land areas, with greens tending to be located on the high, heavy land with poor natural drainage (*ibid*, 63).

5.1.9 The core of the village from the Late Saxon to Saxo-Norman period was in and around Wortham Green. This green (as seen above) was seemingly respected by the manor and church in the Late Saxon period and presumably also by houses. In his overview of Greater East Anglia, Rippon suggests that by the 11th century, there was a widespread tendency for people to drift away from early Middle Saxon "villages" to greens and commons on the interfluves (Rippon 2008). There is circumstantial evidence that the Saxo-Norman and medieval settlement of Wortham Southmoor almost certainly respected the green with houses fronting onto it. This evidence rests partly on archaeological findings (Fig. 2) with medieval pottery scatters found at the extreme western extent of the green (WTM 006 and 025) and 11th to 13th century pottery found adjacent to the east of the green to the north of the A143 (WTM 014). The link between houses and greens in Wortham can be seen in the 1783 map - it is likely to have given a reasonable/rough indication of the layout of the settlement probably from at least the Late Saxon period to present the day. It is therefore probably not a coincidence that this post-medieval map details houses seeming to respect the outside edge of this long thin green for *c*.2km - all the way to Magpie Green to the north-west with several roads (Mellis Road *etc.*) joining the green.

Phase 2: ?c. late 11th century to early 13th century

5.1.10 The fairly regular plot boundaries on the site in Phase 2 were dated as probably being from the late 11th or early 12th centuries (see Sections 5.1.12 and 5.1.13 below). There seem to have been up to five plots within the site, defined by boundary ditches at *c*.8m, two at *c*.10m and one 16m apart, running east to west perpendicular to Mellis Road. The 10m wide plots are around the same size as the burgage plots at Bury St Edmunds, which were 10m (32ft) wide (Dr Abby Antrobus, *pers. comm.*).

5.1.11 The plots along Mellis Road would presumably have had houses fronting onto it. The excavation, on the whole, did not extend to the road and so this assumption is not proved although, undated post-holes within both plot 2 and Norfolk evaluation trench 5 (just to the south of the excavation area) may have been part of domestic structures fronting the road. The plot ditches extended for up to a least 50m and the the back plots continued beyond this distance. The plot boundaries along Mellis Road did not continue into the Norfolk excavation *c*.100m to the south, which gives a limit to this planned expansion of the settlement. There would have been a further *c*.two or more plots along Mellis Road, beyond the excavation area meaning seven properties in total. It is possible that other areas on Mellis Road, to the north of the excavation area as well as

to the west, were similarly developed and these seven plots may represent part of a wider planned expansion of the village, which could have happened over time or as one event during Phase 2.

5.1.12 The plot boundaries were established at a time when Wortham Southmoor parish was owned by Bury St Edmunds Abbey. The role of St. Edmunds Abbey therefore needs to be assessed. It was founded in the 7th century and its major power later was affected by the single most important factor in the history of the abbey - the acquisition of a body believed to be that of St Edmund martyred in AD 869/70 (Fernie 1998, 4). The abbey benefited hugely by the Norman Conquest and, for example, it gained all eight hundreds in West Suffolk.

5.1.13 It is almost certain that the abbey was the reason for this new planned layout in this part of Wortham - it is not a co-incidence that Bury St Edmunds Abbey was notable for its early town planning activities (Fernie 1998; Gauthiez 1998). This work at Wortham may have occurred during the time Abbot Baldwin (AD 1065-97) was in charge of the abbey, as he was known to be proactive in administering the monastic and abbatial estates. It is also interesting to note that the town of Bury was itself replanned under Baldwin between AD 1066 and 1086 - this process largely erased the previous settlement and it is in this period the abbey church itself was rebuilt (Gauthiez 1998, 93). The regularity of Bury's street plan shows that the geometrically (Fernie 1998, 12-14). In replanning Bury, the abbey was deliberately following the plans of Norman towns replanned from the early 10th century (Gauthiez 1998). Another site owned by the abbey was Worlingworth where "there is such a degree in the regularity of the landholdings on the former Great Green that deliberate planning looks likely" (Martin and Satchell 2008, 17). Elsewhere, it has been argued that regularity was also apparent at two other greens owned by Bury St Edmunds Abbey; at Melford Green, Long Melford and The Green, Palgrave (*ibid*, 17).

5.1.14 The Wortham excavation was largely within the back plots, although there is only limited evidence to what specific activities took place in these locations. Hammerscale found within bulk samples indicates that iron working was taking place near to the excavation, although no hearths or features relating to this practice were found. Some of the back plots were sub-divided by ditches, and these may represent divided areas for agricultural purposes, although most of the grazing would have taken place within Wortham Green which fronted close to the northern part of the development area as greens in Suffolk were areas of common pasture (Martin 1999, 62). Chris Dyer has estimated that around two-thirds of the wool exported from medieval Britain was sourced from peasant stocks and Bailey stipulated that this percentage was about right for Suffolk (2007, 39). In all, peasants dominated dairy farming and stock rearing (*ibid*, 40). The pits found within several of the plots were largely small and sterile. It is likely that some were quarry pits, presumably extracting the natural gravels and sands for construction nearby.

5.1.15 It is likely that during most of this phase, the activities of these plot holders were tightly regulated by the manorial landholders -the abbey. It is in this period that by the 12th century it was one of the half dozen richest and most important monastaries in the country (Thomson 1980, 1). In the mid to late 12th century, under Abbot Hugh I (1157-1180), the abbey had allowed its manors to be farmed out with tenants exercising a lot of indepence but under Abbot Samson (1182-1211), all but two of the manors, were taken back into direct control (Gransden 2007, 23-5). "Since most of the abbey's income came from its landed property, to manage it directly and efficiently was obviously the wiser policy rather than farming it out to tenants, some of whom were in

any case inefficient, at fixed uneconomic rents." (*ibid*, 25). Once recovered Samson put the manors under the management of a monk or a layman, whom he considered more competent than the dispossessed farmer (*ibid*, 25). It was under these conditions that Wortham Southmoor was controlled. The quantity of medieval records surviving for Wortham and other manors (see Section 1.5.12), shows that the abbey keenly involved in maximising its profits by micro managing its assets. It is no wonder that the "orderly, accessible archives promoted efficiency in general by making administrative tasks easier" (*ibid*, 31) This abbey's policy of directly controlling its estates was continued by Samson's successors, Hugh II (1215-1229) and others well into the mid 13th century. This can be seen in one of the abbey's surviving documents dating from 1247-61 which records under Abbot Edmund of Walpole (1248-56), details of the 66 manors it controlled including an obediency account (*ibid*, 252).

Phase 3: 13th century

5.1.16 The regular plot boundaries fronting on Mellis Road went out of use in the early 13th century. It is possible these plots were amalgamated as there was a long-standing east to west ditch respecting a north to south ditch across the excavation area. It is also possible that the postulated Phase 2 domestic buildings along Mellis Road continued into this phase even if their plot boundaries did not. If the buildings went out of use, the reason for this change is uncertain; especially as the 13th century was a period of sustained population growth (Bailey 2007, 67-73). One would not expect plots and possibly their houses to be removed at a time of population expansion and this may again be due to manorial control.

5.1.17 Within the western side of the excavation there was evidence for occupation and other activities, indicating that this area was not under pastoral farming. Indeed the number of features in this area in Phase 3 was similar to Phase 2 but over a shorter time period. Within this part of the site there was a possible structure, *c*.20m to the east of Mellis Road, which could have been a secondary structure serving a domestic building to the west along Mellis Road. The quantity of other features comprised eleven pits, several ditch fragments and two wells or watering holes.

5.1.18 In contrast, the eastern side of the excavation area comprised only a probable short-lived north to south routeway, a pit and a ditch. The relative lack of features in this part of the site, especially after the routeway went out of use, seems to suggest that it may have been in agricultural useage. This contrast between the west and eastern side does suggest that from Mellis Road up to the long-maintained (twice recut), large north to south ditches (*c*.35m), there was domestic use whereas further to the east field had encroached.

5.1.19 The landowner, the Abbey of Bury St Edmunds was growing even more wealthy with income exceeding £3,000 per annum in the 13th century and it became the most powerful and dominant landlord in Suffolk by the 14th century (Bailey 2007, map 2 and p.16). The abbey appointed and ran the office of coroner and held its great court in Bury (*ibid*, 4). Some of the time the abbey appointed senior administrators such as Sir William de Pakenham to run its estates (*ibid*, 12).

Phase 4: Late 13th to mid 14th century

5.1.20 This phase marked the third main replanning of the excavation area - presumably again by the manorial landowners, the Abbey of St Edmunds. There was a new realignment within the site revolving around two new large long-standing boundary ditches, one at the extreme north and the other within the south side of the site. Both these main

ditches ran east to west, perpendicular to Mellis Road. There were also three fragmentary minor ditches which may have been remains of internal boundaries, two east to west and one north to south. There was no evidence of structures within the excavation area, although buildings fronting Mellis Road are entirely possible. The phase included a group of several relatively large quarry pits, partly within the north-western part of the site and other quarry pits on the far eastern side. The moderate quantities of domestic waste found within the backfill of two of the pits indicate occupation was near by, further supporting the idea that there were domestic building(s) fronting Mellis Road.

Phase 5: Mid 14th to mid 16th century

5.1.21 There were only four features found within this phase, covering *c.*200 or more years. These features dated from the late 14th century and continued into the mid 16th century. One of the features, a large watering hole, indicates that this area reverted to pastoral farming whereas the other three were small pits and a fragment of a shallow ditch. There were very few artefacts recovered which dated to this period. This change in use within the excavation area can almost certainly be related to the problems of famine and pestilence which substantially reduced the population within England. In Suffolk Bailey has estimated the population was around 225,000 people during the 1320s but the figure from the Poll Tax returns of 1377 suggests a population of 120,000 people (Bailey 2007, 183). The population probably declined for another 150 years at Wortham, for England's population probably fell by roughly 20% between 1377 and 1524 (*ibid*, 183-4). This decline explains why this part of Wortham was probably used for pastoral farming well into the 16th century.

5.1.22 The excavation site is on the periphery of the Southmoor settlement - there were no medieval features found, for example, in the Norfolk excavation 100m to the south. Considering the location away from core around Wortham Green, it is not therefore surprising that the land reverted back to agriculture. The move to pastoral farming here echoes changes in other areas, as less land was needed for intensive cereal production, especially as there was less population to work the land. The move to pastoral farming in Suffolk can be seen in surviving documents and it is no coincidence that "Cattle from Northern England appear increasingly on Suffolk pastures" (*ibid,* 172). Suffolk became known for cheese-making, exporting to urban and even overseas markets (*ibid,* 172). Nearby Diss (*c.*5km from Wortham) had a notable fair which supplied places such as Framlingham Castle in 1386 (*ibid*, 172). It is very likely that Wortham would have supplied this market. There is small circumstantial evidence for metal working taking place near to the excavation area. Two small slag fragments and hammerscale from soil samples were found in two of the four features dating to this period, both at the far south-western part of the site. These may have derived from primary iron production near by.

Phases 6 and 7: Late 16th century to modern times

5.1.23 A single domestic house was built within the site in this period. It still stands directly to the south of the excavation area, *c.*30m to the east of Mellis Road. The house was dated by English Heritage as mid/late 16th century, perhaps with earlier origins (Jefferies 2006a). It is likely that this building was built post-dissolution. We know from the Domesday Book that the abbey of Bury St Edmunds owned the manor. If the pastoral farming also took place under manorial control, the change to domestic usage post-1540 and thus after the abbey land was sold off to private, individuals would be logical. The extent of the plot of land around the house may also be partly calculated.

About 70m to the south of the house there was a medieval/post-medieval ditch containing a sherd of 15th/16th century pottery uncovered within the Norfolk excavation site (SHER WTM 047; Ames and Morgan 2009). This ditch was aligned east to west presumably from Mellis Road and is probably the southern plot boundary of the house. The northern boundary is likely to have been the small routeway running east to west directly to the north of the excavation area and *c*.60m to the south of the present A143. The domestic building was was therefore in the centre of this plot. The building was of reasonable standing - the excavation recovered glass vessels, window glass, metal objects etc. deposited within ditch directly to the north of the house possibly from the early 18th century.

5.1.24 The construction of this new structure should not be seen as systematic of Southmoor parish recovering to its former size and (presumably) wealth - it is in this period that the church lead was sold from the chancel roof by the rector (see Section 1.5.13). The Southmoor parish may have declined from the 14th century onwards to a greater extent than Wortham Eastgate. Certainly the merger of the two parishes in 1769 showed Eastgate was in control; with Southmoor parish church and rectory being demolished. Eastgate may have always been the oldest part (Middle Saxon origins) and by size, the wealthiest of the two, and its survival is therefore not entirely unsurprising.

5.1.25 The 1783 Hodkinson map shows that the core of the former village around Wortham Green still continued - indeed the population density was largely maintained up to the present day. Within the excavation area a further domestic building was added in *c*.late 18th century in the north-western part of the site and an industrial building in the middle of the 20th century.

Conclusions

5.1.26 The excavation is the first archaeological report of any size within the former Wortham Southmoor parish. Using Basil Brown's notes on his 1955 excavations of the manor and church, other minor archaeological discoveries and cartographic evidence, there has been an attempt to understand the excavation area and also the wider village from at least the Late Saxon period.

5.1.27 The results have given new insights to how this village was formed and the role of the manor holder, under the ownership of the Abbey of St Edmunds, in the planning of this settlement probably from the 10th or 11th century, with the church, manor, green and main road linked, and the core village laid out, around this very large green. This suggestion has helped in the controversial area concerning when greens and villages were formed in Suffolk. The excavation has also provided evidence of the role, from *c*. the late 11th or early 12th century, by the manorial owners, the abbey, in determining the use of this part of the settlement. The manorial authorities influenced and responded to changes and opportunities around them, from the expansion (through construction of plots) to the decline of the site to only pastoral use.

6 Artefact Summaries

Worked flint

6.1.1 A very small collection of eight residual worked flints were found from medieval and later contexts. There were two tools in this assemblage, a blade and a transverse arrowhead.

Small finds

6.1.2 Only five small finds were recovered from the excavations, two from medieval deposits and three from post-medieval. None were significant to the excavations.

Metalworking Waste

6.1.3 An extremely small collection of just 166g of industrial residues were found comprising two small slag fragments in two late medieval/early post-medieval features at the far south-western parts of the site. These could have derived from primary iron production near by. Hammerscale was found from within samples of all periods on the site and from across all areas. It is possible that long term iron working had been taking place near to the excavations.

Glass

6.1.4 A small collection of 15 vessel and window fragments (0.559kg) were recovered from two post-medieval and modern contexts.

Pottery

6.1.5 A small collection of 418 pottery sherds (5.985kg) was collected from 65 contexts. This comprised five Roman residual herds, fourteen Late Saxon Thetford type sherds, over 350 sherds dating to the medieval period (later 11th to 14th centuries), with the remainder post-medieval and modern in date. In all periods the average sherd weight was high. A high proportion of the pottery was locally made with a few vessels from adjacent counties. There was no primary assemblages, with pottery probably derived from middens etc. before disposal.

Bricks and tiles

6.1.6 Seven post-medieval brick fragments (929g), six post-medieval floor tile/brick (1.385kg) and four medieval or post-medieval roof tile fragments (167g), were all recovered from within post-medieval contexts.

Fired clay or daub

6.1.7 There was a very small collection of twenty-nine small fragments of fired/clay daub (0.228kg), from six medieval and one post-medieval context.

6.2 Environmental Summaries

Faunal

6.2.1 An extremely small collection of animal remains were found (1.89kg). This comprises fifty-six fragments of which thirty-six were identifiable to species. It is likely these fragments represent general settlement debris.

Environmental samples

6.2.2 Seventeen bulk samples taken. Preservation was poor to moderate. A couple of discrete deposits of cereals were found but most samples produced a general scattering of small quantities of charred seeds. Barley predominated with rye becoming common from Phase 3. Very little chaff was found with no evidence for crop processing taking place within the site. There were also only a few weed and legume seeds recovered.

Shell

6.2.3 Just eight shells (seven oyster and one mussel) were recovered from four medieval, one medieval/post-medieval and one modern context.

7 Recommendations for publication

7.1 Stratigraphic Analysis and Phasing

7.1.1 The phasing of the site has been achieved using Stratify. Detailed artefact and ecofacts reports have been written as well as a full archaeological description. It is not anticipated that any further work will be required on this full report. It is recommended to cut this report down in size for publication as a small article in the county journal.

7.2 Illustrations

7.2.1 There are only 5 figures proposed for the article in PSIAH, these will be taken from this report (Figs. 1, 2, 4, 5 and 7 with minor changes including location of evaluation features).

7.3 Documentary Research

7.3.1 The documentary research has already taken place for this report. There are a lot of medieval documents surviving for Wortham (see Section 1.5.12), but primary research on these falls beyond the remit of this project, and no further work is proposed.

7.4 Artefactual and Ecofactual Analysis

7.4.1 There is no further work proposed on the artefacts. The proposed publication will condense the reports on the finds and ecofacts (see Section 8 below).

7.5 Archiving

7.5.1 Excavated material and records will be deposited with, and curated by, Suffolk County Council in appropriate county stores under the Site Code XSFWOR10. A digital archive will be deposited with ADS. During analysis and report preparation, OA East will hold all material and reserves the right to send material for specialist analysis. The archive will be prepared in accordance with current OA East guidelines, which are based on current national guidelines.

7.6 Publication

7.6.1 It is proposed that the results of the project should be published in PSIAH, under the title Medieval remains at Cherry Tree Farm, Mellis Road, Wortham, Suffolk by Rob Atkins.

7.6.2 Report Structure:

Front matter	(listings, acknowledgements, list of contributors *etc.)* (*c.* ½ page)
Chapter 1	Introduction (*c.* 1½ text pages, *c.* 2 figures)

I. Introduction
II. Geology and Topography
III. Archaeological and Historical Background
IV. Methodologies

Chapter 2 Excavation Results
(*c.* 4 text pages, *c.*2 figures; 1 table)

Period 1
Phase 1 and 2 ?late 11th century and *c.*late11th early 13th centuries
Phase 3 13th century
Phase 4 Late 13th to mid 14th century
Period 2
Phase 5 Mid 14th to mid 16th century
Phase 6 Late 16th to mid 18th century
Phase 7 Mid 18th to late 20th century

Chapter 3 The Finds
(*c.* 4 text pages, *c. 4* tables, *c.*1 figures)

I Pottery, by Sue Anderson
II. Overview of all other artefacts, various

The Zooarchaeological and Botanical Evidence
(*c.* ½ text page)

Chapter 4 Discussion and Conclusions
(*c.* 4 text pages)

Back Matter (bibliography)
(*c.*1 page)

7.6.3 Volume Summary

Sub-total	**No. pages**
Total front matter	½
Total text pages	14
Total figures	5
Total tables	5
Back material	1
Volume Total	23

8 Resources and Programming

Name	Initials	Project Role	Establishment
Rob Atkins	RA	Project Officer	OA East
Liz Popescu	LP	Post Excavations Manager	OA East
Paul Spoerry	PS	Chief Archaeologist	OA East
Séverine Bézie	SB	Illustrator	OA East

Table 2: *Project Team*

8.1 Task Identification

Task No.	Task	Staff	No. Days
Project Management			
1	Project management	LP and PS	1
Stratigraphic analysis			
2	Review, collate and standardise results of all final specialist reports and integrate with stratigraphic text and project results	RA	1
Illustration			
3	Changes to figures	SB	1
Report Writing			
4	Edit phase and group text	RA	1
5	Compile list of illustrations/liaise with illustrators	RA	½
6	Write discussion and conclusions	RA	2
7	Collate/edit captions, bibliography, appendices etc	RA	½
8	Internal edit	PS	1
9	Incorporate internal edits	RA	½
10	Send to publisher for refereeing	LP	½
11	Post-refereeing revisions	LP/RA	½
Archiving			
12	Compile paper archive	RA	½
13	Archive/delete digital photographs	RA	½
14	Compile/check material archive	RA	½

Table 3: *Task list*

8.2 Project Timetable

8.2.1 It is proposed to publish in PSIAH in the 2013 volume

Appendix A. Health and Safety Statement

A.1.1 OA East will ensure that all work is carried out in accordance with relevant Health and Safety Policies, to standards defined in *The Health and Safety at Work, etc. Act, 1974* and *The Management of Health and Safety Regulations, 1992,* and in accordance with the manual *Health and Safety in Fieldwork Archaeology* (SCAUM 1997).

A.1.2 Risk assessments prepared for the OA East office will be adhered to.

A.1.3 OA East has Public Liability Insurance. Separate professional insurance is covered by a Public Liability Policy.

Full details of the relevant Health and Safety Policies and the unit's insurance cover can be provided on request.

Appendix B. Context Summary and Phasing

Context	Same as	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Function	Main Name	Length	Width	Depth	Phase
2001			layer	Topsoil					0.4	7
2002			layer	subsoil					0.4	7
2003		2005	fill	waterhole			0		0.52	5
2004		2005	fill	waterhole	boundary		0		0.4	5
2005		2005	cut	waterhole			5.1	3.6	0.92	5
2006		2008	fill	ditch	boundary	2032	0		0.19	4
2007		2008	fill	ditch	boundary	2032	0		0.56	4
2008	1024 2032	2008	cut	ditch	boundary	2032	0	1.52	0.78	4
2009		2010	fill	ditch	boundary	2041	0		0.31	4
2010	33 1026 2041	2010	cut	ditch	boundary	2041	0	0.76	0.32	4
2011		2008	fill	ditch	boundary	2032	0			4
2012		2013	fill	pit			0		0.24	5
2013		2013	cut	pit			1.06	1.06	0.24	5
2014		2015	fill	pit	?waterhole		0		0.2	3
2015		2015	cut	pit	?waterhole		3.25	1.55	0.75	3
2016		2015	fill	pit	?waterhole		1.6	0.86	0.23	3
2017		2015	fill	pit	?waterhole		1	0.71	0.18	3
2018		2015	fill	pit	?waterhole		0	0.65	0.25	3
2019		2020	fill	pit			0		0.17	3
2020		2020	cut	pit			1.7	1.7	0.17	3
2021		2021	cut	ditch	boundary	2024	0	1.7	0.87	6
2022		2021	fill	ditch	boundary	2024	0		0.7	6
2023		2021	fill	ditch	boundary	2024	0	0.9	0.18	6
2024	35	2024	cut	ditch	boundary	2021	0	0.1	0.6	6
2025		2024	fill	ditch	boundary	2021	0		0.2	6
2026		2024	fill	ditch	boundary	2021	0		0.28	6
2027		2028	fill	ditch	plot boundary	2034	0		0.24	2
2028	2034	2028	cut	ditch	plot boundary	2034	0	0.8	0.24	2
2029		2030	fill	ditch			0		0.08	5
2030	2036	2030	cut	ditch			0	0.4	0.08	5
2031		2032	fill	ditch	boundary	2032	0	1.66	0.66	4
2032		2032	cut	ditch	boundary	2032	0	1.66	0.66	4
2033		2034	fill	ditch	plot boundary	2034	0		0.16	2
2034		2034	cut	ditch	plot boundary	2034	0	0.85	0.16	2
2035		2036	fill	ditch			0		0.04	5
2036		2036	cut	ditch			0	0.3	0.04	5
2037		2039	fill	ditch	boundary	2039	0		0.47	4
2038		2039	fill	ditch	boundary	2039	0		0.43	4
2039		2039	cut	ditch	boundary	2039	0	1.03	0.89	4
2040		2041	fill	ditch	boundary	2041	0		0.41	4
2041		2041	cut	ditch	boundary	2041	0	0.68	0.41	4
2042		2043	fill	ditch	boundary	2043	0	1.07	0.34	4
2043	1035	2043	cut	ditch	boundary	2043	0	1.07	0.34	4
2044		2045	fill	pit			0		0.2	0
2045		2045	cut	pit			2.95	1.7	0.2	0
2046		2047	fill	ditch			0		0.12	1
2047		2047	cut	ditch			0	0.5	0.12	1
2048		2049	fill	pit			0		0.16	0
2049		2049	cut	pit			1.5	1.05	0.16	0
2050		2050	cut	pit	?quarry		2.4	1.8	0.34	3
2051		2050	fill	pit	?quarry		0		0.34	3

Context	Same as	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Function	Main Name	Length	Width	Depth	Phase
2052		2052	cut	?treethrow			1	0.75	0.4	2
2053		2052	fill	?treethrow			0		0.4	2
2054		2055	cut	ditch	sub plot boundary	2054	0	0.79	0.26	2
2055		2055	fill	ditch	sub plot boundary	2054	0		0.26	2
2056		2057	fill	ditch			0		0.31	3
2057		2057	cut	ditch			0	1.35	0.31	3
2058		2059	fill	pit			0		0.52	2
2059		2059	cut	pit			1	0.8	0.52	2
2060		2061	fill	pit			0		0.1	3
2061		2061	cut	pit			1.7	0.9	0.1	3
2062		2063	fill	pit			0		0.24	3
2063		2063	cut	pit			2.15	1.15	0.24	3
2064	2093	2064	cut	ditch	plot boundary	2064	0		0.14	2
2065		2064	fill	ditch	plot boundary	2064	0	0.65	0.14	3
2066		2069	fill	?well			0		0.7	3
2067	2288	2069	fill	?well			0		0.45	3
2068	2289	2069	fill	?well			0		0.43	3
2069		2069	cut	?well			2.1	1.8	0.72	3
2070		2071	fill	pit			0		0.2	4
2071		2071	cut	pit			0	0.6	0.2	4
2072		2072	cut	ditch			0	0.59	0.12	3
2073		2072	fill	ditch			0		0.12	3
2074		2074	cut	post-hole			0.3	0.3	0.16	4
2075		2074	fill	post-hole			0		0.16	4
2076		2077	fill	pit			0		0.2	3
2077		2077	cut	pit			1.05	0.8	0.2	3
2078		2079	fill	pit			0		0.56	3
2079		2079	cut	pit			1	0.7	0.56	3
2080		2081	fill	pit			0		0.12	3
2081		2081	cut	pit			1.1	0.8	0.12	3
2082		2084	fill	ditch			0		0.4	4
2083		2084	fill	ditch			0		0.28	4
2084		2084	cut	ditch			0	0.9	0.4	4
2085		2090	fill	ditch			0			4
2086		2090	fill	ditch			0			4
2087		2057	fill	ditch			0		0.14	3
2088		2057	fill	ditch			0		0.52	3
2090		2090	cut	ditch			0	1.1	0.08	4
2091		2092	fill	pit			0		0.26	0
2092		2092	cut	pit			0.9	0.9	0.26	0
2093		2093	cut	ditch	plot boundary	2064	0	0.67	0.14	2
2094		2093	fill	ditch	plot boundary	2064	0		0.14	2
2095		2096	fill	pit			0		0.08	3
2096		2096	cut	pit			2.25	1.1	0.08	3
2097		2098	fill	pit			0		0.16	3
2098		2098	cut	pit			1.9	0.8	0.16	3
2099		2100	fill	ditch	boundary	2160	0		0.37	3
2100	41	2100	cut	ditch	boundary	2160	0		0.37	3
2101		2102	fill	ditch	plot boundary	2034	0		0.29	2
2102		2102	cut	ditch	plot boundary	2034	0	0.95	0.29	2
2103		2103	cut	ditch			0	0.71	0.11	3
2104		2103	fill	ditch			0		0.11	3
2105		2106	fill	ditch			0		0.19	4
2106		2106	cut	ditch			0	1.2	0.19	4
2107		2108	fill	ditch	boundary	2355	0		0.42	3

Context	Same as	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Function	Main Name	Length	Width	Depth	Phase
2108	1037 2156 2283 2355	2108	cut	ditch	boundary	2355	0	1.01	0.42	3
2109		2110	fill	ditch	boundary	2357	0		0.3	3
2110	2158	2110	cut	ditch	boundary	2357	0	0.7	0.3	3
2111		2112	fill	ditch	boundary	2160	0		0.11	3
2112		2112	cut	ditch	boundary	2160	0	0.4	0.11	3
2113		2114	fill	pit			0		0.23	0
2114		2114	cut	pit			0.89	0.7	0.23	0
2115		2116	fill	ditch		2160	0		0.26	3
2116	2100 2112 2160 2357	2116	cut	ditch		2160	0		0.26	3
2117		2118	fill	pit or ditch			0		0.19	3
2118		2118	cut	pit or ditch			3.2	0.82	0.19	3
2119		2120	fill	post-hole	structure	structure 2	0		0.24	3
2120		2120	cut	post-hole	structure	structure 2	0	0.7	0.24	3
2121		2122	fill	post-hole	structure	structure 2	0		0.14	3
2122		2122	cut	post-hole	structure	structure 2	0	0.38	0.14	3
2123		2124	fill	post-hole	structure	structure 2	0		0.09	3
2124		2124	cut	post-hole	structure	structure 2	0	0.26	0.09	3
2125		2125	cut	pit			1.5	1.2	0.19	4
2126		2125	fill	pit			0		0.19	4
2127		2128	fill	post-hole	structure	structure 2	0		0.1	3
2128		2128	cut	post-hole	structure	structure 2	0	0.34	0.1	3
2129		2130	fill	post-hole	structure	structure 2	0		0.06	3
2130		2130	cut	post-hole	structure	structure 2	0	0.4	0.06	3
2131		2132	fill	post-hole	structure	structure 2	0		0.12	3
2132		2132	cut	post-hole	structure	structure 2	0	0.32	0.12	3
2133		2134	fill	post-hole	structure	structure 2	0		0.05	3
2134		2134	cut	post-hole	structure	structure 2	0	0.36	0.05	3
2135		2136	fill	post-hole	structure	structure 2	0		0.07	3
2136		2136	cut	post-hole	structure	structure 2	0	0.33	0.07	3
2137		2138	fill	post-hole	structure	structure 2	0		0.08	3
2138		2138	cut	post-hole	structure	structure 2	0	0.4	0.08	3
2139		0		master no			0			0
2140		2125	fill	pit			0		0.17	4
2141		2142	fill	post-hole	structure	structure 2	0		0.14	3
2142		2142	cut	post-hole	structure	structure 2	0	0.3	0.14	3
2143		2144	fill	post-hole	structure	structure 2	0		0.08	3
2144		2144	cut	post-hole	structure	structure 2	0	0.4	0.08	3
2145		2146	fill	ditch	plot boundary	2206/2146	0		0.3	2
2146	15 2206 2257	2146	cut	ditch	plot boundary	2206/2146	0	0.72	0.3	2
2147		2148	fill	ditch	plot boundary	2206/2146	0		0.15	2
2148		2148	cut	ditch	plot boundary	2206/2146	0	0.5	0.15	2
2149		2150	fill	pit	?quarry	pit group 3	0		0.38	2
2150		2150	cut	pit	?quarry	pit group 3	1.35	1.2	0.38	2
2151		2152	fill	pit	?quarry	pit group 3	0		0.14	2
2152		2152	cut	pit	?quarry	pit group 3	0	0.55	0.14	2
2153		2154	fill	pit	?quarry	pit group 3	0		0.09	2
2154		2154	cut	pit	?quarry	pit group 3	3.3	0.64	0.09	2
2155		2156	fill	ditch	boundary	2355	0		0.37	3
2156		2156	cut	ditch	boundary	2355	0	0.87	0.37	3
2157		2158	fill	ditch	boundary	2357	0		0.35	3
2158		2158	cut	ditch	boundary	2357	0	0.68	0.35	3
2159		2160	fill	ditch	boundary	2160	0		0.17	3

Context	Same as	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Function	Main Name	Length	Width	Depth	Phase
2160		2160	cut	ditch	boundary	2160	0	0.28	0.17	3
2161		2161	cut	pit	quarry	Pit group 5	2	1.65	1.1	4
2162		2161	fill	pit	quarry	Pit group 5	0		1.1	4
2163		2161	fill	pit	quarry	Pit group 5	0		0.74	4
2164		2165	fill	pit	?quarry	pit group 3	0		0.26	2
2165		2165	cut	pit	?quarry	pit group 3	0	0.71	0.26	2
2166		2167	fill	pit	?quarry	pit group 3	0		0.33	2
2167		2167	cut	pit	?quarry	pit group 3	0	0.84	0.33	2
2168		2170	fill	pit	quarry	Pit group 5	0		0.3	4
2169		2170	fill	pit	quarry	Pit group 5	1.7	1.4	0.9	4
2170		2170	cut	pit	quarry	Pit group 5	1.7	1.4	0.9	4
2171		2172	fill	pit	?quarry	Pit group 3	1.15	0.65	0.39	2
2172		2172	cut	pit	?quarry	pit group 3	1.15	0.65	0.39	2
2173		2174	fill	pit	?quarry	pit group 3	0		0.31	2
2174		2174	cut	pit	?quarry	pit group 3	0		0.31	2
2175		2176	fill	pit	?quarry	pit group 3	0		0.13	2
2176		2176	cut	pit	?quarry	pit group 3	0		0.13	2
2177		2178	fill	pit			0		0.09	0
2178		2178	cut	pit			1	0.9	0.09	0
2179		2180	fill	pit	?quarry	pit group 3	0		0.38	2
2180		2180	cut	pit	?quarry	pit group 3	0	0.58	0.38	2
2181		2182	fill	pit	?quarry	pit group 3	0		0.09	2
2182	2154	2182	cut	pit	?quarry	pit group 3	3.3	0.6	0.09	2
2183		2183	fill	post-hole	structure		0		0.15	4
2184		2184	cut	post-hole	structure		0	0.42	0.15	4
2185		2186	fill	post-hole	structure		0		0.22	3
2186		2186	cut	post-hole	structure		0.42	0.41	0.22	3
2187		2188	fill	post-hole	structure		0		0.14	3
2188		2188	cut	post-hole	structure		0.25	0.25	0.14	3
2189		2190	fill	pit	?quarry	pit group 3	0		0.15	2
2190		2190	cut	pit	?quarry	pit group 3	0	2.05	0.15	2
2191		2191	cut	pit	quarry	Pit group 5	3	2	1	4
2192		2191	fill	pit	quarry	Pit group 5	0	2.4	0.65	4
2193		2191	fill	pit	quarry	Pit group 5	3	2	0.35	4
2194		2195	fill	pit			0		0.34	7
2195		2195	cut	pit			1.28	0.75	0.34	7
2196		2196	cut	pit		Pit group 5	0		0.15	4
2197		2196	fill	pit		Pit group 5	1	0.6	0.15	4
2198		2198	cut	pit	quarry	Pit group 5	2.6	1.8	1	4
2199		2198	fill	pit	quarry	Pit group 5	0		1	4
2200		2201	fill	pit			0			7
2201		2201	cut	pit			1.8	1.45		7
2202		2204	fill	ditch	plot boundary	2204	0		0.21	2
2203		2204	fill	ditch	plot boundary	2204	0		0.36	2
2204	2353	2204	cut	ditch	plot boundary	2204	0	1.1	0.36	2
2205		2206	fill	ditch	plot boundary	2206/2146	0		0.31	2
2206		2206	cut	ditch	plot boundary	2206/2146	0	0.7	0.31	2
2207		2208	fill	post-hole	structure	structure 1	0		0.19	2
2208		2208	cut	post-hole	structure	structure 1	0.4	0.4	0.19	2
2209		2210	fill	post-hole	structure	structure 1	0		0.31	2
2210		2210	cut	post-hole	structure	structure 1	0.45	0.41	0.31	2
2211		2212	fill	post-hole	structure		0		0.13	7
2212		2212	cut	post-hole	structure		0.55	0.4	0.13	7
2213		2214	fill	post-hole	structure	structure 1	0		0.26	2
2214		2214	cut	post-hole	structure	structure 1	0.55	0.5	0.26	2
2215		2216	fill	post-hole	structure	structure 1	0		0.15	2
2216		2216	cut	post-hole	structure	structure 1	0.45	0.38	0.15	2

Context	Same as	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Function	Main Name	Length	Width	Depth	Phase
2217		2218	fill	post-hole	structure		0		0.24	7
2218		2218	cut	post-hole	structure		0.65	0.6	0.24	7
2219		2220	fill	ditch	sub plot boundary	2220	0		0.48	2
2220	2251	2220	cut	ditch	sub plot boundary	2220	0	0.7	0.48	2
2221		2222	fill	ditch			0		0.12	4
2222		2222	cut	ditch			0	0.35	0.12	4
2223		2224	fill	pit			0.86	0.55	0.52	3
2224		2224	cut	pit			1.08	0.98	0.6	3
2225		2226	fill	ditch	boundary	2226/2238	0		0.28	3
2226	2238 2253	2226	cut	ditch	boundary	2226/2238	0	0.9	0.28	3
2227		2228	fill	pit		pit group 2	0		0.12	2
2228		2228	cut	pit		pit group 2	2.8	1.5	0.12	2
2229		2224	fill	pit			0	0.95	0.27	3
2230		2231	fill	pit			0		0.1	0
2231		2231	cut	pit			1.6	1.2	0.1	0
2232		2234	fill	?pit			0.58	0.4	0.15	0
2233		2234	fill	?pit			0.56	0.38	0.17	0
2234		2234	cut	?pit			0.58	0.4	0.32	0
2235		0		master no	quarrying		0			4
2236		2236	cut	pit			2	2	0.12	2
2237		2236	fill	pit			0		0.12	2
2238		2238	cut	ditch	boundary	2226/2238	0	0.4	0.06	3
2239		2238	fill	ditch	boundary	2226/2238	0		0.06	3
2240		2241	fill	pit		pit group 4	0		0.14	2
2241		2241	cut	pit		pit group 4	1.5		0.14	2
2242		2243	fill	pit		pit group 4	0		0.22	2
2243		2243	cut	pit		pit group 4	1.5		0.22	2
2244		2245	fill	pit		pit group 4	0		0.18	2
2245		2245	cut	pit		pit group 4	0		0.18	2
2246		2247	fill	pit		pit group 4	0		0.13	2
2247		2247	cut	pit		pit group 4	1.5	0.8	0.13	2
2248		2249	fill	pit		pit group 4	0		0.22	2
2249		2249	cut	pit		pit group 4	2	1.3	0.22	2
2250		2251	fill	ditch	sub plot boundary	2220	0		0.35	2
2251		2251	cut	ditch	sub plot boundary	2220	0	1	0.35	2
2252		2253	fill	ditch	boundary	2226/2238	0		0.3	3
2253		2253	cut	ditch	boundary	2226/2238	0		0.3	3
2254		2255	fill	pit		pit group 2	0		0.32	2
2255		2255	cut	pit		pit group 2	0		0.32	2
2256		2257	fill	ditch	plot boundary	2206/2146	0		0.41	2
2257		2257	cut	ditch	plot boundary	2206/2146	0	0.96	0.41	2
2258		2259	fill	pit			0		0.18	1
2259		2259	cut	pit			1.1	0.75	0.18	1
2260		2261	fill	pit			0		0.38	4
2261		2261	cut	pit			1.5		0.38	4
2262		2262	cut	pit			2.7	2.5	0.26	4
2263		2262	fill	pit			0		0.26	4
2264		2265	fill	pit			0		0.18	2
2265		2265	cut	pit			2	1.5	0.18	2
2266		2267	fill	ditch			0		0.12	3
2267		2267	cut	ditch			0	0.8	0.12	3
2268		2271	fill	pit	?quarry		0		0.34	4
2269		2271	fill	pit	?quarry		0		0.4	4

Context	Same as	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Function	Main Name	Length	Width	Depth	Phase
2270		2271	fill	pit	?quarry		0		0.7	4
2271		2271	cut	pit	?quarry		2.25	1.7	0.74	4
2272		2273	fill	pit			0		0.18	2
2273		2273	cut	pit			1.8	1.6	0.18	2
2274		2275	fill	pit			0		0.14	0
2275		2275	cut	pit			2.7		0.14	0
2276		2277	fill	ditch			0		0.11	0
2277		2277	cut	ditch			0	0.45	0.11	0
2278		2279	fill	ditch			0		0.16	2
2279	2281	2279	cut	ditch			0	0.93	0.16	2
2280		2281	fill	ditch		2279	0		0.21	2
2281		2281	cut	ditch		2279	0		0.21	2
2282		2283	fill	ditch	boundary	2355	0		0.39	3
2283	2108	2283	cut	ditch	boundary	2355	0		0.39	3
2284		2285	fill	ditch	sub plot boundary		0		0.16	2
2285	40	2285	cut	ditch	sub plot boundary		0	0.6	0.16	2
2286		2287	fill	ditch	plot boundary	2287	0		0.28	2
2287		2287	cut	ditch	plot boundary	2287	0	0.6	0.28	2
2288	2067	2069	fill	?well			0			3
2289	2068	2069	fill	?well			0			3
2290	2192	2091	fill	pit	quarry	Pit group 5	0			4
2291		2293	fill	pit	quarry	Pit group 5	0			4
2292		2293	fill	pit	quarry	Pit group 5	0			4
2293		2293	cut	pit	quarry	Pit group 5	1.4		0.85	4
2294		2296	fill	pit	quarry	Pit group 5	0			4
2295		2296	fill	pit	quarry	Pit group 5	0			4
2296		2296	cut	pit	quarry	Pit group 5	1.46	0.8	0.98	4
2297		2298	fill	ditch			0			3
2298	2324 2349	2298	cut	ditch			0			3
2299		2300	fill	pit	?quarry	pit group 1	0			2
2300		2300	cut	pit	?quarry	pit group 1	0.8	0.8	0.38	2
2301		2302	fill	pit	?quarry	pit group 1	0			2
2302		2302	cut	pit	?quarry	pit group 1	0.8	0.8	0.6	2
2303		2305	fill	pit	?quarry	pit group 1	0			2
2304		2305	fill	pit	?quarry	pit group 1	0			2
2305		2305	cut	pit	?quarry	pit group 1	1.25	1.25	0.56	2
2306		2307	fill	pit	quarry		0			4
2307		2307	cut	pit	quarry		0.96	0.96	0.42	4
2308		2312	fill	pit	quarry		0			5
2309		2312	fill	pit	quarry		0			5
2310		2312	fill	pit	quarry		0			5
2312		2312	cut	pit	quarry		1.8	1.8	0.4	5
2314		2316	fill	ditch			0			4
2315		2316	fill	ditch			0			4
2316	2337	2316	cut	ditch			0	1.64	0.8	4
2317		2318	fill	ditch	boundary	2351	0		0.2	3
2318		2318	cut	ditch	boundary	2351	0	0.62	0.2	3
2319		2320	fill	ditch	boundary	2342	0		0.46	3
2320	2342	2320	cut	ditch	boundary	2342	0	0.94	0.46	3
2321		2324	fill	ditch	boundary	2349	0			3
2322		2324	fill	ditch	boundary	2349	0			3
2323		2324	fill	ditch	boundary	2349	0			3
2324	2345	2324	cut	ditch	boundary	2349	0	1.34	0.58	3
2325		2327	fill	pit			0		0.5	4
2326		2327	fill	pit			0		0.45	4

Context	Same as	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Function	Main Name	Length	Width	Depth	Phase
2327		2327	cut	pit			2.8	1.4	0.77	4
2328		2329	fill	pit			0		0.62	4
2329		2329	cut	pit			0.95	0.76	0.62	4
2330		2332	fill	pit or ditch			0		0.64	4
2331		2332	fill	pit or ditch			0		0.34	4
2332		2332	cut	pit or ditch			0	1.18	0.78	4
2333		2334	fill	ditch	boundary	2334	0		0.56	4
2334		2334	cut	ditch	boundary	2334	0	1.2	0.56	4
2335		2337	fill	ditch	boundary	2337	0		0.6	4
2336		2337	fill	ditch	boundary	2337	0		0.6	4
2337		2337	cut	ditch	boundary	2337	0	2.04	0.62	4
2338		2339	fill	ditch	boundary	2339	0		0.4	4
2339		2339	cut	ditch	boundary	2339	0	0.6	0.4	4
2340		2342	fill	ditch	boundary	2342	0			3
2341		2358	fill	ditch	boundary	?2351	0			3
2342		2342	cut	ditch	boundary	2342	0	1.1	0.5	3
2343		2345	fill	ditch	boundary	2349	0			3
2344		2345	fill	ditch	boundary	2349	0			3
2345		2345	cut	ditch	boundary	2349	0	2	0.76	3
2346		2349	fill	ditch	boundary	?2337	0			3
2347		2349	fill	ditch	boundary	?2337	0			3
2348		2349	fill	ditch	boundary	?2337	0	1.5		3
2349		2349	cut	ditch	boundary	?2337	0			3
2350		2351	fill	ditch	boundary	2351	0		0.16	3
2351	2318	2351	cut	ditch	boundary	2351	0	0.9	0.16	3
2352		2353	fill	ditch	plot boundary	2204	0		0.43	2
2353		2353	cut	ditch	plot boundary	2204	0	0.95	0.43	2
2354		2355	fill	ditch	boundary	2355	0		0.21	3
2355		2355	cut	ditch	boundary	2355	0	0.6	0.21	3
2356		2357	fill	ditch	boundary	2357	0		0.32	3
2357		2357	cut	ditch	boundary	2357	0	0.95	0.32	3
2358		2358	cut	?ditch or pit			0	0.6	0.2	2
2359		2345	fill	?ditch or pit			0			2

Table 4: *Context List*

Appendix C. Finds Reports

C.1 The Worked Flint

Introduction and results

C.1.1 There was a small collection of eight residual worked flint from medieval and later contexts. These flints probably, in the main, dated to the Neolithic period with datable tools of both the Early Neolithic (a blade from context 2294) and Later Neolithic (part of a transverse arrowhead) present. In addition to these tools, there were five flakes and a possible worked piece.

Recommendations

C.1.2 No further work is recommended on this collection

C.2 The Small Finds

By Nina Crummy

Introduction and methodology

C.2.1 Of the five objects comprising the assemblage, two, both from Phase 6 ditch **2023** are connecting with sewing: a thimble (SF 1) and a fragment from iron scissors (SF 4). The thimble is large and likely to have been used by a tailor rather than a seamstress. Its two-piece construction is matched by late 17th century and early 18th century examples from Aldgate in London (Grew 1984, 114, fig. 57, 90-1). The scissors are also similar to a pair from the same site found in a mid-late 17th century or early 18th century context (*ibid.*, 98, fig. 50, 29).

C.2.2 The other finds consist of a buckle tongue, a nail and part of what may be a hinge strap; none can be closely dated.

Catalogue

C.2.3 SF 1. (2023, fill of ditch **2021**). Phase 6. Copper-alloy machine-made thimble of two -piece construction, with bands of plain mouldings at the base, close-set pits on the wall and on the separate rounded top. The edge of the top is set inside a plain band at the top of the wall and brazed or soldered onto it. Height 23 mm, diameter at base 18 mm.

SF 3. (2290 fill of quarry pit **2091**). Phase 4. Large copper-alloy buckle tongue with the inner end turned over to hook onto the cross bar. Length 42 mm.

SF 4. (2023, fill of ditch **2021**). Phase 6. Handle from iron scissors, terminating in an oval finger-loop. Length 82 mm.

SF 5. (2023, fill of ditch **2021**). Phase 6. Iron nail with slightly convex oval head. Length 52 mm.

SF 2. (2166 fill of ditch **2167**). Phase 2. Pointed terminal from a tapering iron strip, slightly convex in section; probably part of a hinge strap or similar fitting. Length 43 mm, maximum width 20 mm.

Recommendations

C.2.4 No further work is recommended on this assemblage.

C.3 The Metalworking Waste

By Peter Boardman

Introduction and methodology

C.3.1 A total of 166g of industrial residues were recovered from WTM048. Slag was recovered during hand-excavation and bulk samples were taken from each of the deposits within the features for retrieval of additional industrial residues.

C.3.2 Magnetic residues including microscopic hammerslag, flake hammerscale and spheroidal hammerslag. These magnetic residues were recovered from the samples by running a magnet through the washed residues and examination under a binocular microscope at x8 magnification.

Results

C.3.3 There were two hand collected slag fragments:

Context 2029, fill of ditch or pit **2030** (Phase 5) had a single fragment of small non-magnetic slag (12g)

Context 2003, fill of waterhole **2005** (Phase 5) had two fragments of slightly magnetic metalworking slag(153g)

C.3.4 There were 17 soil samples taken, all produced at least some hammerscale (Table 5). The key to this table is # = 1 to 10, ## = 11 to 50, ### = 51 to 100 and #### = more than 100

Sample No.	Context No.	Cut No.	Phase	Feature Type	Spheroids from flot	Flakes from flot	hammerslag from flot	Spheroids from residue	Flakes from residue	Hammer slag from residue
10	2003	**2005**	5	waterhole	##	#	##	###	###	###
11	2006	**2008**	4	ditch	#	#	###	##	###	###
12	2027	**2028**	2	ditch	#	##	##	##	###	###
13	2029	**2030**	5	ditch/pit	##	##	###	####	####	###
14	2038	**2039**	4	ditch	0	#	#	#	##	##
15	2078	**2079**	3	pit	#	0	##	##	##	###
16	2082	**2084**	4	ditch	#	#	##	#	##	##
17	2066	**2069**	3	pit	0	#	##	#	#	##
18	2167	**2138**	3	pit	#	#	##	##	###	##
19	2162	**2161**	4	pit	#	#	##	#	##	##
20	2164	**2165**	2	ditch	#	#	##	##	###	##
21	2192	**2191**	4	pit	#	#	##	#	##	##
22	2250	**2251**	2	ditch	#	0	##	##	##	###
23	2263	**2262**	4	pit	0	#	#	#	##	##
24	2270	**2271**	4	pit	#	0	##	#	#	##
25	2291	**2293**	4	pit	0	0	#	#	##	#
26	2333	**2334**	4	ditch	0	0	#	#	#	##

Table 5 *Hammerscale from samples*

Discussion

C.3.5 The metalworking slags recovered from context 2003 are probably derived from primary iron production, most likely the production of a bloom. The one peice of metalworking

slag recoverted from context no.2029 is probably 'tap' slag from primary production. These contexts are both Phase 5 and are within the extreme southern part of the site within 10m of each other.

C.3.6 Hammerscale is indicative of the smithing process and has been recovered in both its forms as flake hammerscale which is produced when iron is forged and as spheroidal hammerscale which results from the primary smithing of iron bloom and also during the welding process (Starley 1995). Both types have been recovered from samples (see Table 5). The high levels of hammerscale from this site suggests small scale iron production in the form of blooms and the working of such blooms into objects. The dates of the site (Phases 2-5) are spread across approximately 300 years which allow for a significant amount of hammerscale to build up from both processes.

C.3.7 A distribution plot of the areas of distribution and density was undertaken but no pattern was found across the site or through the different phases of the site except within Phase 5 in the extreme southern part of the site.

Statement of Research Potential

C.3.8 This small assemblage of metalworking debris is of limited potential and can probably be described as a typical background spread of slag associated with many sites where both iron production and manipulation has occurred in the near vicinity.

Further Work and Methods Statement

C.3.9 No further work is required on this assemblage

C.4 Glass

By Carole Fletcher

Introduction and results

C.4.1 A very small collection of vessel and window glass (15 fragments, 0.559kg) was found within two contexts. Within context 2023, fill of ditch **2021** (Phase 6), there were four fragments (0.517) of vessel and 10 fragments (39g) of window glass. The vessel glass comprised a minimum of two bottles, both domed and both heavily paternated. They were black glass but when held to light are dark olive green in colour. There were two fragments of neck, a kick and a near basal profile. The latter dated from the late 17th to early or mid 18th century. The window glass fragments were a clear glass with a slight greenish tint. The majority show traces of leading but not grozed. There are probable parts of square quarries but definitely at least two different diamond quarries. They are post-medieval in date. A single vessel glass fragment (3g) was recovered from context 2217, fill of post-hole **2218** (Phase 7). This was a press moulded vessel which is not closely dated.

Recommendations

C.4.2 No further work is recommended on this collection

C.5 Pottery

By Sue Anderson

Introduction and result

C.5.1 A total of 418 sherds of pottery weighing 5985g was collected from 65 contexts. Table 6 shows the quantification by fabric; a summary catalogue by context is included as Table 9 .

Description	Fabric	Code	No	Wt (g)	Eve	MNV
RB Grey Micaceous (Wattisfield area)	RBGM	1.20	4	26		4
Samian general	SAM	1.60	1	2	0.05	1
Total Roman			*5*	*28*	*0.05*	*5*
Thetford-type ware	THET	2.50	14	598		3
Total Late Saxon			*14*	*598*		*3*
Early medieval ware	EMW	3.10	66	410	0.14	55
Early medieval ware chalky	EMWC	3.12	3	47		2
Early medieval ware micaceous	EMWM	3.16	12	46		3
Early medieval sparse shelly ware	EMWSS	3.19	4	18		4
Early medieval gritty with shell	EMWSG	3.191	2	8		2
Total early medieval			*87*	*529*	*0.14*	*66*
Medieval coarseware	MCW	3.20	18	127	0.06	15
Medieval coarseware micaceous	MCWM	3.24	43	746	0.30	11
Waveney Valley coarsewares	WVCW	3.41	97	1165	0.42	74
Hollesley-type coarsewares	HOLL	3.42	73	812	0.44	44
Medieval shelly wares	MSHW	3.50	1	5		1
Melton shelly ware	MTN1	3.54	3	30	0.13	3
Medieval chalk-tempered ware	MCWC	3.60	3	20		2
Grimston-type ware	GRIM	4.10	2	3		1
Hollesley-type glazed ware	HOLL	4.32	13	116		5
Total medieval			*253*	*3024*	*1.35*	*156*
Late medieval and transitional	LMT	5.10	9	328	0.15	5
Glazed red earthenware	GRE	6.12	35	1294	0.96	6
Speckle-glazed Ware	SPEC	6.15	5	122	0.14	3
Refined white earthenwares	REFW	8.03	7	54	0.06	5
Staffordshire white salt-glazed stonewares	SWSW	8.41	3	8		3
Total late medieval to modern			*59*	*1806*	*1.31*	*22*
Total			**418**	**5985**	**2.85**	**252**

Table 6 *Pottery quantification by fabric*

Methodology

C.5.2 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 the archive. All fabric codes were assigned from the author's post-Roman fabric series, which includes East Anglian and Midlands fabrics, as well as imported wares. Regional wares were identified based on Jennings (1981). Form terminology follows MPRG (1998). Recording uses a system of letters for fabric codes together with number codes for ease of sorting in database format. The results were input directly onto an Access database.

Pottery by period

Roman

C.5.3 Five sherds of Roman pottery were recovered, all but one in association with later material. All sherds were abraded body fragments, with the exception of the samian sherd which was an everted rim with edge beading, probably from a small dish. The greywares in this group all contained abundant mica and are likely to have been products of the nearby Wattisfield kilns.

Late Saxon

C.5.4 Fourteen sherds of Thetford-type ware represented three vessels. Twelve sherds were from a large storage vessel with applied strips and circular stamp decoration (Fig 7, SF1), recovered from two fills of ?well **2069**. Two small, undecorated body sherds were also recovered from quarry pit fill 2303 and post-hole fill 2217. Neither was typical of the ware, and both may be later coarsewares.

Early medieval

C.5.5 Although classified as early medieval, many of the handmade fabrics from rural East Anglia appear to have continued in production between the 11th and 13th centuries, thus overlapping with the end of the Late Saxon period and the first half of the medieval period proper. Towards the end of the 'early medieval' period, many vessels show evidence of wheel finishing, and the rims in particular appear to have been wheelmade even if the bodies were hand-built.

C.5.6 In this assemblage, the majority of early medieval wares were in fine to medium sandy fabrics with few other inclusions (EMW), with a few containing sparse shell (EMWSS, EMWSG), very fine calcareous inclusions (EMWC) or common to abundant mica (EMWM). Much of the EMW showed similarities with the later Waveney Valley coarsewares, but were recorded as early medieval because they were handmade. The shelly wares were similar to those which predominate on sites in the southern half of the county.

C.5.7 Only three jar rims were present in this group, all simple everted types typical of the 11th-12th centuries. A short strap handle in EMWC in pit fill 2076 was a relatively unusual find and probably came from a handled jar or pitcher.

Medieval

C.5.8 The majority of wheelmade medieval coarsewares were in sandy fabrics. A few shelly (MSHW, MTN1) or chalk-tempered (MCWC) coarsewares were also present in the assemblage, but were relatively infrequent.

C.5.9 The largest group was a type designated 'Waveney Valley coarsewares' (WVCW) due to their similarity (in fabric) to the later medieval wares produced in villages along the valley. This was a fine fabric with common to abundant fine sand which is visible on the surface as tiny black specks within a buff or grey matrix. Some sherds contained sparse to common mica, sparse chalk and occasional larger pieces of quartz or flint.

C.5.10 The second largest group comprised the medium sandy pale grey to buff wares typical of the Hollesley kilns (HOLL). The kilns at Hollesley have been dated to the later 13th and 14th centuries, but some of the forms found on consumer sites in the county suggest that production probably started earlier than this.

C.5.11 The third largest group of sherds contained common to abundant mica, generally in a fine sandy fabric (MCWM). Some of these may be products of the Wattisfield/Rickinghall area, which produced micaceous wares in the Roman and late medieval periods. However, several sherds of a possible jug from ?ditch fill 2338 were in a micaceous fabric with burnt-out organic inclusions and sparse coarse ferrous fragments, and this type has been found to occur relatively frequently on sites near Leiston.

C.5.12 Other medieval coarsewares (MCW) were generally in a medium sandy fabric with black external surfaces and brown inner surfaces; this is likely to be another local type. Also recorded as MCW was one sherd of a Hollesley-type variant with large clay pellets, which is a common fabric around Stowmarket, from pit/ditch fill 2330.

C.5.13 Twenty-one coarseware vessel forms could be identified from their rims. Fourteen were jars and seven were bowls. A few other vessels were identified from distinctive areas of the body. For example, six body sherds amongst the HOLL and WVCW groups had thumbed shoulders and are likely to have been parts of bowls. Two vessels were identified as jugs from neck sherds, and the MCWM body sherds which may be from Leiston were probably also part of a jug. The majority of rim forms in the WVCW and HOLL groups were developed, the most common type being an everted rim with squared beading at the outer edge. A few earlier types were present, including an upright thickened rim in HOLL and two slightly flaring rims with inturned tips in WVCW. The other sandy coarsewares were also dominated by everted squared rims (eg Fig. 7, SF2), but two thickened everted rims in Melton Ware were typical of that fabric in the 12th/13th centuries. Apart from the bowls with thumbing at the shoulders, the only decorated vessel was the possible Leiston jug which had vertical thumbed strips.

C.5.14 Glazed wares were not frequent in this assemblage, representing only 6% of the medieval assemblage by sherd count (4% of MNV). All fragments were body sherds. Two green-glazed greyware sherds from a single vessel were identified as Grimston-type ware, and thirteen sherds from five vessels were of Hollesley type. Several Hollesley-type vessels had very poor glaze, the colour of which was not discernible, but two vessels had poorly applied lead green glaze and one was decorated with a white slip line. Two sherds with oxidised exteriors were probably from the lower halves of the vessels and showed evidence of knife-trimming.

Post-medieval and modern

C.5.15 Nine sherds of LMT were identified in two contexts. They included vessels and fabrics which were typical of both the Hopton and the Rickinghall production sites (Anderson et al 1996). Four sherds of a jar or pipkin and two sherds of a bowl or pancheon, in typical forms, were present.

C.5.16 The glazed red earthenwares were all in pale orange fabrics with occasional soft red inclusions. The fabric is similar to Rickinghall LMT and may have been produced in the

Rickinghall or Wattisfield area, although the forms are parallelled in the Norwich series. Thirty of the thirty-five sherds were from a single vessel in pit fill 2194, a chamber pot with strap handle, footstand base and beaded rim (cf Jennings 1981, no. 1269). Other identifiable vessels were a dish with a wedged rim (cf Jennings 1981, no. 1117), and two bowls with beaded rims (cf Jennings 1981, 1154 and 1161). Five sherds of speckle-glazed ware in similar fabrics included the rim of a large storage jar (cf Jennings 1981, no. 1264).

C.5.17 Modern wares included a rim sherd of a Staffordshire white salt-glazed stoneware plate with a moulded seed/barley pattern, and fragments of decorated saucers and plates in refined white earthenwares.

Pottery by site phase

C.5.18 A summary of the pottery by phase is provided in Table 7. Although there are relatively large groups of pottery in Phases 2 and 3, the largest proportion of the assemblage was recovered from features assigned to Phase 4, with smaller quantities occurring in the late and post-medieval phases.

Phase	Date range	No	Wt(g)	MNV	Ave sherd wt
2	c.12th into early 13th?	61	549	46	9.0
3	c.13th	81	1234	55	15.2
4	c.first half c.14th?	214	2365	126	11.1
5	?late 14th to c.16th	11	349	7	31.7
6	c.17th to early 18th	10	306	8	30.6
7	mid 18th to 20th	41	1182	10	28.8

Table 7 *Pottery quantities by phase*

C.5.19 In all periods the average sherd weight was relatively high, and there was generally a low level of abrasion. Only twenty sherds were recorded as abraded, including all five Roman sherds. Abraded sherds represented 4% of the total sherd count from pits and 7% of the sherds from ditches.

C.5.20 Table 8 presents the quantities of pottery by fabric in each phase.

Fabric	Ph. 2	Ph. 3	Ph. 4	Ph. 5	Ph. 6	Ph. 7
RBGM	2		2			
SAM		1				
THET	1	12				1
EMW	12	23	30	1		
EMWC	2	1				
EMWM	8	3	1			
EMWSS	2	2				
EMWSG			2			
MTN1		2	1			
MCW	7	5	6			
MCWM	1	1	40	1		
WVCW	16	17	64			
HOLL	9	14	50			
MSHW	1					
MCWC			3			
GRIM			2			
HOLG			13			

LMT	9		
GRE		5	30
SPEC		5	
REFW			7
SWSW			3

Table 8 *Pottery quantities (sherd count) by fabric and phase (residual fabrics shaded)*

Phase 2 – 12th–early 13th c.

C.5.21 Only three of the 61 sherds from this phase were residual, two small Roman sherds from ditches **2028** and **2146**, and a THET sherd from pit **2305**. Twenty-four sherds (MNV 17) were early medieval (i.e. handmade) types, and thirty-four (MNV 26) were wheelmade coarsewares. It is possible that the HOLL sherds were intrusive in this phase. Very few forms were identifiable, but they included the rims of two HOLL vessels, a bowl and a jar. Both were probably 13th-century forms, but more likely to belong to the later part of the century.

C.5.22 The majority of sherds in this phase were recovered from eight sections of field boundary ditches, with only six sherds recovered from four pits. The largest single group was 23 sherds from ditch 2064 towards the centre of the site. One WVCW vessel was represented by two sherds from this ditch and another from ditch **2165**, some 10m to the north. Ten sherds of an EMWM vessel occurred in ditch **2064** (7 sherds) and in Phase 3 pit **2096** (3 sherds).

Phase 3 – 13th century

C.5.23 One samian sherd was residual in ditch **2226**, and there were twelve sherds of a Thetford-type ware large storage jar from ?well **2069** (Fig. 7, SF1). Whilst it is possible that such a large, sturdy storage vessel might have remained in use for over a century, it seems more likely that the sherds were residual and represent limited Late Saxon activity on the site.

C.5.24 Thirty-one sherds (MNV 23) were in the early medieval handmade tradition, which almost certainly continued into the 13th century in rural areas of East Anglia, and there were 37 wheelmade sherds (MNV 30). The proportion of handmade to wheelmade vessels shows little change from the Phase 2 figures. Identifiable rim forms in this phase included both early and developed types. The early forms, such as a simple everted jar rim in ?well **2069**, were likely to have been residual by this date. Three jars and three bowls were probably contemporary with the phase.

C.5.25 Pottery was recovered from nine ditch sections, ten pits and two post-holes in this phase, with the largest group (24 sherds) from ?well **2069**, followed by pit **2079** (10 sherds). All other features contained no more than five sherds each.

Phase 4 – Late 13th to mid 14th c.

C.5.26 Two sherds of Roman pottery were residual in pits **2191** and **2261** in the northern part of the site. By this period, the early medieval wares (34 sherds) were also residual.

C.5.27 There were 163 sherds (MNV 90) of wheelmade coarsewares and eighteen sherds (MNV 6) of glazed wares. This phase produced a much larger quantity of identifiable forms in contemporary fabrics and forms, including nine jars, seven bowls and three jugs. The rims were all developed forms, mainly everted with square-beaded edges. With the exception of the introduction of glazed wares, the wheelmade fabrics were largely unchanged from previous phases, although the fine micaceous wares were

noticeably more common by this period and may represent the earliest development of a medieval pottery industry in the Wattisfield–Rickinghall area.

C.5.28 In this phase, more pottery was recovered from pits than ditches. Seven ditch sections produced pottery, six having less than five sherds each and one, at the northernmost edge of the site, containing 20 sherds (**2339**). Eleven pits produced pottery, but the largest quantities were recovered from two large pits at the northern end of the site, **2191** (113 sherds) and **2198** (38 sherds). The sherds of at least three vessels (a WVCW bowl, a MCWM jar and a HOLL vessel) occurred in both pits. A few residual sherds were found in both , but the majority of the material was contemporary and the quantity of material suggests it may have been deliberately discarded in the pits. However most vessels were only represented by two or three sherds and it is unlikely that the pits were the original point of rubbish disposal. It is more likely that the pits were backfilled with readily available reworked soils from a midden.

Phase 5 – mid 14th-16th c.

C.5.29 Only eleven sherds were recovered from features of this phase, of which two were residual. With the exception of one sherd of LMT from ditch **2030**, all pottery was recovered from the waterhole **2005** in the south-west corner of the site. The use of a waterhole or pond for the disposal of domestic waste in the late medieval period has been noted elsewhere in Suffolk (Anderson 2003), perhaps suggesting that by this period the small marl pits and ponds at field edges were no longer being kept clean as a source of water by local inhabitants. However, at Wortham the LMT sherds represented only four vessels, including a bowl/pancheon and a jar/pipkin.

Phase 6 – 17th-18th c.

C.5.30 All sherds from Phase 6, comprising post-medieval redwares (GRE, SPEC), were recovered from ditch **2021** at the southern end of the site. The ten sherds represented eight vessels including two bowls, a large jar and a dish.

Phase 7 – mid 18th-20th c.

C.5.31 The 41 sherds from this period were recovered from three pits in the north-western par of the site. Thirty sherds represented a GRE chamber pot, and these formed the bulk of the group from pit **2195**, along with two fragments of white salt-glazed stoneware. Seven sherds from pit **2201** included refined whiteware plates and a small sherd of white salt-glazed stoneware. Post-hole **2218** contained a large sherd of THET, which is presumed residual, with a tiny fragment of a refind whiteware saucer.

Discussion

C.5.32 Small quantities of Roman and Late Saxon pottery recovered from the site were all in residual contexts. The Roman material in particular probably represents waste which was spread over fields along with manure, but it is difficult to explain the large sherds of a Thetford-type ware storage jar, all together in one pit, in the same way and there may have been some Late Saxon occupation close to the site.

C.5.33 The majority of the assemblage is of early and high medieval date, spanning the later 11th to 14th centuries. Both handmade and wheelmade wares appear to have been in use during the 12th-13th centuries, but the handmade wares had probably ceased production by the end of the 13th century. Very few glazed wares are present, and this is a common finding on rural sites in the region. A similar range of wares was found during evaluations on the site (Goffin 2008; Anderson 2009).

C.5.34 A high proportion of the medieval assemblage was probably made locally, but there is also evidence that some was being brought in from coastal areas to the south-east, and some material was likely to be from the south of the county. Currently the only kilns of high medieval date to have been excavated in Suffolk are in Hollesley and Ipswich, but several production sites of Roman and late medieval date are known in the Waveney Valley and it is likely that the area was involved in pottery production during the medieval period too. The similarity of Hollesley wares to other pottery in slightly different fabrics from other parts of the county indicates that there was a Suffolk-wide tradition in terms of vessel forms, but that potters were working in several areas with different clay sources.

C.5.35 Apart from glazed Grimston-type ware, there were no positively identified medieval Norfolk wares despite the village's proximity to the border. However, this may be partly due to the limited fieldwork which has been carried out in south-east Norfolk in recent years, meaning that there are few medieval assemblages from either rural or urban assemblages from this area with which to compare the north Suffolk groups.

C.5.36 Pottery from the site was widely dispersed, with most features producing only a handful of sherds. Perhaps surprisingly, given this level of dispersal, few sherds showed much evidence of abrasion. It might be expected that sherds recovered from field boundary ditches would be more abraded than those from pits, as they would be more likely to have entered the ditch fills as redeposited material from ploughsoil. Potentially this might indicate that the enclosed areas at Wortham were not intensively cultivated and were perhaps used for pasture or as back yards. Sherds might then still have entered the ditches (and pits) accidentally, but not long after disposal into middens or other rubbish tips. The only really large group of pottery from the site was recovered from the Phase 4 pits **2191** and **2198**, but even these assemblages did not appear to have been in their original context of disposal.

C.5.37 The range of fabrics and forms of medieval date from this site is comparable with many other rural assemblages in East Anglia, in being largely locally sourced with few glazed wares and a limited range of vessel types. Although bowls and jugs were present, jars and cooking pots were more frequent. Large bowls are thought to be associated with dairying, and whilst it is likely that this was practised here, it does not appear to have been the main activity for which ceramics were required. Overall, this is a largely domestic assemblage. There is evidence for some trade links with other parts of Suffolk and Norfolk, but nothing from further afield. The condition of the sherds, together with their wide dispersal, may indicate that the site was not intensively ploughed during the medieval period and that rubbish was being disposed of in middens, with large parts of vessels eventually being distributed beyond the settlement area on surrounding fields during manuring.

Recommendations

C.5.38 No further work is recommended on this assemblage.

Pottery Catalogue

Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/g	Spotdate
2003	EMW			1	1	11th-12th c.
2003	LMT			1	10	15th-16th c.
2003	LMT			1	3	15th-16th c.

Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/g	Spotdate
2003	LMT	bowl/pancheon?		2	171	15th-16th c.
2003	LMT	jar/pipkin	COMP	4	137	15th-16th c.
2004	MCWM			1	20	12th-14th c.
2023	GRE	bowl	BD	1	21	16th-18th c.
2023	GRE	bowl	BD	1	13	16th-18th c.
2023	GRE	dish	WEDG	1	102	16th-18th c.
2023	GRE			1	42	16th-18th c.
2023	GRE			1	6	16th-18th c.
2023	SPEC			1	13	L.17th-18th c.
2023	SPEC			3	7	L.17th-18th c.
2023	SPEC	large storage vessel	BD	1	102	L.17th-18th c.
2027	RBGM			1	2	RB
2027	EMW			1	3	11th-12th c.
2027	EMWSS			1	1	11th-13th c.
2029	LMT			1	7	15th-16th c.
2033	EMW			1	20	11th-12th c.
2040	MCW			1	13	L.12th-14th c.
2040	HOLL			1	43	L.13th-14th c.
2042	MTN1	jar	THEV	1	19	12th-13th c.
2051	HOLL			1	36	L.13th-14th c.
2060	WVCW			1	15	L.12th-14th c.
2062	EMW			3	16	11th-12th c.
2065	EMW			3	9	11th-12th c.
2065	EMWM			7	22	11th-13th c.
2065	MCW			5	18	L.12th-14th c.
2065	MCW			1	8	L.12th-14th c.
2065	WVCW			2	55	L.12th-14th c.
2065	WVCW			1	2	L.12th-14th c.
2065	HOLL			3	16	L.13th-14th c.
2065	MSHW			1	5	12th-13th c.
2066	THET	large storage jar (AG)		8	549	10th-11th c.
2066	EMWSS			1	2	11th-13th c.
2066	WVCW			1	3	L.12th-14th c.
2068	THET			4	37	10th-11th c.
2068	WVCW			1	8	L.12th-14th c.
2073	EMW			2	12	11th-12th c.
2073	MCW			1	5	L.12th-14th c.
2073	HOLL			1	3	L.13th-14th c.
2076	EMW			1	2	11th-12th c.
2076	EMWC			1	38	11th-12th c.
2078	EMW			5	11	11th-12th c.
2078	MCW			3	35	12th-13th c.
2078	WVCW			1	26	L.12th-14th c.
2078	MTN1	jar	THEV	1	4	12th-13th c.
2080	MCWM			1	27	12th-14th c.
2080	WVCW	jar	INT	1	7	13th c.
2082	EMW			1	2	11th-12th c.
2082	EMW			1	16	11th-12th c.
2082	EMWSG			1	3	11th-13th c.
2094	EMW			1	1	11th-12th c.
2094	EMWSS			1	2	11th-13th c.
2094	MCW			1	2	L.12th-14th c.
2094	MCWM			1	2	12th-14th c.
2094	WVCW			1	2	L.12th-14th c.
2095	EMW			1	3	11th-12th c.
2095	EMWM			3	1	11th-13th c.
2104	WVCW			2	16	L.12th-14th c.
2105	WVCW	bowl		1	44	L.12th-14th c.
2107	EMW			1	18	11th-12th c.
2107	EMW			1	2	11th-12th c.
2107	MCW			1	10	12th-13th c.?
2109	EMW			1	8	11th-12th c.
2109	MTN1			1	7	12th-13th c.
2111	EMWSS			1	13	11th-13th c.
2117	EMW			1	5	11th-12th c.
2117	WVCW	bowl	INT	1	32	13th c.

Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/g	Spotdate
2121	WVCW			1	8	L.12th-14th c.
2123	EMW			1	4	11th-12th c.
2123	WVCW	bowl		1	22	L.12th-14th c.
2123	HOLL	jar	EVSQ	1	13	13th-14th c.
2126	EMW			1	2	11th-12th c.
2126	EMW	jar	SEV	1	5	11th-12th c.
2145	RBGM			1	7	RB
2149	WVCW			1	6	L.12th-14th c.
2153	EMW			1	25	11th-12th c.
2153	WVCW			1	5	L.12th-14th c.
2155	EMW			1	3	11th-12th c.
2155	WVCW			4	45	L.12th-14th c.
2162	WVCW			3	8	L.12th-14th c.
2162	HOLL			1	1	L.13th-14th c.
2163	MCW			1	6	L.12th-14th c.
2163	WVCW			1	7	L.12th-14th c.
2164	EMW			1	5	11th-12th c.
2164	EMW			2	3	11th-12th c.
2164	WVCW			1	27	L.12th-14th c.
2164	WVCW			5	19	L.12th-14th c.
2166	EMWM			1	11	11th-13th c.
2166	WVCW			3	140	L.12th-14th c.
2166	HOLL			1	3	L.13th-14th c.
2169	EMW			1	14	11th-12th c.
2192	RBGM			1	12	RB
2192	EMW			2	28	11th-12th c.
2192	EMW			4	27	11th-12th c.
2192	EMW			2	4	11th-12th c.
2192	EMW			2	14	11th-12th c.
2192	EMW			5	52	11th-12th c.
2192	EMWSG			1	5	11th-13th c.
2192	MCW	jar	EVSQ	2	20	13th c.?
2192	MCWM	jar	EVSQ	11	226	13th-14th c.
2192	MCWM	bowl	UPTH	3	35	12th-13th c.?
2192	MCWM			3	17	12th-14th c.
2192	WVCW	jar	EVSQ	1	6	13th-14th c.
2192	WVCW			1	18	L.12th-14th c.
2192	WVCW	jar	EVSQ	1	25	13th-14th c.
2192	WVCW			2	15	L.12th-14th c.
2192	WVCW			8	58	L.12th-14th c.
2192	WVCW	jar	EVSQ	1	15	13th-14th c.
2192	HOLL			3	26	L.13th-14th c.
2192	HOLL			6	23	L.13th-14th c.
2192	HOLL			7	93	L.13th-14th c.
2192	HOLL			8	33	L.13th-14th c.
2192	HOLL			1	42	L.13th-14th c.
2192	HOLL	bowl	SQBD	8	107	13th-14th c.
2192	HOLL	jar	COLL	2	19	13th-14th c.
2192	GRIM			2	3	L.12th-14th c.
2192	HOLG			8	60	L.13th-E.14th c.
2192	HOLG			1	2	L.13th-E.14th c.
2192	HOLG			1	17	L.13th-E.14th c.
2194	GRE	chamber pot	BD	30	1110	16th-18th c.
2194	SWSW			1	1	18th c.
2194	SWSW	plate	EV	1	5	18th c.
2197	EMW			3	10	11th-12th c.
2197	MCWM			1	4	12th-14th c.
2197	WVCW	bowl		1	11	L.12th-14th c.
2199	EMW			1	2	11th-12th c.
2199	EMW			3	34	11th-12th c.
2199	MCWM	jar	EVSQ	1	9	12th-14th c.
2199	MCWM			2	61	12th-14th c.
2199	WVCW			16	87	L.12th-14th c.
2199	WVCW	jug		3	10	L.12th-14th c.
2199	WVCW	jar	EVSQ	1	11	L.12th-14th c.
2199	WVCW			2	65	L.12th-14th c.
2199	WVCW	bowl	COMP	4	42	14th c.

Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/g	Spotdate
2199	WVCW	bowl		1	7	L.12th-14th c.
2199	HOLL			2	10	L.13th-14th c.
2199	MCWC	jug		1	13	12th-14th c.
2199	HOLG			1	25	L.13th-E.14th c.
2200	REFW			4	45	L.18th-20th c.
2200	REFW	plate	EV	1	6	19th c.
2200	REFW	plate?	EV?	1	2	L.18th-20th c.
2200	SWSW			1	2	18th c.
2217	THET			1	10	10th-11th c.
2217	REFW	saucer	PL	1	1	L.18th-20th c.
2219	EMW			1	6	11th-12th c.
2219	EMWC			2	9	11th-12th c.
2219	HOLL	jar	UPTH	2	9	12th-13th c.
2219	HOLL	bowl	EVSQ	1	49	13th-14th c.
2223	EMW			1	2	11th-12th c.
2223	HOLL			1	5	L.13th-14th c.
2225	SAM	dish?	EV?	1	2	RB
2225	HOLL			2	12	L.13th-14th c.
2225	HOLL			1	26	L.13th-14th c.
2225	HOLL	bowl	EVSQ	1	26	13th-14th c.
2237	EMW			1	10	11th-12th c.
2237	HOLL			1	9	L.13th-14th c.
2256	WVCW			1	21	L.12th-14th c.
2256	HOLL	bowl		1	13	L.13th-14th c.
2260	RBGM			1	5	RB
2260	EMW			1	2	11th-12th c.
2260	WVCW			2	14	L.12th-14th c.
2260	HOLL			1	3	L.13th-14th c.
2263	HOLL	bowl		1	4	L.13th-14th c.
2263	HOLL			1	3	L.13th-14th c.
2268	MCWM			1	10	12th-14th c.
2268	HOLL	bowl	EVSQ	1	54	13th-14th c.
2270	EMW			1	1	11th-12th c.
2270	EMW	jar	SEV	1	3	11th-12th c.
2270	MCWM			1	5	12th-14th c.
2270	WVCW			1	4	L.12th-14th c.
2288	EMW			1	5	11th-12th c.
2289	EMW	jar	SEV	2	10	11th-12th c.
2289	WVCW			2	17	L.12th-14th c.
2289	WVCW			1	40	L.12th-14th c.
2289	HOLL			1	6	L.13th-14th c.
2289	HOLL			2	18	L.13th-14th c.
2290	WVCW			4	14	L.12th-14th c.
2290	WVCW			3	62	L.12th-14th c.
2290	WVCW			3	35	L.12th-14th c.
2290	WVCW	jar	EVSQ	1	8	14th c.
2290	HOLL			3	57	L.13th-14th c.
2290	HOLG			2	12	L.13th-E.14th c.
2291	MCWC			2	7	12th-14th c.
2303	THET			1	2	10th-11th c.
2321	EMW			1	10	11th-12th c.
2325	EMWM			1	12	11th-13th c.
2330	MCW			1	7	L.12th-14th c.
2330	HOLL			3	11	L.13th-14th c.
2333	WVCW			2	18	L.12th-14th c.
2338	MCW			1	3	L.12th-14th c.
2338	MCWM	jug?		17	330	12th-14th c.
2338	WVCW			1	65	L.12th-14th c.
2338	HOLL			1	30	L.13th-14th c.
2340	HOLL			3	9	L.13th-14th c.

Table 9 *The pottery catalogue*

Notes: Rim: UP – upright; BD – beaded; TR – triangular; TH – thickened; S – simple; EV – everted; SQ – squared; COMP – complex everted; COLL – collared; INT – inturned.

C.6 Bricks and Roof Tile

By Rob Atkins

Introduction and methodology

C.6.1 A very small collection of 13 CBM fragments (2.481kg) was recovered from the site and comprised:

Bricks

C.6.2 Seven brick fragments (929g) were recovered from three post-medieval contexts. Three brick fragments (498g) were found within context 2023, fill of ditch **2024** (Phase 6). Two brick fragments (158g) were in a deep red sandy fabric with very occasional small flint inclusions. There was lime mortar on one fragment. One part brick (340g), was *c*.54mm (2") thick and had poor arises. It was in a poorly puddled yellow/orange fabric with frequent sub-rounded white chalk lump inclusions up to 8mm in size and occasional red clay lump inclusions. Small quantities of lime mortar adhered on two sides. One brick fragment (416g) came from context 2200, fill of pit **2201** (Phase 7). It was *c*.51mm thick (2") in a red sandy fabric with with frequent yellow clay lump inclusions up to 12mm in diameter. Brick was from a one hand mould and indications that excess clay had been scrapped off top surface. One edge survive with well made arises. This is likely to date to the later 17th to 18th century. Three small fragments (15g) of probable brick or roof tile in a red sandy fabric was recovered from post-hole 2211 (**2212**; Phase 7).

Floor Brick

C.6.3 There was a small collection of six floor tile fragments (1.385kg) from two post-medieval contexts. Floor brick was recovered from context 2023, fill of ditch **2024** (Phase 6). There were two fragments (315g), 32mm thick (1¼") in a yellow sandy fabric. It is reasonably well made. Mortar was attached on lower side.

C.6.4 Four fragments (1070g) of floor brick were found within context 2194, fill of pit **2195** (Phase 7). There were two different thickness of yellow sandy floor bricks represented. There was a part floor brick (410g), 118mm (4½") wide and 37mm (1½") thick. Within the fabric there were extremely rare small flint inclusions. It was very well made with near vertical arises. Later 18th century+. The other fragments (660g), were all 26mm (1") thick with some small flint inclusions. Two fragments have a well worn top surface.

Roof tile

C.6.5 There were just four roof tile fragments (167g) from three different contexts which date to different late medieval/post-medieval and post-medieval phases (Phases 5, 6 and 7). A possible late medieval or early post-medieval roof tile fragment (86g) was recovered from context 2309, fill of quarry pit **2312** (Phase 5). The fragment was *c*.14mm thick and was likely to have been a flat roof tile fragment despite being slightly warped. It was in a red sandy fabric with occasional extremely large flint up to 17mm in length. There were two roof tile fragments (43g) from context 2023, fill of ditch **2024** (Phase 6). They were 16mm thick in a red sandy fabric with very occasional small flint inclusions. A possible yellow roof tile fragment (38g) was recovered from context 2200, fill of pit **2201** (Phase 7). It was 16mm thick with mall flint inclusions and yellow clay lumps.

Discussion

C.6.6 A very small collection of CBM were only recovered from Phase 5, 6 and 7 contexts. Apart from a late medieval or early post-medieval roof tile fragment within a Phase 5 context there was no indications of any medieval roof tile or brick from the site. This may mean that former that the former medieval structures within the site were not roofed with ceramic tiles. The earliest brick (including floor brick) on the site are likely to date from the 17th century, and was recovered from with a ditch which was nearby a standing house which dates from the 16th or 17th century.

Recommendations

C.6.7 No further work is recommended on this assemblage.

C.7 Fired Clay or Daub

By Rob Atkins

Introduction and methodology

C.7.1 A very small collection of undiagnostic fired clay/daub consisted of 29 small fragments (0.228kg) from eight contexts (Table 10). The fired clay were all hand collected except for context 2078 where 14 fragments (0.46kg) was recovered from soil sample 15. Fragments were mostly a light to mid-orange red although some comprised a poorly sorted light grey orange colour. The fabric comprised a mixture of clay chalky sand with frequent small chalk lump inclusions (*c*.20% of the fabric) and these were mostly sub-rounded in shape. These chalk lumps were up to 11mm by 3mm in size but the average size was *c*.3mm². Five fragments had one side smoothed but there were no withies etc. noted on any.

Results and discussion

C.7.2 Most of the collection (6 contexts) were dated as Phase 2 or 3 with just two small fragments from an unphased and a Phase 6 context. All the fragments (bar a Phase 6 fragment) were from features within the centre or central south parts of the site.

Context	Cut	Phase	Number of Fragments	Weight (Kg)	Comments
2026	**2024**	6	1	0.008	
2051	**2050**	3	1	0.009	
2056	**2057**	3	9	0.111	Two fragments had one side smoothed
2062	**2063**	3	1	0.005	One side smoothed
2078	**2079**	3	14	0.046	
2113	**2114**	0	1	0.006	
2164	**2165**	2	1	0.019	One side smoothed
2166	**2167**	2	1	0.024	One side smoothed
Total			**29**	**0.228**	

Table 10 *Fired clay/daub by weight and context*

Recommendations

C.7.3 No further work is recommended on this assemblage.

Appendix D. Environmental Reports

D.1 Faunal Remains

By Chris Faine

Introduction and Results

D.1.1 A small collection comprising 1.78kg of animal bone was recovered from the excavation at Cherry tree Farm. Wortham, consisting of 56 fragments, 36 of which were identifiable to species (64.2% of the total sample). Faunal material was recovered from a variety of contexts dating from the High Medieval to Post Medieval periods. Table 11 shows the species distribution for the assemblage. In terms of number of fragments pig is the most prevalent taxon, largely due to the presence of a single burial in context 2068 (?well **2069**, Phase 3) from an animal around 2 years of age at death. Cattle and sheep/goat remains are far less prevalent and consist of fragmentary mandibles, long bones and vertebrae. Portions of domestic fowl and goose were recovered from contexts 2325 (pit **2327**, Phase 4) and 2078 (pit **2079**, Phase 3) respectively. This an extremely small assemblage that likely represents general settlement debris.

	NISP	NISP%	MNI	MNI%
Pig (*Sus scrofa*)	23	63.9	2	29
Cattle (*Bos*)	4	11.1	1	14.2
Sheep/Goat (*Ovis/Capra*)	4	11.1	1	14.2
Domestic Fowl (*Gallus sp.*)	3	8.3	1	14.2
Domestic Goose (*Anser sp.*)	1	2.8	1	14.2
Unid Large Mammal	1	2.8	1	14.2
Total:	**36**	**100**	**7**	**100**

Table 11 Faunal s*pecies distribution for the assemblage*

D.2 Environmental samples

By Rachel Fosberry

Introduction and Results

D.2.1 Seventeen bulk samples were taken from across the excavated area. Features sampled include secure archaeological contexts within pits, ditches, and a watering hole, all dating from the medieval period.

D.2.2 Twenty litres of each sample was processed by tank flotation for the recovery of charred plant remains, dating evidence and any other artefactual evidence that might be present. The flot was collected in a 0.3mm nylon mesh and the residue was washed through a 0.5mm sieve. Both flot and residue were allowed to air dry. The dried residue was passed through 5mm and 2mm sieves and a magnet was dragged through each resulting fraction prior to sorting for artefacts. Any artefacts present were noted and reintegrated with the hand-excavated finds. The flot was examined under a binocular

microscope at x16 magnification and the presence of any plant remains or other artefacts are noted on Table 12. All results follow guidelines in Stace 1997.

Quantification

D.2.3 For the purpose of this initial assessment, items such as seeds, cereal grains and small animal bones have been scanned and recorded qualitatively according to the following categories

= 1-10, ## = 11-50, ### = 51+ specimens

D.2.4 Items that cannot be easily quantified such as charcoal, magnetic residues and fragmented bone have been scored for abundance

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

Results

D.2.5 The results are recorded on Table 12. Preservation is by charring and is generally poor to moderate. Modern contaminants in the form of rootlets and a few common weed seeds such as nettles, brambles, elderberry and poppy are present in most of the samples. Seeds and fruiting bodies of duckweed and algae also occur. The seeds are untransformed and there was initial confusion as to whether they were contemporary and preserved by waterlogging or whether they are modern contaminants. The majority of the features sampled were not particularly deep and the water levels within these features were high during the excavation. The deepest features did not contain different plant remains than the shallow features. Seeds such as those of elderberry have a tough outer testa that can survive for a long period of time but the accompanying nettle seeds are far less likely to have survive for several centuries and so it is concluded that it is unlikely that the features contain plant material that has been preserved by episodic waterlogging.

D.2.6 Cereal grains occur in all of the samples (except for Sample 18 from post-hole **2138**, structure 2, Phase 3)) and represent both discrete deposits such as in ?well **2069** (Phase 3) and pit **2191** (Phase 4) and general scattering of grain preserved by accidental burning as seen in the numerous ditch deposits. Barley (*Hordeum* sp.) grains predominate. Wheat (*Triticum* sp.) and rye (*Secale cereale*) grains are common and oat (*Avena* sp.) occurs occasionally. Barley was often used for animal fodder but may have been used for human consumption in the form of stews and soup and it was also used for the brewing of beer. No germinated grains were recovered to suggest brewing activities. Rye did not become an important crop until the Saxon and medieval period (Van der Veen 1992). The cereal assemblage at Cherry Tree Farm, Wortham indicates that rye became more common from Phase 3 onwards.

D.2.7 Chaff elements are extremely rare in these samples, occurring only scarcely in Sample 14, ditch 2038 (**2039**, Phase 4). Lack of evidence of crop processing usually implies that clean grain has been imported onto the site.

D.2.8 Additional food plant include legumes in the form of peas. These only occur rarely but this may be because peas are less likely to be burnt than cereal grains.

Weeds include possible crop contaminants such as brome (*Bromus* sp., rye-grass (*Lollium* sp.), clover (*Trifolium* sp.) plantain (*Plantago* sp.), dock (*Rumex* sp.), cleavers and (*Gallium* sp.).

Sample No.	Context No.	Cut No.	Feature Type	Sample Size (L)	Comments	Flot Volume (ml)	Preservation	Cereals	Chaff	Legumes	Weed Seeds	Snails from flot	Charcoal <2mm	Charcoal > 2mm	Untransformed seeds	Charred remains	Residue Volume (ml)	Small animal bones	Large animal bones	Marine molluscs	Pottery	CBM	Slag	Flint debitage	Phase	Depth of deposit (m)	Residue comments
10	2003	2005	Waterhole	40	top fill of watering hole - medieval 14th C	35		#	0	0	0	0	+++	++	Urtica urens, Sambucus sp.	single grain	1100	##	#	#	#	0	#	0	5		01/01/52	Oyster and Mussel fragments
11	2006	2008	ditch	20	upper fill of ditch containing pot	15		##	0	0	0	0	+++	++	Urtica urens, U.dioica, Polygonum sp., Brassica sp.	Barley, wheat	800	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4		1-0.19	No finds
12	2027	2028	ditch	40		10		#	0	0	0	0	++	+	Urtica sp., Rubus sp., Lamium sp., Solanum sp.	Barley	800	0	0	0	#	0	0	0	2		0-0.24	
13	2029	2030	beam slot/ditch	40		10		##	0	0	0	0	++	++	Chara oogonia, Lamium sp., Solanum sp.	Barley, wheat	1200	0	0	0	#	0	#	0	2		0-0.08	
14	2038	2039	ditch	40	basal fill of boundary ditch. Earlies in a series of ditches	50		#	#	#	#	##	++	++	Papaver sp.	Barley(grain and rachis), wheat, rye, wetland snails, possibly heather, grass seed, legume fragment	1500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4		0.4-0.89	No finds
15	2078	2079	pit	40		100		#	0	0	#	0	+	+	Sambucus sp.	Barley, wheat, rye. Brassica/siinapsis sp.	1000	0	#	0	##	##	0	#	3		0-0.56	flint blade
16	2082	2084	ditch	20	terminus	50		#	0	#	#	##	+++	++	Silene sp., Rubus sp., Sambucus sp, brasica sp., Papaver sp, Urtica sp,	Rye, oat, Bromus sp., Cladium nutlet and leaf	1400	0	0	0	#	0	0	0	4		0.26-0.4	
17	2066	2069	?well	20	basal fill of pit containing animal bone and medieval pottery	60		##	0	#	#	0	+++	++	Urtica sp., Rubus sp., Lamium sp.,	Barley, wheat, rye. Brassica/siinapsis sp., Pisum/lathyrus sp.	1100	0	0	0	#	0	0	0	3		0.43-0.72	
18	2137	2138	P/H	10	fill of post-hole, full of charcoal - part of larger post-hole group	10		0	0	0	0	0	+++	+		Charcoal only	600	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3		0-0.33	No finds
19	2162	2161	pit	40	basal fill of bell pit- no pottery	20		#	0	0	0	0	+++	++		Grain fragment, charred cladium leaf, poss heather	800	0	0	0	#	0	0	0	4		0.62-1.1	
20	2164	2165	ditch	40	one end of a short linear associate with pits at each end and other structural elements. Some sort of process going on - specific use? Unfired clay, charcoal, flints	20		#	0	0	0	0	+++	++	urtica Urens, U. dioica., Rubus sp., Montia sp., Lemna sp., Chenopodium sp,., Solanum sp., Millipede fragments	Barley, wheat, rye	1100	0	0	0	#	0	0	0	2		0-0.26	
21	2192	2191	pit	40	large quarry pit well dated, some burnt material	50		##	0	0	#	0	+++	++	Urtica sp., Rubus sp., Lamium sp.,	Barley, wheat, rye, Plantago sp., Viola sp.	1200	0		0	#	0	0	0	4		0-0.65	
22	2250	2251	ditch	40		40		#	0	0	#	##	+++	++	Urtica sp., Sambucus sp., Solanum sp.	Barley, wheat	1200	0	#	0	0	0	0	0	2		0-0.35	
23	2263	2262	ditch	40		30		#	0	0		#	+++	++	Urtica sp., Rubus sp., Lamium sp., Chenopodium sp.	wheat	1300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4		0-0.26	No finds
24	2270	2271	pit	40	botton fill of deep pit - medieval pot in upper fills. Heavy waterlogging	15		##	0	0	##	0	+++	++	Sambucus sp., Lamium sp.	Barley, wheat, rye, Rumex sp., Gallium sp., Lollium sp., Trifolium sp.	1000	0	0	0	#	0	0	0	4		0.636-0.74	
25	2291	2293	pit	40		30		#	0	0		#	+++	++	Sambucus sp., Lamium sp.	Rye	800	#	0	0	0	0	0	0	4		0-0.68	
26	2333	2234	ditch	30		20		#	0	0	##	0	+++	++	Sambucus sp., Lamium sp., Urtica sp.	Wheat, rye	1100	0	0	0		0	0	0	4		0-0.56	No finds

Table 12 Environmental sample results

Discussion

D.2.9 The plant assemblage from Cherry Tree Farm consists primarily of charred cereal grains which, along with other dietary remains, namely animal bone and mussels and the occasional peas, are probably derived from low-density deposits of domestic refuse and/or hearth waste.

D.2.10 Samples taken during the evaluations of Cherry Tree Farm (Everett 2008; Hodges 2009) produced a similar assemblage of a low to moderate density of charred cereals, common weed seeds and heather (Ericaceae) stem fragments (Fryer 2008).

D.2.11 There is little evidence of change in agriculture and food plant consumption other than an increase in rye from Phase 3 onwards. This trend however may have been affected by sampling bias.

Further Work and Methods Statement

D.2.12 The low densities and limited diversity of plant remains from the site are not considered to merit full analysis. No further processing of remaining bulk samples is required.

D.3 Shell

By Rob Atkins

Introduction and Results

D.3.1 There were a very small collection of eight shells recovered from six separate contexts (seven oyster and a single mussel). The shells were all hand collected from the excavations except one oyster was recovered from a sieving sample and all survived in good condition. The mussel and an oyster shell was found in context 2003 (waterhole **2005**, Phase 5), two oyster shells from 2119 (post-hole **2120**, Phase 3) and single examples from 2192 (quarry pit **2191**, Phase 4), 2217 (post-hole **2218**, Phase 7), 2338 (ditch **2339**, Phase 4) and 2343 (pit **2345**, Phase 3).

Conclusions

D.3.2 The collection implies only small quantities shells were being consumed from the 13th century onwards and presumably were only therefore a minor part of the diet of the inhabitants.

Recommendations

D.3.3 It is recommended that no further work is done on the shell

APPENDIX E. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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APPENDIX G. OASIS REPORT FORM

All fields are required unless they are not applicable.

Project Details

OASIS Number	Oxfordar3-101096		
Project Name	Medieval remains at Cherry Tree Farm, Mellis Road, Wortham, Suffolk		
Project Dates (fieldwork) Start	01-03-2010	Finish	31-03-2010
Previous Work (by OA East)	No	Future Work	No

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	WTM 048	Planning App. No.	MSDC 751/06
HER No.	WTM 048	Related HER/OASIS No.	WTM 044 and WTM 047

Type of Project/Techniques Used

Prompt: Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16

Please select all techniques used:

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

Monument Types/Significant Finds & Their Periods

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

Monument	Period	Object	Period
Settlement	Medieval 1066 to 1540	Flint	Late Prehistoric -4k to 43
Settlement	Post Medieval 1540 to 1901	Artefacts	Medieval 1066 to 1540
	Select period...	Artefacts	Post Medieval 1540 to 1901

Project Location

County	Suffolk	Site Address (including postcode if possible)	
District	Mid Suffolk District Coun	Former Cherry Tree Farm Wortham Suffolk	
Parish	Wortham		
HER	Suffolk County Council		
Study Area	c.0.5ha	National Grid Reference	TM 0846 7708

Project Originators

Organisation	OA EAST
Project Brief Originator	Jess Tipper, Suffolk County Council
Project Design Originator	Paul Spoerry, Oxford Archaeology East
Project Manager	Paul Spoerry
Supervisor	Rob Atkins

Project Archives

Physical Archive	Digital Archive	Paper Archive
Bury St Edmunds	OA East	Bury St Edmunds
WTM 048	WTM 048	WTM 048

Archive Contents/Media

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

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

Notes:

Drawing Conventions

Plans

Limit of Excavation

Evaluation Trench

Illustrated Section S.14

Cut Number **118**

Sample Number 14

Small Find 1

Sections

Limit of Excavation

Cut

Cut-Conjectured

Deposit Horizon

Deposit Horizon - Conjectured

Top Surface/Top of Natural

Break in Section/
Limit of Section Drawing

Cut Number **118**

Deposit Number 117

Ordnance Datum 18.45m OD

Sample Number 14

Stone

Charcoal

Convention Key

Figure 1: Site location map, showing the development area outlined red

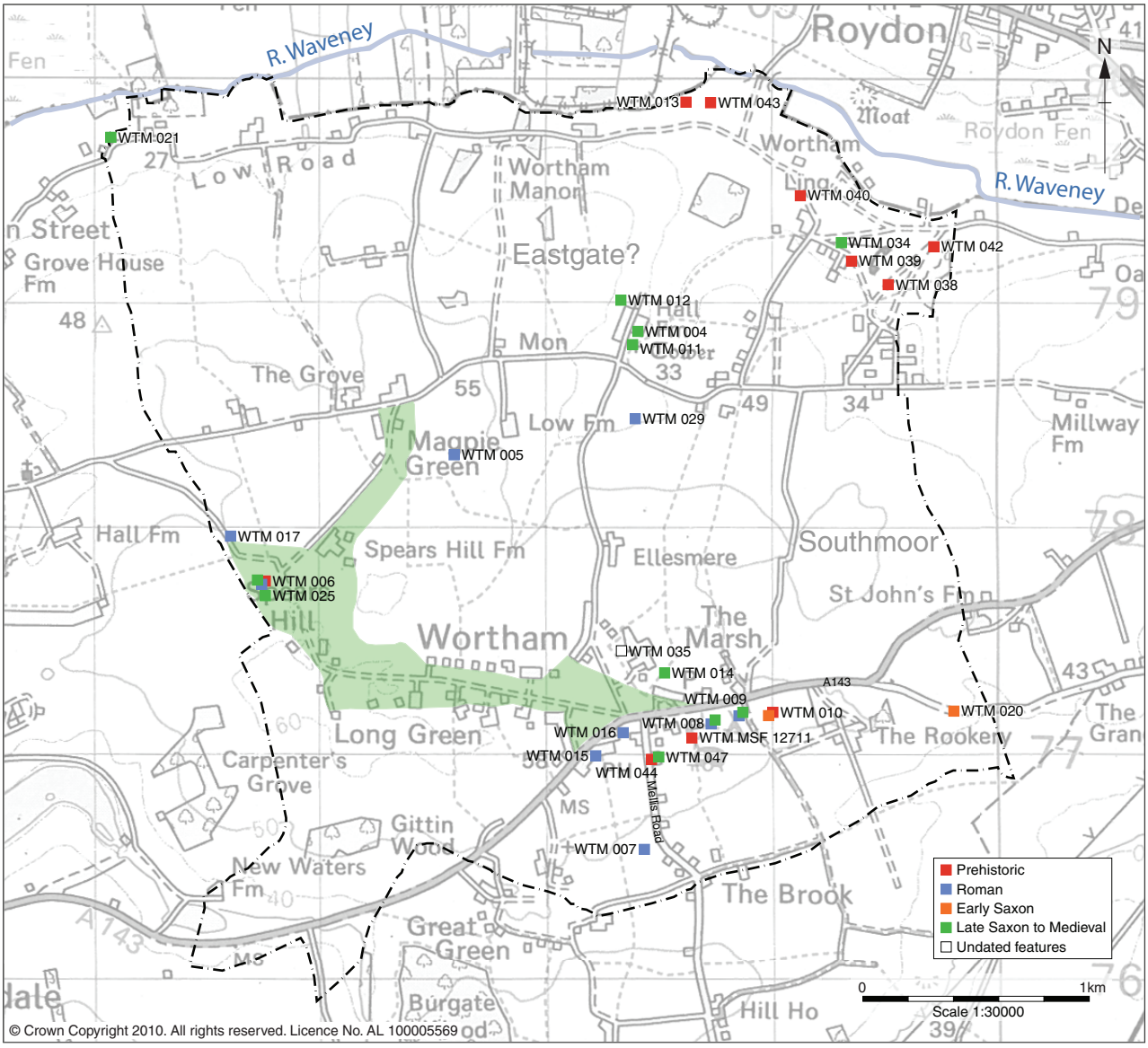


Figure 2: Map of Wortham parish (showing the boundary and the green) with HER data classified by period

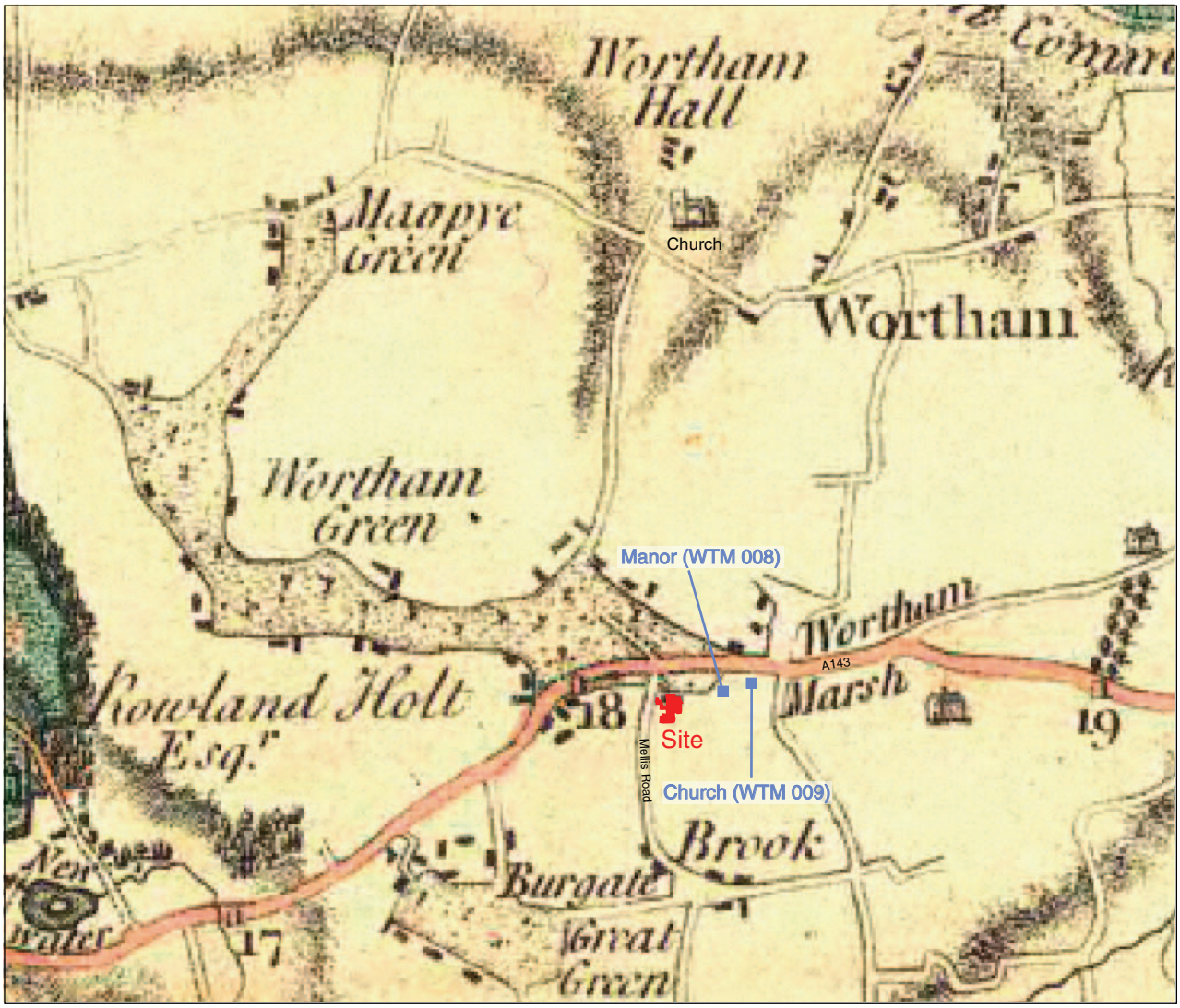


Figure 3: 1783 Hodkinson map showing the location of the site, manor and church

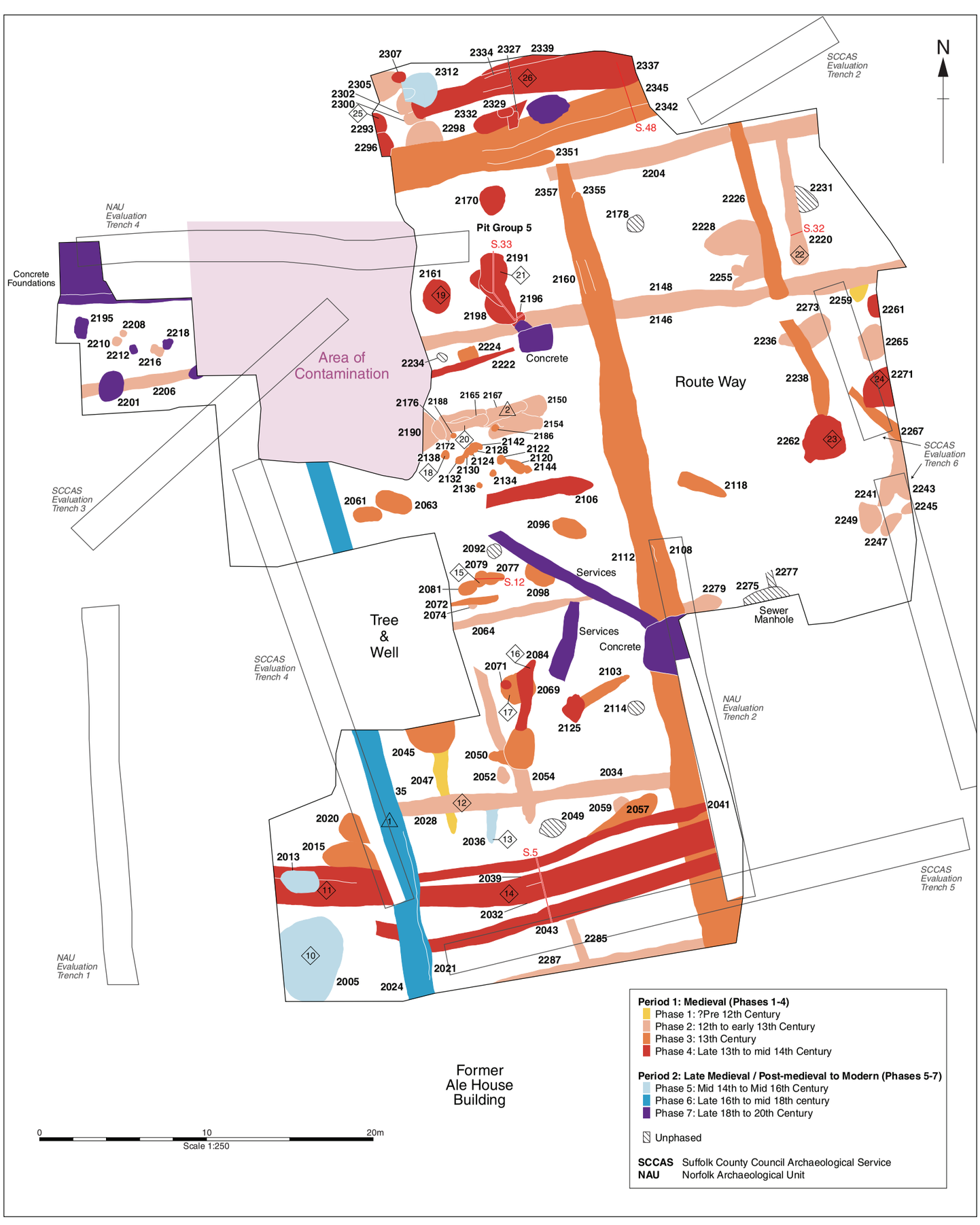
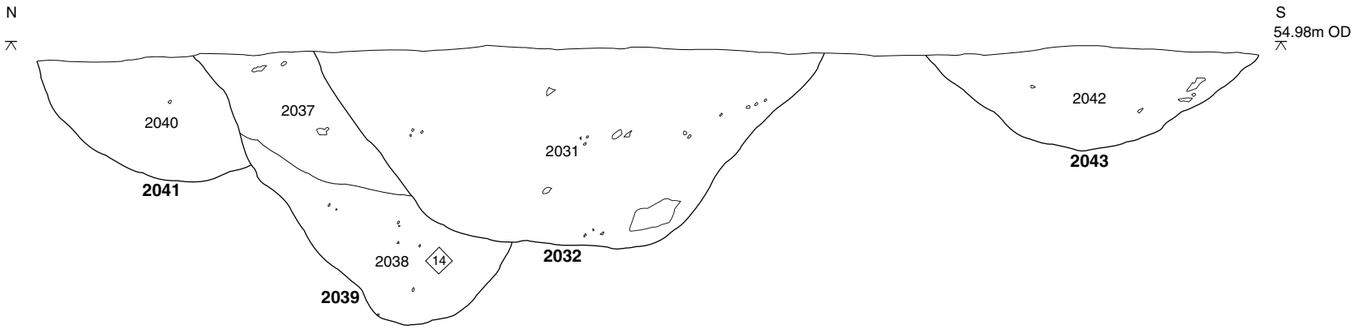


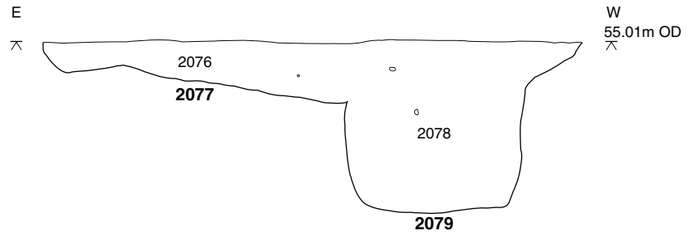
Figure 4: Plan of all phases

Figure 5: Plans of main phases (Period 1: Phases 2-4)

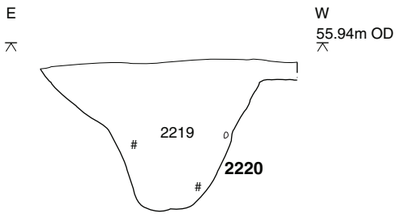
Section 5 (Phase 4)



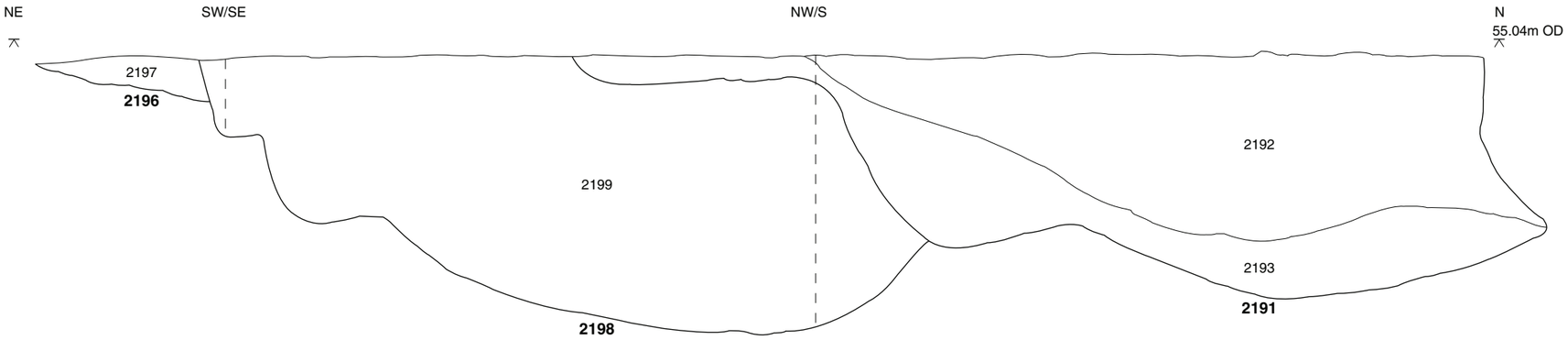
Section 12 (Phase 3)



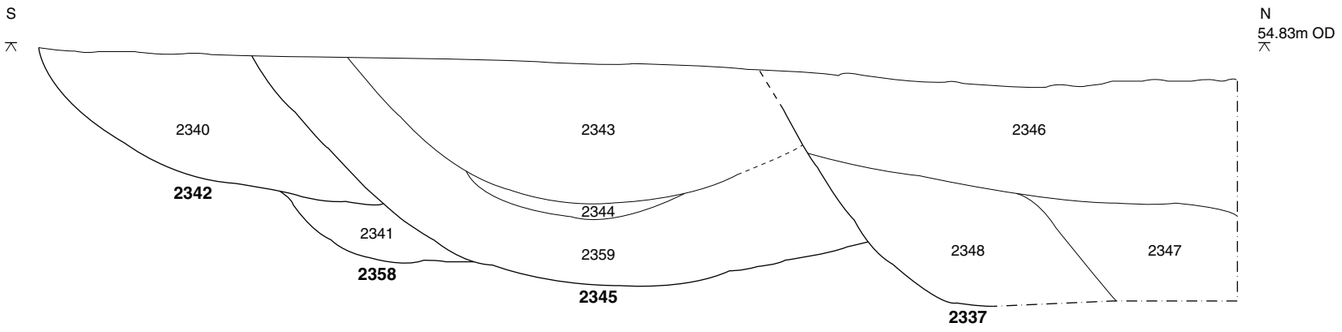
Section 32 (Phase 2)



Section 33 (Pit group 5 Phase 4)



Section 48 (Phases 3 & 4)



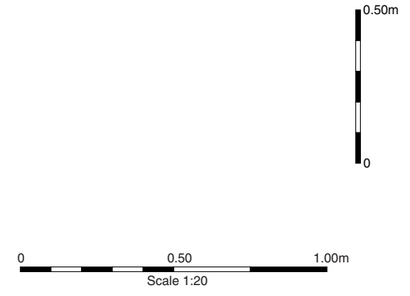


Figure 6: Selected sections

Plate 1: Structure 2 (Phase 3) looking north

*Plate 2: Quarry pit **2161** (Phase 4) looking east*

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